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AN INTRODUCTION
TO THE
KOREAN SPOKEN LANGUAGE

BY
HORACE GRANT UNDERWOOD

IN TWO PARTS :
PART I. GRAMMATICAL NOTES
PART II. ENGLISH INTO KOREAN

SECOND EDITION

REVISED AND ENLARGED WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF
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PREFACE.

It was hardly expected when this volume saw the light of day in 1889 that so many years would pass before it was supplemented by something more elaborate and better and it is only the fact that nothing else has been prepared to take its place and that the author has been so beseeched for a new edition that has led us to issue this second edition.

We have sought advice and help and suggestions for changes on every hand and regret very much that the press of work has hindered others from giving to us the assistance that would have made this book of much more value to the student of Korean.

In the present edition the author is glad to say that he has had the assistance of his son who went over the revision of the book with the enthusiasm of a new student of the language.

We regret that more changes have not been made because we feel that the imperfections of the book would have warranted a more thorough revision of the book, but a careful review of all the parts with the assistance of some of the best Korean scholars available did not result in more than what is seen in this new edition. There are one or two appendices that have been added which will contribute not a little to the study of the language. The use of the book we believe will be very much enhanced by the alphabetical indices; one, a general index in English and the other an index of grammatical forms in Korean.

Special credit should be given to Mr. Sang-Kyu Pack, Ph. B. of Brown University, U. S. A. who has assisted me throughout.

As before, so again the author would gladly welcome any criticisms or suggestions either as to form or matter with which the student of the language may kindly favor him.

Seoul, Korea, January 1914.

H. G. U.

PREFACE.

TO FIRST EDITION.

In this introduction to the study of the Korean spoken language, a systematic grammar, in the strict sense of the word, has not been aimed at. It has been attempted simply to *introduce* the student to the study, to clear away some of the obstacles and difficulties that present themselves, and to show him the way by which he can become a proficient speaker of Korean.

Passing through Japan on my way to Korea, Dr. Imbrie's "English-Japanese Etymology" was brought to my notice; and, the plan of study there presented appealing to me as best suited to my individual needs, I decided to adopt it in the study of Korean.

In carrying out this idea, I was greatly aided by obtaining the Korean translation of Dr. Imbrie's sentences prepared by Mr. Song Soun Yong, (who had become my teacher) at the direction of Lieut. Bernardo (U.S.N.)

After correcting, arranging and adding to them, I found them of so great advantage to myself, and they proved of such valuable assistance to the many to whom I loaned them, that I determined, to carry the classification still further, to formulate rules of which the sentences should be illustrations, and to throw the whole into a form similar to Dr. Imbrie's book.

Most of this was done over three years ago, but various circumstances hindered its publication, and, in the meantime, realizing that such a work was in a measure one-

sided and approached the language merely from the English standpoint, a first part, which has been called "Grammatical Notes," and which views the subject from the opposite side has been prepared.

From the very nature of the case, the second part taking English idioms and phrases and showing their Korean equivalents, assumes more of a practical than a theoretical form. On the other hand, the first part taking Korean phrases, idioms, sentences, showing their use among the Koreans, their structure, and their various forms, becomes more theoretical than practical.

This complete division of a work on a language into two parts, each of which approaches it from a different standpoint, has, it is believed, never been attempted in one book before, and yet it is felt that such a division will materially aid the student in obtaining an accurate and well *systematized* knowledge of neat distinctions, and idioms, and enable him more speedily to speak a pure and not an Anglicized Korean. It is true that at times, the one naturally overlaps the other, but is equally certain, that each has its own especial place, which the other can in no way fill, and a true conception of any language can best be obtained by viewing them separately.

The author takes pleasure in acknowledging valuable suggestions made by Prof. Homer B. Hulbert of the Royal Korean University, concerning some of the uses of the compound tenses, and also his indebtedness to Mr. A. Stewart Annand who kindly corrected much of the proof, and whose friendly assistance in many ways has greatly aided him.

Credit also is due to the pioneers in the language, the French missionaries, from whose work the author gained

his first ideas of Korean grammar. To more than any one else, however, thanks are due to Mr. Song Soun Yong (宋淳容) whose sound ideas on the use of the language as it is spoken to-day, and whose intimate acquaintance with the Chinese classics, combined with his thorough knowledge of the use of the native Ernmun have been of invaluable assistance.

The author will gladly welcome any criticisms or suggestions either as to form or matter, with which students of the language may kindly favor him.

H. G. U.

Seoul Korea,

November 1889.

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PART I.

GRAMMATICAL NOTES.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS ON THE STUDY OF KOREAN.

1.—The study of Korean is as yet in its infancy, ways and means are few, and good books written in the native character are still fewer.

Despite the fact that twenty odd years have passed since the first edition of this book was published and that new Missionaries have many facilities provided in the form of organized language classes and several very helpful books; the difficulties are still many. Obviously even in that part of the language which we get through books we must have the assistance of native teachers, and Koreans with an accurate knowledge of the rules of grammar or with any idea of the real functions of a teacher are still rare.

Under these circumstances, the difficulties which sur-

round the student are numerous, and while in these pages the writer tries in part to systematize the language, and to aid the student, it must be remembered that no language was ever learned entirely from books, and from the very start he must accustom his ear to accurately hear, and to retain every variety of sound, and by unremitting effort train his tongue to reproduce them exactly.

The test of exactness in pronunciation is the ability to make oneself understood, not merely by one's own teacher and native associates, who will soon become accustomed to the wrong pronunciations, and mistakes of a foreigner, but by strangers and outsiders. The writer would therefore strenuously urge upon the learner the necessity of daily use among the people, of what he learns. Let him not be afraid of mistakes, by mistakes he must learn. Let him from the very first day, though he knows but one or two words, go out and begin to use them.

We have said that the test of exactness in pronunciation, is the ability to make oneself understood by strangers and outsiders. Here we must remember that another element besides that of the individual word enters in, that of the *rate* of pronunciation of the combinations of syllables and words which make up, what is in fact the unit of effective speech, the sentence. Let each word be pronounced ever so correctly if the rate of speech in the completed sentence be not at least approximately correct, the result if understood at all, will be stilted and laughable.

2.—A Korean teacher is of course indispensable, but he cannot be expected to teach in any sense of the word as we understand it. He is to give the exact pronunciation, to assist in reading the character, to explain forms of

expression and idioms, if possible give distinctions between synonyms, and to correct the mistakes of the learner. From him the student is to get all he can, and upon him to practice at every opportunity. He should be a good Chinese scholar ; as the Chinese enters so largely into the composition of words, and as far as possible, a man well acquainted with the native Korean character, and having no knowledge of English, so that the student shall from the start be thrown upon his own resources.

3.—It must be borne in mind, that not only are the characters and words different from those to which we have been accustomed, but also the forms of expression and the idioms. The surroundings of the Korean are entirely different and his habits of thought are necessarily as unlike ours as his surroundings ; hence “ Put yourself in his place ” should be the motto of the student ; he must early learn to *put himself in the place of the Korean*. He must learn to hear with Korean ears, to see with Korean eyes, to enter heartily into the life and surroundings of the Korean, to appreciate fully all their circumstances, and as far as possible in fact, to think Korean. Until this is done at least in part, no one can become a speaker of Korean, and as long as the student continues to think in English, and to translate word for word into Korean, he will not be speaking Korean at all, but simply an Anglicized jargon of words, almost as unintelligible to the uninitiated, as Pidgin English is to the foreigner when he first lands on Chinese soil, and in many cases he will convey a meaning directly opposite to what he intends.

4.—To accomplish this end and think in Korean, we must approach the language from two sides, the Korean

and the foreign. This has been the object in this work. In the first or grammar part of the book, the effort has been made to present Korean from the Korean stand point. That is to say ; to take the Korean as it is, systematize it in part, divest it of everything foreign, show as far as possible how the Korean thinks and how he constructs his sentences. In the second part, on the other hand, we have tried to approach the language from the foreign standpoint, and taking English ideas, English thoughts and English methods of expression, to show how they would be expressed by the Korean. These have been named for convenience Parts I and II, not because the one should be studied before the other, or is of more importance, for they should be studied together, and we should try to approach the language from the two sides at once.

I would particularly emphasize this last as many, even among those who teach the language, seem to consider Part I proper for the beginner and Part II a fitting study for the second year. As a matter of fact Part II would be better for the beginner, if the two parts are to be studied separately, but really the two must be taken together if the student would secure the greatest benefit from the use of this book.

In the study of the second part, the student is urged to take each sentence and analyze it carefully, ascertain the "whys" and "wherefores," notice its structure and *memorize* it; at the same time reading carefully Part I, and comparing what it says with what he finds put in practice in Part II. Of course the chapter on The Alphabet and its Sounds, must be mastered first, but as soon as this is done let the student begin on the sentences in Part II,

while he is at the same time reading carefully, and learning all there is to be learned in the chapter on the noun. He need not wait till he has studied the verb but simply glance at such words and terms as may be necessary.

5.—This work does not enter into the study of the Korean written language, which differs from the spoken, largely in verbal terminations and a few expressions never used in the colloquial. A little careful study, will soon acquaint one with these and their meanings, and while much hard work would be needed to make one a proficient and exact writer of "the book language," one may soon with comparative ease understand it.

6.—In the writing of Korean, two forms of character are used, the native Önmun and the Chinese, In all official correspondence, philosophical books, and in fact in nearly all books of real value, the Chinese character was used in the past, the native Önmun being relegated to a few trashy love stories and fairy tales. This difference in the written language, led to the assertion that there are two languages in Korea, and we sometimes hear foreigners talk of "speaking in the Önmun." There are not two languages and this expression is wrong, for the "Önmun" is simply a system of writing, and it would be as sensible to talk of "speaking in Munson's system of short hand." The idea that there are two languages in Korea is strengthened by the fact, that foreigners, who are perhaps tolerably well acquainted with words purely Korean, have, when they heard conversations carried on between officials and scholars, been unable to understand what was said. They have been on their way to the houses of the officials and passing through the streets and hearing the merchants the middle classes, and the coolies, talking among them-

selves, have been able to understand, while when they came into the presence of the officials, they have been unable to comprehend the meaning of statements and questions addressed directly to them. At once they have said "There are two languages" while the truth is that the officials have simply been using those Korean terms which have been derived from the Chinese. Chinese may be called the *Latin* of Korea. It is more polite and scholarly to use "*Latinized*" Korean; but among merchants, middle classes, and in common daily conversation this is not largely used: the learner does not hear it, hence the difficulty. This however being the case, it becomes necessary to make a study of these Sinico-Korean terms, for which he will find frequent and important use.

In connection with his use of these terms one thing must be borne in mind, that if a Sinico-Korean noun is used, the adjective or pronominal adjective used to qualify or limit it, should also be Sinico-Korean and *vice-versa*. All such words however undergo inflection and change as though pure Korean. This rule is more apparent, and is more necessary of observation in connection with the formation of compound words.

7.—Reference was made in the previous paragraph to the two forms of writing used. They were however for the most part, kept entirely distinct, and unlike the Japanese, the two were seldom mixed. Now and then in a letter written in the Chinese, Korean particles might be interspersed to assist the reader, or in a letter written in the "Önmun" the names of persons, places, etc., might be written in the Chinese. A few books were to be found written in both the Chinese and the "Önmun" but for the most part, the Chinese character was written on one page

with its equivalent in Ōnmun on the other, The rule was, as we have stated, not to mix the two characters, and the almost universal practice to use either the Ōnmun or Chinese alone.

8.—Before leaving the subject of Chinese and “Ōnmun we would call attention to the fact that the great majority of the students of Korean utterly neglect the study of the Chinese characters on the ground that they cannot study two languages at once and prefer to study Korean.” Nothing could be more ridiculous or more short sighted. The study of the Chinese character is not the study of a different language but the study of Korean derivations carried on in Korean and opening up new etymological avenues leading the student to a clearer understanding of the language which he hears, and nearer to a mastery of elegant and scholarly speech. It will bring him the respect and regard of scholarly Koreans and broaden his vocabulary with astonishing ease and speed as new words will appear as merely new groupings of old friends.

This lack of vocabulary on the part of missionaries is often remarked among Koreans and indeed it would be laughable were it not rather disgraceful to notice how completly at sea many even of the older missionaries are when a conversation takes a turn not directly religious or domestic or when any but a religious book is taken up. It may be claimed that a perfect knowledge of a foreign language is impossible, but whether we dispute this point or not, we ought simply to bring our knowledge to a point where we can join intelligently in conversations outside the ordinary domestic and religious lines and read with a fair amount of ease literature more difficult than the Bible and translated hymns.

9.—Great care must be exercised in the matter of pronunciation.* An effort has been made in the chapter on the alphabet and pronunciation, to give rules to aid in this, but do not be satisfied with these, test each rule given, for yourself, try them with your teacher, and prove the result by conversation with natives, who have not accustomed themselves to your peculiarities and mistakes.

There must be from the start systematic drill of both ear and tongue. Which of the two is most important it is not easy to state, but certainly if one does not manage to distinguish with the ear the different sounds it will be impossible to reproduce them with the tongue.

One must as far as possible daily go where he will hear the Koreans talking among themselves. He should do this from the second day of his arrival and note-book in hand mark down the sounds as he hears them. This should be his constant practise. He should never allow himself to get to the place where words and sounds pass him unnoticed. Get acquainted with some Korean who is popular, and has a large circle of friends, become a regular habitue of his Sarang at the hour when you know the Koreans will be assembling. At the start, it will seem as though the Koreans speak with unusual rapidity until your ear becomes more accustomed to the sounds.

The tongue also must be drilled. Various are the exercises that may be suggested but the best the writer knows, is to take a good long Korean sentence learn it off by heart, practice clause by clause until the whole can be repeated at least as fast as by the fastest Korean speaker. In order to secure this, time yourself with a watch and be sure you reach some standard, such for instance, as that suggested by Prof.

* See Appendix on phonetics.

Cummins of 5 syllables per second. After such a sentence has been thus learned, begin again with another until it becomes one's habit to speak and talk as fast as the ordinary Korean. In this drill however from the very start one must articulate clearly and correctly, or the speed will be worse than useless.

10.—As has been observed above, Koreans think along entirely different lines from the foreigner, and we would here warn the learner against a few mistakes into which, on this account, he is apt to fall. As will be stated further on, in many cases Koreans do not use the terminations, signifying number, case, etc. unless ambiguity would be caused by their absence. It is not a universal rule, but it is so common that one is almost safe in adopting it as such, and saying: "Never use such terminations unless a true interpretation of the sentence requires them."

Foreigners are apt in their efforts to speak correctly to use postpositions wherever possible, and thus to speak in what the Korean must consider a stilted manner. This almost *laconic conciseness* of speech is much more observable in the use, or rather neglect of use of the personal pronouns, and here more than anywhere else the foreigner is most apt to blunder.

11.—Native grammarians make but three parts of speech, namely; Nouns, Verbs, and Particles: and, while it might have been well in some respects to have confined ourselves to this division, it has been deemed best for the sake of convenience, to classify and arrange these three divisions under nine heads, namely: Nouns, Pronouns, Numerals, Postpositions, Verbs, Adjectives, Adverbs, Conjunctions, and Interjections.

As all pronouns are in reality nouns, the chapter, on the former, immediately follows that on the latter. As nearly all true Korean adjectives, are really verbs, the chapter on verbs precedes that on adjectives.

12.—Finally we would urge that much care and pains be taken in the study of Korean honorifics. At first sight they appear so numerous and varied that the student is almost discouraged, but he will soon learn that with some trifling exceptions, the whole matter is governed by but a few rules. It is important that he address servants and attendants in low terms, and speak of himself in higher terms; while in the presence of officials and men of high rank, he must always speak of himself in low terms and address them in the highest forms. While this in theory is so contrary to the Christian idea, in practise in Korea it is almost a necessity, unless one desires to be considered entirely ignorant of both language and propriety.

CHAPTER II.

THE KOREAN ALPHABET AND ITS SOUND.

13.—Unlike most languages of the East, Korean has neither a syllabary like the Japanese, nor a system of characters representing individual ideas, like the Chinese, but a true native alphabet. The writing is always in syllables, each syllable forming we might say a separate character, but divisible into its component parts.

14.—The Korean alphabet contains twenty-five letters, of which eleven are vowels and fourteen consonants.

They are as follows:—

VOWELS.

ㅏ a, ㅑ ya, ㅓ ǒ, ㅕ yǒ, ㅗ ǒ, ㅛ yǒ, ㅜ u, ㅠ yu,
ㅡ eu, ㅣ i, ㅚ a.

CONSONANTS.

ㅋ k, ㆁ m, ㄴ n, ㅍ p, ㄹ r or l, ㅅ s or final t,
ㄷ t, ㅈ j, ㄷㅇ ng, ㅋ hk, ㆁ hp, ㆁ ht,
ㅈ tj or ch, and ㅎ h.

As is stated in all books on foreign languages, it is an impossibility to give the exact pronunciation of all the letters of one language in that of another, but a few words here concerning the pronunciation and use of the above alphabet, may be a help in the study of Korean.

Of the vowels, it will be seen at once that the second, fourth, sixth, and eighth are simply modifications of the

first, third, fifth and seventh, and it will be noted that this modification is shown in the writing, by the reduplication of the characteristic sign of the vowel, and expressed in the speaking, by the interposition of the sound of the English consonant *y* before the vowel sound. If then we give the sounds of the first, third, fifth and seventh, we will at once have the sounds for all of the first eight vowels.

Note.—No vowel can stand alone at the commencement of a Korean syllable, but if it has no consonant of its own must be preceded by the consonant ㅇ, which is then mute.

PRONUNCIATION OF THE VOWELS.

Whereas English vowels may have a glide such is not the case as a rule with the Korean vowels even though final.

α 15.—아. This vowel has two sounds.

(1) That of the Italian *ā* found in the English words *father, arm, etc.*

Ex. 알, *äl*, (*egg*); 안경, *än-gyeng*, (*spectacles*).

α (2) That of the regular English short *ă* found in *mat, add, etc.*

막대기, *mäk-tä-gi*, (*a stick*).

) 16.—어. This vowel has two sounds.

(1) That of the regular English short *ö* seen in *not, odd, etc.*

Ex. 얼핏, *öl-hpit*, (*quickly*); 어디, *ö-dai*, (*where*); 업소, *öp-sö*, (*to carry on the back*).

(2) That of the German *ö*, or the English *ur* of *urn*.

Ex. 어루신너, *ö-rö-si-nai*, (*father*); 어른, *ö-run*, (*adult*), and 업소, *öp-sö*, (*to be lacking, to be not*).

5 17.—오. Here we can use the regular long and short English *o* sounds.

* See Appendix on phonetics.

(1) Long ō, of old, etc. is for the most part found in open syllables.

Ex. 호랑이, hō-rang-i, (*a tiger*); 오, ō, (*five*).

(2) The short ɔ of lot, etc. occurs generally in closed syllables.

Ex. 봉, pōng, (*an envelope*); 풍수, kōng-sa, (*minister*); 오늘, ɔ-nel, (*to-day*).

ㄹ 18.—우. From this vowel we get the sound of either the long ōō of *moon*, or the short ɔō of *wool*.

(1) Ex. 구경, koo-gyeng, (*a sight*); 부리, pōō-ri, (*a beak*); 눈, nōōn, (*snow*).

(2) Ex. 풀, hpōōl, (*herbage*); 눈, nōōn, (*eye*).

19.—As has been said above, the compound vowels 야, 여, 요, 유, have respectively the sounds of the above four simple vowels with *y* preceding.

야 Then. 야 will be either yā or yǎ.

여 여 will be either yǒ or German yō.

요 요 will be either yō or yǒ.

And 유 유 will be yoo.

20.—으. Here we have the sound of the French eu, as in *feu* (fire)

Ex. 그, keu, (*that*); 그늘, keu-neul, (*shade*);

늙은이, neulk-eun-i, (*an old man*).

21.—이. This vowel has two sounds.

(1) The sound of *i* in the words *machine*, *pique*.

Ex. 비, pī, (*rain*); 시, sī, (*hour*); 이상하오, i-sang-ha-o, (*to be strange*).

(2) The sound of the regular English short *i* of *ill*, *hit*, etc.

Ex. 기다리오, ki-da-ri-o, (*to wait*); 십, sip, (*ten*).

22.—으, This vowel has really four sounds.

(1 & 2). The same two sounds as given for 아. a 2
Ex.

(1) 한하오, hān-ha-o, (to hate); 사신, sā-sin, (ambassador).

(2) 기다리오, ki-dā-ri-o, (to wait).

(3) Most commonly the sound is that of the short Italian *a* seen in staff.

Ex. 말, (horse); 어해, à-hai, (boy).

(4) The sound of *e* in cable, 오닐, ô-nel, (to-day);
고름, kò-rem, (pus); 기름, kī-rem, (oil).

Note —In spelling the Koreans distinguish between 아 and 으 by a reference to their position in writing, [calling 아 “upper *a*” and 으 “lower *a*.”]

23.—Before we turn to the consideration of the consonants it would be well to linger a little while over a few combinations, of vowels. In the following diphthongs and triphthongs it will be seen that ^o오 and ^u우 placed before other vowels in the syllable generally give the sound of the English *w*.

The combinations most commonly used with their pronunciations are as follows.

1st. 애, has the sound of the *ai* before *r* in *air* etc.

Ex. 개, (a dog); 내, (I); 대개, (for); 새, (new).

2nd. 이, has the same sound as the preceding:

Ex. 대신, (instead); 리우, (very).

24.—3rd. 에, has the regular long sound of the English *a* in *day*.

Ex. 네, (you); 셋, (three).

Sometimes also it has the sound of the short English *e* in *end*.

Ex. 매누리, (a daughter-in-law).

It has also though very rarely, the sound of *i* in *machine*.

Ex. 메로리, (*hempen sandals*).

4th. 예, properly has the sound of the English word *yea*.

Ex. 계란, (*eggs*) ; 예비하고, (*to make ready*).

However, after consonants where it would be hard to pronounce the *y*, the sound is the same as 예, though perhaps a little prolonged.

Ex. 메일, ,(*the first*) ; 세상, (*the world*).

25.—5th. 와, has the sound of *wā*, the *a* being the long Italian *a* which is seen in *father*, etc.

Ex. 파히, (*excessively*) ; 화초, (*flowers*) ; 실과, (*fruit*).

6th. 왜. Here we have No. 1 preceded by 오 which having the effect of *w* gives us the sound of *wa* in *ware*.

Ex. 왜국, (*Japan*) ; 화, (*a torch*).

7th. 외. The exact sounds that this diphthong may have, can only be learned by practice.

Sometimes it may have the sound of *we* in *were*, as 되오, (*to become*) ; 괴롭소, (*to be troublesome*) ; sometimes that of *wa* in *way*, as 남편외, (*husband and wife*) ; sometimes almost this same sound with the *w* less distinct, as 죄, (*sin*) ; and sometimes also the sound of French *eu*, as 쇠, (*metal*).

26.—8th. 위, consists of 우 placed before 어, and may therefore have either of the two sounds which are derived respectively by placing *w* before the two sounds of the latter vowel,

Ex. 1st, 월, (*moon*). 2nd, 원하고, (*to desire*) ; 권하고, (*to exhort*).

At times also it may have the sound of *wo* in *won*.

Ex. 원, (*a mandarin*); 권, (*a volume*).

9th. 웨, may have any of the sounds of 에, preceded by *w*, but for the most part it is restricted to the sound of *wa* in *way*.

Ex. 궤, (*a box*); 왜, (*why*).

10th. 위. This diphthong has the force of *w* before the long continental *i* sound and may be pronounced like the English *we*.

Ex. 귀, (*ear*); 귀하오, (*to be rare*); 뒤, (*back*).

11th. 위. This combination of vowels is rarely found, and it has the same sound as 위 though perhaps a little more prolonged.

Ex. 취하오, (*to be intoxicated*).

27.—12th. 외. The effect of this diphthong is produced by pronouncing the two sounds of 오 and 이 together, running them into one.

Ex. 괴수, (*a soldier*).

Note.—There is a tendency among foreigners to pronounce this like the short *i* of hit, but this is wrong and should be carefully avoided.

Sometimes this becomes almost the same as the English *we* without movement of the lips.

Ex. 의심, (*doubt*).

THE CONSONANTS.

28.—Of the Korean consonants, nine are simple and five are aspirated.

The simple are ㄱ *k*, ㄴ *m*, ㄷ *n*, ㄹ *p*, ㄺ *r* or *l*, ㄻ *s*, ㄼ *t*, ㅈ *j*, and ㅇ *ng*.

The aspirated are, ㅋ, ㆁ, ㄷ, ㄹ and ㅈ.

Five of the simple consonants, ㄱ, ㄴ, ㄻ, ㄼ, and ㅈ are often doubled when they can be written as such, or

the doubling is expressed by placing 人 before the letter. This 人 is then called "twin snot." These double consonants may then be written :—

ㅈ, ㅊ, ㅋ, ㆁ, ㄷ, ㅌ,
or ㅈ, ㅊ, ㅋ, ㆁ, ㄷ.

The effect of the doubling, is generally expressed by a harder and more incisive utterance of the double consonant, while that of the aspirating, by a decidedly rough breathing. These differences can only be learned and reproduced by careful study and constant practice.

29.—In connection with the consonants and their sounds, euphony plays an important part, sometimes completely changing the sound of the consonant itself, sometimes merely modifying, and sometimes rendering it absolutely mute. The rules of euphony cannot all be here given, but in describing the sounds of the consonants, an attempt is made to so explain them and their changes that the main difficulties may be overcome.

It may be well to notice here, that euphony plays such an important part in Korean, that it oftentimes completely changes the initial consonant of postpositions and other suffixes. In a language where the character is syllabic like the Japanese, there is not the same latitude for such changes as in a language purely alphabetic like the Korean. It is these euphonic changes in the postpositions which have led foreigners to follow and tenaciously hold to, the example of the French Missionaries, in Latinizing the noun and giving five distinct declensions with eleven cases each.

CONSONANTAL SOUNDS.

30.—We will consider first the simple consonants.

k

✓ 1st. ㅏ. This has commonly the sound of *k* in *king*
As, **값**, kap, (*price*) ; **가오**, ka-o, (*to go*).

Sometimes it may have the sound of *g* in *give*.

Ex. **있다가**, it-ta-ga, (*in a little*), and **막대기**, mak-tā-gi, (*a stick*).

When before ㅁ (m), ㄴ (n), or ㄹ (r) ; this letter has the sound of *ng*.

Ex. **약물**, yang-moul, (*medicinal water*).

넉넉이, nōng-nōk-i, (*enough*).

약력, yang-ryok, (*medicinal effect*).

ㅎ 31.—2nd. ㅓ. This is pronounced like the *m* of *money*.

Ex. **머므오**, mō-meu-o, (*to tarry*).

ㅑ 32.—3rd. ㅕ. This for the most part has the common sound of *n* in *panel*.

Ex. **나노**, na-nān, (*as for me*) or **눈**, nōon, (*eye*).

Sometimes when followed by the vowel *i*, it has the effect of the English *y*, or may be mute.

Ex. **니**, yi, (*a tooth*) ; **닉히오**, ig-hi-o, (*to be cooked*).

When preceded or followed by ㄹ *l*, both consonants take the sound of *l*, in *calling*.

Ex. **별노**, pyel-lo, (*specially*) ; **날ㄴ**, nal-lai, (*swiftly*).

ㅓ 33.—4th. ㅇ. Before a vowel this is mute. In Korean no vowel is allowed to stand alone, or to begin a syllable, and in cases where this would occur ㅇ is used.

Ex. **아오**, a-ō, (*to know*) ; **아마**, a-ma, (*perhaps*).

At the end of a syllable, this has the sound of *ng* in *song*.

Ex. **양**, yang, (*sheep*) ; **병**, pyung, (*a bottle*).

34.—5th. **ㅂ**. This commonly has the sound of the unaspirated *p* in English.

Ex. **밥**, pap, (*rice*) ; **보오**, po-o, (*to see*).

Sometimes it may have the sound of *b*.

Ex. **아바지**, abaji, (*father*) ; **불가불**, poul-ga-boul, (*of necessity*).

Before **ㅁ** (*m*), or **ㄴ** (*n*), or **ㄹ** (*r*), it generally has the sound of *m*.

Ex. **협문**, hyŏm-mun, (*side gate*) ; **앞니**, am-ni, (*front teeth*) ; **십리**, sim-ni, (*ten ri*).

35.—6th. **ㄷ**. This consonant may have the sounds of *l*, *n*, or *r*.

It has the sounds of *l* :—

(a). At the end of a word.

Ex. **말**, mal, (*horse*) ; **불**, pul, (*fire*) ; **밀**, mil, (*wax*).

(b). When it is followed by another consonant in the same syllable.

Ex. **위답소**, ai-dalp-so, (*to hate*) ; **사들**, ga-dalk, (*reason*).

(c). When it follows or precedes the consonant. **ㄴ ㄷ**

Ex. **칼노**, kal-lo, (*with a knife*) ; **환란**, hwal-lan, (*calamity*) ; **말니오**, mal-yi-o, (*to prevent*).

It is pronounced *n* :—

(a). At the beginning of a word.

Ex. **나이일**, nai-il, (*to-morrow*).

(b). Sometimes at the beginning of a syllable in the middle of a word.

Ex. **공론하오**, kong-non-ha-o, (*to consult together*).

It generally has the sound of *r*, when coming between two vowels, or between a vowel and ㅎ.

Ex. 아름답소, a-ram-tap-so, (*to be beautiful*) ; 일홈, ir-hom, (*a name*).

Sometimes before ㅣ, and the compound vowels, it has the sound of *y*.

alloph of ㄹ Ex. 리, yi, (*profit*) ; 룡양, yo-ryang, (*deliberation*).

36.—7th. ㅅ. At the beginning of a word this letter has the sound of *s*.

Ex. 삼가오, sam-ka-o, (*to take care*) ; 삭, sak, (*pay*).

t at end
s at end
(s) At the end of a word it has the sound of *t*.

Ex. 갓, kat, (*hat*) ; 낮, nat, (*mid-day*) ; 몇, met, (*how many*).

The sound of this final ㅅ is however sometimes modified by the initial letter of the syllable which follows it.

Before another ㅅ it becomes *s*.

Ex. 갓수로, kas-sa-ro, (*with a hat*).

Before ㅋ, it has the sound of *k*.

Ex. 샅기, sak-ki, (*young*) ; 잭코, chak-ko, (*frequently*).

Before ㅁ, it becomes *n*.

Ex. 갓모, kan-mo, (*hat covering*).

When the compound vowels ㅏ, ㅑ, ㅓ, ㅕ, are preceded by ㅅ, the *y* is mute, and they have the sounds of the corresponding simple vowels.

Ex. 상관, sang-gwan, (*importance*) ; 세상, sē-sang, (*the world*).

t 37.—8th. ㅈ. This letter has generally the sound of *t*, in told.

Ex. 답장, tap-jang, (*answer*); 달소, tal-so, (*to be different*).

Sometimes it may have the sound of *d* in *dance*.

Ex. 대답하오, tai-dap-hao, (*to answer*); 견디오, kyun-dai-o, (*to endure*).

Before ⁱㅣ, or any of the compound vowels, the *y* sound of the compound vowels disappears, and ㅈ has the force of *ch*.

Ex. 지경, chi-gyung, (*territory*); 효소, c'ho-so, (*to be good*).

Note.—This rule does not hold in the province of Pyang An Do where ㅈ always retains the sound of ㅈ and the *y* sound is retained in the double consonants.

At the end of a syllable ㅈ becomes ㅈ, although retaining the sound of *t*. but in some ancient books it is still found as ㅈ.

38.—9th. ㅈ. This consonant for the most part has the sound in *ch* in *choose*.

Ex. 잡소, chap-so, (*to catch*); 쥐, chwi, (*a rat*).

Sometimes it may have the sound of *j* in *joy*.

Ex. 죽이오, ju-gi-o, (*to kill*).

As in the case of ㅈ so also in the case of this consonant, when followed by the compound vowels, the *y* sound is lost and that of the simple vowel only, remains.

ASPIRATED CONSONANTS.

39.—The aspirated consonants are.

ㅋ, ㆁ, ㆁ, ㆁ, ㆁ.

As has already been said the exact pronunciation of these aspirated consonants cannot be expressed in English. Suffice it to say that, each one has a rough explosive sound of the corresponding simple consonant.

ㅋ, is aspirated *k*. k^h

Ex. 칼, *hkal*, (*a knife*)? 키, *hkeui*, (*height*); 코, *hkö*, (*nose*).

ㅌ, is aspirated *p*.

Ex. 풀, *hp̄eum*, (*rank*); 풀, *hp̄ool*, (*grass*); 팔, *hpal*, (*eight*).

ㄷ, is aspirated *t*.

Ex. 랍심, *htam-sim*, (*envy*); 토하오, *hto-ha-o*, (*to vomit*).

ㅈ, is aspirated *ch*.

Ex. 차, *cha*, (*tea*); 차하오, *chak-ha-o*, (*to be honest*).

ㅎ, being ㅎ aspirated has the effect of *h* in house.

Ex. 합하오, *hap-ha-o*, (*to unite*); 혼인, *hon-in*, (*marriage*); 항상, *hāng-sāng*, (*always*).

DOUBLED CONSONANTS.

40.—It is no easy task to properly reproduce the sound given by Koreans to the doubled consonants, much less to describe them accurately. It may be said however that as a rule the effect of the “twin siot” or doubling is to change the natural surds *k*, *p*, *s*, *t*, to the sonants *g*, *b*, *z*, and *d*, *j*. These sounds like all others must be obtained from the Koreans direct, and ear, and tongue drilled and drilled till they are distinguished and can be reproduced.

까투리 *gatouri*, (*female pheasant*); 까다 *gata*, (*to peel*)

빼앗다 bai-ät-ta, (to seize) 빨래 ballai, (washing)
 씹쌀하다 Zapsalhata (to be bitterish); 쓰다 zeuta
 (to be bitter)

뛰 da, (the earth) 뛰다 dwita, (to jump)
 짜다 Jata, (to be salt) 쫓다 Jotta, (to pursue)

41.—The Koreans have given names to the nine simple consonants, but the vowels and aspirated consonants have no distinctive names, and can only be expressed by the sounds they represent. The names of the nine simple consonants are,

k	ㄱ—기억, ki-ok.
m	ㅁ—모음, mi-om.
n	ㄴ—니은, ni-eun.
p	ㅂ—비읍, pi-op.
l	ㄹ—릭을, li-eul.
s	ㅅ—시옷, si-ot.
t	ㅈ—지읒, ji-keut.
č	ㅊ—차, jät.
ŋ	ㅇ—이형, i-haŋg.

It will be noticed that for the most part the name gives the initial and final sound of the consonant it represents.

Enough has now been said to enable the student to gain an idea of the true sounds of the Korean alphabet, and some of the various modifications that they undergo. No book can ever tell him when and where long and short sounds should be used. These he must learn by practice.

CHAPTER III.

THE NOUN.

42.—Heretofore it has been the custom to consider that the Korean noun is declinable, and grammarians have variously classified the noun as belonging to, from one to five declensions, each having a number of cases varying from six to ten. There have been two causes for this, first the intimate acquaintance of those who have tried to systematize the language, with Latin and Greek, and the tendency that would thus naturally arise to make the languages conform. Secondly, on coming to Korea they found different nouns with various endings to express the same idea, and losing sight of the fact that they were but euphonic changes of various postpositions, called them cases.

The Korean noun is however indeclinable. In what has heretofore been regarded as declension, the noun itself is not *declined*, undergoes no change,* remains the same

* Note.—There are probably only three exceptions to this rule 것, 무것 and 여럿 which may really be considered as one, since 여럿 and 무엇 are but contractions and were originally 여러것 and 무술것. In all these words the final *t*, or *s*, is taken from the stem and prefixed to the postposition. At times also, still further contractions are made and we can have 겔 for 거 술, 무얼 for 무어 술, etc.

throughout, and the particles affixed, which have been considered as representing various cases, are rather distinct words or postpositions. These postpositions undergo a variety of changes according to the final letter of the noun to which they are affixed, but in no case do they change the noun itself. They represent the English prepositions.

43.—The distinctions of number, subject, and object, of a sentence etc, may be designated by postpositions or may be left to the context.

For Ex. 그 사들 외게 책 주어라.
lit. that man to book give.

The *exact* meaning of this sentence can only be understood by a knowledge of the circumstances. It may mean, give a book, or books, to one man or two. The man, (사들), may be man or woman, boy or girl. This indefiniteness of expression, which is a characteristic of most eastern languages, is more apparent in Korean than in Japanese. It would have been perfectly correct to have omitted the 외게 from the sentence given above. In the case of the subject and object of a sentence we find the same difficulty. As has been said before, the general rule is to omit the postposition unless the sentence taken with its context and circumstances would be ambiguous without them.

The use of the postposition giving definiteness to the sentence, often has the effect of the English definite article; and, where ambiguity would arise without them, they may be used to express this. In the example given above, the accusative postposition is not expressed, but if we desired to be definite we would say.

그 사람 의게 책 을 주어라.

which would be "Give that man *the* book."

As also. 병티 왔소 병티 가 왔소
A soldier has come. The soldier has come.

문하인 이 교군 을 불렀소.

The gateman has called *the* chair coolies.

44.—For a full account of the postpositions, and the various euphonic changes that they undergo, see Chapter VI. For convenience, however, we give in this place the postpositions representing some of the various case relations of the noun.

Nominative or subjective by. 이 or 가.

Genitive by 의.

Dative by..... 의게 or 안테.

Accusative by 을.

Instrumental by 으로.

Ablative by 에, 에서, or 브러.

These postpositions are added to the noun and give the various ideas given by the above arrangement of cases, but undergo a variety of changes according to the final letter of the noun.

45.—Gender where necessary may be expressed by employing particles denoting male and female, or by the use of distinct words.

Thus we have in the case of human beings :—

A man, 사나회, 남주, 남인.

A woman, 계집, 녀인, 녀편네.

A child, 으히 ; a boy, 사나회 ; a girl, 계집 으히.

In the case of relations, different words are used.

아 바 지, Father ; 어 마 니, Mother.

할 아 바 지, Grandfather ; 할 마 니, Grandmother.

The gender of animals also is distinguished by particular names or by the prefixing of **슈** male and **암** female.

닭, a fowl;	슈닭, a cock;	암닭, a hen.
소, a bull or cow;	슈소 } a bull; 황소 }	암소, a cow.
꿩, a pheasant;	슈꿩 } a male 장끼 } pheasant;	암 꿩 } a female 사투리 } pheasant.
말, a horse;	상마 } a stallion; 슈물 }	피마 } a mare. 암물 }

The particles **암** and **슈** are not employed alone and are never applied to human beings except as terms of extreme contempt. If then we desire to speak of the gender of an animal without repeating its name, we say for the male **슈놈** or **슈것**, and for the female, **암놈** or **암것**.

그 거시 슈닭이나 암닭이나.

(*That thing male chicken is? female chicken is?*)

“Is that a rooster or a hen?”

In this sentence **암** and **슈** are used adjectively, but in the following sentence we see the use of **암것** and **슈것**.

그 록기 슈 거시나 암 거시나.

(*That rabbit male thing is? female thing is?*)

“Is that rabbit a male or a female.”

Here the word rabbit, is not repeated, so **암것** and **슈것** are used.

46.—The same ambiguity that has been referred to in the matter of case, etc., also exists with reference to number. The Korean noun in fact has no number. Context or circumstances decide this also.

병인 다섯 오늘 아침 왔소.

(*patient five to-day morning came.*)

"Five patients came this morning."

날 두려 골으라고 물 셋을 가져왔소.

(*me—to choose-order horse three (accu) brought.*)

"They brought three horses for me to choose from."

그 목련화 나무에 오백 송아리 잎술 려히오.

(*that magnolia tree on five hundred blossom must be.*)

"There must be five hundred blossoms on that magnolia tree."

Note.—*Must* is not always rendered in this way. For its various renderings see Part II Chap. I. § 3 Sec. 10.

47.—At times however, either for the sake of emphasis or to avoid ambiguity, it is desirable to express a plural idea; and this may be done by the use of the particle **들** affixed to the nouns, to which in turn may be affixed any one of the postpositions.

동생, Brother.

동생들, Brothers.

눈, Eye.

눈들, Eyes.

말, Horse.

말들, Horses.

꽃, Flower.

꽃들, Flowers.

양, Sheep.

양들, Sheep.

사슴, Deer.

사슴들, Deer.

This particle **들** may also be used without the noun, and is then generally affixed to an adverb in the sentence, and gives a plural idea.

As:—

어서 들 오시오.

quickly (plur) come.

Please come quickly.

잘 들 하여라.

well (plur) do.

Do it well.

The particle **들** used in this way, generally pluralizes the subject of the verb; and in both the above sentences it shows that the request in the first case, and the command in the second, was addressed to more than one.

48.—Students in Korea soon begin to notice the constant reduplication of nouns, verbs, syllables etc. In verbs it has the effect of signifying continued action, and is found frequently in onomatopoeic words, to designate sounds and the like, and in nouns it gives the idea of universality, or variety,

As :—

집집, Every house.

색색, All colors or sorts.

곳곳, All places or everywhere.

나라나라, All countries.

49.—These then are the various ways of expressing case, gender, and number, which may be employed if desired, and are at times used by Koreans even when ambiguity would not exist without them. It cannot however be too carefully borne in mind that as a rule Koreans do not express these distinctions.

50.—In a few cases there are distinctive words which have a plural sense. They are, for the most part, compound words of Chinese origin, and to them again, if special emphasis is desired the plural ending **들** may be added.

As :—

부모 or 부모들 (rare), Parents.

식구 or 식구들, Members of a family.

형제, Brethren.

COMPOUND NOUNS.

51.—There are of course a large number of compound nouns, and these by the use of Chinese may be formed at will. They may consist either of nouns alone, nouns and adjectives, nouns and verbs, or of verbs alone. A knowledge of the Chinese characters and their sounds in Korean, will enable the foreigner, not only to recognize these and understand their meaning at once, but also to form them for himself. We would then urge the student not only to learn these compounds whenever he meets them, but to analyze them, ascertain their derivation, learn the Chinese character and its Korean sound and thus be able when next he meets the same characters, though perhaps in different combinations, to recognize them at a glance. This study of words and their derivations will also be a great help in giving definiteness and precision to his style.

안경, "Spectacles" from 안 "eye" and 경 "a glass."

안질, "Ophthalmia" from 안 "eye" and 질 "disease."

천리경, "Telescope" from 천 "thousand," 리, "li," and 경 a "glass."

현미경. "Microscope" from 현, "exhibiting," 미, "smallness" and 경 a "glass."

화학, "Chemistry" from 화 "change" and 학, "study."

No attempt can here be made to give all, or even the most important of the words belonging to this class. The

few that have been given above are sufficient to enable the student to understand this method of forming compound words, so that he can go forward and analyze these words for himself. A little care in this line will be a great help to him in his study of this class of words, and if from the beginning he makes a systematic study of all such words, in but a short time he will be able to understand without difficulty most, if not all the Sinico-Korean terms so much used in polite discourse.

52.—There are also a few words which are joined to verbs and sometimes to other nouns, making compound nouns having the sense, of "*the work of*" "*doer*" etc. Among these are **군**, **장이**, **질**, etc.

The first two of these refer to the *maker* or *doer* of something, both have nearly the same meaning but are restricted in their use.

장이, the more restricted, has properly the sense of "*the worker in*," "*the maker of*" and is affixed to the name of the *thing made*, or *the work done*.

군, the more generally used, is a termination equivalent to the Latin "*ator*," or the English "*er*," and may be added to almost any word with which work of any kind is connected. Neither of these terms are respectful and are only applied to artisans, coolies, or people whose actions have, in the eyes of the Koreans, brought them to that level.

일군 , Workman, coolie.	미장이 , A mason.
교군군 , A chair-man.	개와장이 , A tiler.
보행군 , A walker.	붓장이 , A pencil-maker.
작란군 , A player, a trifter.	통장이 , A hooper.
슈직군 , A guard.	숯장이 , A charcoal-burner
농군 , A farm-hand.	주막장이 , A hotel-keeper.

소릭군, A (noiser) singer. 쇼록장이, A cabinet-maker.
 나모군, A woodman. 갓장이, A hat-maker.
 노름군, A gambler. 오입장이, A dissolute-fellow.

With reference to the termination **질**, it may be said that its use varies greatly with the locality.

It has properly the sense of "*the work of*," and is commonly joined to the name of the tool or instrument with which any work is done. By certain people, and in certain places however, its use has been very much enlarged and in the province of Kyeng Sang Do it may be heard affixed to almost any noun or verb.

The following examples illustrate its proper use:—

바느질, Needlework.
 다림이질, Ironing.
 채직질, Whipping.
 로질, Rowing.
 붓쳐질, Fanning.

VERBAL NOUNS.

53.—In Korea there are two regular ways of forming verbal nouns. They are formed by adding ㅁ and ㅁ기 to the verbal stem. With the verb **하오**, they will then be **함** and **하기** and we designate them verbal noun in **함**, and verbal noun in **하기**. While a large number of Koreans have come to consider these as synonyms, and to use them interchangeably, they are not the same, and good scholars never consider them so. The distinction made by the French missionaries in their admirable "*Grammaire Coréenne*" should always be maintained.

The noun in **함**, is an abstract noun referring to the quality or attribute as *love*, *hate*, and *fear*.

The noun in **하기**, retains more of the verbal idea and is rather, the act of *loving, hating, fearing*, and would be used where we would employ either the infinitive of the verb, *to love, to hate, to fear*, or the present participle.

It is about equivalent to the Latin Supine, being a verb in force and a noun in form and inflection. It can both govern and in turn is governed. In use it is generally employed as we would employ the ablative Supine.

An examination of the following sentences will make this distinction plain.

Illustrating the use of Verbal noun in **함** :—

무서움이 겁장이 의게 당혼 거시오.

Fear belongs to cowards.

착함이 덕이 되오.

Honesty is a virtue.

분함이 고로움을 내오.

Anger brings trouble.

Illustrating the use of verbal nouns in **하기** :—

원슈 용서하기가 어렵소.

It is hard to forgive an enemy.

시방은 온 세상을 도라 돈니기 쉽소.

Now, it is easy to go round the whole world.

그런 사를 사랑하기 어렵지안소.

Loving such a man as that, is not hard.

Illustrating the use of both verbal nouns together :—

덕을에 사랑함이 잇는 사를 남을 사랑하기 쉽소.

It is easy for a man who has love in his heart to love others.

죽음이 압회 잇신죽 죽기를 면할수 업소.

As death is before us, to avoid dying is impossible.

NAMES AND TITLES.

54.—A few words here about Korean given names and titles, may be a help to the student. The Korean surnames are but few and for the most part consist of but one syllable. A few, but five or six at the most, consist of two syllables. The total number of surnames in Korea, being under a hundred, can be learned with comparative ease. In writing their surnames they seldom use any but the Chinese character, and it is a necessity for almost any one who expects to have much dealing with Koreans, to learn these eighty or hundred characters. The ending 가 may be added to the surnames with the sense of *the family, tribe, household of*, as 민가 “The Min family” or “the Mins,” 리가 “The Yi family” “the Yis” etc. While it is perfectly proper, and no act of disrespect to use this ending in speaking of any family or person ; in their presence or in addressing them, it is not polite.

Note:—This ending 가 is also used in speaking of servants. It would not be proper in sending for your gateman to say—

박서방 불러 오너라 or “Call Mr. Pak.”

but—

박가 불러 오너라. “Call Pak.”

It may be well here, however, to state that the ordinary Korean way of summoning a servant, is not to use the surname at all, but the given name or the office that they fill.

To these surnames may be prefixed or affixed names of towns or places. If the name of the town precedes the surname, it signifies that the place mentioned was the original home of the branch of the family spoken of. In a country where surnames are so limited, this becomes a necessity.

When the names of the place follows the surname it may have one or other of two significations ; that most

common is, that the party referred to, is now, or was lately the magistrate of that place.

Among travelling pedlars however, this same method has been adopted to designate their domicile.

안 동 김 가 The "An Dong Kims," or the Kims of An Dong.

청 풍 김 가 The "Chyeng Pung Kims."

전 주 리 가 The "Chyeng Ju Yis."

연 안 리 가 The "Yern An Yis."

but—

조 죽 산 "Cho Chuk San" means the Cho who is now, or was lately, magistrate at Chuk San.

리 고 양 "Yi Ko Yang," the Yi who was, or is, magistrate at Ko Yang.

Among pedlars—

리 강 계 "Yi Kang Gay" means that Kang Gay is Mr. Yi's home.

한 의 주 "Han Eui Ju," that Eui Ju, is Mr. Han's home.

55.—In connection with the Korean given names there appears to the foreigner an almost unlimited amount of confusion. He hears a man with whose name he is acquainted called by a name entirely different, and is told that it is still his name, his given name. A boy whom he has known for years, marries; and coming to pay his respects, sends in a card bearing a name that he has never before seen. This too, the foreigner learns is his given name. This apparent confusion arises from the fact that each Korean has several given names, and that by which he was known as a boy, is entirely put aside on his attaining manhood.

We shall here speak of but three classes of names: the civil name, the name held during boyhood, and that given at marriage.

The civil name is properly only found among the nobility and upper classes. It is the name by which the individual is legally known from boyhood up, and continues with him throughout life. It always consists of two characters, one of which will have been settled generations before, and all the members of the same generation of any one family will have this same character and will be *called* brothers.

As:— 김택호, 김두호, 김길호.

Here the presence of the same character 호, as the last half of all their names shows that they are of the same generation. Their sons will be—

김영익, 김영균, 김영환.

Here the second character 영, is the same throughout. In the next generation it will again be the third character that will be the same and it will be 식.

As:— 김웅식, 김명식, 김궁식.

And thus it alternates from the second to the third character of their names, the surname of course as in all Eastern languages coming first and the remaining character being left to the option of the parents.

In common use among friends, however, this civil name is seldom used. As a boy, he has a boyish name, given him by his parents at his birth, which remains with him until his marriage. On this occasion, his parents *again* give him another name: that by which he was known as a boy is no longer used, and his friends now call him by his ㅈ, or name given at marriage. At times,

also, friends give complimentary names and nicknames of which we need not speak here.

Here as in other things the times are making great changes. The old habits are passing away and the advantage as well as necessity of maintaining one's individuality is causing people more and more to use one name and that the civil.

56.—The titles by which Koreans are known and addressed : with the officials, follow the office held ; with those who are not officials, they are 서방 (Mr.) 석사 (Esq.) 성원 (Revered Sir) and many others. To these at times are added the honorific particle 님, and we have 서방님, or 성원님. More lately the terms 상 and 공 have been used and we hear 감상, 감공, etc. All these are affixed to the surname, and when used, the civil, or given name must be dropped. In addressing or speaking of old men or those whose rank gives them the right to wear the jade button, we use the word 형감 : and those whose rank gives them the right to wear the gold button, are spoken of as 대감. But when these words are used, it is as independent titles without the surname. The use of the surname with either of these words is habitual among certain classes ; but is not considered good Korean and should be avoided.

57.—One of the surprising facts which met the Westerner on his arrival in Korea, was that the girls and women of the land had no names. Parents give a pet name to little girls as well as to boys, at their birth ; but after they have reached the age of ten, this name is no longer known. From this time on, they were known as "Mr. Kim's daughter" or even "Mr. Kim's girl baby ;" and strange to say the latter term is the more honorific.

When there is more than one daughter in the family, they are distinguished by such words as: "big" (for the eldest), "second," "third," "fourth," etc.

After marriage, they are still, often known by their husband's name and title, with the word **딕** or **집** (house) affixed.

As:—

김서방 딕 Mrs. Kim.

리참판 딕 Mrs. Yi Champan or Lady Yi.

한서방 집 Mrs. Han.

Of these two, **딕** is the more honorable.

They may also be designated by the name of the place from which they came when marrying, prefixed to such words as **마님** or **마루라님**, if the person is old; or to **아기씨** or **아씨**, if young.

As:—**고양 마님** or **고양 마루라님**, The old lady who came from Ko Yang.

공쥬 아씨 or **공쥬 아기씨**, The young lady from Kong Ju.

It should always be remembered in connection with the names for women and girls that it is not customary in Korea for any except relatives or those extremely intimate to ask concerning the female members of another's family.

Christian civilization has however been changing all this. The baptismal names are more and more being used. The individuality of the woman as distinct from her husband is being asserted. All over the land it is more and more becoming the custom for the women to have their distinct names. In fact now the new laws of the Empire require it.

58.—Before closing this subject, a remark or two on the Korean employment of the word **부인** that has come into

such common and erroneous use by foreigners, should be given. This term 부인 was properly equivalent to the English title,—“Lady”: and if strictly used could only be applied to the wives of high officials. Even then it was not in common use, and the official himself would not use it in speaking of his own wife; unless perhaps in addressing a foreigner, who, he feared might not understand another word. It would however have been proper in speaking of the wife of a high official to use this term where in English we would use “Her Ladyship.” A change has been brought about of late years and it is now proper to refer to the wife of another as 부인 but never to use the term in speaking of one’s own wife. In speaking of one’s own wife the terms 안 하, 안 약, 안, etc., would be used; or in addressing an inferior, 아씨, 아기씨, 마님, 마투라님.

CHAPTER IV.

PRONOUNS AND PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVES.

59.—With reference to Korean pronouns, it is doubtful whether such in the true sense of the word really exist. It is so easy, with most of the words used for pronouns to trace out their original meaning, and to show that they are really nothing but nouns which have either become restricted in use to one or other of the three persons, or else are convenient words, either by the designation of one's self or others, for rendering honor or its opposite to the person spoken to or of; that we are tempted to believe that by diligent research we should find that all the pronouns were originally nouns. We are strengthened in this idea by the fact that the native grammarians arrange their words into but three classes, including all pronouns under the head of nouns. For the sake of convenience, however, it has been deemed best to treat of these words by themselves; and in the consideration of Korean pronouns and pronominal adjectives, we will divide them into Personal, Reflexive, Interrogative, or Indefinite, Demonstrative, and Distributive.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

60.--The First Person. The word most commonly used to render the first person is 나, 내, or 내가 : many other words, however, are also used, as, 자기, 제가, 쇼인, 이사동, 본인, as well as many others. 자기 is properly "one's self" ; 제가, "this one," 쇼인 "the little man."

우리 or 우리가, is used to express the first person plural ; and to this may be added the plural ending 들 which hardly makes a plural of a plural, but simply emphasizes the *we*.

우리 is not restricted in meaning, to the first person plural, but is a somewhat more polite way than 나, of expressing the first person singular.

For Ex :—우리 집, *lit.* "our house," means, "my house," "home."

우리 안희, "our wife," means, "my wife."

It would hardly be considered proper to say 내 안희.

61.—The Second Person. The equivalents of a pronoun of the second person, from the very nature of the case, are extremely numerous : the most common is 너, 네 or 네가. This word however has a low or disrespectful meaning, and while it is applied for the most part, to none but inferiors it is still the nearest to a true personal pronoun of the second person. When we come to use any other word, it at once assigns a rank or grade, which 너 does not, and hence it has been used for the second person in addressing the Deity, as in the form used in the Lord's Prayer by some. A study of the true meanings of any of its equivalents, some of which are given below, will at once make plain the impossibility of using any one of them,

and the necessity of either using **너** in this case, or of not translating the word *thou* at all, but of replacing it by some other word, such as **주** (*Lord*). Other words that may be used to represent the second person are **주네**, **공**, **당신**, **로형**, (*Elder brother*), **어루신네**, (*Aged father*).

The plural of the 2nd Person is **너희** to which, like **우리**, may be affixed the plural ending **들**, and with the same effect.

62.—As in the case of nouns, so also in the case of these pronouns, they may be followed by postpositions; but, like other nouns, the postposition need not be affixed unless the sense demands it.

Euphony has played more than its accustomed havoc with the postpositions when affixed to the pronouns **나**, **우리**, **너**, **너희**. Various contractions have taken place, so that it may be said that the personal pronoun and postposition have become one; and no matter what may have been the condition of affairs originally, the contractions as they exist to-day, present us with what may be termed a declension.

For the convenience then of the student, we give these pronouns with their postpositions affixed, and the contractions they have undergone though it must be remembered that in many cases the uncontracted form is preferable.

Stem.	나	.....	I.
Nom.	내 or 내가	.....	I.
Gen.	나의	contr. into.	내.....My.
Dat.	나의게	” ”	내게 ...To me.
Accus.	나를	” ”	날.....Me.
Instrum.	나으로	” ”	날로 ...By me.

Stem.	우리	.....	We.
Nom.	우리가	.....	We.
Gen.	우리의	contr. into. 우리...	Our.
Dat.	우리의게	„ „ 우리게	To us.
Accus.	우리를	.....	Us.
Instrum.	우리로	.....	By us.

Stem.	너	.....	Thou or you.
Nom.	네 or 네가	.....	Thou or you.
Gen.	너의	contr. into. 네.....	Thy or your.
Dat.	너에게	„ „ 네게	To thee, or to you.
Accus.	너를	.....	Thee or you.
Instrum.	너로	.....	By thee or by you.

Stem.	너희	.....	You.
Nom.	너희 or 너희가	.....	You.
Gen.	너희의	contr. into. 너희...	Your.
Dat.	너희에게	„ „ 너희게	To you.
Accus.	너희를	.....	You.
Instrum.	너희로	.....	By you.

63.—Third Person. There is in Korean, no third personal pronoun; and we are safe in saying that this language has no equivalents for *he, she, it, they*, etc.

The words and phrases that foreigners are apt to use in the place of these pronouns are in no sense their equivalents. We do not mean to say, that the phrases and sentences in which those equivalents are used are not good Korean; but we do mean to say that they are not true translations of the sentences which they are meant to represent.

For Ex :—Among the words most commonly used by foreigners, and by Korean students of English, to represent these terms, are the Korean demonstrative pronouns either with or without an additional word as **것**, or **사들**, and

머사들 왓소.

has been taken as the equivalent of

He has come.

The sentence given above is correct enough Korean, but it does not mean “he has come;” and never can be properly used where we would employ those words, it means simply.

That man has come.

Again **머것 가져 오너라**,
does not mean.

“Bring *it* ;” but “Bring *that* ;”

Where in English we use the personal pronouns of the third person, it is always when immediately speaking of the person, thing, or place represented by the pronoun ; and when in Korean we do this, the pronoun is *not translated*.

He has come

becomes then simply, **왓소.**

Bring *it*

is simply, **가져 오너라.**

In places where special emphasis is needed, or where in contrast, one party or thing is spoken of with the personal pronoun, a circumlocution such as “the person spoken of,” or either a demonstrative, or reflexive pronoun may be used.

The few examples given below will help to illustrate this point :—

송서방이 어제 와서 돈 줄수 업다 하엿소.

Mr. Song came yesterday and said he could not let me have the money.

내게 돈 주면 모르게 하시오.

If you give me money don't let him know about it.

아바지는 흠보고 어마니는 사랑하오.

He ridicules his father but he loves his mother.

유모 보거든 오라고 하시오 아기를 니져브려서 밧서
브려 올엿소.

If you see the Amah tell her to come ; she has forgotten the baby, and he's been crying a long time.

이사이 김서방을 보앗소 아니오 제풀포 가서 아직
도라오져 아니 하엿소.

Have you seen Mr. Kim lately? No, he went to Chemulpo and has not come back yet.

나는 이월 안회 다 갑겟것 마는 그는 티월 안회
못 갑겟소.

I will pay you all this month, but he won't pay till next month.

아니오 우리 형님은 장수요 그는 선생이오.

No, my brother is the merchant : he is the teacher.

64.—These then are the various ways that Koreans have of expressing the first, second, and third persons ; but it must not be forgotten that their use is much more restricted by the native than by the foreigner. For the most part it is left entirely to the surrounding circumstances, or to the context, to decide what may be the subject or object in the sentence. Throughout this work, in many places where we have translated I, it might equally well have been he or you, or vice versa. Of

course with reference to the second person, one is so often desirous of being polite or of assigning to the person spoken to his proper station, that words are much more frequently used to represent the second person, than any other.

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS.

65.—There are a few words in Korean that are used with or without the personal pronouns given above and have a reflexive sense. They are :—

저, 제, 제가, and 자기.

These words have properly the sense of *self*, *one's self*, *himself*, etc.

There are several other words that also have this same reflexive idea : 친히 (properly), 스스로 (of itself), 손수 or 손조 (with his own hand), 자하로 (of itself), and 절노 (by nature). These latter cannot be called reflexive pronouns, those first given, only are such. But these which are really adverbs or nouns with the postposition 로 are given here as they have the same effect.

The word 서로 (*mutually*) may be termed a reflexive pronoun, and will be rendered into English by *each other* or *one another*.

The word 피쳐 may in a sense be termed a reflexive pronoun. It has the sense of "*either this or that*," "*both*," and is used largely when comparing two people or things etc. It can sometimes be translated by the English "*each other*."

은전 이나 지전 이나 쓰기는 피쳐 곳소.	{ As far as use is concerned, the silver dollar and the paper dollar equal each other.
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아라사 황제와 덕국 { As for the Emperors of Ger-
 황제가 권은 피쳐 { many and Russia, in rank,
 못소. { the one equals the other.

This same reflexive idea is given to certain verbs derived from the Chinese, by prefixing **즈** as **즈매하오**, (to sell one's self); **즈침하오**, (to lance one's self); **즈득하오**, (to obtain by one's self) and many others.

(For examples please see Reflexive Pronouns. Part II.)

INTERROGATIVE OR INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

66.—All Korean interrogatives have also an indefinite sense: hence, what would be two classes in English, form but one in Korean.

They are :—

누, **누구**, **누가**, **누**, **누가**, Who, some one.

어느, Which, a certain, some.

엇던, Which, what kind of, a certain.

웬, What kind of, a certain.

무슨, What, some.

무엇, What, something.

Of these **누**, in its various forms, and **무엇** having more of a pronominal than an adjectival use, may be joined to any of the various postpositions, and when this is done like the personal pronouns they undergo various contractions. For convenience, then, they are given below with the various postpositions and their contractions.

Stem. **누** or **누** Who or some one.

Nom. **누가** or **누가** Who or some one.

Gen. **누의** contr. into **누** Whose or some one's.

Dat. **누에게** „ „ **누게** ... To whom or to some one.

Acc. **누를** or **누구를** Whom or some one.

Instr. **누로** or **누로** By whom or by some one.

- Stem. 무엇 What *or* something.
 Nom. 무엇 *or* 무엇이 What *or* something.
 Gen. 무엇이 Of what *or* of something.
 Dat. 무엇에게 To what *or* to something.
 Acc. 무엇을 contr. into 무엇.. What *or* something.
 Instr. 무엇으로 ,, ,, 무엇으로. By what *or* by something.

67.—어느, 어떤 and 무슨, being always used adjectively, cannot be united with the various postpositions. If it is desired to use these as pronouns it can only be done by joining them to such words as 사람, 이, 것, etc. The distinctions between these are not always observed by Koreans.

어떤 means rather, *what kind of*, or indefinitely *a certain*.

어느, Means rather, *which* of a number.

무슨, Has the idea of *what*.

As :—

어떤 사람 이오.
What kind of a man is he ?

어느 사람 이오.
Which man is it ?

저 무슨 사람 이오
What man is that ?

The answer to the first would tell whether the man was good or bad, rich or poor ; the answer to the second simply decides which one of a number ; while the answer to the third states whether he is a farmer, labourer, or what his business is.

In using these words indefinitely an adherence to these distinctions should be aimed at, though it is not always possible.

68.—These interrogatives, may be made still more indefinite by affixing to them the Korean equivalent of the English *either* or *whether*. As 누구나, 누구든지, (A contraction of 누구이든지), 누구든지, (A contraction of 누구일든지), 누구라도.

These really have rather the sense of *any one whatever*, *whoever*, and the other pronouns may be treated in the same way, with a like result.

69.—It has been said above that the interrogative pronouns take the place of the indefinites; but the pronoun *아무* (*any*) has an indefinite sense only, and may be used both adjectively, and pronominally. When used pronominally it may be joined with any of the various postpositions. Like the other indefinites it may be made more indefinite as in ¶ 68.

70.—Some of the numerous distributive pronouns are as follows.

여러. (*some*) signifies a part or portion of anything. 여러...여러 or 여러는...여러는 are equivalent to the English "some one" or "some others."

누, (*other, others, another*) applies to people generally, as distinguished from oneself.

다, 모두, 모든, 온, (*all*) may be used almost interchangeably. 다 and 모두 are employed substantively, and at times we can use them with one or other of the postpositions, 모든 can only be used adjectively, and cannot therefore be united with postpositions; 온, signifies all in the sense of the whole, with reference to extent or duration. It is used solely as an adjective, and can only be used as a pronoun by the addition of some such word as *총*, becoming then 온총 (*the whole, the entirety*).

여러, 여럿, 여러히, (*several, a good number, many*).

The first form alone can be employed as an adjective ; and to the other two only, can the postpositions be affixed.

마다, ㄹ (every), 각 (each separate) and ㅁ (a piece) are all distributive indefinite pronouns and may at times be used interchangeably. They differ, however, in their use in some respects.

마다 and ㄹ are, respectively, the pure Korean and Sinico-Korean equivalents for the same idea. 마다 should then, properly, be only used in connection with pure Korean terms, and always follows the noun which it distributes. ㄹ On the other hand can only be used with Sinico-Korean terms, and precedes its noun.

Note.—While with most words this rule is rigidly observed, there are exceptions with these terms, and we do find 마다 at times acting as distributor for a Sinico-Korean term, and ㄹ, for a pure Korean ; but this is not elegant.

ㄹ and 마다 have properly the sense of *every*, and refer to the separate individual parts constituting a whole, regarded *one by one*. ㄹ precedes while 마다 follows the word it limits.

각 on the other hand, refers rather to *each separate* individual ; and denotes *every one* composing a whole, considered separately from the rest.

ㅁ generally means *at a time, together* ; but used with the pronoun 하나, has the sense of *one at a time or each*. Quite often we find this used together with 각, 마다, or ㄹ.

It may also, at times, have the sense of *each* when standing alone.

셋씩 주어라	{ Give three each. or Give three of each.
리명 열탕 받았소.....	{ Every man received ten nyang.
사람 마다 먹을 거술 넉넉히 주어라.	{ Give every man enough to eat.
말 마다 사람 하나씩 탸소.	{ Each horse had a rider.
각 나라 풍속이 다름오.	{ Each country has its own customs.

For further examples see Part II. the chapter on Pronominal adjectives.

DEMONSTRATIVES.

71.—In Korean there are three commonly known, and constantly used, demonstrative pronominal adjectives: 이, 저 and 그. While at times they are employed substantively, they are for the most part used as adjectives: and when the pronominal form is needed, it is more common to affix such a word as 것 or 사람 etc., than to use the demonstrative alone. It is admissible, however, to employ any one of them substantively, and then there may be affixed, any of the various postpositions. This use is not at all common, and when referring to persons, is extremely-disrespectful and contemptuous. In uniting with the various postpositions there are no contractions.

Used as adjectives, of course they cannot be joined to the postpositions, and they precede the noun they limit.

이 is equivalent to *this*.

저 is equivalent to *that*, and is used of things near at hand or in sight.

그 also is equivalent to *that*; but refers to things remote and not in sight.

72.—From these three demonstratives are formed various adverbs, verbs and adjectives, that are much used by Koreans and all of which retain these distinctions. We have from 이 ; 이리 (*thus*), often corrupted into 요리 which becomes a verb 이리하오 (*to do thus*) or 이렇소 (*to be so*). From this verb we get 이리훈 or 이런 an adjective meaning *such*, in the sense of *such as this*: and the adverb 이리케 (*thus in this way*). From 이 we also get 이리 (*here*), and 이리로 (*by this way or hither*.)

In like manner we get adverbs, verbs and adjectives from all of these demonstratives, and the following table of some of them may be of use.

이, This (Subst. and Adj.)	머...(near)...	그, (far) { That (Subst. and Adj).
이것, This (Subst.)	머것.....	그것, That (Subst.)
이리하오 } {To do it in this way.	머리하오 }	그리하오 } {To do it in that way.
이렇소 } {To be so.	머릿소 }	그릿소 } {To be that way, thus.
이리훈 } {This kind of.	머리훈 }	그리훈 } {That kind of.
이런 } {Such as this.	머런 }	그런 } {Such as that.
이리 } {In this way,	머리 }	그리 } {In that way,
이리케 } {thus.	머리케 }	그리케 } {thus.
이리, Here.	머리.....	그리, There.
이리로 { By this way, hither.	머리로.....	그리로 { By that way, thither.

Note.—From these three words again, have been derived three exclamatory demonstrative pronouns expressing disgust. They are, 요, 조, and 꼬. They are much used, but only as exclamations of disgust, and cannot be called elegant Korean. Ex. 요놈, This fellow.

73.—In Part II. it is stated that there are no relative pronouns in Korean, There are, however, two words that have, by some, been classified as demonstrative pronouns, and that in a sense hold this place. They are the words *ㅗ* and *ㅜ*. They are only used with relative participles, and may be said to express *that which, he who*, etc. The “which” or “who” being then considered the subject of the verb contained in the preceding participle. It must be remembered, however, that the employment of these words is largely restricted to books.

CHAPTER V.

NUMERALS.

74.—From the very nature of the case, the conditions of the Korean language present us with two sets of numerals. The one pure Korean, the other Sinico-Korean.

The pure Korean numbers carry us only as far as ninety-nine, and above this we are forced to rely entirely upon those derived from Chinese.

The pure Korean numbers may serve either as substantives or adjectives, and a few of them have two forms, which may be termed, respectively "*substantive form*," and "*adjective form*." With the number **ᄃᆞ** the substantive form can never be used adjectively, in all the others it may; but the special adjective form can never take the place of the substantive. To the substantive forms may be affixed the various postpositions, but this of course cannot be done with the adjective forms. Commonly the adjective forms are only used as high as six. Of course the rule given before, concerning the use of Sinico-Korean and pure Korean terms, holds here also: and properly the pure Korean numerals can only be used qualifying pure Korean nouns.

When the substantive form is used substantively it does not qualify the noun as an adjective ; but stands in apposition to, and follows it. This being the case, when this is done, we may often find a Sinico-Korean word standing in apposition to a pure Korean numeral substantive.

The adjective and substantive forms from one to six are given below.

ADJECTIVES.		SUBSTANTIVES.	
—	—	—	—
하	.....	하나	 One.
두	.....	둘	 Two.
세	.....	셋	 Three.
네	.....	넷	 Four.
닷	.....	다섯	 Five.
엿	.....	여섯	 Six.

75.—The numerals derived from the Chinese have but one form, and that adjectival. Until we get above ninety-nine they may only be properly used with Sinico-Korean words, and must always precede the words which they qualify. When a substantive form is desired, it can only be rendered by the use of some other Sinico-Korean word, or one of the numerous “ Specific Classifiers ” some of which will be given further on, which word will then stand in apposition to the noun. As in the case of the pure Korean numeral, so also here, when this is done we may have a Sinico-Korean numeral, qualifying a Sinico-Korean noun, which latter stands in apposition to a pure Korean noun. In paging, figuring and numbering, the Chinese characters themselves are used, and one seldom meets with the Korean numerals spelled out in the Ōn-mun. Even in Ōn-mun books, the paging will be in

Chinese characters, and quite often in letters written in the native character, where numbers are mentioned, the Chinese characters may be used.

76.—We give below a list of the Korean cardinal numbers, giving first the Chinese character, then the pure Korean, and lastly the Sinico-Korean.

KOREAN. SINICO-KOREAN.

一	하 나..... 일	One.	
二	둘	이	Two.
三	셋	삼	Three.
四	넷	스	Four.
五	다섯..... 오	Five.	
六	여섯..... 육	Six.	
七	일곱..... 칠	Seven.	
八	여덟..... 팔.....	Eight.	
九	아홉..... 구	Nine.	
十	열	십	Ten.
十一	열하 나	십 일.....	Eleven.
十二	열둘..... 십 이.....	Twelve.	
Etc.			
二十	스물..... 이 십.....	Twenty.	
二十一	스물하 나 ...	이십 일 ...	Twenty-one.
二十二	스물둘	이십 이 ...	Twenty-two.
三十	설흔..... 삼 십.....	Thirty.	
四十	마흔..... 스 십.....	Forty.	
五十	원	오 십.....	Fifty.
六十	예흔..... 육 십.....	Sixty.	
七十	일흔..... 칠 십.....	Seventy.	
八十	여든..... 팔 십.....	Eighty.	
九十	아흔..... 구 십.....	Ninety.	

百	백 or 일백	One hundred.
二百	이백	Two hundred.
三百	삼백	Three hundred.
四百	사백	Four hundred.
五百	오백	Five hundred.
千	천 or 일천	One thousand.
二千	이천	Two thousand.
萬	만 or 일만	Ten thousand.
二萬	이만	{Twenty thousand.
十萬	십만 or 億	{One hundred thousand.
百萬	백만 or 兆	One million.
千萬	천만 or 京	Ten million.

SPECIFIC CLASSIFIERS.

77.—As has been said above, the Korean numeral has both an adjective and a substantive form. Its adjective form may be used in direct connection with the word which it limits, when it precedes it; but the Korean much prefers to place the numeral with some other word, which stands in apposition to the noun limited, after the noun. As in English, we speak of so many “head of cattle” so many “sheets of paper,” so also in Korea is this form used. It is, however, carried much further here; and we find a large class of words that are used for this purpose. They have been variously termed “numerals,” “auxiliary numerals,” “classifying numerals,” and “classifiers;” but it seems to us that the term “specific classifiers,” answers more nearly the demands of the case. The following list of those most commonly in use, will greatly aid the stu-

dent; and we would urge that he take pains to make himself intimately acquainted with all, and with their use, as a mistake in this line is extremely ridiculous in the eyes of the Koreans.

개, 箇, Numeral for almost all small things, or of things of which a number may be used.

갓, Piece, roll, bolt. Used for all piece goods.

갈, Set as of books.

권, Volume, numeral for books. Also a measure of paper consisting of twenty sheets.

커피, Pair, numeral of all things that are made in pairs.

마리, Numeral for all animals.

명. Numeral for men.

낫, (*A grain*). Used for almost all extremely small things.

립, Numeral for hats, mats, etc.

벌, Suit, suite, a complete set, an outfit. Numeral for sets.

부, The same as 커피, used for things made in pairs and also for books.

병, The same as 자로. Numeral of things that one grasps in using.

필, Numeral for horses and oxen. Also used for 솟 *q.v.*

편, Slice. Used of dried beef and fish, etc. Also, Page, chapter, book.

쌍, Brace, couple, pair. Of animals and things that go in couples but whose usefulness is not impaired when used singly.

섭 or 석, Bag, sack. Used of grains, etc.

떼, Numeral for flocks, broods, crowds, etc. A company, a crowd, a flock.

덩이, Measure of paper. 100 권. Numeral of all large round things, as,—pumpkins, loaves of bread.

동, Bundle. Numeral of things bound together.

자로 The same as 병. Numeral for all things that are grasped in using.

쌍, Numeral for one of pairs.

장, Sheet, leaf. Numeral for such, and for letters and notes. Used also for chapters of a book.

좌, Numeral for houses, tables, chairs or anything that sets firmly on a broad base.

쪽, Piece, numeral for parts of anything.

척, Numeral for boats, and ships.

78.—The following are a few examples of the use of the above words.

개. 비 혼 개 사 오너라.. Buy a pear.

커리. 집신 혼 커리 사면 You had better buy a pair
 of straw shoes.

마리. 개 두 마리가 서로 Two dogs are fighting
 싸호오. together.

명. 일본 군수가 몇 명 How many Japanese sol-
 이오. diers are there?

낫. 곡식을 혼 낫 도 흘니 Do not drop a single grain
 지 마라. of corn.

쌍. 더 집에 비둘이 두 쌍 There are two pair of
 이 잇소. pigeons on that house.

동. 나모 혼 동에 감시 얼 What is the price of a
 마오. bundle of wood?

자로. 붓시 혼 자로 도 There is not a single pen
 쓸 것 업소. that can be used.

장. 오늘은 칠팔 장 셋 How many double pages of
 나. the book have you written
 to-day.

쪽. 참외 한 쪽 먹어라. Eat a piece of muskmelon.

KOREAN MONEY.

79.—When foreigners first came to Korea the Koreans had only, what is known in the East as “cash” as a circulating medium. Around the capital the “five cash piece” and in the interior the old one cash piece were in use. The unit of currency, however was not the cash. Foreigners coming from China had taken this as the unit, and had thus made for themselves and others much confusion. The native unit was the **량** (nyang) or one hundred cash, this was divided into ten **푼** (pōon) or **립** (nip). This last stood simply for “one piece” (of money) and **호** might as a consequence, referring to the old cash, mean either simply “one cash” or referring to the new cash mean one five cash piece. On account of this difficulty, it was quite customary, when speaking of prices of small things which cost only a few cash, when the word **푼** was used, if the “five cash piece” was meant to precede the price by the words **당오**.

당오 호푼, meant five cash.

당오 두푼, meant ten cash.

In the reading of old books this must be kept in mind as well as the fact that before the introduction of money, barter was commonly assisted by the use of gold and silver according to weight in **량** and **돈**.

80.—After the advent of foreigners, the yen and Mexican dollar came into constant use.

Now of course the monetary system of the whole Empire applies equally here. The old Korean terms are still sometimes used and confusion has arisen from a lack of uniformity. In certain sections the **탕** is used to designate twenty sen, in Seoul it most commonly means two sen and in most of Korea ten sen. More and more however the terms **원** for yen and **전** for sen are coming into vogue all over the country.

ORDINAL NUMBERS.

81.—Just as there are two sets of cardinal, so there are two sets of ordinal numbers. They are formed from the pure Korean by affixing **재** to the substantive form. In the case of the first, generally the term **첫** replaces **하나**. They are formed from the Sinico-Korean by prefixing the term **대**. From one to one hundred then they are as follows :—

KOREAN.	SINICO-KOREAN.
첫재	대일 .....First.
둘재	대이 .....Second.
셋재	대삼 .....Third.
넷재	대소 .....Fourth.
다섯재	대오 .....Fifth.
여섯재	대륙 .....Sixth.
일곱재	대칠 .....Seventh.
여덟재	대팔 .....Eighth.
아홉재	대구 .....Ninth.
열재	대십 .....Tenth.
열한재	대십일 .....Eleventh.

KOREAN.

SINICO-KOREAN.

열둘째	데십이	Twelfth.
스물째	데이십	Twentieth.
스물한째	데이십일	Twenty-first.
스물둘째	데이십이	Twenty second.
설한째	데삼십	Thirtieth.
마한째	데스십	Fortieth.
쉰째	데오십	Fiftieth.
예순째	데륙십	Sixtieth.
닐한째	데칠십	Seventieth.
여든째	데팔십	Eightieth.
아한째	데구십	Ninetieth.
백째	데백	One hundredth.

TIMES AND SEASONS.

82.—The Koreans do not make a distinction between the terms month and moon, as since their calendar month is a lunar month, they are co-ordinate. They designate them, then, as the “first moon,” “second moon,” etc, using Sinico-Korean terms: and every third year adding a thirteenth month, which they call 윤돌, or 윤월, which is variously interspersed, their calendar corresponding with the Chinese. The names of the months are:

정월.....	The first moon.
이월.....	The second moon.
삼월.....	The third moon.
사월.....	The fourth moon.
오월.....	The fifth moon.
육월.....	The sixth moon.
칠월.....	The seventh moon.

팔월.....	The eighth moon.
구월.....	The ninth moon.
십월.....	The tenth moon.
십일월 or 동지돌	The eleventh moon.
십이월 or 섣달	The twelfth moon.
윤월 or 윤달	{ The extra month in the Korean leap-year.

Note.—As will be seen, pure Korean terms may be used for the eleventh, twelfth, or leap months.

The western calendar has however now been the legal calendar for some years and little by little it will displace the old.

83.—Their months vary in length from twenty-nine to thirty days, and are designated respectively from their size *적은 달* or *쇼월* (*little moon*) and *큰달* or *대월* (*big moon*).

In naming their days, either series of numerals may be used, but of course with the corresponding term for day. The pure Korean terms have undergone certain contractions and modifications, as can be seen from the table below. In speaking of the day of the month from the first to the tenth, the term *초*, is prefixed and we speak of the “first first” the “first second” the “first third,” etc. This arises from the fact that when they speak of those above ten or twenty, it is not necessary to prefix the ten or the twenty. Koreans suppose that most people will know whether they are in the first, second or third ten days. If then it is the seventh, seventeenth or twenty-seventh, and they are asked what day of the month it is, it is perfectly proper, and in fact customary for them simply to reply “The seventh.” If, even then, it is not certain what day of

the month it is, the inquirer would again ask "Which seventh?" and the reply would be, "The first seventh," "the seventeenth," "or the twenty seventh" as the case might be. This practice is not universal, but quite common and follows out the Korean custom of using as few words as possible. We have then the following as the days of the month.

KOREAN

SINICO-KOREAN.

초하로.....	초일일.....	The first.
초이흘 or 잇흘, 초이일.....	„	second.
초사흘.....	초삼일.....	„ third.
초나흘.....	초사일.....	„ fourth.
초닷서.....	초오일.....	„ fifth.
초엿서.....	초륙일.....	„ sixth.
초닐헤.....	초칠일.....	„ seventh.
초여드릭.....	초팔일.....	„ eighth.
초아흐릭.....	초구일.....	„ ninth.
초열흘.....	초십일.....	„ tenth.
열하로.....	십일일.....	„ eleventh.
보름.....	십오일.....	„ fifteenth.
스무날.....	이십일.....	„ twentieth.
스무하로.....	이십일일.....	„ twenty-first.
스무이흘.....	이십이일.....	„ twenty-second.
금음.....	삼십일.....	„ last day of the month.

84.—If we drop off the 초, which precedes the first ten of the above days of the month; the names of the days may also be used to express duration of time; and 하로, or 일일, may mean either *one day* or *the first day*;

열흘, or 십일, may mean *ten days* or *the tenth day* ;
 보름, or 십오일, *fifteen days* or *the fifteenth day*.

Often when used this way, they will affix such words as 간, 동안, meaning *space, duration*. 끝을, meaning *the last day* of the month, cannot of course be used in this way.

85.—Until recently Koreans divided their day into twelve, instead of twenty four hours ; and, in speaking of the hour, they did not as we do, refer to the end of the hour, but to the whole time covered by it. Thus 오시, which is the Korean hour which comes in the middle of the day, and corresponds to our time from eleven A.M. to one P.M., means neither, eleven, twelve, nor one o'clock, but the whole time from eleven to one. To say then, that you will meet a person at 오시, or noon, is extremely indefinite. If one desires to be more definite the terms 초 "the beginning," 중 "the middle," and 말 or 쏫 "the end" may be used : 오시초, will then be *a little past eleven*, 오시중, *about twelve*, and 오시쏫, *a little before one*.

The times of the night were known throughout the country, by the five watches ; the beginning of which were signalized at each magistracy, either by drum beating or horn blowing. In the farming sections, where sundials and anything resembling a time-piece is unknown, such primitive terms as "sunrise" and "sunset," "when the sun is high in the east" or "low in the west," the "first" and "second cock-crowing," are used to mark the time.

The introduction of foreign time-pieces, however, has changed all this ; and the foreign hours are marked by the use of the adjectival numerals, either pure or Sinico-

Korean, with the word 시 (*time, or hour*). It should be noted that while the Sinico-Korean numerals may be used; the pure Korean are more commonly heard. The minutes are represented by the word 분 together with generally the Sinico-Korean numerals; but either may be used. In speaking of the time then, the hour preceded by its numeral comes first, and then the minute preceded by its numeral.

As :—

열시 or 십시.....	Ten o'clock.
열두시 or 십이시.....	Twelve o'clock.
다섯시 오분.....	Five minutes past five.
여섯시 십오분.....	A quarter past six.
일곱시 반.....	Half past seven.
or 일곱시 수십오분 } 여덟시 십오분전 }	 A quarter to eight.

The difference between "A.M." and "P.M." can only be marked by such words as, "before noon" and "afternoon," "morning" and "evening."

FRACTIONS AND MULTIPLES.

86.—Fractional numbers are not used by Korean to the same extent as by foreigners. We find such words as 반 and 절반 to express *half*, and 반반 or "half, half," to express *a quarter*. Other fractions may be expressed by the use of 분 "a part," which being Sinico-Korean generally requires corresponding numerals.

삼분	지일	{ "three part-of, one" or "of three parts, one" }	=One third.
수분	지일,	"Four part-of, one"	=One fourth.
오분	지삼,	"Five part-of, three"	=Three fifths.
십분	지륙,	"Ten part-of, six"	=Six tenths.

These same quantities may be expressed by the use of Pure-Korean numerals; but if such is done, the post-position must be used, and the result is clumsy and awkward. We would then have:—

세분 에 두분 “Three part-in two part” = two thirds.
다섯분 에 네분 “Five part-in four part” = four fifths.
두분 에 한분 “Two part-in one part” = one half.

87.—Various words such as, **갑**, **동갑**, **갑절**, **곱**, **곱절**, **배**, etc., hold the place of multiples in Korean, and are affixed to the various numerals. **배**, being Sinico-Korean, must be used with the corresponding numerals; the others, for the most part, being restricted to pure Korean numerals; **동갑**, **갑절** and **곱절**, may be used independently, without any numeral, and have then the sense of *double*.

The following examples will illustrate the use of these words:—

이 보다 삼배 가져 오너라.	Bring three times as much as this.
갑시 갑절 되엿소.	The price is twice as much.
이 거시 그것 보다 크기 동갑 이오.	This is twice as large as that.
어제 가져온 거슨 오늘 열곱 이오.	What you brought yester- day was ten times what you have to-day.

88.—Interest on money is, for the most part, reckoned per month; and the rate is expressed by so many cash per nyang, though the word *nyang* is universally left to be understood. The word **변** (*interest*) is affixed to the amount and, **호판변**, means *one cash interest* or

“one cash per hundred” and equals *one per cent*. Interest at less than one per cent is seldom spoken of in Korea, and when it is, the term 리 (equivalent to one tenth of a 푼 or cash) is used. We have then the following :—

호리번 or 일리번 $\frac{1}{10}\%$.

오리번 $\frac{5}{10}\%$ or $\frac{1}{2}\%$.

호푼번 or 일푼번 1%.

호돈번 or 대돈번 10%.

Discount on bills or prices is expressed by the use of 할리 (割利) prefixed of the numerals and means “*tenth discount*” and we have the following :—

일할리 equals $\frac{1}{10}$ or 10% discount.

이하리 „ $\frac{2}{10}$ s or 20% „

사할리 „ $\frac{4}{10}$ s or 40% „

오할리 „ $\frac{5}{10}$ s or 50% „

팔할리 „ $\frac{8}{10}$ s or 80% „

89.—The Korean word 번, which has by some been termed a multiple, has the sense of the English word *time* or *times* ; and is affixed to numerals of either kind. Then 세번 or 삼번 means three times ; 네번 or 사번, four times, etc. To these may be added the particle 재, which gives an ordinal sense ; and 세번째 becomes “the third time ;” 네번째, “the fourth time ;” 다섯번째, the fifth time. While this 재 may at times be affixed to 번, when accompanied by Sinico-Korean numerals, it is not common and is considered inelegant.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

90.—To the student of Korean, a knowledge of all the weights and measures used in Korea is unnecessary ;

but a few words concerning those most commonly used may be of service. The one main difficulty everywhere was, that there was no one authorized and regularly acknowledged standard.

In measures of small length, carpentering, etc., the 자 or what we might call *foot*, is the unit; but the 목척 or carpenter's 자, varies considerably from that used to measure cotton goods; and this again from that used in measuring silks, satins, etc. Whatever the 자 used, one tenth will be one 치 or *inch*, which is again divided into ten 분; the 치 and 분 varying of course with the 자. The 목척 exactly equals the English foot of twelve inches. The 자 used in measuring cloth goods, varies from eighteen to twenty-two inches, but the usual length is about twenty inches. In measuring cord, wire and the like, the 팔 (*fathom* or *brace*), the distance from hand to hand with arms outstretched; in measuring depths, the 길 (*man's height*); and in measuring small lengths, quite frequently, the 썸 (*span*), the distance from thumb to middle finger, are used.

The measure of distance, or 리, has been said to be about one third of a mile, but the 리 itself varies so much in different localities, that no definite comparison can be made. It is short among the mountains and long on the plains; and it has been aptly remarked that the Korean 리 is hardly a measure of distance, but should rather be called a measure of the time taken to travel the distance; as, in ordinary Korean travelling with coolies and pack ponies, it averages an hour for every ten 리 whether they be long or short.

91.—The Korean weights were the same as the Chinese, and the 근 or catty, was about one and one third English

pounds. It is divided into sixteen **량** (nyang), or ounces, which are again divided into ten **돈**, the **돈** into ten **푼**, the **푼** into ten **리**.

In the measuring of grain still greater confusion existed. The system used in the country districts differed entirely from that used in Seoul. The measures used in the country were as follows:—

Ten **수**=one **홑** or about one handful.

Ten **홑**=one **되**.

Ten **되**=one **말**.

Twenty **말**=one **섬** or **석** or one bag.

Note.—The **수** is only used in computing government taxes.

The measures used in Seoul differed largely from these.

It took three of the above **되** and a little more, to make one **화인되**.

Ten **화인되**, (commonly spoken of as ten **되**)=one **말**.

Four **말**=one **섬** or bag.

This latter **말**, contained about one and a half pecks.

All this has however been now changed: standard weights and measures have been introduced throughout the whole land and correspond to those in use in Japan proper.

Land was measured either by the amount of grain taken to sow it, (and from the above we get the measures **섬** **직** **이**, **마직이**, **되직이**): or, as in some parts of the United States, by the number of days it will take to plough it.

92.—In closing this chapter on numerals, we would notice a peculiar use of the adjectival numeral **훈**. It is often placed before other numerals, or nouns signifying quantity, distance, amount, etc., to give an indefinite sense; and may then be translated by the English word

"*about*." 즈음, placed after the numeral, has also this same effect and may often be used in conjunction with 훈, following the numeral or quantity which 훈 precedes.

Ex. :—

그 집이 훈 른십 간되 오. That house contains about sixty kan.

나히 훈 오십 즈음 된 듯 His age is probably somewhere about fifty.

Note.—In the Chapter on nouns, as well as elsewhere, attention was called to the fact, that the plural ending 플, like the postpositions, was only to be used when its absence would cause ambiguity. We would here remind the student, that when numerals are used, (according to the rule then given) unless special emphasis is desired, 플 should not be used. Let him then, when talking Korean, not speak of five houses but *five houses*, etc.

CHAPTER VI.

THE POSTPOSITION.

93.—There is a large class of words, which are affixed to nouns, and show their relation to some other word or words in the sentence. Some of these have arbitrarily been taken and made to stand as case inflections or parts of the noun. For such an arbitrary selection, there can be no authority. If some are case inflections all should be taken as such. Such a method would, however, complicate matters greatly, and it is far more simple to consider all these, as separate words or postpositions. Most of them were originally nouns or parts of nouns; this, however, is not the place to enter upon a study of derivations and the original meanings of words, since we are neither making a language nor trying to force one that exists at present to conform to ancient and now obsolete rules, but taking a language as we find it to-day, and trying to systematize it and show how it is used. In this connection, it may be well to note that certain compound postpositions, and other words, have in the course of time undergone changes; and the form of the original simple postposition, from which these compounds were made, has been lost. Some have desired to change this and go back to the original and correct form. This, however, is not the part of a gram-

marian, who must take facts as he finds them, and show perhaps the order of the change, but can go no further.

We find three classes of postpositions which we will call Simple, Composite, and Verbal: Composite being made up of a noun and a simple postposition.

SIMPLE POSTPOSITIONS.

94.—The simple postpositions are :—

- | | | |
|---------------|-------|---|
| 이, 가, 씌서 | ..... | Signs of the Nominative. |
| 이 | ..... | <i>The man who.</i> |
| 의 | ..... | <i>Of</i> ; sign of Genitive case. |
| 의게, 안테, 데려, 씌 | ..... | <i>To, from, at, unto</i> ; Signs of the Dative case. |
| 에 | ..... | <i>In, into, to, at</i> ; called by some the sign of Locative case. |
| 을 | ..... | Sign of Accusative case. |
| 로 or 으로 | ..... | <i>By, with, by means of, for</i> ; Sign of Instrumental case. |
| 아 | ..... | Sign of Vocative case. |
| 에서, 보러 | ..... | <i>From, at, since</i> ; Sign of Ablative case. |
| 은 | ..... | <i>As for, as far as, regarding</i> ; Sign of Oppositive case. |
| 까지* | | <i>To, up to, as far as.</i> |
| 야 | ..... | <i>Only, but, merely.</i> |

95.—Before we speak of all the various postpositions and their uses, it may be well to mention a few of the rules governing the euphonic changes that these particles undergo, in uniting with the nouns.

* The Korean word **까지** is more than the English equivalent here given and means *up to and including* being always used thus inclusively of the word it modifies.

Nouns ending with **ㅂ** or **ㅅ** generally interpose an **ㅅ** before the postposition: A few nouns in **ㅅ** may interpose **ㅈ**, but when this is done, it will be generally found that there are two forms, and that either the form in **ㅅ** or **ㅈ** can equally well be used.

Note.—We are pretty safe in saying that this difference between **ㅅ** and **ㅈ**, arises from what was originally a difference in the final letter of the word. No word can end in **ㅅ**; no word ending in **ㅅ** is pronounced as though it were an **s**; consequently the distinction between words ending in **ㅅ** and **ㅅ**, was lost. It re-appears, when a postposition, beginning with a vowel is affixed. For example **갓** (*hat*) pronounced now *kat*, was evidently originally pronounced with the sound of *s*. **밭** (*field*) on the other hand evidently ended originally in **ㅅ**, which being unable to stand at the end of a word became **ㅅ**. When the postposition is added, however, the old difference of sound re-appears, and we have **갓ㅅ** for *hat* with the nominative ending; and **밭ㅅ** for *field*.

The Korean does not like to have the vowel **ㅜ** (*eu*) in a syllable preceded by **ㅅ**, **ㅈ**, or **ㅉ**; consequently in all such places, this letter is replaced by **ㅝ** ("lower *a*"). In a few cases of nouns ending in vowels, and some, ending in **ㅂ**, the letter **ㅇ** is interposed and becomes the initial letter of the postposition. In many cases of nouns ending in vowels, contractions occur; but for the most part, these are not allowable in writing.

96.—**이**, **가**, **ㅅㅅ**. These three postpositions are all signs of the Nominative case, but (like all postpositions, as has been said before) are only used when the sense requires it.

이 may be joined to any noun; and, according to the rules given above, may become **ㅅ**, **ㅈ**, or **ㅉ**. When preceded by a vowel the initial **ㅇ** may be dropped, and, without any initial consonant, it may be placed below its noun.

가 can only be used with nouns ending in vowels. With such, the postposition 가 is more commonly used than 이, though the latter may always be used.

께서 is an honorific, and is commonly used, for the Nominative case. At times, it is used to represent other cases; but such a practice is wrong and should be avoided.

어제 보낸 사람 이 다 왔소. All the men you sent yesterday have come.

갓시 대단이 비싸소. The hats are terribly dear.

조선에 호랑이가 만소. Tigers are plentiful in Korea.

님금 석서 오늘 거동하소. The King goes out today.

97.—The postposition 이 has also another use: it is added to Relative Participles in the sense of—*the man who, he who*. Used in this sense, it is probably derived from 인, the ㄴ having been elided; and when so used, it can be followed by any one of the other postpositions.

어제 온이. He who came yesterday.

98.—의. This postposition means *of*, and denotes the Possessive case. According to the rules given above this may become 회, or 시, or, when preceded by a vowel, a contraction may occur. While, for the most part, any such contractions would not be allowable in writing, in certain words, prominent among which are the personal and interrogative pronouns, they are both allowable and common.

내 책 왔소. My books have come.

오늘은 님금의 탄일이오. Today is the King's birthday.

그옷서 빛칠 술회여 하소. I don't like the color of these clothes.

99.—의게, 안래, 데려, 써. These four all mean—to, from, at, unto, etc., and denote the Dative case. 의게 may become 회게, 석게, and at times, simply 게. This last, although quite common in speaking is, with a few exceptions, not allowable in writing. 의게 can be replaced by 안래 or 데려, which have exactly the same effect, or 써, which is honorific. While these words originally meant to, unto, at, they are also used with verbs of receiving, in the sense of *at the hand of*, or *from*.

이책 리서방 의게 주어라.	Give this book to Mr. Yi.
박서방 안래 내가 온전 십원 받았소.	I received ten dollars from Mr. Pak.
클립고 시분이 의게 책이 긴하소.	Books are valuable to one who wants to read.
민판서 의게 하인이 대 단이 만소.	There are a great many servants at Min Pansa's.

With Passives and Intransitives, 의게 and 안래 often correspond to the English word *by*.

포포 안래 잡혔소.	They were arrested by the police.
도적놈 의게 죽었소.	He was killed by robbers.
(Here the Koreans use the intransitive, <i>he died</i>).	
그 사름 안래 속었소.	I was cheated by that man.

100.—을 is the sign of the Accusative case. It may become according to the rules given above 홀 or 술, etc. After nouns ending in a vowel, it commonly becomes 룰. In many places where we would suppose it necessary, it is omitted: and its presence in a sentence where it is not really needed, has the effect of the definite article.

그 사름이 재개를 죽였소. That man killed his dog.

의원이 약을 주었소. The doctor gave *the* medicine.

Sometimes this postposition may also be translated by the English, *for, about, of, to*.

그 사람을 다섯 시를 기다렸소. I (or he) waited five hours for him.

책은 그 사람을 주어라. As for the book, give it to that man.

로형이 어제말 하던 거술 말 하엿소. We were talking about what you told us yesterday.

꼭 시방공을 말 하엿소. We were speaking of you just now.

101.—에 The original sense of 에 is *in, into, to, at*, and it may consequently many times be used for 의게. It may be changed for euphony into 헤 or 서.

The distinction between 에 and 의게, is, while not always rigidly adhered to, that 의게 cannot be used of any but animate objects. Thus you would not say 책의게 두어라; but 책에 두어라 (*Put it in the book*); you would not say 집의게가거라 but 집에가거라; (*Go home*). Properly, 에 should only be used with inanimate objects.

내가락지강에빠졌소. My ring fell into the river.
공의동너에미국사람 Do any Americans live in
사눈이가잇습느니잇가. your neighbourhood?

책에잇소. It is in the book.
그거시집에만소. There is plenty of that at home.

궤에너허라. Put them into the box.
이오리롤쥬방에보내 Send this duck to the
여라. kitchen.

With intransitive and passive verbs, at times 에 corresponds to the English words *by* or *with*.

칼에 죽었소.

He was killed with a knife.

불에 쫓소.

It was burnt by fire.

Note—The distinction made in the use, on the one hand of 에, 외게 or 안테; and on the other hand of 로; with the Passive or Intransitive verb is not always adhered to.

Where the instrument is considered as the instrument in the hands of some one else, 로 may be used; but when it is considered as the agent accomplishing the result 에 or 외게 must be used.

On this account we cannot say—포교로 잡혔소; but as seen above we may say—포교외게잡혔소 (he was arrested by the police).

Of course the distinction between 에 and 외게 mentioned above is maintained here also.

102.—로 This postposition has the sense of—*by, with, by means of, for*. It generally denotes that by which anything is accomplished—the instrument used.

When joined to a syllable ending with a consonant, it becomes 으로. This, again, according to the rules given above, may become 호로, 소로, or 초로. When preceded by the consonant ㄱ, there is no need for the interposition of the vowel: 로 becomes 노, and the ㄱ and ㄴ coming together have the sound of *double l*.

칼노 버혀라.

Cut it with a knife.

노끈 으로 묶여라.

Fasten it with a string.

이것 조선 말 노 무어시

What is this called in Korean?

라고 하소.

산골 길 노 왓소.

We came by the mountain road.

공을 송서방 으로 알았소. I took you for Mr. Song.

This postposition has also the sense of *to*, and *from*. From its meaning as the instrument, it comes to mean

the place *from which* one begins, or *at which* one ends a journey.

평양 으로부터 와서 공주로 I came from Pyeng Yang
가오. and am going to Kong
Ju.

Note.—From this use of this postposition ambiguity may arise, and 송도로 갔소 may mean either that he ends his journey at Song Do, and has gone there; or that on his way to some other place, he has gone *via* Song Do.

103.—아 This postposition was probably originally derived from 와 but has now lost its original meaning, and is used as an exclamatory particle, representing what may be termed the “Vocative Case.” From the very nature of the case, it is not as commonly used as many of the other postpositions. It may at times become ㅏ, and generally does so when following a vowel, and of course like the other postpositions becomes 사 or 하, and at times, though very rarely 어.

104.—에 서. This postposition is properly a contraction of 에 and the verbal participle 있 서 from 있 소 (*to be*); and has the sense of—*being at*, or, *having been at*. From this, then, we get, in English, the sense of—*from*, *since*, *at*; referring to the time or place *at which*, or *from which* anything takes place. Euphonically it may change to 헤 서 or 시 서, and quite often is contracted to simple 서. It has generally been regarded as the sign of the Ablative case.

미국 서 께 왔소. A box came from America.
외 아문 에서 만났소. I met him at the Foreign
Office.

여기 서 송도가 몇 리오. How far is it from here to
Song Do.

105.—은 This postposition has generally been classified as the sign of the Oppositive case, because of its constant use in contrasts. It has the effect of emphasizing the word to which it is joined, and may be translated into English by the words—*as far, as far as, with regard to*. In many places where in English, the contrast of the words, or the emphasis desired to be given, is sufficiently plain without these words, in Korean this postposition will be used. For instance, with the indefinite pronominal adjective **더 러** (some), in English we consider the repetition of the word sufficient emphasis, and, while this is allowable in Korean, the two words, each with the postposition would be preferable.

Following a vowel, this becomes **는**, and according to the rules given at the beginning of this chapter, it may also become **흔**, or **슨**, or **춘**.

내가 시방은 아조 낫소.

Now I am quite well.

(I have been sick).

이 뽕금은 미우 낫소.

These apples are much nicer.

공의 편지 는 쓰겟소.

With regard to your letter, it will do.

꽃춘 티월에 쓰겟소.

As far as the flowers are concerned, next month will do.

This same postposition may be added also to verbal participles, when it has a conditional effect; and may be used either of the present or future. Sometimes its effect is simply temporal.

눈이 밝아 서는 책 잘 보았소. When my eyesight was good, I could read books easily.

(Lit. Eyes having been clear as far as, books well I read).

물에 빠져 서는 죽겠소. If you were to fall into the water, you would drown.

(Lit. Water in, having fallen, as for will die).

이것 아니 먹 어서 는 죽겠소. If you don't take this, you will die.

(Lit. This thing not having eaten, as for, will die).

This postposition also may be, and is quite frequently, added to other postpositions. It emphasizes thereby, not the postposition, but the word to which that postposition is joined.

106.—**부터**. The postposition **부터** has the sense of *from*, *since*, and refers to either time or place. In many cases, it takes the place of **에서**. It may be written **부터**.

Note.—This word will often be found written with a ㅏ instead of ㅓ but the best authorities write **부터**, and **부터** is seldom met with to-day.

오늘 부터 일 잘 하여라. From to-day on, do your work well.

그저께 부터 조짐도 아니 먹었소. I have not eaten a morsel since the day before yesterday.

당신이 갈 때 부터 초췌해져 갔소. He has been getting worse from the time you left.

황주 부터 중화 사지 말쑥 진흙 뿐이오. From Hwangju to Chungwha there was nothing but mud.

107.—**까지** is the opposite of **부터** and means, *up to*, *as far as, to*. It is *inclusive*.

그 사람이 벌써 죽었 시니 약 가져와야 쓸티 업소.	Since that man has been dead for some time, the mere bringing of medi- cine is useless.
그런 거슨 대궐 예야 엇 겐소.	Such as that can only be found in the Palace.
배 라야 바다를 건너 겐소.	One must have a boat to cross the sea.
사람이 먹어야 살겐소.	Man must eat to live.
일 하여야 삭을 받게소.	You must work, to receive wages.
표회가 잇서야 글시를 쓰 겐소.	I must have paper to write on.
목수가 와야 일을 혼가 지로 할겐소.	The carpenter must come, if we are to work together.
티월에 내가 합흥 가야 쓰겐소.	I must go to Ham Heung next month.

109.—나. This word is properly a conjunction, but in many cases it takes the place of a postposition. It may be written **이나** and corresponds to the English “or,” “either.” Repeated it is “*either...or.*” Used alone as a postposition joined to a noun; it has the sense of, *at least*. Joined to verbs it has a concessive force. In this place, however, we have but to deal with it as a postposition meaning, *at least, even*.

나 나 가겐소.	I at least will go.
이 거시나 쓰겐소.	Even this will do.

가. This word, also, can hardly be called a postposition as it is not added to nouns. It is joined to almost any verbal form, and asks a question. It is not used so

much in asking questions of another, as in soliloquies where one is in doubt or in hesitation.

내가 갈가.	Shall I go?
가져 가리윳가.	Shall I take it away?
오늘 비 올가.	Will it rain to-day?
도훈가.	Is it good?
약 먹으면 병 나을가.	If I take the medicine shall I get better?
먹을가 말가.	Shall I eat it or not?

100.—In many cases one or more postpositions may be combined, just as in English we use one or more prepositions.

In these cases, for the most part, the effect of all the postpositions is manifest.

The following sentences will illustrate this:—

그 사람의 지조 로는 못 하겟소.	I can't do it with such skill as that man shows.
이 책 에서는 못 본 말 이오.	That's something I have not seen in this book.
님금 석서 는 리우 착 - 하오.	As far as the king is con- cerned, he is a good man.
일본 으로서 왔소.	He came from Japan.
리서방 의게로 보내여라.	Send it to Mr. Yi.
님금 석로 가기가 조심 스럽소.	It is well worth taking great care, in paying a visit to the king.

COMPOSITE POSTPOSITIONS.

111.—The composite postpositions are nouns to which are affixed simple postpositions, and which are now in turn affixed to other nouns in a sentence and hold the same place as simple postpositions. A few of them are

given below. It will be noticed that in some cases the simple postposition has slightly changed its form.

안회,	Inside of, inside.	아래에, or 아래,	{ Lower part of, below.
밖회,	{ Outside of, out- side.	이편에,	{ This side of, on this side,
우회,	{ On the top of, above.	머리에,	{ That side of, on that side.
밑회,	{ Below, under- neath.	대신에,	{ Instead of, in place of.
곁회,	{ At the side of, beside.	대신으로,	{
옆회,	{	속에,	Inside of, inside.
뒤회,	Behind.	것회,	{ Outside of, out- side.
앞회,	{ Front of, in front.	후에,	After.
덕문에,	On account of.	전에,	Before.
사뭇으로,	{ Because of.	끝회,	At the end of.
연고로,		가회,	At the side of.

112.—In the use of these composite postpositions, originally the simple postposition 의 was placed after the noun before the composite postposition; but this is no longer done except in a few very rare instances, the composite postposition directly governing the noun.

집 앞회,	{ In front of the house.	그 사들,	{ “On account of that man.”
케 속에,	Inside the box.	뜻 밖회,	
상 우회,	On the table.	너대신에,	{ Outside of thought, un- expectedly.
케 밑회,	{ Beneath the box.	길이편에,	{ “On this side of the road.

113.—There are a number of verbal participles that are now used as postpositions. They can follow a noun, or at times are preceded by a simple postposition. When met with, they can generally be recognized in a moment, but a few are given below as examples.

위하야, "In behalf of," "For the sake of."

인하야, "Because of," "On account of."

넘어, "Having gone over," beyond.

전너, "Having crossed," across.

CHAPTER VII.

THE VERB.

114.—It has been said, and that rightly, that the verb presents the greatest difficulty which the student has to meet in the study of Korean. This difficulty arises not so much from the great variety of forms to express time and mood, through which the verb may be carried: as from the number of nouns, adverbs, conjunctions etc., which may be joined to it, slightly changing its meaning, or from the way in which any verb can play into almost any other. No fully adequate classification of these various words and forms has as yet been made. They have been joined to the verb, and most of them classed under the general head of terminations. Admitting, as all those in the verb form do, of being put in turn through a complete conjugation, the whole subject has presented to the student, an almost impassable barrier. If, however, we can take these various forms, separate them into their elements, and show rules by which they are joined, matters will be greatly simplified.

An attempt to do this has been made in the following pages, and while the writer realizes how inade-

quately this has been done, he trusts that the classification aimed at and begun, will enable the student not only to carry it to its completion, but to gain a firm grasp of the verb in all its forms.

115.—One thing to be remembered in connection with the Korean verb is its absolute impersonality, and its entire lack of number. This was hinted at, while speaking of the Korean personal pronoun. The same form is used for first, second, or third person, singular or plural, and, as has been said before, these distinctions are left to the context.

116.—There are a few forms, which from the very nature of the case, can only belong to one or other of the persons. In such cases, however, the person is expressed rather in the *sense* of the verb than in its form. For example, in the expression for direct command, one does not “command” oneself, nor can the “command” be said to be in the third person, it can only be in the second.

As :—

어서 가거라.

(Go *quickly*).

Here of course this can only be in the second person ; and as in English, it may be addressed to one or more. If one is desirous of showing that the direction is addressed to more than one, it may be done by the insertion of the plural particle *들*, immediately after the adverb, and we have.

어서 들 가거라.

(Go ‘*plur*’) *quickly*).

This last shows that the command is addressed to more than one.

117.—Again in what we have termed *Volitive mood*, *first person*, the first person exists in the very meaning of the word. It is a proposition, that the speaker, together with the person or persons addressed, shall act. We can then but call it, “first person plural,” making it equivalent to the English “Let us.”

As 남 산 을 나 갑 시 다.
(*Let us go up Nam San*).

118.—There are also a few forms which have been said to designate the first person, but these too, as was remarked above, get their *first person* rather from their sense, and may be termed forms of *assent*, or *compliance*.

Thus we have the termination 마, which is affixed to the stem of the verb giving it this sense.

Note.—Sometimes euphony requires that 으 shall be inserted between the stem and this ending.

Then, in reply to a request, in assenting, we have :—

 그 리 먼 가 마.
 (*Then I will go*).
or 큰 들 마
 (*I will make it*).

We have also a first personal termination 노 라, which may replace the termination of any one of the simple tenses, and can then only refer to the person speaking. This is commonly a book form.

그 것 하 노 라,	I am doing that.
„ „ 하 겠 노 라,	I will do that.
„ „ 하 였 노 라,	I did that.

With these exceptions, which in reality can scarcely be called such, we repeat ; "There is no such thing as person or number in Korean verbs."

DIFFERENT KINDS OF VERBS.

119.—We divide Korean verbs into two classes, *Active* and *Neuter*, giving to these terms not the sense in which they are used by most grammarians, but that given in the "Grammaire Coreenne." All verbs that express *action*, whether the subject acts or is acted upon, whether the action does or does not terminate on some object, we call *active* verbs.

From the standpoint then of foreign grammarians, the Korean active verb may be either, active or passive, transitive or intransitive.

120.—Neuter verbs are those which predicate a quality of the subject, and have been termed by many, "Adjectival verbs." As will be seen further on, there are but few true adjectives in Korean, and even these few were originally nouns. For the most part when a quality is predicated of a noun, a verb is used ; and if the adjectival form is desired, the relative participle must be employed.

121.—It may be said that Korean verbs, have three distinct voices, *Active*, *Causative* and *Passive*. From the very nature of the case, many verbs do not admit of all three voices, and in some we find but an *Active* and a *Causative*, in some simply an *Active* and a *Passive*, but in some again, all three. A large number of Korean active verbs have a passive sense as *속초* (to be cheated) and these when put in the causative voice give us

naturally the equivalent of the English transitive verb. Such verbs admit of no passive voice, and although according to rule, it might be formed, from the nature of the case it is useless. Some neuter verbs on the other hand, forming a causative give us the effect of the English transitive verb. A passive of these causatives may be formed, but the Korean prefers to return to his neuter form. For example the neuter verb

마 르 오, To be dry.

becomes 쏘 니 오, To make to be dry, or to dry.

The passive of this can be formed and we would then have

쏘 니 이 오, To be dried.

This last is perfectly correct according to rule, but it is not what the Korean would use. He would prefer to return to the neuter verb and say simply, "It is dry."

122.—The method of forming the passive and causative voices being so similar, among Koreans themselves there is much confusion in this matter. The causative voice may be formed by the addition of 이, 오, or 우 to the verbal stem. Causative forms usually are made from neuter or intransitive verbs, or even from those transitive verbs which are used at times intransitively. The addition to the stem of the verb is of course much modified by the final letter of the stem. After vowels we commonly find the form in 오 or 우, though the form in 이 is also quite frequent. After ㅁ or ㅂ; ㅍ is often inserted, giving us ㅍㅁ instead of 이; after ㅂ, or a form in which there is a latent aspirate; ㅂㅍ will be used. But these changes, as will be seen at a glance, are all euphonic, and to these rules

there are many exceptions. A few of these causative forms are given below.

녹소,	To melt (<i>v.i.</i>)	녹이오,	To make to melt, to melt (<i>v.t.</i>).
죽소,	To die	죽이오,	To kill.
우오, (<i>r. 울</i>)	To cry.....	울니오,	To make to cry.
지오,	To carry	지우오,	To load.
먹소,	To eat	먹이오,	To feed.
밝소,	To be bright	밝히오,	To make bright, to lighten.
식소,	To be cold	식히오,	To cool.
높소,	To be high	높히오,	To elevate.
너럭오,	To be broad	널니오,	To broaden.
보오,	To look	보이오,	To show.
깨오,	To awake.....	깨우오,	To waken.
더웁소,	To be hot....	데오, or 데우오,	To heat.

123.—All verbs do not admit of such a causative from, but a causative sense can always be given by the use of the future verbal participle with **하오**, which, however, often has the sense of *to force, to make, to oblige, to compel*, and is the stronger of the two.

가게하오,	To make him go.
오게하오,	To make him come.
곱게하오,	To make to be beautiful.

124.—The passive voice is formed by affixing **이** to the stem, and, as has been noted above, it may be affixed to the stem of either an active or causative verb. From the nature of the case the passive voice can only be formed from verbs having a transitive sense. For the most part, however, the Koreans prefer not to use these forms, and

as is noted in Part II on passive constructions, the English passive is generally rendered into Korean by a change of form. As was seen in ¶ 121, where there is an intransitive verb expressing the idea of the passive, it is preferred. The Korean verb "*to kill*" being the causative voice of their verb "*to die*," in place of saying "he was killed," which would be a passive of their causative voice, they would simply say, "he died;" and in expressing the agent "he died by" or "he died at the hands of." A few passive forms are in constant and frequent use. Which these are, the student must learn from practice; but he will be always safe and much more in accordance with Korean usage, if he changes the form and employs an active construction. The following are sufficient to illustrate.

닫소,	To shut	닫치오,	To be shut.
여오 (r. 열)	To open	열니오,	To be opened.
잡소,	To seize	잡히오,	To be seized.
막소,	To stop	막히오,	To be stopped.

THE CONJUGATION.

125.—It has been said, and rightly, that the Korean verb has but one conjugation, and in the formation of the various moods and tenses, there are certain regular and well defined governing laws; and these laws may in a sense be said to be the same throughout all the moods and tenses. What these laws are and how they are used, will be developed in the following paragraphs.

126.—Throughout what have been termed the various voices and forms of the verb, as, *active* and *passive*, *dubitative*, *desiderative* etc., we find these same rules holding good, and a thorough acquaintance with what

we have termed the "Basal Conjugation" and its various euphonic and other changes, will enable us to comprehend almost at a glance any other part. We shall enter, then, into a careful consideration of this conjugation.

THE BASAL CONJUGATION.*

127.—This conjugation is the basis of all other forms. All other voices or forms of what have been termed various conjugations, no matter what they may be, are not only derived from some one or other part of the Basal Conjugation; but, after they have been so derived, they may in turn, be carried through all its various forms.

Each part of the Basal Conjugation, except the participles, supine, and bases, may be divided into three parts. The *Stem*, the *Tense root* and the *Termination*.

Note.—The student should not confound this division with the division made with similar terms in the "Grammaire Coréenne." Their "sign of the time" did not include all that the "tense root" here does and in fact the "tense root" here given includes their "sign of the time" and part of their "termination." The "termination," as used here, differs entirely from theirs.

128.—The stem of the verb expresses simply what the action or state may be, and therefore generally remains the same throughout. It may be the stem of a simple verb, when it may also be called the *root*; it may be causative or passive, when it will have the causative or passive ending affixed. If the verb is in one of the more complicated forms, such as desiderative, intentional, etc., the verbal stem may include more than one word. It was just noted that the stem generally, remains the same. This was so put, because there is a class of verbs (and that

* For the complete paradigm see p. 179 and 180.

not a small one) in which, in the present tense the stem undergoes a slight change, which holds also in the relative participles.

In 가오 (to go) the stem is 가.

„ 먹소 (to eat) „ „ „ 먹.

„ 여오 (to be open) the stem is 열.

„ 열니오 (to be opened) the stem is 열니.

And in 가져오라고하오 (to order to bring), it is 가져오라고하. In this last example, we have first 가져 the past verbal participle of the verb 가지오 (to take); 오 the stem of the verb 오오 (to come); 라 the contraction of the imperative ending, showing that it was an order; 고 the conjunction uniting it to 하오 and used commonly in indirect discourse; and 하오, with the sense here of to say. Dropping then the termination 오 we have the stem of the verb, to order to bring, and this may in turn be carried through the whole Basal Conjugation.

129.—The Tense Root, shows the time of the action, whether past, present, future, perfect or imperfect or even continued action. For the most part, when no tense root is expressed, the present is understood, but with Korean active verbs, we find 는 contracted into ㄴ after a stem ending in a vowel, acting as a present tense root. In the indicative, however, except in the form used to inferiors, no present tense root is used.

130.—To express past time, we have the tense root 었 or 었, and quite frequently 았. Whether the compound or simple vowel should be used is entirely a matter of euphony, and it seems as though the distinction between 아 and 어 depended also on the same cause. It has been suggested that, on account of this

difference in the past tense, we classify the Korean verb as having two conjugations, the one forming its past in **아**, the other in **어**. This may be advisable, but when the difference exists simply in the tensal root of the past, and in the past verbal participles, and as it can be accounted for on the score of euphony, it hardly seems necessary. The past tense in this matter follows the lead of the verbal participle, and it will be noticed, that nearly all verbs the ultima of whose stem has the sound of **아** or **오**, take their past tense root in **았** while nearly all others take it in **었**. It will also be seen that euphony goes still further, and where the ultima of the stem requires it, we shall find a consonant prefixed to the tense root. Stems ending in **ㄷ**, generally prefix **ㄴ**, those ending in **ㅂ** or containing a latent aspirate, prefix **ㅇ**, and at times we find a final vowel uniting with the tense root.

131.—The future tense root **겠** is the simplest of all, and except in the case of verbs whose stems contain a latent aspirate, when it becomes **쎌**, it is always the same.

There is also another future tense root **ㄹ** though this is somewhat defective in its use with the various terminations.

Note.—The true distinction between **겠** and **ㄹ** though not always adhered to, is that **ㄹ** signifies *purpose, intent*; while **겠** is simple future.

These signify simple future time and are used where we would use the future. The future is at times, though rarely employed to render the English present and such phrases as, **알겠소** and **모르겠소** need have in truth, no future significance; but should be rendered into English by the present, *I know*, and *I do not know*. This use of the *future* for the *present*, is comparatively

rare, but on the other hand the expression of a vivid future, by the simple present is quite common.

The *past tense root* may be repeated giving us through euphony **엇엇** and the effect, "*have have done*" or *have already done* or a *Complete* or *Perfect Past*.

The *future tense root* is at times used together with the *past tense root*, **엇겟** giving us, as we might expect, a *future past*. When used in this way, the future follows the *past tense root*, which will be seen, is the reverse of the English method. The Korean says "I have will go," where we say "I will have gone."

132.—The particle **더** shows that the action signified by the verbal stem, was continuing or progressing, at the time shown by the tense root, and may be used alone, or with either the *past* or *future tense root*, or with both. When used alone, it signifies that the action was continuing or progressing, and can be used with either *present* or *past time*.

김서방 오늘 그 일 하더 Mr. Kim is doing that to-
라. day,

김서방 어제 그 일 하더 Mr. Kim was doing that
라 yesterday.

When used with either the *future*, *perfect*, or *future-perfect tense root*, this same *progressive idea* holds, and has the effect of taking the speaker and placing him in the time of the principal tense root. That is to say, if used with the *past root*, it causes the speaker to view the action not from the present as something done, but from the past, as something done in the past, giving us then, almost the exact equivalent, of the English *pluperfect*. With the *future tense root*, on the other hand, the speaker

is caused not to look at the action from the present, as something *to be done in the future*, but is projected forward into the future, and made to view the action as progressing then.

133.—We thus get, by the use of these various tense roots with the verbal stem, two classes of tenses which we have called “Simple” and “Compound.” The simple, are formed by the use of either no tense root, or the future, or past, or both ; giving us then as—

Simple Tenses.

Present.

Past.

Perfect Past.

Future Past.

The compound tenses, we have so named because they contain the two ideas of present, past, or future, together with that of progression. We have then, as—

Compound Tenses

The Progressive (*present or past*).

„ 1st Pluperfect.

„ 2nd Pluperfect.

„ Continued Future.

„ Probable Future Past.

134.—A few words on the use of these tenses :—

The Present represents action simply as in present time, whether continuing or not.

(A)

It is used to *express general truth* ;

장마가하마다여름에지오	The rainy season comes
	every summer
이슬이밤에누리오	Dew falls at night,

(B)

or as *a vivid future* ;

우리가타일서울가고

We go to Seoul to-morrow.

목수가그집을모래필역하나 Will the carpenter finish
that house by the day
after to-morrow ?

(C)

or in *historic narration* as a *preterit*.

헤롯왕씨에예수씨서유대

Now when Jesus was born

벧을넌헐예나시니박소

in Bethlehem of Judea in

돌이동방으로브러에루

the days of Herod the

살넵에니르러말하디

king, behold, there came

wise men from the east by

Jerusalem saying.

(Note the Korean use of presents throughout)

(D)

or of *present action*.

농부가점심을먹는다

The farmer (or farmers) is
eating his lunch.

소년들이글을읽는다

The boys are reading.

Action going on in the actual present is often expressed by verbal
participle with *이오*

하인이발서때나가요

The servants are already starting.

동리소년이닭을팔러와요

A village boy is coming to sell
chickens.

The Past. represents action as past, and may correspond to what is known in Latin grammars as "perfect indefinite" (simple past action) or "perfect definite" (action completed); and thus corresponds to both the "past tense" and "present perfect tense" of later English grammars.

어제씨 서울 노 왔소.

He came to Seoul yesterday.

아침 먹었소.

He has eaten his breakfast.

The **Perfect Past tense**, or as Dr. Gale calls it **Past Perfect**, was not noticed by Korean students until the appearance of Dr. Gale's "Grammatical Notes" and although in frequent use by Koreans has still been almost neglected by foreigners. It is formed by the use of the doubled past tense root and expresses a completed action. The Koreans call it a "*perfected past*." It is often equivalent to the English pluperfect.

우리가 인천서씨 날씨에 김
주스에게던보아니 하엿
셋지.

When we left Inchun had
we not sent a telegram to
Kim Chusa?

자네가 내부락을씨 날씨에
전연히 이췌셋는 걸세.

Why! you had absolutely
forgotten my commission
when you were starting.

그가 서울 갔셋소.

In the mean time he has been
to Seoul.

그사람이 벌써요 전 배에씨
났셋덕이다.

That man had already left
on the last boat.

The **Future tense** expresses what will take place in future time and corresponds to the simple English future. It is used also in many places where we would use such auxiliaries as "may," "can." At times if desired, an adverb to give the idea of ability, permission etc., may be used with the future, but this is rare, and the simple future is sufficient. Like so many other distinctions, these are left largely to the context, and it will be noticed, that the potential forms, hereafter to be mentioned in ㅏ and

만, are in much more common use among foreigners than Koreans. (See P. 222.)

부탁하신대로시행하겠습니다. I will do as you have commissioned me.

나는영어공부겸머신문을 보겠습니다. I will read that newspaper and study English at the same time.

여섯히안에그일을농히마치리다. I can finish that in six years.

네말대로내하리라. I will do as you say.

The Future-past tense may at times coincide with what in English we call the *future-perfect*, and at times with the *potential-past-perfect*. Perhaps the term "past-future" would have better designated it. It represents that an action will or should or would have been done at some time in the past. This tense should not then be confounded with the English *future perfect*, and where the English future perfect refers to an action that *will* be completed, at or before a certain time in the *future*, this tense cannot be used.

At such times, the simple future, with some adverb signifying *entirely*, *completely*, etc., must be employed. The Korean future past will be rendered by such phrases as, "*He must have*," "*He will have*," "*He would have*," when such phrases are used with a present or past time, and refer to some action that is, or has been completed. We consequently often find this in the conclusion of a conditional clause.

어제 명녕 왔겠소. "He certainly *must have* come yesterday."

이 췌에 왔겠소. "He will have come by this time."

의원 아니 왔더라면 벌써 “If the doctor had not come,
죽었겠소. he would have died long
ago.

벌써 업서졌겠소. “It must have been used up
some time ago.”

135.—To a certain extent, it will be seen that the compound tenses overlap the simple, and in many cases, as far as the foreigner is concerned, one or other of the simple tenses could be made to replace a compound tense. To the Korean, however, there is always a distinction, and the one cannot properly replace the other, therefore it should be the constant effort of the student to find out, when the one or the other should be used, and to use them accordingly. The following rules for the uses of the compound tenses while not complete in themselves will aid him in this.

The **Progressive tense** represents the action as incomplete, and progressing; and may be either present or past. It is, however, more commonly used in the past tense, and is then exactly equivalent to the imperfect tense of the Greek. With neuter verbs, it is almost restricted to this past tense, but even with these, it may be used in the present.

With active verbs; it may then be rendered into English, by the present participle, with the present or past of the verb “to be.” With neuter verbs, it may be rendered, by the simple present, or it would be better expressed by the use of the words “*continue to*” or if the past sense is intended, by the *simple past*. It is used for the most part, of what one has seen or experienced or known and is seldom employed in any but the third person.

일본에 동백이 많더라.

"There were many camelias in Japan."

We might add to this sentence the words 지금 (now) and it would be—

"There are now many camelias in Japan" but it would signify that the speaker had just seen them.

일본은 농사 잘 하더라.

"As for the Japanese they farm well."

The speaker knows this for a fact.

아비는 게알너도 아들은 보지런 하더라.

"Although the father is lazy, the son is energetic."

The 1st Pluperfect tense represents the action or state, as completed or having existed, at or before, a certain past time, and is exactly equivalent to the English pluperfect, or past perfect tense.

어제 아침 세 편지 셋 썼더라.

"He had written three letters by breakfast yesterday."

공회 편지 온 때에 화륜선 떠났더라.

"When your letter came the steamer had started."

비 시작 할 때 씨 다 심었더라.

"He had planted all the seeds when it began to rain."

The 2nd Pluperfect tense of the Korean is formed of the adding of the particle **더** to the doubled past tense root of the Perfect Past tense. In use it is, like the 2nd Pluperfect of the Greek hardly distinguishable from the First Pluperfect. It has been termed a *Continued Perfect Past*. It differs not a little from the English pluperfect. A few sentences will illustrate its use:—

상년 가을 예는 고양논	Last autumn the harvest
에서 추수가 잘 되었	from the paddy fields of
더라.	Koyang was excellent.

일전에 국서방집 학방에 The other day I went to
가보 니사 이 전 학 see the study room at
동들은 글들을 써 지었 Mr. Kuk's house, cer-
섯더 라. tainly the old scholars
had written well.

내가어제 갈서방집 혼인 I went to see a wedding at
구경을 갓 섰더니 손이 Mr. Kal's yesterday,
만히 왔섯더라. many guests were there.

The following illustration of the four past tenses may help to distinguish between them.

지금 사람이 얼마나 왔나냐. How many have now
come?

오늘장에 사람이 얼마나 How many came to to-
왔더냐. day's market?

어제는 장에 사람이 얼마나 How many had come to
왔섯나냐. yesterday's market.

어제는 장 에 사람이 How many had come to
얼마나 왔섯더냐. yesterday's market, (and
were still there).

The Continued Future as has been stated above, projects the speaker forward into the future, and causes him to view the action from that standpoint.

It refers then, to some action or state that will be in progress, or existing at some future time. It may be rendered into English by the use of the present participle with the future of the verb "to be," or by the colloquial phrase "going to."

엇더케 몬드논지 보라 후면 모래 몬돌겄더라.
"If you want to see how he makes it, he will be making
it the day after to-morrow."

티일 다 할것더라.

"He is going to finish it to-morrow."

오늘은 아니 잡고 모래는 잡겠 더이다.

"He did not kill to-day; he will be killing the day after to-morrow."

What we have termed the Probable Future Past, we have thus named, because it has the sense of the future past, given above, but with simply the idea of strong probability. It would not be used of something that is known for a fact, and it represents possibility or contingency with respect to some past action which, it is implied, did not, or may not have occurred. It may be rendered into English by the present participle, with *"He must have been"* or *"He most probably was"* etc., etc.

늙어도 그림을 잘 그리니 젊어서는 유명훈
화공 잇섯것더이다.

"Since in spite of his extreme age he draws so well, when young he was most probably a famous draughtsman."

술 집에서 나왔시니 술 다시 먹엇것더라.

"As he has just come out of a wine shop, he must have been drinking again."

어제 밤에 비 왔것더라.

"It must have rained last night."

136.—In the Basal Conjugation, we find that the form in **더** is defective, and is not used with what is most commonly known as the ordinary polite termination. It is, however, found in both low and high forms. In addition to this, this form from its very nature, occurs less frequently in the direct indicative form, than when joined with one or other of the conjunctions; and it was this fact, together with the defect in the verb itself, that led the writers of the *"Grammaire Coréenne"* to classify the form in **더니** as a

simple imperfect, or rather as the ending for all of what they termed "Secondary tenses."

The ending ㅏ is a conjunction, and it is this absence of discrimination between conjunction, and simple termination, that has made the study of the verb, so involved. This distinction must always be made, and when we find that the English word that we have taken to represent a certain conjunction will not hold with certain forms of the verb, we have no right to conclude, that the same form, used in the same way, but after a different mood or tense of the verb is a different conjunction, but simply that the investigations that we have made thus far, have been wrong. From neglect of this rule, and from omitting almost entirely a distinction between termination proper, and true conjunction, a great deal of confusion has arisen. The cause of the want of discrimination has been, that when a conjunction unites itself to a Korean verb, the termination proper is dropped, and in the literal sense of the word, the conjunction becomes the termination. If, however, we desire to arrive at anything like a true conception of the Korean verb, this distinction *must* be made, and held throughout. What, we here denominate "*termination*" or "*termination proper*," is that part of a verb which ends a direct statement, in an independent sentence, and in Korean, this varies with the relative positions of the speaker and the one addressed.

In dependent clauses, the dependence is shown in Korean by the use of one or other of the conjunctions, and when this is done, as was just noted, the termination is dropped.

In exclamatory sentences also, the interjection will often be affixed to the verb, and here again the termination is dropped.

137.—In considering the terminations then, we find four classes, two obtained from the indicative mood, and two from what we have called the *volitive* mood.

From the Indicative ...	{ Declarative.
	{ Interrogative.
From the Volitive.....	{ Propositional.
	{ Imperative.

The difference between the termination under each head, is the relative position of the speaker, and the person spoken to. There is also a further difference in Korean verbs, to signify the position of the subject of the act or state.

In the declarative and interrogative terminations, having to do simply with the person speaking, and the person addressed, this consideration has no effect; but in the volitive, where the person addressed and the person speaking, *must* in the one case, and *may* in the other, be at the same time, the subject of the verb, a change may and generally does occur. For a further understanding of Korean honorifics see Chap. XI, Part 1.

The old dictionaries show that originally there was an honorific form of the verb **ㅅㅅ** in **ㅅㅅㅅ**, the **ㅅ** of the stem of this now obsolete verb still appears affecting both tense root and terminations of honorific forms.

DECLARATIVE TERMINATIONS.

138.—The declarative terminations as given below are given in the order of their relative use, beginning with the terms for addressing inferiors.

They are given throughout with the three verbs **ㅅㅅ** (*to do*), **먹ㅅ** (*to eat*), and **깊ㅅ** (*to be deep*), in the present tense.

Note.—The first two are active verbs, one with a stem ending in a vowel, the other in a consonant; the second is a neuter verb.

It will be noticed that in the form used for inferiors, the present tense root **ㅅ** of an active verb or a remnant of it, is generally seen. Of course this does not appear in the neuter verb, and when uniting with the other tense roots.

DECLARATIVE TERMINATIONS.

PRESENT TENSE.

	(He does).	(He eats).	(It is deep).	Termination.	
(1)	하다.....	먹는다.....	깊다.....	다.....	Used to servants, children, etc.
(2)	하네 or 하세.....	먹네.....	깊헤.....	에.....	Used to intimate friends, aged servants, etc.
(3)	하호.....	먹소.....	깊소.....	오 or 소.....	"Half-talk," used among equals and those who are willing to dispense with more polite forms.
(4)	하지오.....	먹지오.....	깊지오.....	지오.....	Honorific terms in the order given.
(5)	하옵지오.....	먹수옵지오.....	깊수옵지오.....	옵지오.....	
(6)	하노이다.....	먹노이다.....	깊노이다.....	수옵지오 ... 노이다 ...	
(7)	하옵노이다*.....	먹수옵노이다.....	깊수옵노이다 ...	수옵노이다 ... 노수옵노이다 ..	Honorific term, used generally of positive beliefs.
(8)	하옵노인다.....	먹수옵노인다.....	깊수옵노인다 ...	수옵노인다 ... 노수옵노인다 ..	
(9)	하도다†.....	먹도다.....	깊도다.....	도다.....	Exclamatory and poetic.

* Note.—These are pronounced *ham-ni-da*, *mōk-sim-nida* and *kip-sim-nida*.

† Changes to *토다* with verb *이오* etc.

These termination for the most part can be used with all the simple tenses, though the future tense in ㄹ is defective, and as far as terminations are concerned, follows in the line of the compound tenses. In (1) and (2) the ㄴ or its remnant in ㄹ was seen. This of course disappears with the other tenses and it may also be noted that the terminations

(5) and (7) take the form in ㅏ when the verbal stem or tense root to which they are affixed ends in consonants.

Note.—It would be well, right in this place, to notice that the form in ㅓ is without doubt a remnant of the old honorific form in ㅕ and if we were to write in the ways of the ancients, should be written thus. Time, however has changed this, and to-day ㅓ is the form in common use and must then be taken as correct. The old form in ㅕ is still found in such forms as ㅓ오니 etc.

To illustrate the use of these terminations and their method of affixing themselves to tense roots, we give the following with the past tense.

PAST TENSE.

	(He did).	(He ate).	(It was deep).	Termination.	
(1)	하엿다.....	먹엇다.....	깊엇다.....	다.....	To servants children, etc.
(2)	하엿네.....	먹엇네.....	깊엇네.....	네.....	To intimate friends, girl servants, etc.
(3)	하엿소.....	먹엇소.....	깊엇소.....	소.....	Polite form used among equals.
(4)	하엿지요.....	먹엇지요.....	깊엇지요.....	지요.....	
(5)	하엿수옵지요.....	먹엇수옵지요.....	깊엇수옵지요.....	수옵지요.....	Honorifics in the order given.
(6)	하엿누이다.....	먹엇누이다.....	깊엇누이다.....	누이다.....	
(7)	하엿수옵누이다...	먹엇수옵누이다...	깊엇수옵누이다...	수옵누이다...	Honorific term, used generally of positive beliefs.
(8)	하엿수옵누인다...	먹엇수옵누인다...	깊엇수옵누인다...	수옵누인다...	

139.—The Terminations in the Future tense in **리** and the Compound tenses are defective. In the Compound tenses we have only the following forms:—

할리라 } Used to inferiors.
할데 }

할리이다... } Used to superiors.
할읍리이다 }

Note.—It will be noticed that in this last **데** becomes part of the termination.

In the Future in **리**, we find but three forms:—

할리라 Used to inferiors
리 „ to equals } (*I will do it*).
할리이다 „ „ superiors }

The **라** used above, is the **라** that ends a statement, but is only used to inferiors and in book language. From this, we also get another form **느니라** which is a decided statement and is much used in books.

We find also the ending **노라** used in much the same way with any one of the tense roots, but restricted to the first person.

Like this also there is the form of assent or agreement in **마** which is joined to the root and has a future sense.

140.—The following illustrate the use of these terminations.

모군이 오늘 일 잘 한다. The coolies are working well to-day.

말 비호라고 이 책을 I am making this book to
짓네. study the language.

- 리 보라고 장수 하오. In order to make money, I
am in business.
- 벼슬홀 생각으로 공부 잘 하엿시오. Because I desired office I
studied hard.
- 집값시 만호니 집이 As the price was high the
도켓 수옵시오. house will be a good one.
- 나라를 위하야 죽겟는 I will die for my country.
이다.
- 어제는 내가 일 만히 I did a good deal of work
하엿다. yesterday.
- 그 사람 도 말 잘 리왔네. That man too has learned to
speak well.
- 아까 기차 가 썩났소. The train left a little while
ago.
- 발서 편지 하엿수 옵시오. I wrote the letter some time
ago.
- 훈돌 전에 죽엇 는이다. He died a month ago.
- 이 책을 네게 주노라. I give this book to you.
- 티일은 내가 가마. I will go to-morrow.

INTERROGATIVE TERMINATIONS.

141.—The Interrogative Terminations are almost more numerous than the Declarative. They are given below in the same order and with the same three verbs as the Declarative.

INTERROGATIVE TERMINATIONS.

PRESENT TENSE.

	(Do you)	(Do you eat?)	(Is it deep).	Termination.	
(1)	하느냐.....	먹느냐.....	깊느냐.....	느냐 or 으냐.....	Used to servants and inferiors, the latter is familiar.
(2)	하느니.....	먹느니.....	깊호니.....	느니 or 으니.....	
(3)	하느노.....	먹느노.....	깊호노.....	느노 or 으노.....	
(4)	하나†.....	먹나.....	(Used only with active verbs).	나.....	These are called 반 말 or half talk and are used among friends or where one does not desire to be polite.
(5)	하지.....	먹지.....	깊지.....	지.....	
(6)	하노†.....	먹노.....	(Used only with active verbs).	노.....	
(7)	하호.....	먹소.....	깊소.....	호 or 소.....	Polite terms among equals. slightly honorific.
(8)	하지요.....	먹지요.....	깊지요.....	지요.....	Honorifics.
(9)	하느니잇가.....	먹느니잇가.....	깊느니잇가.....	느니잇가 or ...	
	하을느니잇가.....	먹을느니잇가.....	깊을느니잇가.....	을느니잇가 or ...	

* Note.—These last are pronounced *hamnika*, *Mokamnika* and *kapsimnika*.

† Note.—In Kyeng Sarg Do both these terms may be employed as terms of respect, and are used to both superiors and inferiors.

142.—These terminations are even more regular in their use with the other tenses than the Declarative, but to illustrate their use the following table is given.

PAST TENSE.

	(Did you do ?)	(Did you eat ?)	(Was it deep.)	Termination.	
(1)	{ 한엿나 한엿니	먹엇나 먹엇니	깊엇나 깊엇니	나 니	Used to servants in- feriors etc., the latter is familiar. These are called 반말 and are used among friends or where one does not desire to be polite.
(2)	한엿노	먹엇노	깊엇노	노	
(3)	한엿나	먹엇나	{ Used only with ac- tive verbs.	나	
(4)	한엿지	먹엇지	깊엇지	지	Polite terms among equals. Honorific.
(5)	한엿노	먹엇노	{ Used only with ac- tive verbs.	노	
(6)	한엿소	먹엇소	깊엇소	소	
(7)	한엿지오	먹엇지오	깊엇지오	지오	
(8)	한엿니잇가	먹엇니잇가	깊엇니잇가	니잇가 ...	
(9)	한엿수옵니잇가	먹엇수옵니잇가	깊엇수옵니잇가	수옵니잇가	

143.—In the use of the Interrogative terminations, also, the Future in **리**, and the Compound tenses are defective.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| (Was he doing.) | (Was it deep.) | Termination. |
| (1) 하더냐..... | 깊더냐..... | 냐 .....To inferiors. |
| (2) 하더뇨..... | 깊더뇨..... | 뇨 .....“Half talk.” |
| (3) 하더니잇가...깊더니잇가..... | 니잇가... | } To superiors. |
| (4) 하옵더니잇가 | 깊스옵더니잇가..... | |

Note.—It will be noticed that in this last, tense root enters and becomes part of the termination.

For the future in **리**, we naturally have only the form to a superior.

하리잇가. Shall I do it.

Note.—The interrogative particle **가** which properly is an exclamation and can be affixed to any part of the verb, is used for the most part in solilloquies; but can also used in questions. When so used the termination proper is dropped, and it is affixed. It may also be affixed to any of the relative participles.

PROPOSITIVE TERMINATIONS.

144.—What we have termed propositive terminations, are used when the proposition is made, in the doing of which the speaker is to be a party. It can consequently be only of the first person and in the plural. They are joined to the verbal stem and no tense root is used.

They are as follows :—

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|
| (Let us be doing). | (Let us seize). | (Let us go). | Termination. |
| (1) 하자..... | 잡자..... | 가자..... | 자 { To servants
boys, etc. |
| (2) 하세..... | 잡세..... | 가세..... | 세 { Among equals |
| (3) 하지..... | 잡지..... | 가지..... | 지 { (“half talk”). |

- (4) { $\begin{matrix} \text{하옵세다...잡옵세다, 가옵세다, 읍세다} \\ \text{or} \\ \text{하옵시다...잡옵시다, 가옵시다, 읍시다} \end{matrix} \right\} \text{Honorific.}$
- (5) $\text{하시오세다잡시오 ... 가시오세다}$
- (6) $\text{홀지어다...잡을지어다...갈지어다}$ Benediction.

Note.—In regard to these terminations, there is a dispute among Koreans; some claiming that (4) and (5) should always end in 시다 , the 시 being the same as in 하시오 and purely honorific. Others, however, claim it an honorific form of (2) and that 세다 should always be used. This last seems the most reasonable, but 시다 is very largely employed.

IMPERATIVE TERMINATIONS.

145.—The Imperative terminations are used when ordering or requesting a person or persons to do something, and are from their nature restricted to the second person and may be singular or plural, that is to say, may command one or more than one.

They are much more numerous than the forgoing and are as follows:—

(Do or do thou). (Seize or seize thou). Terminations.

- $\text{하여라.....잡아라.....어라 or 아라...}$ To inferiors.
- $\text{하게.....잡게.....게.....}$ { "Half talk to
- $\text{하소.....잡소.....소.....}$ { friends, etc.
- $\text{하오.....잡으오.....오 or 으오...}$ { Polite among equals.
- $\text{하시오.....잡으시오.....시오 or 으시오}$ { More polite, about like "please do it."
- $\text{하옵시오.....잡으십시오... 읍시오.....}$ { Honorific;
- or 으십시오..... { used in en-
- $\text{하시오시오...잡으시오시오, 시옵시오...}$ { treaties.
- $\text{하쇼셔.....잡으쇼셔.....쇼셔.....}$ { Used in
- $\text{하여지이다...잡여지이다.....지이다.....}$ { prayers.
- or or or
- $\text{하여지어다...잡여지어다.....지어다.....}$

MOODS.

146.—In the Basal Conjugation we have but two moods, with Participles, Supine and Bases.

The two moods are the Indicative and the Volitive.

147.—The Indicative Mood asserts the action or state expressed by the verb, simply as a fact, or asks whether it is a fact. It is used in dependent as well as independent sentences, but when in dependent clauses the termination is generally replaced by some other word, as a conjunction. It may at times then be rendered by either the indicative, subjunctive or potential mood of the English.

148.—What we have here called the Volitive Mood is that mood which expresses the wish of the speaker. It may be either in the form of a proposition to do something, in which act the speaker shall participate, which is then of the first person plural, or it may be in the form of a command, exhortation or entreaty, when it will be of the second person and may be used for either the singular or plural.

Note.—This mood has been called by some the imperative, and the two classes given have been called respectively plural and singular. The *singular* may, however, also be used for the plural, and aside from this fact the first person volitive can never in any sense be called a *command*. Better than this, it would be to call these two distinct moods; but this is hardly necessary, and it seems much better to us, to class both as belonging to the volitive mood, the one in the first person plural, and the other in the second person.

PARTICIPLES.

149.—Like the Greek, Korean presents us with what we have called two classes of participles, the first, which we call Verbal Participles, corresponding in use to

what, in Greek, is commonly known as the "Participle ;" and the second, which we call Relative Participles, corresponding almost exactly to the Greek "Verbal Adjective." Most Korean adjectives, being derived from verbs, it has seemed best to us to hold to this division, which was made in the "Grammaire Coreénne," and thus avoid the chance of confusion.

VERBAL PARTICIPLES.

150.—What we here call Verbal Participle, we thus name, because it partakes more of the character of a verb than the Relative Participle as far as its use is concerned.

Without a direct affirmation, it expresses its meaning as an accompanying quality or condition of the subject or object of the principal verb. Of these verbal participles, we do not, like the Greek, have one for each tense, we have only two, a past and a future. That most commonly found is the past and is formed by adding **ㅁ** or **ㅁ**, or a euphonic modification of these to the verbal stem. The Future Verbal Participle is made by adding **ㄱ** to the verbal stem.

151.—In connection with the Verbal Participle in **ㅁ** and **ㅁ**, there has been much discussion. The attempt has been made by many to prove that the form in **ㅁ** is present and that in **ㅁ** past. It has arisen from the fact that with not a few verbs both forms are found, and that with these verbs the past indicative, generally forms itself in **ㅁ** and not in **ㅁ**.

There are, however, great difficulties with this theory. In the first place, in those verbs where there are two forms they are to-day used interchangeably by the Koreans, and only when hard pressed for a distinction by a

foreigner will they acknowledge a difference, and state that it is temporal. This, however, is not the main difficulty, If this distinction of present and past holds; we are then presented with the anomaly of a host of verbs, active, neuter and passive which, irrespective of their meaning, have no present verbal participle; and, on the other hand, a multitude with no past verbal participle. We see also that those verbs which (according to this theory) have no past verbal participle, form their *past* indicative in **았**.

152.—In looking at these verbs, however, we find those of a certain form or spelling taking all their verbal participles in **아**, and another class with a different form taking them in **어** and between these not a few which may take either. We are left, then, to but one conclusion, that the forms in **아** and **어** do not represent different tenses, but rather the two forms which the same tense, may assume for the sake of Korean euphony.

The general rule is, that all verbs the ultima of whose stems have the sound of **아** or **오**, form their past verbal participle in **아** or **아** and all others in **어** or **어**.

To this rule there may be a few exceptions.

153.—The Past Verbal Participle is treated by the Koreans in much the same way as a noun, and to it may be affixed postpositions and conjunctions, some of which very much modify its meaning. The postpositions, most commonly, affixed are **서** (a contraction of **에서**), **아** and **는**.

Note.—The **서** here spoken of, is often written **써** and is supposed to be the verbal part. from **쓰오** (to use). There is no need for this, especially as we find such a tendency among Koreans to contract the postposition **에서**.

These postpositions may or may not be affixed, but if

definiteness of expression is desired, they must be employed. When used, they slightly modify the meaning.

- 하여, "Having done," or "doing."
 하여서, "After" or "by having done."
 하여서든, "As for after having done" = If you do.
 하여는, {"As for doing," or as for having done"
 (rarely used).
 하여야, "Only having done" "only by doing."
 하여서야, {"Only after having done," "only when you
 have done."

154.—The following sentences will illustrate the use of these postpositions.

- 농사 하여 사는 사람 He is a man that lives by
 이오. farming.
 이것 하여 무엇 할것소. What are you doing this
 (Lit. This having done, what will for?
 do)?
 장수 하여서 부자 되었소. Having been a merchant, he
 has become rich.
 조선에 가서 장수 하 I will go to Korea and en-
 겠소. gage in commerce.
 (Lit. Korea-to having gone, com-
 merce will make).
 아니 먹어 서는 죽겠소. If you do not eat this, you
 (Lit. This not having eaten as will die.
 for, will die).
 그리케 팔아 서는 밋지 If you sell in that way, you
 겠소. will lose.
 (Lit. That way having sold as
 for, will lose).
 그 약 먹어서는 낫지 If you take that medicine,
 안갠다. you will not get better.
 (Lit. That medicine taking as for,
 will not get better).

오늘 일 다 하여야 작 주겠다. You must finish your work,
if I am to pay you to-day.

(Lit. To-day work all having done
only, will I pay you).

은행소에 가야 돈을 얻 겠소. You must go to the bank
to get the money.

(Lit. The Bank-to having gone
only, money will get).

일본 와서야 보았소. I had to come to Japan to
see it.

(Lit. Japan after having come-
only, saw).

조선 가서야 알았소. I had to go to Korea to make
his acquaintance.

(Lit. Korea after having gone only,
know).

155.—Before we turn to the consideration of the Relative Participles a few words on the uses of these Verbal Participles must be given.

We find of course no agreement between it and its subject and it may be used with either the subject or object of the principal verb.

Its main uses are as follows :—

Referring to the subject.

1st. Simply to connect an accompanying, with a main action. When so used the participle and verb may be rendered by two verbs with a conjunction, or sometimes by one English verb containing the two ideas.

Note.—For the difference between a participle so used with a verb, and two verbs united by a conjunction see Part II. Chapter X. Sec. I.

남산으로 가서 꽃을 얻어 오너라. Go to Nam San and get
some flowers.

(Lit. Nam San-to having gone,
flower having got come.)

내가 조선 으로 가 말 I went to Korea and learn-
 ㅂ니다. ed the language.

내가 조선 약을 가져 I brought some Korean
 왔소. medicine.

(Lit. Korean medicine having
 taken, came).

156.—2nd. To combine this *accompanying* action,
 with the main action, as the cause, manner or means.

Note.—When so used, it is exactly equivalent to the Ablative Gerund
 of Latin, and it is rather strange that heretofore this fact should have
 been overlooked and the Korean Supine, which has none of the force
 of a gerund, should have been called a gerund.

Cause :—

어제 비 와서 물이 만소. There is a great deal of
 water, because it rained
 yesterday.

무거워 못 쓰겠소. It will not do, because it is
 too heavy.

무엇 하여 죽. 었소. Why was he killed ?
 (Lit. What having done died ?)

Means :—

내가 약을 먹어서 낫소. I took medicine and am
 better.

도적질 하여 사오. They live by plundering.

비리 먹어 사오. He lives by begging.

Manner :—

다라나서 피하였다. They escaped by flight.

담대 하여 호랑이 있는 He boldly went to the place
 터로 갔소. where the tiger was.

157.—Referring to the object. This Participle is used
 also in connection with the object of the principal verb, or

with a person or thing, mentioned in the sentence. It then conveys some idea of *time, cause condition*; but the relation intended and as a consequence, the true rendering of the participle in English, can only be learned from the nature of the sentence or the connection in which it stands.

When this is done, the object of the principal verb, or the person or thing mentioned to which the participle has reference, is considered as the subject of the verb contained in the participle; and, if a postposition is used, it will be the sign of the nominative. It becomes, then, a dependent clause and in this way, we may at times have a number of nouns with the nominative sign, one after the other.

내가 친구가 병드려서 가 보았소. I went to see my friend, when (or because) he was sick.

꽃치 벗치 만하여서 잘 피요. Flowers bloom well, when there is much sunshine.

늙은이 눈이 어두어서 책을 잘못 보요. The old man can not read well, because his eyes are poor.

내가 남이 탕식이 업서서 굶논 거술 불상이 먹이요. I pity those who are starving for lack of food.

N.B.—Note the three nominatives in this sentence.

158.—This Verbal Participle is also largely used in the making of compound verbs. When such compounds are made, their meaning can always be obtained by translating them as simple verbs.

As:—

가져오오, ("having taken, to come") to bring.

- 가져가오, ("having taken, to go") to take away.
 먹어보오, ("having eaten, to see") to taste.
 물어보오, ("having asked, to see") to enquire.
 여려놓소, ("having opened, to put") to leave open.
 *올나가오, ("having mounted, to go") to mount (in going).
 †올녀두오, ("having elevated, to put") to put up.

Note.—It will be seen throughout that in many places, the Korean verbal participle past can be rendered in English by the present. This however, does not affect its being a past tense and in all these places, it will be seen that with equal exactness, and generally with more, the past would give the sense, although the English idiom requires the present.

159.—The Future Verbal Participle is formed by adding **게** to the verbal stem and is not by any means as often met with as the past.

The most common of its uses are :—

- 1st. With some particle such as **시리** (*so as to*), when it has the effect of giving us the form of the verb that will be rendered into English by the words "so that it will," "so that it can."

As :—

- 김서방이 오게 시리 **하** Make it so that Mr. Kim
 여라. can come.
 이 교의를 잘 **흔덕** **흔덕** Make this chair so that it
 하게 시리 **하**여라. will rock well.

- 2nd. Used alone and preceding another verb it generally signifies that for which, the action of the principal verb is done, and may be rendered into English by *that*, *so that* ~~in~~ *order that*, *to*.

* From **오르**오, to mount, to climb.

† From **올**니오, to elevate, to raise.

- 이꽃을 그 으히 가지게 주오. Give the flowers to the boy
that he may take them
away.
- 방이 더웁게 석탄 만히 너히라. Put on plenty of coal, that
the room may be warm.
- 서울 가게 교군 엇어라. Get some chair coolies that
we may go to Seoul.
- 밥 먹게 오너라. Come to eat.

3rd. The third and by far the the most common use which is derived from the preceding, is with the verb **하오**; giving us, the force of a causative to be rendered into English by "to make to," "to cause to," etc., or it may be used with **하오** much as a sort of imperative.

As:—

- 그 으히 가게 하오. Make that boy go.
- 이꽃치 보기 죠호니 사게 하오. As these flowers are so
pretty, let him buy them.
- 영어를 알면 편하에 돈 영어를 알면 편하에 돈 너도 말을 통할거시니
잘 비호게 하오. Since, if you know English,
it will be a means of communication even though
you travel over the whole
world, study hard.
- 공부를 지금 아니 하면 후회 날 거시니 힘써
하게 하오. Since, if you do not study
now, you will regret it
hereafter, you had better
take pains to study well.
- 시간이 느졌스니 밥을 어서 먹고 가게 하오. As it is already late hurry
and give him his supper
and let him go.

- 여기는 사람이 많으니 As there are a great many
저리로 오게 하오. here make him come
 that way.
- 내가 굶으니 밥을 사서 As I am hungry, buy some
먹게 하여라 rice and make it so that
 I can eat.
- 여기가 인천 명거장이니 As this is the Inchun
 station make him get off
 here.
- 서울로 도로 갈려이니 As I must go back to Seoul
모레 쉼나게 준비하 get ready to start the day
여라. after to morrow.

RELATIVE PARTICIPLES.

160.—What we have have called the Relative Participle is rather a verbal adjective derived from the verb. As, however, almost all Korean adjectives are *verbal adjectives* derived from what may be termed “adjectival verbs” to avoid confusion we have held to this term as has been already stated.

In use the Relative Participle always stands as an adjective qualifying some noun and may generally be rendered into English by a relative clause.

As a consequence, it cannot be united to the various postpositions, unless it is first made a noun by the use of such words, as **사람** (*man*), **것** (*thing*) or one of the pronouns, or, as is often, done by the use of the postposition **이** signifying “*the man*.”

161.—The four Relative Participles most commonly used, may be termed ; Present, Past, Future, and Future Past.

The use of the terms *Present* and *Past* is, as will be seen, a little unfortunate and the terms *Active* and *Passive* have been suggested. The same difficulty existing with these latter as with the former, we prefer to retain the former.

162.—What we have termed the Present Participle is formed by adding **는** to the verbal stem.

It will be noticed that the Present Participle follows the lead of the present tense and where in the present tense the stem is slightly modified, this modified form is used in the present participle. This modification for the most part occurs in verbs whose stems end in **ㄷ** simple. When this is the case the **ㄷ** is dropped in forming the present, both indicative and participle. In verbs whose stems contain a latent **ㅌ**, this is not done even though it end in **ㄷ**. Then the stem is used, though of course the latent **ㅌ** cannot appear in **는**.

Note.—It has been said, and with much reason, that this **는** should rather be called an “active particle” than a “present tense root” for it is only used with *active verbs*; and with *neuter verbs* is never found. However, it always has a *present* sense and can at times be used with almost a passive idea so we prefer to call it simply the *present participle*.

When used, this participle has the effect of designating the person or thing who is now acting, or (though rarely) being acted upon. It may, then, be rendered into English by the relative pronoun with *is* and a present participle, or with the simple present of the verb, or by a new dependent clause.

외국에 가면 아는 사람이 적소.	If I go to a foreign country, there will be few whom I know.
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- 배호지 아니 할편 아는 If one does not study, one
 거시 없겠소. knows nothing.
 지금 하는 사람 쉬이 cut치 The man who is working
 겐소. now will soon stop.

163.—What we have termed the Past Participle, is formed by adding 은, (which may undergo a variety of euphonic changes), to the verbal stem. There is little regularity about the special form that this participle shall take ; any rules based on the form of the verb will have a number of exceptions.

The following will, however, help :—

- 1st. All verbs whose stems, end in a vowel, form their Past Relative Participle by simply adding ㅁ. Here we see the 은 contracts, and to uphold the character of the verb, its vowel or combination of vowels is retained.

Thus :—

가오 (to go)	.....	간 (gone).
오오 (to come)	.....	온 (come).
보오 (to see)	.....	본 (seen).
하오 (to do)	.....	훈 (done).

- 2nd. Verbs whose stem ends in ㅍ, ㅌ, or ㅎ, form their Past Relative Participle by adding 은 to the verbal stem ; in some cases at the same time doubling the final letter of the stem.

Thus :—

죽소 (to die)	.....	죽은 (dead).
먹소 (to eat)	.....	먹은 (eaten).
낚소 (to fish)	.....	낚은 (fished).
숨소 (to hide)	.....	숨은 (hidden).

감소 (*to bathe*).....감은 (*bathed*).

안소 (*to carry in one's arms*)...안은 (*carried in arms*).

신소 (*to put on, of shoes*).....신은 (*put on*).

3rd. Verbs whose stem ends in ㅅ in joining 은 to form their Past Relative Participle follow the form of the past verbal participle, and where with this a consonant has been changed in the stem or added in the verbed participial ending they take the same added or changed consonant with 은. After ㅅ, ㅈ, or ㅊ; according to the Korean rules of euphony, this 은 becomes ㅓ, ㅖ or ㅗ; but in all other cases the vowel ㅜ is retained.

Thus:—

받소 (<i>to receive</i>)	V.P. 받아, R.P. 받은 (<i>received</i>).
믿소 (<i>to believe</i>)	„ „ 믿어, „ „ 믿은 (<i>believed</i>).
씻소 (<i>to wash</i>)	„ „ 씻서, „ „ 씻슨 (<i>washed</i>).
찾소 (<i>to find</i>)	„ „ 찾자, „ „ 찾존 (<i>found</i>).
벗소 { <i>to take off</i> clothes. }	„ „ 벗서, „ „ 벗슨 (<i>taken off</i>)
들소 (<i>to hear</i>)	„ „ 드리, „ „ 드룬 (<i>heard</i>).
묻소 (<i>to ask</i>)	„ „ 무리, „ „ 무룬 (<i>asked</i>).
놓소 (<i>to place</i>)	„ „ 노하, „ „ 노흔 (<i>placed</i>).
맡소 { <i>to receive</i> <i>in trust</i> . }	„ „ 맡하, „ „ 맡흔 { <i>received in</i> <i>trust</i> . }

4th. Verbs containing a latent ㅜ, form their Past Relative Participle in 혼, irrespective of the final letter of the stem.

Thus:—

갑소 (*to pay*).....갑혼 (*paid*).

덮소 (*to cover*)덮혼 (*covered*).

일소 (*to lose*).....일혼 (*lost*).

알소 (*to be sick*).....알혼 (*sick*).

5th. Verbs whose stems end in **ㅂ** form their Past Relative Participle after the form of the verbal participle, those whose past verbal participle is in **ㅍ** or **ㅑ** form the past relative participle in **운** or **은**: all the others in **은** interposing the changed or added consonant of the verbal participle.

없소, (to be lacking)	„ 없서,	„ 없슨,	(lacking).
업소, (to carry on the back)	„ 업어,	„ 업은,	(carried).
잡소, (to seize)	„ 잡아,	„ 잡은,	(seized).
곱소, (to be beautiful)	„ 곱하,	„ 곱흔,	(beautiful).
갓갑소, (to be near)	„ 갓가워,	„ 갓가운 or 운,	(near).
가볍압소, (to be light)	„ 가볍아워,	„ 가볍아운 or 운,	(light).
아름답소, (to be charming)	„ 아름답하,	„ 아름답은,	(charming).
아니쌍소, (to be nauseating)	„ 아니쌍하,	„ 아니쌍은,	(nauseating).

There are several exceptions to each of these rules, and the only safe way for the student is, when he learns a new verb, to learn it with its principal parts.

164.—In use, the Past Relative Participle coincides with the present relative participle, except that the past tense is used in rendering it into English. At times, also, it may have a passive sense.

Note.—When this passive sense holds, it is really, because the Koreans do not like to use the passive voice, but in rendering it into English a passive should be used.

네가 받은 편지 어디 두었느냐. Where have you put the letter you received?

이 칼이 네가엿은 거시냐. Is this the knife that you got?

버슨 옷 빨내 하오. Wash the clothes we have taken off.

씻은 그릇 가져 오너라. Bring the dishes that have been washed.

니 존 말 생각 못하느냐.	Can not you think of the word you forgot?
저 존 옷 손 물너라.	Dry the wet clothes.
공자 좇 조춘 사림이 만소.	The followers of Confucious are many.
오늘 못 춘 일은 작 주어라.	Pay him for what he has finished to-day.
어제 드룬 말이 거짓 말이오.	What you heard yesterday is false.
아싸 무론 말을 또 못하냐.	Do you again ask the question you just asked?
놈의 맞춘 돈은 쓰지 마라.	Do not use money that you hold in trust for another.
궤에 너흔 책을 가져 오오.	Bring the book that was put in the box.

165.—The Past Relative Participle of a neuter verb, simply proclaims the existence of the state or condition, and may be rendered by the present or an adjective.

더웁소 (<i>to be hot</i>).....	더운	(hot or being hot).
깊소 (<i>to be deep</i>) ...	깊흔	(deep or being deep).
무겁소 (<i>to be heavy</i>)...	무거운	(heavy or being heavy).
밝소 (<i>to be bright</i>)...	밝은	(bright or being bright).
늙소 (<i>to be old</i>).....	늙은	(old or being old).

166.—The Future Relative Participle may be formed from the past by changing ㄴ into ㄹ.

It has the force of *about to*, and may be generally rendered by a relative clause with a future verb. It may be used to express, permission, ability or simple futurity.

일 잘 할 모균을 불너라.	Call coolies who will work well.
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서울 갈 사람을 내가 기대리오.	I am waiting for some one who will go to Seoul.
미국서 올 게가 아직 아니 왔소.	The box that is coming from America has not yet come.
병들면 음식 먹을 생각이 아조 업소.	When any one is sick, they have no desire to eat.
요혼 책이면 볼 덕음이 만소.	If it is a good book, it will be very popular.
갑시 대단이 비싸 살 덕음 업다.	As the price is so high, I do not want to buy it.
지금 갈 거시오.	You may go now.

167.—The Future Past Relative Participle is formed by adding **실** to the tense root of the indicative past.

It is not nearly as much in use as the three already mentioned ; but with **것, 줄, 수** etc. will be rendered by a future or subjunctive perfect. These renderings may be seen and explained in the following:—

편지가 왔실 줄 알았더니 아니 왔소.	I had thought the letter would have come, but it has not.
어제 늦게 쉰났으니 거기 서지 아직 밋쳤실수 업섯쨌다.	As he started late yester- day, he will not have been able to have reached there yet.
도적 놀이 갓실 거시니 우리 자자.	As the thieves must have gone, let us sleep.

168.—A quite common, and much used Relative Participle, is formed from the progressive tense by adding **ㄴ** to the tense root.

It gives us then a true Imperfect Relative Participle that generally has a past sense.

어제 왔던 장수가 또 The merchant who came yesterday has come again.
왔소.

아침에 먹던 사과 또 사 Buy some more of the fruit we were eating this morning.
오너라.

여러히 보고 싶던 친구가 The friend whom I had been wanting to see for many years came this morning.
오늘 왔소.

아까 왔던 사람이 누 Who was that who came a little while ago?
구요.

169.—In addition to these, relative participles may be formed almost at will by adding **는** to the simple, and **ㄴ** to the compound tenses of the indicative mood.

This form of the participle is at times found qualifying a noun ; but is more often used with particles employed conjunctively or adverbially ; such as—**지** or **가** meaning “*whether*” or **가** and **고**, used in soliloquies, signifying *doubt* etc.

그 사람이 갔는지 알수 I can not tell whether he has gone.
업소.

김서방이 왔는가 가 Go and see whether Mr. Kim has come.
보아라.

그 으히가 약을 먹었 Go and see whether that boy has taken his medicine, and let me know.
는가 가 보고 오너라.

SUPINE.

170.—There is a form of the Basal Conjugation that in use is exactly equivalent to the Former Supine or *Supine*

in um of the Latin, and we have therefore called it the "Supine."

It is generally formed by adding **리** or **라** to the verbal stem. This form generally follows in the lead of the past verbal participle, taking its stem.

When the stem ends in a consonant, a vowel, either **으** or **ㅓ**, will be used as a connective.

Note.—Verbal stems ending in **ㄹ** generally take their supine in **나** or **너**. As: **알나** from **아오** (to know). Where, however, there is a **ㄹ** in the past verbal participle, which is either a changed or added consonant, and which does not appear where the stem precedes a consonant, this same **ㄹ** appears in the supine; but the connecting consonant must be there, and the Supine is found in **으러**. Thus:—**들소** (to hear) has **드러** for its past verbal participle, but its future is **들겟소** and hence we find **드러러** (the **으** following **ㄹ** becomes **으**) for the supine.

The supine is used for the most part with verbs of motion, although we do at times find it with other verbs, to signify the purpose of the act.

티일 일하러 오너라.

Come to-morrow to work.

책 가질너 왓소.

He has come to get the book.

공부 하러 왓소.

He has come to study.

VERBAL NOUNS.

171.—The Korean verb presents us with two verbal nouns, and by some these have been said to be interchangeable. Such is not the case, however, and the distinction made in ¶ 53, should always be observed.

The one is formed by adding **ㅁ** to the stem. A very simple rule for the formation of this noun, is to replace the **ㄴ** of the past relative participle by **ㅁ**.

Thus :—

VERB.	PAST REL. PART.	VERBAL NOUN.
믿소, (to trust)	믿은, gives us	믿음, (faith).
잊소, (to forget)	잊은, " "	잊음, (forgetfulness)
아름답소, (to be beautiful)	아름다운, " "	아름다움, (beauty).

For sentences illustrating its use see ¶ 53.

172.—The other verbal noun is formed by the use of **기**. In use it is exactly equivalent to the “Latter Supine” or “Supine in u” of Latin.

The most common form in which it is met, is the stem with **기**.

Each simple tense may however have its own noun in **기**; which is then formed by simply replacing its termination by **기**.

Thus we may have :—

하기, 하였기, 하겠기, & 하였겠기.

173.—This verbal noun, is often used with the various postpositions to express varying ideas such as cause manner, etc.

Most of these will in a moment be apparent from a literal translation, but a few words about the most frequent forms will be in place.

It is very largely used with **는**, in phrases and sentences where in English we would simply change the tone. In these sentences, the verbal noun in **기** of the principal verb in the sentence will be used, and immediately precede the verb. It has the effect of showing *lack of interest, doubt as to the result*, etc. of the action expressed by the verbs. Its true sense can always be gained, by rendering the verbal noun by the English noun in *ing*, and preceding it by the words, *as for*.

그 집이 요키는 요호나 That house is good but it is
조끔 적소. a little small.

(Lit. The house being-good-as-for
good although, little small is.)

이 거시 비싸기는 비싸것 This is dear; but it is
마는 보기에 요소. pretty.

그 시계가 보기는 요홀 As far as the looks of that
지라도 갑시 비싸호. watch are concerned it is
good, but it is high priced.

174.—We find it also used many times with the post-position 에 having then a causal effect.

그 사람이 의원을 만났 That man's life was saved
기에 살았소. through his meeting the
doctor.

도적놈이 왓기에 큰소리 I made a great noise because
하엿소. thieves came.

그 하인이 일 잘하엿기에 Because that servant has
상급으로 비단 훈필 done his work well I have
주엿소. given him a bolt of satin.

약 먹기에 돈이 만히 In the taking of medicine I
업서졌소. have spent a good deal of
money.

그 총이 요킬네 노르롤 I killed a good many deer
만히 잡았소. because the gun was good.

Note.—This last, while considered by many a corruption of 기에, is in all probability a contraction of the noun in 기 and some part of the verb 이오 (to be). It is in such general use now that some even call it a causal conjunction.

175.—When used with 로 it can often be rendered by the English infinitive.

미국을 떠날 떠나기로 작명 하였소.	I have decided to start for America to-morrow.
약 먹기로 의원의게 말 하였소.	I spoke to the doctor about taking some medicine.
집 짓기로 형님 의게 귀별 하였소.	I have sent word to my brother to build the house.
편지 쓰기로 다른 일 못 하겠소.	I will be unable to attend to any thing else on account of letter writing.

BASES.

176.—It remains now but to give the two bases on which verbs of intention, and negatives are formed, and we have the whole of the Basal Conjugation.

The first of these, is what we have termed the “Desiderative Base.” It is formed by adding **려** or **랴** to the verbal stem as it is seen in the past verbal participle; and where this stem ends in a consonant **으** or **오** is interposed as a connective.

It is commonly united with **하오** by **고**, as a connective; but this **고** may be dispensed with and then contractions will follow.

It gives us thus a verb signifying—*desire* or *intention* of carrying out the action expressed by the verb. When the verb is thus formed it may be carried through the whole Basal Conjugation.

가랴고하오	To intend to go.
주랴고하오	To intend to give.
직회랴고하오	To intend to guard.

It may at times be used alone in asking questions, having the sense of “Do you want to,” “Do you desire

to." This use, however, is not common, and is pre-eminently colloquial.

갓치 가랴.

Do you want to go along?

어제 가져온 책 읽으랴.

Do you want to read the book I brought yesterday?

시밤 어두웠으니 그만 두랴.

As it is dark, do you desire to stop now?

오늘 오후하고 할았더니 손님이 와서 못했소.

I had intended doing it to-day but friends came and I could not.

티일 가랴고 할았더니 일이 있어서 모레나 가겠소.

I had intended going to-morrow but affairs have turned up and I may go the day after.

어제 오후하고 했지만 비가 와서 못했소.

I had intended coming yesterday but it rained and I could not.

학교에 들어가랴고 서울 올라 왔는데 집에 일이 있어서 도로 내려 가야겠소.

I came up to Seoul intending to enter school but business at home calls me back.

아씨 비가 오랴더니 서풍이 부려서 먼지 다라 났소.

It intended to rain but the west wind blew the clouds away.

177.—A negative idea in Korean, may be expressed either by the use of a simple negative preceding the verb as in English, or a negative verb may be formed. When this is done, what has well been termed a Negative Base is used. This base is formed by affixing **지** to the verbal stem. Strange to say, in many verbs we may have two forms of this base, one formed from the stem as found in

the present indicative, and one from that of the future indicative.

This same form of the verb is always used when a negative verb is employed.

For its use and examples see ¶. 206 ff.

178.—It will be seen that four principal parts have been given, the Present Indicative, Past Verbal Participle, Future Verbal Participle, and Past Relative Participle. With a knowledge of these any other parts can be formed. In the verb **𐎧𐎺𐎠** the stem is the same throughout, but in many verbs the stem as seen in the first three may differ.

In the forming of the other parts this difference holds and, outside of the supine, desiderative base, verbal noun in **𐎧**, and perfect tenses, the general rule may hold that, when the part or parts added to the stem begin with a consonant other than **𐎧**, the stem as seen in the future verbal participle will be used; when with a vowel or **𐎧**, the stem as seen in the present indicative is followed.

Note.—When the stem ends in a vowel and is followed by a vowel a contraction may take place; when the stem ends in a consonant and is followed by a vowel, sometimes, euphony may require the main consonant to be doubled or another to be inserted.

We find then :—

Following the Present Indicative	{ The Present Participle and those parts of the Volitive Mood whose terminations begin with a vowel.
Following the Past Verbal Participle.....	{ The Past, Fut-Past, Pluperfect and Prob-Fut-Past tenses of the Indicative. The Future Past Participle, the Supine and the Desiderative Base.
Following the Fut. Verbal Participle ...	{ The Future, Progressive and Continued Fut. of the Indicative, those parts of the Volitive Mood whose terminations begin with a consonant: the verbal noun in 𐎧 ; and the Negative Base.
Following the Past Relative Participle.	{ The Future Relative Part, and the Verbal Noun in 𐎧 .

179.—We have, then, following :—

THE BASAL CONJUGATION,

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

PRESENT INDICATIVE.	PAST VERBAL PART.	FUTURE VERBAL PART.	PAST RELATIVE PART.
하오	하엿 or 하야	하게	훈

INDICATIVE MOOD.

SIMPLE TENSES.

Present.....	하오.....	Do.
Past	하엿소.....	Did.
Perfect Past	하엿섯소.....	Has done.
Future	하겿소.....	Will do.
Fut. Past	하엿겿소.....	Will have done.

COMPOUND TENSES.

Progressive	하더이다.....	Am or was doing.
1st Pluperfect	하엿더이다...	Had done.
2nd Pluperfect.....	하엿섯더이다	Had done already.
Continued Future..	하겿더이다...	Will be doing.
Probable Fut. Past.	하엿겿더이다	Must have done.

VOLITIVE MOOD.

1ST PERSONS PLURAL.

2ND PERSON.

To inferiors, 하자.....	} do Let us do	To inferiors, 하여라...	} Do thou.
„ equals, 하세.....		„ equals, 하게.....	
„ superiors, 하옵세다		„ superiors, 하옵시오	

PARTICIPLES.

VERBAL

RELATIVE.

Past, { 하여 or 하야 }	having done.	Present, 하느, Doing.	
		Past, 훈, Done.	
		Future, 훈, About to do.	
Future, 하게,		Imperfect, 하던, Were doing.	

Verbal Nouns	{	흥, Action.
	{	하기, The doing.
Bases.....	{	Neg. 하지, To do.
	{	Desid. 할라, Desire to do.
Supine		하리, To do.

Note.—In accordance with the true Korean idea, we have given no person in the indicative mood, and we would remind the student, that any one of the parts there given, may be used with equal correctness for first, second or third persons, singular or plural. We would also call his attention to the fact, that termination 3 in the declarative table, and 6 in the interrogative coincide, both in form and in use. The forms given in the simple tenses may then be used either affirmatively or interrogatively.

180:—A knowledge of the principal parts of any verb will enable us to carry it through this conjugation. Some of the most common verbs that are a little irregular in forming their principal parts are given at the end of this chapter, and the student is advised to commit them.

By way of illustration the following verbs are conjugated, and as a matter of practise it would be well to take other verbs and in like manner construct paradigms.

The verb. 아오. To know.

1. Principal Parts.

아오, 알아, 알게, 안.

2. Moods, Tenses, etc.

INDICATIVE. VERBAL PARTS. RELATIVE PARTS.

Pres	아오...	—	아노.
Past	알았소	알아	안.
Perfect Past ...	알았섯소	—	
Fut	알겠소	알게	알.

Fut. Perf	.....	알앗겟소	.....	—	.....	알앗실.
Prog	.....	알더이다	.....	—	.....	알던.
1st Pluper	...	알앗더이다	.....	—	.....	—
2nd Pluper	...	알앗췌더이다	.....	—	.....	—
Cont. Fut	...	알겟더이다	.....	—	.....	—
Prob. F. P.	...	알앗겟더이다	.....	—	.....	—

		INF.	EQUALS.	SUP.
Volitive	{ 1st Pers. Plural.	알자,	알세,	아옵세다.
Mood.	{ 2nd Pers.	알아라,	알게,	아옵시오.

VERBAL NOUNS.	SUPINE.	BASES.
암.	알나	Neg. 알지.
알기.		Desid. 알냐.

The Verb. 막소 To hinder.

I.—ACTIVE VOICE.

1. Principal Parts.

막소, 막아, 막게, 막은.

2. Moods, Tenses, etc.

	INDICATIVE	VERBAL PARTS.	RELATIVE PARTS.
Pres		막소	 막는.
Past		막앗소	 막아 막은.
Fut		막겟소	 막게 막을.
Fut. Perf	...	막앗겟소	 — 막앗실.
Prong.		막더이다	 — 막던.
1st. Plup		막앗더이다	 — —
2nd Plup		막앗췌더이다	... — —
Cont. Fut	...	막겟더이다	 — —
Prob. F. P.	...	막앗겟더이다	... — —

		INF.	EQUALS.	SUP.
Volitive	{ 1st Pers Plural.	막자,	막세,	막옵세다.
Mcod.	{ 2nd Pers.	막아라,	막게,	막옵시오.

VERBAL NOUNS.	SUPINE.	BASES.
막음. 막기.	막으려.	Neg..... 막지. Desid 막으랴.

II.—PASSIVE VOICE. 막히오.

1. Principal Parts.

막히오, 막히어, 막히게, 막힐.

2. Moods, Tenses, etc.

	INDICATIVE.	VERBAL PARTS.	RELATIVE PARTS.
Pres	막히오	—	 막히느.
Past	막히었소	막히어	... 막힐.
Perfect Past	막히었섯소	—	 —
Fut	막히겠소	막히게	... 막힐.
F. Perf ...	막히었겠소	—	 막히었실.
Prog	막히덕이다	—	 막히던.
1st. Plup ...	막히었덕이다	—	 —
2nd Plup ...	막히었섯덕이다	—	 —
Cont. F. ...	막히겠덕이다	—	 —
Prob. F. P.	막히었겠덕이다	—	 —

	INF.	EQUALS.	SUP.
Volitive { 1st Pers. Plur.	막히자,	막히세,	막히옵세다.
Mood. { 2nd Pers.	막히어라,	막히게,	막히옵사오.

VERBAL NOUNS.	SUPINE.	BASES.
막힘. 막히기.	막히려.	Neg. 막히지. Desid. ... 막히려.

VERBS WITH CONJUNCTIONS.

181.—While the matter of conjunctions should properly be left to the chapter on conjunctions; they vary so much in their uniting with the verb, that a few words about them and their use is needed here. In use we find that some unite with the verb in the indicative, some join

themselves to verbal participles, some to relative participles and some directly to the stem.

182.—The following list of some of the conjunctions that are most commonly used, divided into these classes should be learned.

1st. Those uniting with the tenses of the Indicative Mood :—

면, 거든.....	<i>If, when ; conditional.</i>
니	<i>Whereas ; causal and concessive.</i>
넋가, 니쑤, 니가니, 니간드로 etc.	} <i>In as much as, seeing that, since, as ; marks the reason.</i>
때	
죽속 } preceded by ㄴ ...	
전대	
길너	<i>Because ; marks the cause.</i>
나	} <i>Although, whether ; in part concessive.</i>
되	
거니와	} <i>Although, though ; concessive and in part disjunctive.</i>
돌 preceded by ㄴ	
마는	<i>But, however ; disjunctive.</i>
거나 or 거니	<i>Whether, as though, appears as.</i>
거늘	} <i>When after, since ; temporal and causal.</i>
며	
고먼, 고만, 고뎨	} <i>At the time that, while. Used in surprise, astonishment, blaming.</i>

Note.—With this last, *논* sometimes is used as a connective.

2nd. Uniting with verbal participles :—

도 *Though, although ; concessive.*

3rd. Uniting with relative participles.

지 *Whether.*

가	} Whether, used also in soliloquies expressive of doubt.
지라도	} Even though, although, though ; concessive.
ତି	} When, while, whereas, though at the same time.
고	} Used in soliloquies expressive of doubt, or surprise.
진대, 진댄	} In case that, if it should be, under those circumstance.

4th. Uniting with the stem.

고	And.
면서	} While. Signifies simultaneous action.

There are some adverbs, interjections etc. that, uniting with the indicative tenses in the same way as conjunctions should be mentioned here.

As:—

코나..... *Why!* Interjection expressive of surprises.

그리하..... *Why!* Interjection expressive of surprises.

Note.—This is used *with* the verbal termination.

다가..... *While* ; indicates an interruption.

노..... { An exclamation of surprise or wonder
used in soliloquies.

Note.—This particle is in much more common use in the Province of Kyeng Sang Do. It is there used to either superiors or inferiors in asking questions.

183.—As will be noticed, those uniting with the indicative are most numerous. When the conjunction is affixed, as has already been remarked, the termination is dropped. This being done the conjunction unites itself directly with the verb, but euphony may make

some changes. With the exception of **마는** conjunctions beginning with **ㄴ**, **ㄹ** and **ㄷ**, cannot unite themselves directly to stems or verbal forms ending in a consonant. A connective is needed and **으** or **이** is quite largely used for this purpose.

With the present indicative, there being no tense root, the conjunction unites directly with the verbal stem and the rule may hold that with all stems ending in a consonant other than **ㄱ**, **ㄴ**, or **ㅁ**, **으** will be used. Of course when there is a latent **ㅎ**, it will appear before the **으**. With those ending in **ㄴ** or **ㅁ**, often the final letter may be doubled or another consonant may enter in. The only rule that we can give in this matter is, that all verbs whose stems end in **ㄴ** and **ㅁ** take the form of the stem found in the Past Relative Participle and may be formed by dropping the final **ㄴ** of the Past Relative Participle and adding the conjunction.

Verbs whose stems end in **ㄱ** are joined to conjunctions beginning with **ㄹ** directly, without any connective; and when joined to those beginning with **ㄴ**, the **ㄱ** is dropped.

As those ending in a vowel :—

오오 (to come),	오면 (if come),	오나 (although come).
자오 (to sleep),	자면 (if sleep),	자나 (although sleep).
주오 (to give),	주면 (if give),	주나 (although give).
쓰오 (to use),	쓰면 (if use),	쓰나 (although use).

Those ending in consonants other than **ㄴ**, **ㅁ** or **ㄱ** :—

먹소 (to eat),	먹으면 (if eat),	먹으나 (although eat).
죽소 (to die),	죽으면 (if die),	죽으나 (although die).
숨소 (to hide),	숨으면 (if hide),	숨으나 (although hide).
만소 (to be plentiful),	만호면 (if plentiful),	만호나 (although plentiful).

Those ending in 人 and 日 :—

받소 (to receive),	R.P.	받은 then	받으면 (If receive etc.
맞소 (to suit)	"	맞은 "	맞으면 (If suit) "
업소 (to be lacking)	"	업은 "	업으면 *(If lacking) "
묻소 (to ask)	"	무은 "	무르면 (If ask) "
듣소 (to hear)	"	드은 "	드르면 (If hear) "

Those ending in 己 :—

아오 (to know)	Stem	알 : 알면 (If know),	아나 (although know).
부오 (to blow)	"	불 ; 불면 (If blow),	부나 (although blow).
나오 (to fly)	"	날 ; 날면 (If fly),	나나 (although fly).
기오 (to be long)	"	길 ; 길면 (If long),	기나 (although long).

With tenses other than the present, ending in a consonant, the connective is always 시.

As :—

주었소, (he gave).	주었시면, (if he gave).	주었시나, (although he gave).
맞았소, (it suited).	맞았시면, (if it suited).	맞았시나, (although it suited).
가겠소, (he will go).	가겠시면, (if he will go).	가겠시나, (although he will go).
얻겠소, (he will get).	얻겠시면, (if he will get).	얻겠시나, (although he will get).

184.—All other conjunctions, etc. unite themselves directly with the form of the verb without the aid of any connective.

As :—

가거든.....	If he go.
듣거든.....	If he hear.
가겠거늘.....	Since he will go.
듣거나.....	Whether he hear.

185.—In this place it will be well to give a few words on the

* 업시면 Is also largely used.

MEANINGS AND USES.

of some of these conjunctions.

면, 거든, 진 더, 진 더.

면 and 거든. Both these conjunctions have a conditional force.

The first is simply conditional, and is rendered into English by *if*. It may be united with any one of the tenses simple or compound. When united to the simple tenses, we have simple supposition, but when, to the compound, it generally has the idea of supposition contrary to fact.

It is always used when the apodosis expresses a natural or consequential sequence.

It is in regard to the second of these that we find the greatest difficulty. While most rightly acknowledge that 거든 has largely a temporal sense and may be almost always translated as "*when*" or "*as soon as*," this is not found to meet all cases. It is generally found that 면 can replace 거든 without objections but there are many places where 거든 can never take the place of 면. It has been said that 거든 can be used where the apodosis expresses a conditional command (a statement found to be true) but in such places there are many who find a shade of distinction between 면 and 거든. This rule has been widened to 거든 being used where the action in the apodosis is subject to the will of the actor and not a natural sequence of the conditions as expressed above, but it is soon discovered that this rule is not always true and that the exceptions are almost as numerous as the examples. A study of the following examples will it is believed help us to understand the uses of these conditional particles but the rule as given

above that 거든 cannot be used where the apodosis expresses a natural or consequential sequence always holds.

말을 사면 수인표는 If you buy a horse, there is
쓸데 업소. no need for a chair.

티일 김서방이 돈 가져 If Mr. Kim brings the
오면 그 집을 사겔소. money to-morrow ; I will
buy that house.

알는 줄 알았더면 내가 If I had known that he
보러 갔겔소. was sick I would have
gone to see him.

그 약을 먹었더면 아니 If he had taken that medi-
죽었겔소. cine, he would not have
died.

내가 알았더면 못 가게 If I had known, I would
하겔겔소. have prevented his going.

지금 가더면 나도 가 If you were going now, I
겔소. too would go.

오늘 병이 낫거든 티일 I will go to-morrow if I
가겔다, should get better to-day.

편지 오거든 잘 봐야 If a letter should come take
두어라. care of it.

장연이 묘라 하여도 Although Chang Yeun is
일거가 치우면 나는 said to be a good place
묘와 아니하오 (to live), I don't like it
{when the cold weather
if comes.

그가 글씨를 잘써도 He can write very well, but
바다서 쓰라면 아조 잘
못쓰오. {when he is dictated to,
if he can't write at all.

일기가 치우면 옷을 낄어야 할것소. {When it is cold, we have to put on thicker clothes.

만히 먹으면 일이 만히 못 할호. {When one eats too much, he can not do much work on account of the full stomach.

인천 가면 외국 사람 만히 보겠소. {When you go to Chemulpo, you will meet a good many foreigners.

편, 거 든.

비가 드리오 {거 든 동 I will accompany you
힘할것소. {면 {as soon as the ship comes in.

비가 리 {거 든 지령 편지 {When it clears up, I will
가져 가 겠소. {면 {If take the letters to Chai Ryung.

비가 오 {거 든 창문 닫쳐 {When it rains shut the
라. {면 {If windows.

다리 아프 {거 든 주막에서 {When your are tired of
쉬여 잡세다. {면 {If walking let us rest a while at the inn.

편지가 아니 오 {거 든 {When the letter does not
엇더케 할리씨. {면 {If come, what am I to do?

씨가 질 {거 든 나무 신을 {When it is muddy, put on
신으시오. {면 {If your wooden shoes.

비싸 {거든 사지 마시오 {When it is dear, don't buy
 {면 If it.
 it.

말이 약하 {거든 {When
 {면 If your horse is not
 strong, don't ride her.
 {면 If strong, don't ride her.

진 디 or the same with the postposition 눈, 진 디 is really a composite conjunction. It means, *in case that, if it should be that* and this thought is simply emphasized by the adding of the Appositive Postposition.

공부 홀진디 부지런히 If you are going to study
 하여라. be diligent about it.

조선 갈진디 금강산을 If you should go to Korea,
 구경하여라. visit the "Diamond
 Mountains."

하인을 보낼진디 주세히 If you should send the
 말을 닐너보내라. servant, give him careful
 instructions.

너 아니홀진디 남이나 If you do not do it yourself
 하게 두어라. get somebody else to do
 it.

186.—니. This conjunction has been the source of much discussion because, at times, it was found giving a simple causal effect; and then, again, without any apparent reason, implying opposition to something that follows, something unexpected.

On examination we find that with the simple tenses the first sense always appears but with the compound the second sense may be found.

(a) 니 is then exactly equivalent to the English word *whereas*, which may have this dual idea and is used in

the same connections. With simple tenses, **니** is equivalent to, *considering that, it being the case that, as, since*: with the compound, however, "*when in fact,*" "*while—on the contrary;*" introducing something unexpected or at times introducing a result and marking the cause.

(b) A combination of this **니** with **고** (reason) in connection with the relative participle gives us a very common idiomatic expression used to introduce the reason or cause as.

(a)

티일 공부 하겠시니 일찍 오시오. Come early to-morrow, as we will study.

장사를 잘 하였시니 부자 되었소. Since he has been a successful merchant, he is now rich.

서울을 오늘 가겠더니 비가 와서 못 갔소. I was going to Seoul to-day but it rained and I did not.

집을 잘 지었더니 화재를 맞았소. I built a good house but it took fire.

일본을 가라고 제물포까지 갔더니 배가 썩어서 못 가고 도로 왔소. Intending to go to Japan I went as far as Chemulpo, but, the boat had gone and I could not, so came back.

공부 잘 하더니 유명학션비가 되었소. Because he studied hard he became a renowned scholar.

도적질 하더니 순경 의게 잡혔소. He was arrested by the police because he stole.

(b)

리서방이 왜 장수를 하련고 하니 부자가 되기를
목먹힘이오. If you want to know why Mr. Yi has gone into business it is because he aims to be a rich man.

엇지하야 김서방이 오는 월요일에 켜나련고 하니
급한 사실이 잇는 사됨이오. The reason why Mr. Kim intends to start next Monday morning, is because he has some urgent business.

그사람이 왜 유명하고 하니 나라에 도훈 사업을
만히 함 사됨이오. If you want to know why he is renowned, it is because he has served his country well many times.

하인을 급히 왜 보내
는고 하니 그의 친구가
병든 사됨이오. The reason why he sent his servant so hurriedly, was because his friend was taken sick.

NOTE:—It is when the conjunction is used with the compound tenses that we begin to find our difficulties for when added to the tense roots of any of the compound tenses except the *Progressive*, it may be used of all three persons, while most grammars assert that with the *Progressive* tenses it can not be used in the first person.

This latter rule is not quite correct for where there is no causal or concessive sense involved and no definite time expressed, it may be used also of the first person. In other words, of *habitual action*, it may be used of the first person.

If on the other hand, *time*, *cause*, or *concession* is expressed, it can only be used for the second or third person.

Examples :

내가 이왕에는 거를을 잘 I used to be quite a walker,
 것더니 지금은 잘 못 but now I am not.
 것소.

내가 이왕에는 표인이 I used to be a non-believer
 아니더니 지금은 진실 of Christ, but now I am
 한 표인이 되었소. a good Christian.

지난학기에 공부하지 않더니 시험에 탈락하였다. You failed in your examination because you had been idle last term.

그사람이 어제는 톱질하 He sawed wood yesterday
 다니 오늘은 아무것도 but he is not doing any-
 아니한다. thing today.

그리스도교를 위하여 우리 You worked hard among
 리백성 외계 일을 만히 our people for the sake of
 하였더니 지금은 저희가 Christianity and now the
 그덕을 고마와하오. people appreciate your
 service.

아침에 구름이더니 지금 It was very cloudy this
 비가 오오. morning and now it rains.

187.—**닛**가 with its various modifications, **때**, **즉** or **즉슨** preceded by **ㄴ**, and **전**되, all mark the reason, or that on account of which something is done.

The strongest of these is **즉** which is about the equivalent of the English word *because*.

그 하인이 일을 잘 하 Because that servant works
 닳가 여러 해 집에 well he has been in this
 두었소. house many years.

아שר 만히 먹었시닛가 As I eat heartily a little
 지금 먹 못 먹겠소. while ago, I cannot eat
 more now.

길이 멀매 로비가 만하야 As the journey is a long one,
쓰겟소. the traveling expenses will
be heavy.

짐이 무거오매 힘 잇는 As the load is heavy, call
작군을 불너라. a strong coolie.

갑시 비싼즉 살수 업소. I can not buy it, because
the price is high.

지금은 돈이 만흔 즉 빚 As I have plenty of money
갚하야 쓰겟다. now, I must pay my
debts.

전티 has a little more of a temporal sense, and may
often almost be translated by a conditional clause.

다시 생각 하전티 그 Since I have thought over
일이 아니 되겟소. the matter again, that
affair will not succeed.

이 비단을 그 비단에 After comparing this satin
비하전티 이 비단은 대 with that, this is very
단이 비싸오. dear.

조선 말을 비하 보전티 Now that I have tried the
대단이 어려울 듯하오. study of Korean, I think
it will be extremely dif-
ficult.

청전티 and 원전티 are used to introduce a petition or
request or to express earnest desire.

청 권티 대 왕은 기리보 May your Majesty be long
중 하시옵소서. preserved.

청권티 이와 못치 하시 I pray you do it this way.
옵소서.

원 권티 폐하는 그말 My earnest desire is that
을 드르시옵소서. your Majesty will listen
to those words.

원컨대 저와 같이 하시 I earnestly hope that you
기를 보라는이다. will do it with me.

188.—길너. This is a contraction of the ending of the verbal noun in 기, with the postposition 에 and a form derived from the verb 이호 (to be). It signifies *because*, and shows that the action expressed by the verb that it governs, was the real cause of the action contained in the principal verb of a sentence. It is stronger than any of the conjunctions given in ¶, 186, and 187, as it marks a *result*, following from a cause.

그놈이 공원이 내게 욕하 Because that fellow insulted
길너 욕에 가도았소. me without reason, I had
him locked up.

도적이 무섭 길너 총을 Because I am afraid of
가지고 둔니호.* robbers I carry fire arms.

아씨 비가 오길너 유삼 I put on my water proof,
을 닦엇소. because it was raining a
little while ago.

189.—나 is equivalent to *though*, or *although*, and has a concessive force. It is used with verbs of *knowing*, *telling*, etc., where we would use the English word *whether*. Repeated after co-ordinate clauses it is equivalent to either—or, See 269

말은 잘하나 일은 잘못 He talks well enough, but
하호. he cannot work well.

값은 적으나 보기는 요소. Though the price is small,
it looks well.

자나 마나 모름 대로하호. Sleep or not, suit yourself.

* Literally Because thieves are to be feared I carry fire arms.

이 일은 죽으나 사나 할 거시오. You ought to do this whether you die or live.

190.—거니와, 티 (sometimes written 퇴), and 둘 preceded by ㄴ, may all be rendered by, *though, although, as though, as if, however*, etc. They generally have a concessive force, but we quite often find them employed where in English we would use a disjunctive.

이 성선을 먹거니와 일홈은 모라겔소. Although I eat this fish, I do not know its name.

총은 노앗거니와 노로는 못 잡앗소. Though I fired off my gun, I did not get the deer.

고양이는 만호티 쥐는 아니 잡소. Though there are plenty of cats, they do not catch the rats.

키는 크티 발은 적소. Though he is tall, his feet are small.

못쓰게 하는 일은 만히 호돌 무엇 하겠느냐. Even though a man does a host of useless things, of what account is it?

죽은 후에 약을 가져온들 쓸티 있느냐. Even though you bring medicine, after a man is dead, is it any use?

191.—마는. This word, unlike most Korean conjunctions, refers more to what follows, than to what precedes it. It may consequently appear at times, at the beginning of a sentence, and at times we do find it also, standing alone at the end of a sentence. All such sentences are, however, incomplete. It may be rendered into English

by *but*, *however*, etc. In its union with the verb, the termination may be retained, or it may be replaced by **것**.

Note.—In connection with this word, we should not forget that it is not much used by Koreans. They as a rule, prefer to use one of the concessive particles, and generally transpose the sentence and do so. At times they express the same idea by the use of the verbal noun in **기**, with the postposition **는**. See ¶ 173. It seems almost as though the Korean prefers to use any other phrase than this, and careful attention, will reveal the fact that **마는** is much more commonly used by foreigners, or Koreans with whom they are associated, than by Koreans generally.

A few illustrations of its use are given :—

표기는 요라 마는 감시 It is good, but it is dear.

만라.

비는 온다 마는 가는 거시 It is raining, but we had better go.

표켓다.

똥을 잡으러 가오 마는 I am going out to get a pheasant, but I do not know whether I shall succeed.

잡을는지 모라겟소.

192.—**거나, 거니**. This conjunction is generally repeated and may be rendered into English by *whether—or*.

The **거니** form is used quite frequently, alone with **하오** expressing appearance and may be translated by *think*.

가거나 말거나 뭐음대로 Go or not, do as you wish.

하오.

먹거나 굶거나 생각대로 Eat or starve, do as you think best.

하오.

크거나 작거나 사오. Whether it is large or small, buy it.

공부하거니하엿시나 작란 It seemed as though he would study but he frittered away his time.

하엿고나.

오거니 생각하엿소. I thought he was coming.

193.—거늘 signifying *when, after, since, as*, has both a temporal and causal effect. It is found for the most part in books, but may at times, though very rarely be used in conversation.*

The verb 이오 gives us the form 이어늘.

친구가 죽겠다	하거늘	When they say a friend is
엇지 아니 갈수가 잇스		dying how can one but
리오.		go?

다른 사람의 말이 그 책	When some one else says
을 네가 가져 갔다	that you took the book;
하거늘 엇지 네가 아니	how can you say you did
가져 갔다 하겠느냐.	not?

194.—며. This conjunction is simply connective and signifies *and*. Unlike its equivalent **고** which commonly unites directly with the stem, **며** generally unites with the tenses and then replaces the terminations.

While the distinction is not strictly adhered to **며** generally connects acts that are carried on simultaneously, **고** those that are successive.

밥을 먹으며 공부 할수	Can I eat and study (at the
잇느냐.	same time)?

작란하며 공부를 엇더케	How can you both play and
하오.	study?

언제 갔으며 언제 왔	When did you go and when
느냐.	did you come?

어느 시에 떠나겠시며	Tell exactly, what time you
어느 시에 도라올 거	will go and at what time
주세히 말하오.	you ought to be coming
	back.

* Some say that 거늘 and 고면 (195) are the same.

195.—**고먼, 고만, 고면.** These are but three different forms which the same conjunction may assume. They may be rendered into English by—*at the time that, when, while, though at the same time, when in fact*, and are used in expressing surprise, astonishment, and in reproach.

As a rule, they unite directly with the verb, after its termination has been dropped, but **는** may be used as a connective.

지금 비가 오는 고먼 아니 Even now, while the rain is
온다고 할나냐. coming down, do you say
it does not rain?

네 집에 불 났고먼 아니 When your house is on fire,
가나냐. are you not going?

붓시 도쿄먼 언잔라고 Though the pencils are
할호. good, at the same time,
he says they are bad.

김서방이 왔고먼 업다고 Though Mr. Kim was in
할엇소. he said, he was out.

196.—**도.** This conjunction signifies, *though, although*, and has a concessive force, but is commonly only found united with the past verbal participle.

지금 가도 그 사람 볼수 Even though you go now
는 업소. you can not see that man.

값손 비싸도 내가 사겟소. Though the price is high, I
will buy.

교군군은 왔셔도 아마 못 Even though the chair
가겟다. coolies have come, per-
haps he will not go.

그 집을 내가 사고 시버도 Although I would like to
돈이 부족할겟소. buy that house, I can
not afford it.

197.—지, 가 and 고. 지 and 가 are both used with relative participles and signify *whether, whether—or*, with verbs of knowing and not knowing, etc. In uniting with the participles, except the future participle in ㄴ, they can unite directly and no connective is needed. With this, however, ㄴ is needed as a connective. We find these conjunctions largely in use with those relative participles that are derived from the various simple and compound tenses by affixing ㄴ and ㄴ. Both these conjunctions are also largely used, (가 more frequently) in soliloquies, expressive of doubt and hesitation and at such times they are joined directly to the Future Relative Participle without the connective ㄴ.

Sometimes joined direct to the stem 나 becomes ㄴ.

With reference to the word 고, it may be said that it also has this latter sense, and is used in the same way.

오늘 오는지 모라겟소. I do not know whether he
will come to-day.

다 하였는지 무리 보아라. Ascertain whether he has
finished.

집에 계신가 알고 오너라. Go and find out whether he
is at home.

어제 왔는가 알수 업소. I can not tell whether he
came yesterday.

퇴일 갈는지 모라겟소. I do not know whether I
shall go to-morrow.

엇더케 하면 좋을가. How had I better do it?

일본 가서 사면 엇더할고. How would it be to go to
Japan and buy it?

198.—지라도. This conjunction is found only with the regular future, and future past relative participles. It has the sense of *though, although, even though* etc., and is

the strongest of the Korean concessives. With the future participle, it has a present and hence with the future past, a past sense.

다시 오라고 할지라도 Even though you tell him
아니 오겠소. to come again, he will
not.

약 먹을지라도 죽겠소. Even though you take the
medicine, you will die.

어제 갔실지라도 못 Although I went yesterday,
맞났소. I did not meet him.

199.—*ㄷ* is equivalent to *when, while, whereas, though at the same time*, and is joined to relative participles.

비가 오논티 왜 가오. Why are you going when it
is raining ?

그 집을 잘 지었논티 왜 Whereas they built that
헐나고 하오. house well, why do they
want to pull it down ?

티일은 손님이 만히 오 When there are a host of
겻논티 아모것 티접홀 friends coming to-mor-
거술 사지. 아니 하엿 row, have you not bought
느냐. a thing with which to
entertain them ?

200.—*고*. Like *며*, this conjunction is, as a rule, simply connective, and may be rendered into English by *and*—*See p. 194.*

To this the oppositive postposition *는* is often added giving us the effect almost of a conditional.

Note.—This same connective may be affixed to any one of the tenses in the forms ending in *아*, and used with *하오*; it then gives us the regular form for indirect discourse.

불 끄고 자거라.

Put out the light and go to sleep.

어제 가고 오늘 또 갔소.

He went yesterday and again to-day.

꽃도 피었고 일기도 요
호니 힘겨 흥려 가웁
시다.

As both the flowers are out,
and the weather is fine,
let us take a walk.

티일은 풍수도 오겠고
외부대신 도 오겠시니
도흔 실과 사 오너라.

As the Minister and the Pre-
sident of the Foreign Office
are both coming to-mor-
row; buy some good fruit.

그리하고 는 안되는 일이
업느니라.

If you do it that way it
cannot but succeed.

너갓치 빚을지고는 살수
업느니라.

Nobody can live and be as
much in debt as you are.

나있고는 네가쉬지 못하
다.

You cannot rest while I am
here.

머려흔 충신이 잇고는 나
라가 망하지 아니하
느니라.

If there were such patriots
as that the country could
not lose.

201.—**고나** and **그리아** are both interjections expressive of surprise, and are used with the indicative tenses. With **고나** the termination is dropped; with **그리아**, it is retained. It may be rendered into English by *why!* preceding the clause.

고나 is often contracted with **곤** and we have the constantly used ending **하곤** often pronounced as though it were **하군** and not uncommonly wrongly so written.

비가 어제 또 오더니 오늘
도 오는 고나.

Why! It was raining yes-
terday and it is raining
again to-day.

어제 왔던 인희가 오늘 Why! The boy who came
또 왔고나. yesterday, has come again
to-day.

오늘 남풍이 종일 분죽 Why! It will rain again
터일 또 비가 오겠 곤. to-morrow, for the South
wind has been blowing
all day.

겨울에 쫓치 봄과 같으니 Why! It is wonderful that
이상하고 그리아. the flowers in winter are
like those of spring.

김서방이 어제 죽었소 Why! Mr. Kim died yes-
그리아. terday. *

바람이 대단 혼죽 큰 Since the wind is blowing
화제가 되겠소 그리아. so hard, it will indeed, be
a great conflagration.

202.—다가. Signifies *while, at the time that when*, and implies an interruption. It is a conjunctive adverb, and may unite with any of the simple tenses of the indicative.

It may at times be rendered by *but*.

서울 오다가 김서방을 맞 I met Mr. Kim when I was
났소. was coming to Seoul.

이 병을 일본 가다가 I got this disease when I
얻었소. was going to Japan.

미국 가랴다가 아니 갔소. I intended to go to America,
but did not.

오늘 공소를 보랴다가 못 I intended to see the Minis-
보았소. ter to-day, but did not.

203.—면서. This conjunctive adverb also signifies *while*, but it has the sense of simultaneous action, and indicates that the actions expressed by the dependent, and

the principal verbs were carried on at the same time. The Koreans however recognize that the action of the dependent verb may occur at any point during the course of action expressed by the principle verb.

- 책 보면서 담배 먹소. He smokes, while he reads his book.
- 가면서 의론 하옵시다. Let us consult about it, while we are going.
- 밥 먹으면서 편지 보겠소. I will read the letter, while eating.
- 선생이 집으로 가라
 떠나면서 학도들을
 내게 맡겼소. The teacher committed the care of the scholars to me, when he was starting for home.
- 이 집 주인이 서울 가
 면서 열쇠를 내게
 맡겼소. The owner of this house, committed the key to my keeping, when he went to Seoul.
- 비 오면서 바람이 부오. It blows while it rains.
- 머리가 아프면서 비가
 압호오. At the same time that my head aches, my stomach, aches.

면서 with adverbs of time such as **곧**, (*at once*) etc., has also the sense of, *as soon as*. For illustrations of this see Part II. Chap. VII., § II. Sec. 23, 3.

THE DESIDERATIVE VERB.

204.—The regular desiderative verb is formed by the use of the desiderative base and **호오**, generally connected by the connective **고**. The **고** may, however, be dispensed with, and then still further contractions may take place.

When such desideratives are formed, they can be carried through the whole basal conjugation. They are equivalent to the English words *to desire to*, *to intend to*, *to want to*.

As:—

먹으랴고 함오 To intend to eat.
 가랴고 함오 To intend to go.
 자랴고 함오 To intend to sleep.

205.—Another from of the desiderative may be obtained by the use of 고저 or 고자 affixed to the verbal stem, with 함오.

In use these two are often interchangeable, and both signify, *desire*, *intention*.

The true distinction between these, is, that while the form in 려 or 락 signifies rather *desire*, *wish*, that in 저 or 자 has more the idea of *purpose*, *intent*.

지금 서울 잇서서 감셔 As I am at Seoul now, I
 방을 보고저함오. purpose seeing Mr. Kim.
 미국 잇실때 화륜선을 While I was in America, I
 사고저 함엿소. intended buying a steam-
 boat.

조선 공사와 의론 함고저 I intend consulting with the
 함오. Korean Minister.

Further illustration of both these desiderative forms will be found in Part II. Chap. I, § III. Sec. 13.

NEGATIVES.

206.—There are in Korean two negatives, 안 or 아니, and 못. Both are simple negatives and may be rendered into English by *not*. 안, however, always brings in the

idea of the will of the subject; 못 on the other hand, generally conveys the idea of inability, and is used in negations that were brought about generally, without an act of the will of the subject of the verb. This distinction between 안 and 못 should not only always be recognized when listening to Koreans, but *must always* be observed in speaking. By a lack of discrimination in this matter, the most ludicrous mistakes often occur. These words may be used adverbially when they precede the verb they negate.

On account of the distinction mentioned above, 못 may often be rendered by the English *can not*.

지금 안 자오.	He is not sleeping now.
어제 안 갔소.	He did not go yesterday.
저녁은 안 먹겠소.	I will not take any supper.
오늘 못 시작소.	I can not start to day.
아씨 못 보았소.	I did see you before.
후에는 못 오겠소.	I can not come afterwards.

207.—These same words may be united with **하오**, when they form negative verbs, and still maintain the distinction mentioned above.

When these negative verbs are used, they are preceded by the negative base of the verb they negate. Thus they give us a negative form of the principal verb. From the verb **밝소**, we have the negative base **밝지** which joined to the negative verb **아니하오**, gives us **밝지 아니하오**. But the **아니** and the **하오** may contract into **안소**; the **지** and the **안** into **잔** and we have then **밝잔소** as the negative of the verb **밝소** (*to be bright*).

In like manner from any verb, a negative verb may be formed, which in turn, may be carried through the whole

basal conjugation. In forming a negative from the negative base, with 못 **하오**, from the nature of the case, contractions cannot occur.

NEGATIVES.

효소,	To be good,	효치 아니하오	or	효찬소.
먹소,	To eat,	먹지 아니하오	„	먹잔소.
주오,	To give,	주지 아니하오	„	주잔소.
돈니오,	To walk,	돈니지 아니하오	„	돈니잔소.
성가스 럽스,	} To be bother- some,	{ 성가스럽지 아니 하오 }	}	{ 성가스럽 잔소.
죽소,				
	To die,	죽지 아니하오	„	죽잔소.

208.—The negative verb **마오** (*to avoid*) is much more used in Korean than its corresponding word in English. For the most part, it is found in commands, entreaties, exhortations *not* to do something. Like the other negative verbs, it is preceded by the negative base of the verb expressing the action to be avoided.

술 먹지 마오.	Do not take wine.
작란 하지 마오.	Do not play.
남 의게 해로운 일을 마오.	Avoid injury to others.

209.—Certain verbs have corresponding negative forms, such as, *to want*, and, *to refuse*; *to know* and *to be ignorant of*; and, where these exist, they are of course used in preference to the negative form that might be derived in the manner described above.

For example :—

효화 하오.	To like.	슬회여하오	To dislike.
아오	To know.	모라오	To be ignorant of.
크오	To be big.	작소	To be small.
높소	To be high.	낮소	To be low.

있소	To exist.	업소.....	To be lacking.
먹소	To eat.	굶소.....	To fast.

AUXILIARY VERBS.

210.—There are a number of verbs in Korean, which joining themselves to other verbs or parts of verbs, give not so much a double sense to the new verb thus formed, but a new sense, derived from the union of the two. These verbs have been termed *auxiliary* verbs, and while the term, thus used, does not signify the same as when used in most grammars, we see no reason to make a change.

Many of the verbs thus used as auxiliaries retain their original meaning throughout, and as a rule, a careful study of the auxiliary, and the form of the verb with which it is used will give an accurate understanding of the joint meaning of the two as used together.

In their use, we find that they are joined sometimes, to the verbal participles, sometimes, directly to one or other of the simple tenses, sometimes another particle is interposed, and sometimes they are joined to the relative participle. One and the same verb, may act as auxiliary in all these ways. The greater number, however, are joined to the verbal participles.

211.—The following is a list of the most common, divided into classes, according to their method of uniting with the verb :—

1st. Those united to the verbal participle :—

있소	To be.	되오	To become.
오오	To come.	두오	To leave.
가오	To go.	지오	To grow.
보오	To see.	주오	To give.
죽호 preceded by 口,	To be worthy.	하오	To do.

2nd. Joined to verbal tenses :—

보오, connected by **나**, (to see).

3rd. Joined to relative participles :—

보오, connected by **가**, (to see).

십소, connected by **가**, (to want).

4th. Joined to the stem :—

잇소, connected by **고**, (to be).

십소, connected by **고**, (to want).

스럼소, (to be worthy of).

녁이오, (to regard as).

These are but a few of the auxiliaries in common use ; and, as has already been said, an exact rendering of them, with the connecting particles and the verb they join, will always give the meaning to be conveyed. A few words, however, about some of them will illustrate this and aid the student.

212.—오오, 가오, and 지오. The first two verbs are affixed to verbal participles, and mark the movement, *here* or *there*, as the case may be. **가오** is also affixed to neuter verbs, signifying that the state expressed by the neuter verb is gradually and constantly increasing ; and **지오** has this same sense. These verbs then, correspond to what in Latin are known as "*Inceptives*."

너지오 To lower, **너지오오** To come down, **너지가오** To go down.

오르오 To raise, **올나오오** To come up, **올나가오** To go up.

밝소 To be bright.

밝아가오 To grow bright.

검소 To be black.

검어지오 To grow black.

늙소 To be old,

늙어가오 To grow old.

213.—보오 (*to see*) may be found used as an auxiliary, united either with a verbal participle, or with a relative participle, or with a simple tense.

1st. United with a verbal participle; no connective is needed, and the verb **보오** generally then has the sense of, *to try*. But, at times, it and the verb for which it acts as an auxiliary, may be rendered into English by one word.

먹어보오, "Eating try" *to taste*.

무려보오, "Asking see" *to inquire*.

버혀보오, "Cutting try" *to try to cut*.

214.—2nd. United with the relative participles, or with a simple tense, with **가** and **나** respectively as connectives, it signifies *probability, likelihood*. This sense comes naturally from a literal translation, and **간가보오**, *lit.* "Gone looks," means "It looks as though he has gone," or "He has probably gone." Again **비오 겠나보오**, *lit.* "Rain will come though it looks," means "It looks as though rain will come," or "It will probably rain."

오늘은 썩나는 가 보오.

He probably starts to-day.

서울서 왔는 가 보오.

He has probably come from Seoul.

티일은 먹겠는 가 보오.

He will probably eat it to-morrow.

**너름에 비가 만히 오니
풍년 되겠나 보오**.

As there is a good deal of rain this summer, it will probably be a year of plenty.

**석탄이 적으니 불이 썩지
겠나 보오**.

As there is but a little coal the fire will probably go out.

**안경 쓰면 그 책을 보겠
나 보오**.

If you put on your glasses you can probably read that book.

215.—**작하오** preceded by **口**, is united with the verbal participle, past or future, and signifies, *to be worthy of*—.

This was the original and true meaning of the word, but we find it to-day, used also in the sense of *possibility*, and even *probability*.

Note.—The auxiliary, here used giving what we might call a future sense to the verb with which it is used, may be employed interchangeably with the future or past participle, though the past is the more frequent.

그 음식 룬든 것은 미우 That food that has been
 먹암작 하오. prepared is tempting.
 윤서방의 동산에 잇는 The flowers in Mr. Yun's
 꽃은 참 보암작 하오. garden are worth seeing.

216.—**스럽소**. This auxiliary also has the meaning of “*to be worthy of*”; and is joined with the verbal noun, or any abstract noun. It may also be joined to the preceding auxiliary, replacing **하오**. When so used the meaning is unchanged.

오서방이 사랑 스럽소. Mr. Oh is a lovable man.
 그 병명은 미우 소용 스럽소. That soldier is quite active.
 열두시 동안이면 그만치 He ought to go that far if
 멀니 감작 스럽소. he has twelve hours.
 오늘은 비가 음작 스럽소. It looks as though it will
 rain to day.
 뛰엄작 스럽소. He looks as though he could
 jump.

217.—십소 This word may be used either with the verbal stem, or with the relative participle.

1st. Used with the verbal stem, **고** is interposed as a connective, and **고십소** may then be rendered into English by "*I want to*" "*I desire to.*"

가고 십소. To want to go.

자고 십소. To want to sleep.

먹고 십소. To want to eat.

2nd. Used with the Relative Participle, **가** or **듯** or **듯**, must be interposed as a connective.

So used **십소** indicates strong probability, and shows that while the subject of the verb, does not know for a certainty, yet he has strong reason to believe, that the action or state contained in the verb to which **십소** acts as an auxiliary, is a fact.

몸이 대단히 압하 못할
듯 십소. I am in great pain and
probably can not live.

로 형이 오지 못할 가
십소. You will most probably not
come.

집이 잘 못 될듯 십소. I do not think the house
will be a good one.

티일은 갈듯 십소. I shall probably go to-
morrow.

218.—주호 (*to give*) used as an auxiliary; gives the sense of *doing for another*, either as a favor, or in rendering aid. It may often be rendered into English by *let*, *have*, *make*, *get*.

공부 잘 하게 하여 주호. Make it so that I can study
well.

병을 낫쳐 주호. Cure the disease for me.

이 책을 바꾸어 주호. Change this book for me.

붓 하나 사 주호. Buy a pencil for me.

219.—되오 (*to become*). This auxiliary is seldom used except with the future verbal participle. Used with active verbs it signifies that *circumstances are in a position for the carrying out of the action contained in the verb with which it is used.*

음식이	먹게	되오.	The food is ready for eat-
			ing.
병이	죽게	되오.	The disease is unto death.
그 사람이	가게	되오.	That man is so that he can
			go.

220.—Further modifications of the verb, expressing *probability, possibility, pretension, duty*, etc., are formed by the use of the relative participles qualifying nouns such as **듯** (*reason*), **것** (*thing*), **일** (*work*), **데** (*manner*), together with **하오**, **있소** or **이오**. These have come into so general a use, that they have been regarded almost as new verbs. They can, like any other verbs, be carried through the whole conjugation, after the basal form given above. A thorough understanding, however, of the use of each word is sufficient, though in all these we must not forget the distinctive meanings of **하오**, **있소**, and **이오**.

These three verbs are more used than any others in the changing and modifying of other verbs and in the making of new verbs from nouns, etc.

하오 has the sense of *to do, to make* and is joined to a number of nouns and adjectives which of course then become corresponding verbs. It may at times have the sense of the English *to have*. Its negative will be **아니하오**, or **안소**, or **못하오**.

있소 which has been commonly considered the equivalent of the English *to be*, has truly the idea of *to exist*;

and may often be rendered by the English *to have, to dwell, to live, to be in*, etc. It is, then, only equivalent to the "*to be*" of English where it predicates the existence or presence of its subject. Its negative is **업소** *to be lacking, to be not present, to be non-existent*.

이오, on the other hand, predicates something other than "existence" or "presence" of its subject, and is not used independently. It always has another noun or pronoun with it as a predicate and may be rendered by some form of *to be*, though it can never stand as the equivalent of *to have, to dwell, to live, or to be in*. Its negative is **아니오**. It is often contracted into **요** and **호**.

Examples of the distinctive use of these two will be found in Part II. Chapter I. § I. 1 and 2.

These distinctions must never be lost sight of; it would not only be extremely inelegant to use one where the other ought to be employed, but in the eyes of the Korean, very ludicrous. In not a few cases also a wrong impression would be given.

221.—The following list of the nouns most commonly so used will explain this.

수 (means)	with	있소	} All signify <i>ability</i> . Rendered into English by <i>can, could</i> , etc.
만 (ability)	"	항호	
법 (law)	"	있소	
수 (means)	with	업소	} Signify <i>inability</i> . Ren- dered into English by <i>cannot, could not</i> , etc.
만 (ability)	"	못항호	
법 (law)	"	업소	
것 (thing)	} with	이오	} Signify <i>duty</i> . Rendered into English <i>should ought</i> etc.
터 (place)			
일 (work)			

것 (thing)	}	with	아니오...	{	Signify simply that the obligation does not exist.*
러 (place)					
일 (work)					
것 (thing)	}	with	업소.....	{	Signifies simply there is no reason to.
일 (work)					
번 (time)		with	하오.....	{	Signifies to be on the point of to just miss.
데 (semblance)		with	하오.....	{	Signifies pretense and may be rendered into English by, to pretend, to feign.
모양 (manner)		with	이오.....	{	Signifies appearance, and may be rendered by, it seems, it appears.
듯	}	with	하오 or 십소.....	{	Signify probability.
듯					
썬	}	with	이오	{	These two in use, are exclusive, and may be rendered into English, by, it is only.
썬					
것 (thing)	}	with accus. postpos.	and 아오.	{	Signify certain knowledge.
줄 (affair)					
것 (thing)	}	with instru. postpos.	and 아오.....	{	Signify something not known for a fact, but simply an opinion.
줄 (affair)					

222.—A few words on the most important of these, with illustrations of their uses are necessary.

수, 만, and 법 are for the most part, used with the future rel. part. of the verb, to signify *ability*, or *inability*, and a past is generally rendered by the past tense of 하오, or 업소.

Note.—The 만 often has the effect of the English terminative, *able* after a verb or noun, meaning *suitable for*, *fit*, *worthy of* etc.

* Note.—These cannot then be rendered into English by *ought not* and *should not*, which can only be rendered by the negation of the verb which these auxiliaries accompany. For instance—*갈것아니오* does not mean “*I should not go*,” but that “*I am under no obligation to go*.” On the other hand, *아니 갈거시오* “*I ought not to go*.”

돈이 적은즉 볼 살수 업소.	As I am short of money I can not buy a horse.
도화가 업스니 편지 쓸수 업소.	As I have no paper, I can not write a letter.
그 글자가 큰즉 볼수잇소.	As those characters are large I can see them.
이붓손 쓸만 하오.	I can use this pen.
그 책이 볼만 하오.	That is a readable book.
어제 켜났시니 만날수 업섯소.	As he left yesterday I was not able to meet him.
아까 노래는 드물만 하섯소.	That song of a little while ago, was worth hearing.
배 아니면 바다를 건널 법이 업소.	If one does not have a boat, he can not cross the sea.
약이 잇섯더면 그병을 꼭칠 법이 잇섯소.	If I had had some medicine I could have cured that disease.

223.—것, 리, and 일, when used to signify *duty*, are generally preceded by the future participle in ㄴ and can be rendered by "*ought to*," or *should*." The past sense is, strange to say, generally expressed by the use of the past of 잇소. These same auxiliary nouns, preceded by the future past participle, give us the English "*ought to have*," of strong conviction."

그책 내가 볼 거시오.	I ought to read that book.
티월에 내가 송도로 갈 거시오.	I ought to go Song Do next month.
그 하인은 진실 홀터히오.	That servant ought to be honest.
편지는 로형이 쓸일이오.	You ought to write the letter.

배가 어제 제물포 왔실 거시오.	The boat must have reach- ed Chemulpo yesterday.
열두 시 지났으니 그 사람이 갓실 터시오.	As it is past twelve that man must have gone.
어제 부지런이 하였더면 다 되었실 일시오.	If you had been energetic it would have been finishd ed yesterday.

224.—**번**, This word, with **하오** preceded by a future participle, signifies to be on the *point of*, to *just miss*, to *almost accomplish* the act of the principal verb.

도적 만나 죽을번 하였소.	I met with thieves and came near losing my life.
가다가 돌에서 넘어 질번 하였소.	As I was going I almost fell over a stone.

225.—**모양** (*appearance*) may be used with any one of the relative participles and may be rendered into English by "*it appears*," or "*it seems as though*," with a present, past, or future verb, as the case may be.

This is sometimes shortened to simple **양** gives us such forms as **홀양으로**, or **하양으로**; **홀양이면** or **하양이면**.

지금 클늬는 모양 이오.	He seems to be reading now.
아까 간 모양 이오.	He seems to have gone some little while ago.
티일 비가 또 올 모양 이오.	It seems as though it will rain again to morrow.
그런 험준 산을 가려홀 양이면 총을 가지고 가거라.	If you should intend to go to such a wild mountain take a gun with you.

청국을 유람 할량이면 If you should travel in China
 소개 편지를 몇장 엮 it would be very well to
 는것이 리우 요소. get several letters of in-
 troduction.

미국을 가량으로 병표를 I am going to get a pass-
 엮겟소. port as I intend to go to
 America.

그사람이 빗 맞드량으로 He is quarrelling about get-
 시비 할소. ting money owed to him.

듯 and 듯 with 할소 may be used with any one of the
 relative participles, giving us the sense of *probability*.
 They may be rendered into English, by adverb *probably*,
 with a present, future, past, or future-past tense, as the
 case may be.

지금 자는 듯 할소. He is probably sleeping
 now.

발서 갔실 듯 할소. He will probably have gone
 already.

장차 올 듯 할소. He will probably come
 soon.

226.—The relative participle is also used with certain
 other words which have an adverbial force, such as **때**, **적**,
 (*time*); **수이**, or **서** (*space*); etc., to signify *When, while*,
 and the like.

편지 쓸 때 손님이 와소. While I was writing a
 visitor came.

서울 잇섯실 때 그 사람과 While I was living in Seoul
 친할엇소. I was quite friendly with
 that man.

- 미국 갈 때 혼가지로 When you go to America
가겠소. I will go with you.
- 책 볼 적에 쉼드리 마오. Do not make a noise while
I am reading.
- 부산 갔실 적에 붓을 When I went to Fusan I
사왔소. bought the pencils.
- 공부 할 적에 쓸 도회오. It is paper to be used
when studying.
- 밥 먹을 수이 침방에 도 While we were eating, a
적이 드러왔소. thief came into the bed
room.

227.—**수록** and **도록**. These two particles as words are often wrongly interchanged. Their distinctive use should always be observed.

수록 is used with the Future Relative Participle and has the sense of *the more—the more*. It may sometimes be followed by **덕옥** adding emphasis.

도록 on the other hand has simply the sense of *up to the point of, up to the completion of, until*, signifying the full attainment of the action of the principle verb. From the Korean standpoint there is but little of a temporal sense in **도록** though we commonly translate it by *until*. It often gives the sense of purpose.

- 바람이 불 수록 불이 니려 The more the wind blows
나오. the greater the fire.
- 요호 노래는 드를 수록 The more good songs I
듣고 싶소. hear the more I want to
hear.
- 한문은 비할 수록 어려워 The more you study the
가오. Chinese character the
more difficult it is.

도흔 사업은 할수록 명예 가 높아지는 것이오.	The more you work at a good profession the higher will be your reputation.
그병인이 낫도록 의 는 여기 잇슬 터히오.	The doctor must stay here till that patient is better.
내가 알도록 설명하여 주 시오.	Explain it to me until I understand it.
내가 오도록 너는 여 기 잇서라.	Wait here till I come.
며똥된 사람은 남을 망하 도록 혼수하여서 치 게 하였소.	The villain by directing others to their own undo- ing caused them to be whipped.
불이 죽지 안도록 석 탄을 너어라.	Put coal on so that the fire may not go out.

THE VERB IN INDIRECT DISCOURSE.

228.—The verb, *to say*, *to speak*, is formed from 말 (*speech*) and 하오 (*to make*) but in telling what another has said, both of these words are not commonly used. The 말 is generally dropped, and 하오 alone employed ; but joined to the verb, signifying the word spoken, by the conjunction 고. This form however, is only used with tenses of the indicative, ending in 아 when the termination is still retained and 고하오, simply affixed. In the affirmative, forms, the distinction between the inferior, and superior is almost lost sight of, this distinction being plainly shown by the termination of the 하오 signifying *to say*. Quite often the 고 is elided and then contractions almost unlimited, may follow.

- 집은 밋하 짓는다고 He says that he has con-
 ㅎ오. tracted to build the house.
- 이 약을 먹은 후에 효험이 He said that after taking
 있섯다고 ㅎ엿소. this medicine the effect
 was good.
- 쉬이 오겟다고 ㅎ옵더 He said he would come
 이다. soon.
- 가겟다고 ㅎ엿것 마는 He said he would go but he
 아니 갓소. did not.

229.—By the use of this rule for indirect discourse, an imperative verb has been formed. The low form of the termination of the volitive mood, second person, has been contracted into **라** and **라고 ㅎ오** gives us the imperative verb “to command to,” to order to.” Here also the **고** may be dropped giving us **라 ㅎ오** which may be contracted into **래오**.

- 이 붓치는 김서방을 주라 Order him to give this fan
 고 ㅎ오. to Mr. Kim.
- 평양 갈 썬에 집 잘 보라 He ordered his house to be
 고 ㅎ엿소. well watched while he
 was gone to Pyeng Yang.
- 화덕에 석탄을 너호 Tell him to put some coal
 래오. in the stove.
- 이 상 못 쓰것시니 다시 As this table will not do
 궂치래오. tell him to make it over
 again.

CONTRACTED AND ELLIPTICAL FORMS.

230.—Having seen from the very beginning, the Korean's desire to shorten every thing as much as possible and to use as few words as absence of ambiguity will allow ; we are prepared to find that, with a verb that can

undergo such changes, and employ such auxiliaries (for in fact almost everything in the whole language can be made to serve the verb), there will be various and numerous contractions and ellipses that have lost almost all resemblance to that from which they have been contracted.

We are also prepared to find that there are idioms phrases and *bon mots* not to be comprehended at first sight. A careful study of all these should be made.

While no attempt can be made here to give all these contractions, etc. a few words concerning some of the most common will enable the student to see their method of formation, and hereafter to analyze them for himself.

231.—In the following list a few of these are described and their use explained.

The Koreans are very prone to the use of contrasts, and owing to this fact, we find a number of elliptical phrases and contractions arising from the use of the verb **마오** (*to avoid*) in connection with other verbs, active or neuter,

Various conjunctions are employed and decide the special meaning to be given. Other contractions, etc., are made from the use of other words and conjunctions; and, for the sake of reference to the examples and illustrations given below, we have marked them (a), (b), (c), etc.

(a) Forms arising from the use of the conjunction **ㄷ** (*whether*), and **마오** (*to avoid*).

Various forms with these two words are derived by the use of the present, past, or future relative participles. They all give us an idea of doubt as to result. With a present participle, it generally signifies that the action expressed by the principal verb, while continuing, and at the time progressing, is progressing, in such a way, that the

desired result will not be obtained, or will be obtained to so slight an extent as to be useless.

With a past participle, it conveys the idea, that while the action is completed, the result is such, that it might equally well, have been left undone. With a future participle, it implies, not so much a doubt as to the result, as to what it will be. With **하오**, the forms will be:—

하느지 마느지.
 훈지 만지.
 할지 말지.

They may or may not be followed by **하오**, with no change. That which is here left to be understood is some form or part of the verb **못하오**, to be the same.

232.—(b.) The conjunctions **니** or **고**, used with **마오**.

Either of these conjunctions affixed to the verbal stem, of the principal verb of the sentence, and immediately followed by the verbal stem of **마오** with the same conjunction, gives the idea of *positive certainty, beyond the shadow of a doubt*, as to the carrying out of the action, or the existence of the state, expressed by the principal verb. The idea seems to be that the state or act being certain, needs no comment and is beyond question.

We have then the forms:—

하 니 마 니* } “I will certainly do it.”
 하 고 말 고 } “Of course I will do it;”

(There need be no question about it).

* Note.—The conjunction **니** beginning with **ㄴ**, when affixed to the verbal stem **마오** which ends in **ㄷ**, according to the rule already given causes the **ㄷ** to be dropped, and **말니** become **마니**.

높고 말고 “It is undoubtedly high.”
(There is no question about its height).

233.—(c.) The interrogative particle 가 with 마오.

The particle 가, affixed to the principal verb, and immediately followed by the same form of 마오 with 가, is largely used in soliloquies, and, as will be seen at a glance, implies indecision on the part of the speaker, as to whether the action or state of the principal verb is worth while. It is joined to the Relative Participle and with the Present and Past asserts that the action being carried on or completed is useless; with the Future that the subject of the verb is undecided as to whether to carry it out or not. It may or may not precede a form of the verb 하오. When it does not precede 하오 it is almost entirely restricted to soliloquies.

하	는	가	마	는	가
하	는	가	만	가	
하	는	가	말	가	

234.—(d.) The particle 동 used with 마오.

Various forms of the verb are derived from the use of this particle, with a present, past, or future relative participle. At times these forms are used interchangeably with those derived from the conjunction 지 (*whether*), given above ¶ 231. The distinction between the two is, that where 지 expresses doubt, 동 expresses an entire lack of concern or interest, in the result. It may or may not precede an accompanying verb, or a form of 하오.

When 하오 is used, some part of the verb 又하오 (*to be the same*), is understood. With a past participle, it gives the idea of the entire failure of the object. With 하오, the forms are :—

하	는	동	마	는	동.
홀	동	만	동.		
홀	동	말	동.		

235.—(e.) Forms resulting from combinations of 나 with 마오.

This form with 하오 is, 홀나 말나 하오, and 나 has been regarded by some, as a separate particle or conjunction, used with the future relative participle. It implies lack of interest or relish of the subject of the principal verb, in the action. He *does a little and stops a little*. It is rather a contraction of the desiderative forms of the principal verb, and 마오, with the adverbial conjunction 다가 which it will be remembered gives the idea of interruption. The full form with 하오 then is:—

하라 하다가 말나 하다가, and gives the idea that, at first he did as though he intended to work, and then as though he intended not to work.

The contraction arises, first, by dropping the 하다, and 하라다가 becomes from euphony 홀나.

Note.—The ㄴ, following the ㄷ, is but the Korean methods of doubling ㄷ.

236.—(f.) The form in 고지코.

A much used form of the verb, is derived by affixing 고지코 to the verbal stem. It gives us then the idea of something much desired or longed for, and may be translated by, “would that—,” “oh! that—.”

237.—(g.) Exclamation in 나.

An exclamation expressive of fear or danger, and calling out to the one addressed to take care, is derived from the use of the future participle with 나. It may be or may

not be followed by some such verb as, to take care. The *idea*, however, of calling upon the party addressed to be careful is always present.

As:—

너머질나, “ You will fall ! ”

The same form may be used with the verb **보오**. (*to see*) implying strong probability.

238.—(*h*). The desiderative form in **랴**, is we find often changed in the same manner as was seen above under (*e.*), and **하랴** may become **할나**, and **하랴고 할나고**. Such a form as this, must then be rendered in the same way as the simple desiderative. From this form with the verb **이오** (*to be*), is derived the phrase in **나고요**, which for convenience we may then consider formed from the future participle. It may be translated, by, “ Do you think that ”—“ Do you for a moment suppose that—,” and signifies a positive negation.

239.—(*i*). The form in **너니**.

The phrase derived from the use of the future participle with this, gives the equivalent of the English potential past perfect, with a disjunctive or concessive force. It may, be translated by “ would have, but— ” “ should have, but— ” etc.

The full phrase would be.

할 일 일 너 니.

which is the future relative participle qualifying **일** (*work*), which is the subject of the irregular form of the progressive tense of the verb **이오** (*to be*), to which has been affixed the conjunction **니**.

240.—(j.) The last of these contractions of which we shall speak, are derived from the desiderative base. They are **하렴**, **하려무나**, and **하렴 다고나**. They are all used in commands where the person commanding is enraged at the neglect of a former order or well known duty. **하렴** is a contraction of the colloquial **하려** (*do you intend to*) and **무엇** (*what*), with some such phrase as “are you doing?” etc., understood. It may be translated by “Do you intend to—” “Why don’t you?” etc., **하려무나** is a less complete contraction of the same form.

하렴 다고나 is contraction of.

하려 무엇 한다 고나.

or “*Do you intend to? Why what are you doing?!*”

This last is much stronger than either of the other two, and extremely colloquial. It may be rendered into English by some such phrase as “Why on earth don’t you?” “Why under the sun don’t you?” All these three phrases are expressive of irritation, annoyance, anger.

241.—The following sentences will illustrate these forms, and while the above are not by any means all that might be given, it is hoped that they are sufficient to give the student an insight into them and enable him to make further investigations for himself.

(a)

목수가 돈이 적다고 일을	The carpenter complains
하든지 마든지 하고	that the compensation is
가오.	small, and is doing his
	work so that it will be
	useless.

정신 업는 이의게 말을 As he told it to a man who
 훈죽 알아 듯는지 마는 had no brains he doubts
 지 하옵더이다. whether he understood.

오늘은 손님이 만히 와서 As we have studied so little
 공부를 조금 하엿시니 to-day on account of so
 훈지 만지 하오. many callers, we might as
 well not have studied at
 all.

비가 적게 왔시니 온지 As so little rain came, it is
 만지 하오. of no account.

장수를 훈죽 농사는 훈지 As I have been a merchant,
 말지 하오. it is doubtful whether I
 can farm.

(b)

리가 만흐면 하니 마니 If there is plenty of profit,
 하겠소. I will certainly do it.

열량 줄 책을 스무량을 As you have given twenty
 주엿시니 잘 못 사니 nyang for a ten nyang
 마니. book, you certainly have
 not bought well.

은화가 어른의게 욕 As it was a boy who insult-
 하엿시니 잘 못하교 ed a man he certainly did
 말고 말 훈것 업소. wrong ; and nothing more
 need be said about it.

잊홀을 굶엿시니 먹는 As I have been fasting for
 거시 도쿄 말고. two days, it is certainly
 good to eat (again).

(c)

이강은 너무 작어서 This river is too small we
 선유를 하다가 마는가 can have no pleasure boat-
 하오. ing here.

그런 큰소리 가운데는 작은 소리는 허리가 마는
가함소. In the midst of such a noise
a low voice is useless.

이러한 일은 허가
만가함곤. Why! such work as this is
useless.

내말은 허가 만가함곤. Why! What I said is use-
less.

공부를 허즉 책 번역을
허가 말가 생각 함소. As I am studying I am
thinking whether to trans-
late the book or not

조선에 잇스면 할 일이
만코 미국 가면 볼일
적은즉 갈가 말가 함소. As there is plenty of work
in Korea, and not much
to do in America, I do not
know whether to go or not.

이 하인이 일은 잘 함여도
말은 잘 아니 드룬즉
보낼가 말가? Though this servant works
well, as he does not at-
tend to what is said, shall
I discharge him or not?

(d)

을 허는 집 곳치는 일을
허동 말동 함소. I do not care whether I
repair the house this year
or not.

오늘 비가 만히 온즉 김서
방이 올동 말동 함소. As it is raining hard I
doubt whether Mr. Kim
will come to-day.

이번 장수에는 리 허
폰 업시니 허동 만동
함소. As I have not made a
penny by this transac-
tion, I might just as well
not have done it.

오늘 아침은 조금 먹었
시니 먹은동 만동 함소. As I ate only a little this
morning it is as though I
had eaten nothing.

돈이 적어 장수를 크게 I do not care whether I
 못 훈족 하는동 마는동 engage in business or not,
 함오. as I have but a little
 money and cannot do so
 on a large scale.

어제 밤에 일이 만하 반시 As on account of the press
 동안을 잤더니 잔동 of work I only slept for
 만동 함오. half an hour last night, I
 might as well not have
 slept at all.

(e)

이사이 몸이 압하 일을 Lately on account of pain I
 할나 말나 함오. work a little and stop a little.
 음식이 비위에 합지 아니 As the food does not suit I
 훈족 먹을나 말나 함오. eat without relish.

(f)

그 일을 어서 함고 지고. Would that we could do
 that work quickly.
 병이 급하니 의원을 급히 As the disease is pressing,
 보고지고. would that I could see
 the doctor soon.

(g)

일을 잘 못 할나 조심하 You will not do it well;
 여라. take care.
 가시 목에 걸닐나. A bone will stick in your
 throat! Be careful.
 목슈가 티일은 일 할가 The carpenter will proba-
 보오. bly work to-morrow.
 약을 만히 먹어도 병이 Even though I have taken
 덕하니 죽을가보오. lots of medicine, as the
 disease is worse I will
 probably die.

(h)

- 그 거슨 잇다가 훔나고 I intended to do that later.
 생각 하엿소.
 이 거슨 너 줄나고 사왔다. I bought this to give to you.
 어제 아니 훔다고 하엿 When he said he would
 시니 오늘은 훔 나고요. not do it yesterday, do you
 think he will do it to-day.
 물에 드려 가면 죽을나 Do you think I want to go
 고요. into the water and drown?

(i)

- 이 일을 잘 훔너니 돈이 I would have done this well,
 부족하야 잘 못하엿소. but there was not enough
 money and I could not.
 내 죽을너니 명의를 밋나 I should have died had
 살았소. I not met a renowned
 doctor who healed me.

(j)

- 그스이 작란 만히 하엿 As you have played a good
 시니 지금은 공부 좀 while now, do you not
 하렴. intend to study a little?
 서울 가겟시니 교군군을 As I am going to Seoul,
 부르렴. why have you not called
 coolies?
 그러케 아니 되거든 If it will not do that way,
 이러케 하려무나. do it this way.
 물이 먹기 슬키든 차를 If you will not drink water,
 먹으려무나. why do you not take tea?
 너져블리거든 잣고 생각 If you have forgotten why
 하려무나. on earth do you not try
 and think of it?
 일 하기 슬키든 가려 If you will not work why un-
 무나. der the sun do you not go?

242.—The principal parts of some of the verbs most commonly used are given below.

	Present Indicative.	Past Verbal Part.	Future Verbal Part.	Past Rel. Part.
To sit	안소.....	안자.....	안게.....	안존
To put up	언소.....	언저.....	언게.....	언존
To be lacking ...	업소.....	업서.....	업게.....	업손
To be.....	잇소.....	잇서.....	잇게.....	잇손
To fit	맞소.....	마자.....	맞게.....	마존
To complete	못소.....	못차.....	못게.....	못춘
To forget	닛소.....	니저.....	닛게.....	니존
To take off.....	벗소.....	버서.....	벗게.....	버손
To wash	씻소.....	씻서.....	씻게.....	씻손
To be frequent ..	잣소.....	자자.....	잣게.....	자존
To be wet	젖소.....	저저.....	젖게.....	젖존
To follow after ...	좃소.....	좃차.....	좃게.....	좃춘
To drive.....	쫓소.....	쫓차.....	쫓게.....	쫓춘
To look for	} 찻소.....	} 차자.....	} 찻게.....	} 차존
To find				
To be disgusting.	아니썩소	아니썩와	아니썩게	아니썩은
To be beautiful ...	아름답소	아름다와	아름답게	아름다운
To itch	가렵소...	가려워...	가렵게..	가려운
To be light.....	가볍소...	가벼워...	가볍게...	가벼운
To be droll	가쇼롭소	가쇼로워	가쇼롭게	가쇼로운
To be minute.....	싸다롭소	싸다로워	싸다롭게	싸다로운
To be ticklish.....	간지럽소	간지러워	간지럽게	간지러운
To be near	갓갑소...	갓가워...	갓갑게...	갓가운
To be vexaticus...	피롭소...	피로워...	피롭게...	피로운
To be heavy	무겁소...	무거워...	무겁게...	무거운
To be dirty	더럽소...	더러워...	더럽게...	더러운
To be repugnant.	증그럽소	증그러워	증그럽게	증그러운

	Present Indicative.	Past Verbal Part.	Future Verbal Part.	Past Rel. Part.
To mend	깁소.....	기워.....	깁게.....	기운
To lie down	눅소.....	누워.....	눅게.....	누운
To deplore.....	끓소.....	설워.....	끓게.....	설운
To be hot	더웁소...	더워.....	더웁게...	더운
To be cold	춥소.....	치워.....	춥게.....	치운
To know	아오.....	알아.....	알게.....	안
To freeze	어오.....	얼어.....	얼게.....	언
To open	여오.....	열어.....	열게.....	연
To draw	잇그오...	잇그러...	잇글게...	잇근
To be lonely	외셔오...	외셔러...	외쌀게...	외싼
To be dry	감으오...	감으러...	감울게...	감은
To hang	거오.....	거러.....	걸게.....	건
To promenade ...	건이오...	건이러...	건일게...	건인
To go afoot	것소.....	거러.....	것게.....	거룬
To be long.....	기오.....	기러.....	길게.....	긴
To raise	길드오...	길드러...	길들게...	길든
To avoid	마오.....	말아.....	말게.....	만
To make	몬드오...	몬드러...	몬돌게...	몬든
To be far	머오.....	머러.....	멀게.....	먼
To stay	머므오...	머므러...	머플게...	머문
To suck	쌌오.....	빨아.....	빨게.....	빨
To pray	비오.....	비러.....	빌게.....	빈
To undo.....	푸오.....	푸러.....	풀게.....	푼
To load	싣소.....	시러.....	싣게.....	시룬
To make a noise...	썩드오...	썩드러...	썩들게...	썩든
To lift.....	드오.....	드리.....	들게.....	든
To hear	듯소.....	드리.....	듯게.....	드룬
To be round	둥그오...	둥그러...	둥글게...	둥근

CHAPTER VIII.

THE ADJECTIVE.

243.—Adjectives have been divided into two general classes, Limiting, and Qualifying. Limiting adjectives under the head of Numerals, and Pronominal Adjectives have already been treated. Qualifying adjectives then, alone remain to be considered here. As has already been said, there are very few Korean words that can be termed true adjectives. Those that exist to-day were originally nouns, and by far the greater part, have been derived from the Chinese. Such adjectives always precede the words they qualify, and of course the rule for the use of Sinico-Korean and pure Korean words holds here also. A Sinico-Korean Adjective must qualify a Sinico-Korean noun, and a pure Korean adjective its corresponding noun.

대, Great.	대풍, A great wind.
소, Little.	소인, A little man,
백, White.	백마, A white horse.
황, Yellow.	황금, Yellow Gold.
상, Low.	상놈, A low fellow.

244.—By far the greater number of so called Korean adjectives are neuter verbs, and the past, or perfect relative participle is commonly used as the adjectival form.

Used predicatively the verbal form will be employed ; used attributively the participial. These neuter verbs can be carried through the whole basal conjugation. When the participial form is used, it precedes the noun qualified ; when the verbal, the noun qualified, of course, precedes the adjective. The following list of predicative and attributive forms will illustrate this.

VERB.	ADJECTIVE.
높소..... To be high.	높은..... High.
낮소..... To be low.	낮은..... Low.
춥소..... To be cold	추운..... Cold.
더웁소..... To be hot.	더운..... Hot.
올소..... To be right.	올른..... Right.
그르오..... To be wrong.	그른..... Wrong.
갓갑소..... To be near.	갓가온..... Near.
머오..... To be far.	먼..... Far.
강하오..... To be hard.	강한..... Hard.
유하오..... To be soft.	유한..... Soft.
익소..... To be ripe.	익은..... Ripe.
서오..... To be unripe.	션..... Unripe.
어둡소..... To be dark.	어두운..... Dark.
밝소..... To be light.	밝은..... Light.
넓소..... To be broad.	넓은..... Broad.
좁소..... To be narrow.	좁은..... Narrow.

245.—The Korean adjective being thus really a verb, admits of a great variety of forms of expression and a number of distinctions unattainable in English. A thorough knowledge of the verb and its forms with their uses will enable any one at a glance to comprehend all these.

246.—In ¶ 211 ff., on auxiliary verbs, several forms which enter into the composition of adjectives of different significations were mentioned. Among those then mentioned were:—

스럽소 joined to nouns, and signifying, *to be worthy of, to have the nature of.*

죽하오, *to be worthy of, to be well worth, etc.*, and joined to past verbal participles by the interposition of **ㅁ**.

만하오. *To be able*, which joined to the future participle in **ㄴ**, of active verbs gives us the English adjectives in *able*.

지오, *To grow*, or **가오**, *to go*, joined to past verbal participles, gives us inceptive adjectival verbs.

수당스럽소	To be amiable, from 수당	Love.
원슈스롭소	To be hostile „ 원슈	An enemy.
보암죽하오	To be worth seeing „ 보오	To see.
먹업죽하오	To be worth eating „ 먹소	To eat.
마르칠만하오	To be teachable „ 마르치오	To teach.
움길만하오	To be moveable „ 움기오	To move.
다스릴만하오	To be manageable „ 다스리오	To rule.
적어가오	To grow small „ 적소	To be small.
커지오	To grow large „ 크오	To be large.

247.—A certain class of adjectival verbs are formed by adding **스럽** to the verbal stem, using a connective. This is almost restricted to colors and gives the idea of *moderately*, or *somewhat*, corresponding to the English termination *ish*.

붉소	To be red	붉으스럼하오	To be reddish.
누르소	To be yellow	누르스럼하오	„ yellowish.
푸르소	To be blue	푸르스럼하오	„ blueish.
검소	To be black	검으스럼하오	„ blackish.
회소	To be white	회음스럼하오	„ whitish.

248.—A further modification of adjectival verbs of color, is made by a repetition of the stems with **하오**, giving us then, the sense of *to be spotted with*, or to be colored in spots.

붉웃붉웃하오	To be spotted with red.		
누웃누웃하오	„	„	„ yellow.
푸웃푸웃하오	„	„	„ blue.
검웃검웃하오	„	„	„ black.

249.—As in English so also in Korean, but to a much greater extent, nouns are used as adjectives. With many of these we may suppose the insertion of the postposition **의**, but as there is no ambiguity if omitted, it is not used.

조선	사람.	A “Korea man” or a Korean.
주방	소용.	Kitchen utensils.
너름	옷.	Summer clothes.
화로	불.	Hibachi fire.
바다	물.	Sea water.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

250.—With reference to Korean comparison of adjectives it may be said, that as in all other things, so also here, unless ambiguity would arise without their

use, the particles expressing comparison are omitted. In comparing two things then, the Korean as a rule would not use the comparative but the simple positive.

251.—A comparative degree may be formed by the use of the adverb **더** (*more*) preceding the adjective.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------------------|
| 오늘 산 께가 더 죠소. | The box you bought to-day is better. |
| 이 개가 더 사오납소. | This dog is more savage. |
| 이 사람이 더 히엇소. | This man is older. |
| 그 말이 더 잘 가오. | That horse goes better. |

252.—In comparing two things, where both are mentioned **보다**, sometimes written **보덤**, signifying *than*, is affixed to the noun having the quality in the lesser degree, and the adjective is used positively. The use of **보다** together with **더** and the adjective, unless special emphasis is desired, is not common among Koreans, and should be carefully avoided by foreigners.

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| 이 책 보다 그책이 죠소. | That book is better than this. |
| 화륜션 보다 화륜거가 급히 가오. | The steam-car travels faster than the steam-boat. |
| 들 빛 보다 히빛치 밝소. | Sunlight is brighter than moonlight. |
| 덥운 것 보다 차운 거시 죠소. | Cold is better than heat. |

253.—The postposition **에서** (*from*) may also be used for **보다** in the sense of *than*, to express a comparative degree.

Note.—The use of **보러** and **보렘** for **보다** is wrong, and should be avoided.

- 이 먹이 더 먹에서 검소. This ink is blacker than that.
- 이 물이 그 물에서 맑소. This water is clearer than that.
- 그물에서 이말이 썰니 가오. This horse travels faster than that.
- 작년에 한강명주 에서 피서 하였지만, 구미포 가 시원할걸. Last year we spent the summer at the summer house at Han Kang but Kumipo is cooler.

254.—The superlative degree is expressed by the use of **메일** (*the first*) preceding the adjective. However, as was remarked concerning the comparative, even when comparing several, the simple positive is used where the English would require a superlative. Here then we see with regard to both comparative, and superlative, that great care should be exercised by the student, if he desires to speak true Korean and not an Anglicized imitation of it, to as far as possible do away with their use and employ the simple positive.

- 이 붓시 여럿 중에 메일 도소. This is the best of several pens.
- 이 사롭이 키 메일 크오. This man is the tallest.
- 네 시계가 메일 바로 간다. Your watch keeps the best time.
- 조 회치고는 조 선 거시 돛소. Korean paper is the best kind of paper.
- 나라치고는 으 로시 아가 크다호오. Among the countries of the world Russia is the largest.

CHAPTER IX.

THE ADVERB.

255.—Korean adverbs may be classified as to their source, and as to their meaning.

Classified as to their source we have Primitive and Derived.

The Primitive Adverbs are few in number, such as :—

지금	Now.	아마	Perhaps.
아까	A little while ago.	아조	Entirely.
또... }	Again.	더	More.
다시 }		덜	Less.
미우	Very.	왜	Why.
오직 }	Only.	아직	Yet.
만... }		안 }	Not.
뿐만... }		못 }	
얼마	How much.		
몇... ..	How many.		

256.—Derived adverbs may be divided into two classes, those derived from verbs, and those derived from nouns or pronouns.

The adverb regularly derived from the verb, may be formed by adding 이 or 하 to the verbal stem.

In adding **이** to the stem, euphonic modifications naturally take place. Verbs in **하다** change the **하다** into **히** or sometimes into **이**. Verbs whose stems terminate in **ㄴ** add **니**. All other verbs take the form of the stem with its added or changed consonants as found in the past verbal participle, and add **이**.

높소	To be lofty.	높히	Loftily.
천하오	To be base.	천히	Basely.
귀하오	To be rare.	귀히	Rarely.
갓갑소	To be near.	갓가이	Near.
머오	To be far.	멀니	Far.
넓소	To be wide.	넓니	Widely.
빨부오	To be quick.	빨비	Quickly.
적소	To be little.	적이	Little.
밝소	To be bright.	밝이	Brightly.
쉽소	To be easy.	쉬이	Easily.
깊소	To be deep.	깊히	Deeply.

257.—The future verbal participle in **게** or **케** is also largely used adverbially.

다르오 ...	To be different.	다르게	Differently.
효소	To be good.	효케	Well.
춥소	To be cold.	춥게	Coldly.

258.—These two classes of adverbs derived from verbs, have been claimed to be identical in signification, and interchangeable, some verbs preferring the form in **게** and some that in **이**. Such, however, is not the case, and the distinction made in the “Grammaire Coreénne” always holds. The form in **이** or **히** is in a sense passive, and indicates the manner, not in the object, but in the subject

of the verb. The form in **게** is *active*, and indicates the manner, *not in the subject but in the object*. These should in many cases be rendered more properly into English by an adjective. The following sentences will illustrate this difference.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 새로 훈 책을 다르게
하엿소. | I have made the new book somewhat different. |
| 일본 비 엇엇소 달니 할수
업소. | I have obtained a Japanese boat, I cannot do otherwise. |
| 서울을 쉬이 가겟소. | I will soon go to Seoul. |

259.—The Korean past verbal participle, may also at times, be rendered into English by an adverb.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 너려 , Downward. | 너머 , Too much. |
| 올녀 , Upward. | 전녀 , Beyond. |

260.—Adverbs derived from nouns and pronouns, consist for the most part of a noun or a pronoun with one or more postpositions, used adverbially.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| 안호로 Inside. | { | 아침에 ... In the morning. |
| 때에 When. | | 후에 Afterwards. |
| 절로 ... | | 낮제 At noon. |
| 스스로 } Naturally. | | 전에 Before. |
| 임의로 Willingly. | | 별노 Particularly. |

261.—Comparison in adverbs as with adjectives is not expressed unless the sense demands it. Ofttimes a simple adverb will be used, where we would use a comparative or a superlative. If needed the same particles will be used with the adverb as with the adjective, and in the same way.

집은 더 잘 지오.	Build the house better.
노래를 더 요케 하오.	Sing better.
내 말이 로형의 말 보다 급히 가오.	My horse goes faster than yours.
조선 보다 일본서 비가 자조 오오.	In Japan it rains more fre- quently than in Korea.

262.—To the primitive adverbs many of the postpositions may be affixed, giving as a result a signification combining the meanings of adverb and postposition, as:—

어디 (where).	어디로 (whither).	어디서 (whence).
이리 } (here.)	이리로 } (hither).	이리서 } (hence).
여기 }	여기로 }	여기서 }

263.—To the ordinal numerals, may be affixed the postposition **은** giving us a form equivalent to the English numeral adverb.

첫재는	(<i>As for the first</i>) = Firstly.
둘재는	(<i>As for the second</i>) = Secondly.
제일은	(<i>As for the first</i>) = Firstly.
제이은	(<i>As for the second</i>) = Secondly.

264.—A long list of all the adverbs is hardly called for in grammatical notes such as these. From a study of the above rules, if they cannot be formed at will, they can be recognized at sight. Of course in their use, they always precede the word they qualify.

265.—Before we close this chapter, a word or two on Korean responsiveness seem in place.

네 to a superior, and 오냐 to an inferior, correspond to the English *Yes*; while 아니 을시다 and 아닐다 (*it is not*) correspond to *no*.

These words, however, are not as much used as their English equivalents and as a rule, in answering, the verb of the question is repeated, or some such phrases, as "*I don't know*," "*I know*," "*It is not*," "*It is so*" etc., is used.

266.—With reference to answers to negative questions, the Korean idiom, like the Japanese, is the opposite of the English. In such questions, the English regards the facts as they are, and answers "*Yes*" or "*No*." The Korean on the other hand regards the *statement implied in the question*, and answers accordingly. The consequence is that we get our answer the very opposite of what we would expect. For instance, in the question "*Has he not come?*" the Korean regards the statement "*He has not come*" which is implied in the question, and if he has not come, answers "*Yes*," meaning that the statement implied in your question is correct, *he has not come*. But if he has come, he will reply "*No*," meaning that the statement implied in your question is wrong, that he has not, *not come, but has come*. This being so directly opposite to the English idiom should be made a subject of great care, for otherwise serious blunders may be committed.

CHAPTER X.

THE CONJUNCTION.

267.—We divide Korean Conjunctions into two classes, Co-ordinate and Subordinate.

The Co-ordinate, are those which connect words or phrases that are co-ordinate.

The Subordinate, are those which connect dependent with principal clauses. *Some of the most common co-ordinate conjunctions are—*

와 or 파	}	Signifying <i>and</i> .
및		
고 or 하고		
며		
나 or 이나		Signifying <i>either, or, whether</i> .
지	}	Used with verbs ... Signify <i>whether, or</i> .
자		
마는	{	Disjunctive and signifying <i>but</i> , etc.

268.—와, 및, 고 and 하고 are all copulatives and may generally be rendered by simple *and*, or with and are *affixed*, like all Korean conjunctions to their words or clauses. 와 affixed to a word ending in a consonant, becomes 파, and where a number of words are united is

repeated after all but the last, to which last only, will the postposition governing them all be affixed.

및 is less frequently used than any of the others, and is restricted almost entirely to books. It is generally prefixed to its word, and as a consequence we may at times find 와 and 및 used together.

고 and 며 are used to connect verbs. 고 may join itself directly to the stem, and where a series of verbs are connected, the last only will have tense root and termination: this tense root and termination then determines the time and termination of all the preceding verbs connected by 고.

며 is more largely found in books than in the spoken language, and in uniting itself to the verb, the tense root is not necessarily dropped. For illustrations of 고 and 며 with verbs see ¶ 194 and 200 of Part I.

269.—나 or (*affixed to consonants*) 이나, is equivalent to *or*, or *either* of the English. It marks alternatives, only one of which need be expressed, with the others or other understood. It may be joined to verbal tense roots with the same signification.

Joined to numerals and adverbs it signifies *about*, *in the neighborhood of*, *almost*.

지 and 가 are used only with verbs and are affixed to relative participles with the same sense. For illustrations of the use of these three conjunctions with verbs, see ¶ 189 and 197 of Part I.

270.—The most common subordinate conjunctions are—

비록, Used independently.....	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{나} \dots\dots\dots \\ \text{되 or 되} \dots\dots\dots \\ \text{거니와} \dots\dots\dots \\ \text{돌 (preceded by ㄴ)} \dots\dots\dots \\ \text{도} \dots\dots\dots \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{Are all concessive and} \\ \text{may be rendered into} \\ \text{English by } \textit{though}, \\ \textit{although}. \end{array}$
나	
되 or 되	
거니와	
돌 (preceded by ㄴ)	

만일, Used independently.....	} Are conditional and are rendered by <i>if</i> .
면 거든 } Affixed to verbs	
니	Whereas; both causal and concessive.
닛가	} Mark the reason, and are equivalent to <i>inasmuch as, since, seeing that, etc.</i>
때 } Affixed to verbs...	
즉 (preceded by >) }	

For illustrations of the use of these conjunctions and their method of uniting with verbs, see in the chapter on verbs. ¶ 181 ff.

Note.—Still further illustrations of Korean conjunctions and their rendering into English will be found in the Chapter on Conjunctions Part II.

There are also a number of phrases that may be rendered into English by conjunctions, however, from the very nature of the case, their true meaning is apparent. A few are as follows, and they can be formed at will.

그러나 } (Although that is so). Becomes { <i>notwithstanding,</i>
그라도 } { <i>nevertheless.</i>
그런고로, For that reason... }
그러므로, Because that is so }
그러면, If that is so Becomes <i>then, therefore.</i>

CHAPTER XI.

HONORIFICS.

271.—The use of special terms to inferiors and superiors, holds such an important place in Korean, that a special chapter on this subject is thought necessary. Attention has already from time to time been called to this fact, and in various places the terms used to superiors and inferiors have been marked. In the first few sections of Part II. all the sentences, (unless the sense does not allow, and restricts them to one or other class), have been given in three forms, *to inferiors*, *the polite form to equals*, and *to superiors*. Were these but the three grades with which we have to deal, the subject would be considerably simplified. But in each of these three grades, there are, what we may term sub-grades, and if we desire to be exact, we should have all the proper terminations for even these, at our finger's ends.

These sub-grades are for the most part, determined entirely by the terminations, and a careful study and practice of the lists and terminations given in the Chapter on the verb ¶ 137 ff. will accomplish this. Although the student may not desire to acquaint himself with all these forms, it is absolutely essential if he wishes to be respected by those around him, and to avoid giving

offence to his friends, that he make himself thorough master of the three forms, and their use, given in the first sections of Part II.

272.—But not only is the person spoken *to*, to be considered, but in many cases we must also consider the special rank of the person spoken *of*, or the subject of the verb. An honorific of the verb, must then be formed. This honorific is for the most part derived from the simple verb, and formed by the interposition of the particle **시**. With verbs whose stems end in vowels, simple **시** is added, but with verbs whose stems end in consonants **으** or **오** will be interposed as a connective, and **시** will then unite with the form of the stem, as found in the past verbal participle.

273.—The following list of verbs with their honorific forms, will illustrate this.

Ordinary.

Honorific.

하오.....	To do	하십시오.
안소.....	To sit	안지시오.
갔소.....	Went	가셨소.
거뒀소.....	Walked	거르셨소.
들소.....	To hear	드르시오.
눕소.....	To lie down	누으시오.
섰소.....	Stood	서셨소.
쳐뒀소.....	Beaten	쳐리셨소.
찾소.....	To look for.....	차지시오.
바트오.....	To exchange	바트시오.
벗소.....	Took off	벗으셨소.
잃소.....	Lost	잃으셨소.

274.—We find however in many cases, that there are a number of verbs that have corresponding honorific

verbs, and of course where this is the case, it may be used in the place of the honorific form of the simple verb.

The following list of the most common simple verbs, with their corresponding honorifics, should be learned.

ORDINARY.

HONORIFIC.

먹소.....	To eat.....	잡수오.
자오.....	To sleep	잠으시오.
죽소.....	To die	도라가시오.
잇소.....	To be.....	계시오.
아오.....	To know	통촉하시오.
알소.....	To be sick	병환계시오.
평안하오.....	To be well.....	안녕하시오.
말하오.....	To speak	말씀하시오.
오오.....	To come	림하시오.

275.—There are also certain Korean verbs used to render respect to the person or persons acted upon, or objects of the verb. These are, most of them, honorific verbs from their very nature. For instance you *give* to an inferior, but you simply offer to a superior. A few of these are given below.

ORDINARY.

HONORIFIC.

주오.....	To give.....	드리오.....	To offer.
묻소.....	To ask	물하오.....	To request.
비오.....	To show	감쇼오.....	To show.
다리오.....	To take with	외시오.....	To accompany.
닐으오.....	To tell	엿주오.....	To inform.
도라오오...	To come back	환초하시오	To return.

276.—Thus we find that the Korean in speaking considers the rank of the person spoken of, as well as the

person spoken *to*, and at times this double variation takes place in the same verb. When such is the case we may use an honorific verb with an honorific termination. While at first sight it may seem as though this would involve complications almost unlimited, a careful study *separately*, of the special terminations and of the honorific verbs, will clear away most difficulties.

277.—The matter of honorifics, however, does not end with the verbs. It extends to the nouns and even to some postpositions, and is very apparent in the terms used to represent English pronouns. There will be two, and at times even more, sets of words, to designate the same object. The one used in speaking to or of a superior, the other, the common every day word. As has been hinted before, it will be found that Sinico-Korean is the more polite, and hence we find a large number of Sinico-Korean words, acting as the polite terms for pure Korean nouns, pronouns, etc.

278.—The following list of some of these nouns should also be learned.

아바지...	어루신네, 춘부장, 춘장, 로친, 가친, 부친.	Father.
어마니...	조당, 흰당, 모친, 대부인.....	Mother.
삼촌.....	완장, 아저씨, 자근아바지 큰아비지.....	Uncle.
남편.....	가장, 임조.....	Husband.
안희.....	너상, 안악, 부인.....	Wife.
아들.....	조대, 영윤, 영남.....	Son.
딸.....	영익, 영양.....	Daughter.
족하.....	합씨.....	Nephew.
형.....	빅씨, 중씨.....	Elder Brother.
아오.....	계씨.....	Younger Brother.
나.....	년세, 춘추.....	Age.

꽃불.....	감기.....	A cold.
니.....	치아.....	Teeth.
집	덕.....	House.

279.—It must not be forgotten that these honorific terms are not the same throughout the country, and terms used to inferiors in the capital, are in some provinces used to equals or even superiors. This difference, however, is not extensive and can soon be learned, but we mention it here, so that the student shall not only be prepared for some change, but when he is addressed in terms that he has been accustomed to consider degrading, he may first make inquiry as to the usage of the place before he considers himself insulted.

280.—Were it in order in Korea to always use inferior terms of one's self, and to address all others with honorifics the subject would be comparatively easy. We find, however, in Korea that it is important in addressing inferiors to speak of one's self in polite terms, and to address one's servants, children etc., in the terms for inferiors. Unless such a course is pursued one would be considered entirely ignorant of both the distinctions of the language and the rules of propriety.

CHAPTER XII.

THE STRUCTURE OF THE SENTENCE.

281.—While from time to time, in considering the different words we have attempted to show, not only their meaning, but their use and position in the sentence, a few closing words on the structure of the sentence as a whole are necessary.

In the first place, we may lay it down as a general rule, that the governing word or particle always follows that governed, under these circumstances we consider that the noun governs its adjective, although in Korean there is really no government in this matter.

Or looking at it from another standpoint, we may say, the qualifying word, always precedes the word qualified. Under these circumstances we consider that the action contained in the indefinite verb, at the end of the clause or sentence is qualified or limited by the subject and object which precedes it; that the noun is qualified or limited by the adjective or participle or other noun with postposition that precedes it; that the idea of direction, *to*, or *from* etc., contained in the postposition, which was originally a noun, is qualified or limited, by the word which precedes it.

- 282.—Taking either view of the matter, (the first of which is the clearer and better) we deduce the following.

Verbs are always preceded by their subject, object, and the adverb qualifying them, and followed by the conjunctions which connect them with other words or clauses.

The *noun* is preceded by the adjective or participle that qualifies it, and is followed by the postposition which governs, or the conjunction which joins it to another word.

The *adjective*, if in the adjectival form, precedes the noun it qualifies. If in the form of a substantive, it follows the noun with which it stands in apposition. If in the verbal form, it of course, holds the same position as a verb.

The *adverb* precedes the adjective or verb that it qualifies.

The *postposition* always follows the word whose relation it shows to another word in the sentence.

The *conjunction* (except in the case of those used independently, which might well be termed "*intensive*" and are only used in sentences where their corresponding dependent, or subordinate forms are used) always follows the word or clause that it connects with another.

283.—As a rule the subject comes first, then the object, then the verb.

In a simple sentence then, we have first, the subject, preceded by its attributes, second the indirect object preceded by its attributes, third the direct object preceded by its attributes, and finally the verb with its adverb or other attributes.

Emphasis, however, may change this, and the emphatic word will generally be found first in the sentence.

The position of the direct, and indirect object of a verb, is immaterial, either may precede the other.

By way of illustration of these rules a careful study of any of the sentences given in Part II. with regard specially to their structure is urged.

284.—When several verbs are to be connected, if they are co-ordinate, the conjunction **ㅁ** united to the stem will be used, and only the last verb inflected. If subordinate, however, the past verbal participle of the subordinate verb will be used without a conjunction. For illustrations of this see Part II, Chap. X. Sec. I. 2. (a) and (b).

285.—What has already been said upon the use of personal pronouns, and of passive constructions, leads us naturally, to notice the extreme indefiniteness as to subject, of a large number of Korean sentences. Not only will no subject be expressed, but none will even be thought of, and under such circumstances, when the context does not plainly show what the subject is, it must be rendered into English, either by an indefinite, such as *some one*, *something*, or the phrase must be changed, and a passive construction used.

Indefinite sentences of this kind may be found throughout the book in both parts, and in many cases where definiteness has been expressed by the use of personal pronouns etc., any other subject might have been used.

286.—As in English, so also in Korean, the use of two negatives gives us an affirmative, but this use of two negatives is much more common in Korean than in English.

The following will illustrate this.

미국은 업는 것 업소,

In America they have everything.

이거슨 업잔 찬소.

This is good.

그럭케 아니하면 못되겟소.

I must do that.

237.—As will be seen from ¶ 230 ff. the Koreans are quite prone to use elliptical forms, and we often hear orders and commands ending in conjunctions, postpositions, etc., but in all cases, some other word is of course, left to be understood. Such phrases would not as a rule be correct in writing, and while allowable in speaking, would not be classed as elegant Korean.

288.—In concluding this chapter on the structure of the sentence, we would again remind the student, that postpositions, conjunctions, and verbal modifications, are not to be used as in other languages.

What we understand as minute exactness of speech, is a thing not aimed at by the Korean, his desire is simply to express his idea, in as few words as possible, always remembering his surroundings and circumstances. As a consequence the same sentence taken out of its context might not only be ambiguous, but entirely meaningless, and yet, at the same time considered with its circumstances and surroundings it might be a complete sentence.

289.—In almost direct opposition to this, there seems to stand the Korean use of what we have termed conjunctions. The Koreans have no system of punctuation, and where we would use a comma, semicolon, or colon, etc., they would use a conjunction, expressing *cause*, *manner*, *means*, etc., as the case might be. Consequent upon this we find that the distinction between sentence and paragraph, does not exist in Korean, each sentence in an English paragraph becomes then, simply a dependent clause, connected by one or other of the conjunctions, and the whole paragraph but one sentence. This becomes much more apparent in the book language, and here is its main difficulty.

290.—In closing these “Grammatical Notes” we would say that we have tried but to introduce the student to the study of Korean spoken language. We would repeat that they should not be studied alone, but in connection with Part II. The accuracy of each rule given should be tested by the student, when thus tested they should be put in practice, for in order to gain any language quickly and thoroughly, practice must be combined with theory. Only by so doing can the student ever learn to use the KOREAN SPOKEN LANGUAGE.

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1. The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that the study of the history of the United States is essential for a full understanding of the country and its people. The paper then discusses the various methods used by historians to study the history of the United States, including the use of primary and secondary sources, and the use of statistical methods.

2. The second part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that the study of the history of the United States is essential for a full understanding of the country and its people. The paper then discusses the various methods used by historians to study the history of the United States, including the use of primary and secondary sources, and the use of statistical methods.

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5. The fifth part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that the study of the history of the United States is essential for a full understanding of the country and its people. The paper then discusses the various methods used by historians to study the history of the United States, including the use of primary and secondary sources, and the use of statistical methods.

PART II.

ENGLISH INTO KOREAN

OR THE

KOREAN SPOKEN LANGUAGE

FROM THE

ENGLISH STANDPOINT.

PART II.

ENGLISH INTO KOREAN.

CHAPTER I.

THE VERB.

In the Grammatical Notes, the attempt was made, to approach Korean from the native standpoint; to take Korean idioms, phrases and methods of speech, explain their meanings and uses, and ascertain their equivalents in English. In doing this, we have however, done but little more than half the work that is before us in the study of Korean. We have approached from but one side, and now it remains for us to approach Korean from the English standpoint; to take English phrases, words, and forms of expression, and learn their equivalents in Korean. This has been attempted in the following pages, and while the Korean equivalents, are not by any means claimed to be the only renderings, they are the common and most frequent methods of expressing the ideas they are said to represent. In doing this, we have begun with the verb, because here we find the greatest variety of changes. To a great extent what has already been said in the Gram-

matical Notes, will answer equally well here. This is very true of the verb as well as of the other parts of speech, and there remains under the verb, simply the verbs, *To be* and *To have*, Auxiliaries, The Infinitive, Passive Constructions, and Conditional Sentences. These will be taken up one by one, the rules for rendering them into Korean given, and sentences to illustrate each rule will follow.

§ I.—THE VERB “TO BE.”

1 Employed independently, expressing simple existence, *to be* is rendered by **있소**; negatively by **없소**.

2 Followed by a predicate noun or pronoun, *to be* is rendered by **이오** sometimes contracted into **요** or **오**; negatively by **아니오**.

3 Followed by a predicate adjective, the verb *to be* is united with the adjective. See Chap. VI §. I.

4 When equivalent to *become*, the verb *to be*, is rendered by **되오** and negatively by **안되오**.

5 For the use of the verb *to be*, as an auxiliary See § III, Sec. 1 & 2.

1.

There are some very high mountains around Seoul.

* 서울 일경 에 있던 매우
(Lit) Seoul neighborhood in certain very
높은 산들 있다. —있소,
high mountains is.
—있습니까. †

About how many houses are there in this city?

이 성 안에 집 얼마
This city within house how-many
나 있느냐. —있소. —있습
about is?
니까?

* It will be noticed that for the first few exercises, the sentences are all given in the three forms, for inferiors, equals and superiors, except perhaps in instances where the sentence by its very nature restricts the class to which it is addressed.

† Properly this should be written **있소습니까** but pronounced **issimnikida**.

Is there only one kind of
oil in these bottles?

이 여러 병 속에 한 가지
This several bottle inside one kind
기름 뿐 있느냐, —잇소,
oil only is?
—잇습느냐잇가? *

About how many soldiers
are there in a regiment?

한 진에 군수가 얼마
One regiment-in soldier how many
나잇느냐, —잇소, —잇습
about is?
느냐잇가?

There is no telegraph office
in Kang Wha.

강화 에 전보국 없다,
Kang Wha in telegraph office is not.
—업소, 업습느냐이다

There is no use in going
before breakfast.

아침 먹기 전에 갈 것
Breakfast eating before going thing
업다, —업소, —업습
is not.
느냐이다.

Is there not any one who
can go instead?

아 모 나 대신 갈 사람
Any one whatever instead going man
업느냐, —업소, —업습
is not?
느냐잇가?

Was there not any one who
knew the way home?

집에 오는 길을 아누이가
House-to coming road knowing one
업섯느냐, —업섯소, —
was not?
업섯습느냐잇가?

2.

Is that smoke or is it only
a cloud?

머 거시 연기 오 구름
That thing smoke is? cloud
뿐 이요?
only is?

Is that a fox or a dog?

머 거시 여호요 개요?
That thing fox is, dog is?

Is not that a dog sleeping
on the veranda?

머 퇴 마루 에 자는 거시
That veranda on sleeping thing
개가 아니냐, —아니오,
dog is not?
아니오닛가?

* Properly this should be 잇습을느냐잇가 but pronounced isshmlka.

Was not that an earth-
quake?

더 거시 디동 하는 거시,
That thing earthquake making thing
아니냐—아니 오—아니
was not?
오닛가?

3.

Our work is very hard.

우리 일 미우 어렵다.—
Our work very difficult is.

The street is very muddy.

럽소.—럽습는다.
길이 미우 질다, — 지오,
Road very muddy is.
—지오이다.

These coolies are not
lazy.

이 일꾼들이 게으르지
The coolies lazy
안락, — 안소, — 안습는다
is not.
이다.

The road from here to
Fusan is not good.

여기서 부산으로 가는
Here from Fusan to going
길이 표치안락, — 안소,
road good is not.
— 안습는다.

4.

I do not believe it will be
much of a fire.

내 생각에는 큰 화재는
My thought in-as-for, big fire-as-for
아니 되겠다, — 되겠소,
not will become.
— 되겠습는다.

You will never be rich if
you are not more thrifty.

규모를 더 하니 부리 먼
Economy more not employ if,
부자가 아니 되겠다,
rich man not will become.
— 되겠소, — 되겠습는다
이다.

If this were only mended
it would be as good as
new.

이 거슬 곳치기만 하였더
This thing mending only made
면 전 파 곳치 잘
if before as equally well
되겠다, — 되겠소, — 되겠
will become.
습는다.

§ II.—THE VERB “TO HAVE.”

1 Expressing possession or ownership :—

(a.) By animate beings, *to have* is rendered by the postposition 의게 with 있소, or by 있소 alone. Negative, by 업소.

(b.) By inanimate objects, it is rendered by the postposition 에 with 있소.

2 Expressing acceptance. This idea does not appeal to the Korean as *accepting* and is therefore variously translated.

3 Expressing *To cause* or *To procure*—By 게 하오 or by 식여 with the appropriate form of the verb.

4 Expressing necessity and followed by the infinitive; it is rendered by the future participle of the verb with 수밖고업소.

5 For *have*, as an auxiliary see § III. Sec. 4.

1 (a).

Korean noblemen have a great many servants. 조선 양반의게 여러 하인이
Korean nobleman to many servant
있다, —잇소, —잇습노
is.
다.

Englishmen often have light hair and blue eyes. 영국사들의게 흔히 누른
Englishman to often yellow
머리와 푸른 눈이 있다,
hair and blue eye is.
—잇소, —잇습노이다.

Japanese cats have no tails. 일본 고양이의게 꼬리
Japan cat to tail
업다, —업소, —업습노
is not.
이다.

1 (b).

Our house has only five rooms. 우리 집에 다섯 방 만
 Our house at five room only
 있다. — 잇소, — 잇습
 is.
 나이다.

The box has no cover. 궤에 뚜껑 없다. — 업소
 Box to lid is not.
 — 업습 나이다.

This flower has no perfume. 이 꽃서 향내 없다. — 업소
 This flower to scent is not.
 — 업습 나이다.

2.

Will you have five dollars or ten? 오 환 가져가겠소
 Five dollar take will
 십 환 가져가겠소?
 ten dollar take will.

I will have a cup of tea. 차 한 그릇 먹겠다. — 먹겠
 Tea one cup eat will.
 소, — 먹겠습 나이다.

Will you have a flower? 꽃 하나 가지겠소?
 Flower one take will.

3.

I will have him take it away. 가져 가게 하겠다.
 Take away make will.
 — 하겠소 — 나이다.

I will have it done right away. 즉시 하게 하겠다. — 하겠
 At once to do will make.
 소, — 하겠습 나이다.

We will have these sent up to Seoul. 우리가 이거를 서울로 올
 We these Seoul to
 녀 보내게 하겠다. — 하
 up send will make.
 겠소, — 하겠습 나이다.

He said he would have the boy bring them. 오히려 석여 가져, 오겠다고
 Boy employed will bring
 하였다. — 하였소, — 하였
 said.
 습 나이다.

4.

I will have to go to night.

오늘 밤에 쉼날 수 밖기
To-day night starting way outside
 업다, —업소, —업습
there is not.
 이다.

If you do not work you will
 have to starve.

일하지 아니하면 굶릴수
Work to do not do if starving way
 밖기 업다, 업소, 업습
outside there is not.
 이다.

I have to finish that early
 to night.

그거슬 오늘밤, 일죽 다
That to-day night early all
 할수 밖기업다, —업소,
doing way outside is not.
 —업습 이다.

§ III.—AUXILIARY VERBS.

SEC. 1.—AM, IS, ARE.

1 Followed by the active participle :—

(a.) Expressing present continued action—either the present indicative or by the present participle with **것** followed by **잇소** or **이오** according to the rules given § I, 1 and 2 of this chapter, or the verbal participle with **이오**.

* Negatively.—either the present indicative preceded by **아니** or by the present participle with **것** followed by **업소** or **아니오** (§ I, 1 & 2), or the verbal participial form of the negative verb with **이오**.

See also Part I. ¶ 129 ff. on tenses.

(b) Expressing vivid future.—

As in English so in Korean there is a way of expressing vivid future by the present indicative, and either this or the future indicative may be used. Negatively—present or future indicative with **아니**.

* For further use of the negative, see chapter on negative in Part I.

2 followed by passive participle—See passive voice.

1. (a).

A crow is building its nest in the garden.	화원에 가마귀 보금자리 <i>Crow garden in nest</i> 물짓는다, —지오, —짓습 <i>is building.</i> 는다.
The rats are gnawing a hole somewhere in the ceiling.	쥐가 어디던지 천장 에서 <i>Rat somewhere ceiling in</i> 구멍 을 쉰것 있다, <i>hole gnawing thing is.</i> —잇소, —잇습는다.
That is the baby crying.	떠거시 아기 우는 거시다, <i>That thing baby crying thing is.</i> —이오, —이울시다.
Is not the clock striking now?	즈명종 지금 치는 거시 <i>Clock now striking thing</i> 아니냐, —아니오, —아 <i>is not ?</i> 니오닛가?
It is not raining now.	지금은 비아니 와—요. <i>Now as for, rain not coming is.</i>
The carpenters are not working now.	목슈들이 지금 일 아니하 <i>Carpenters now work not making is.</i> 여요.

1. (b).

I am going home next year.	내가 티년 에 본국 으로 <i>I next year-in own country to</i> 간다, —가오, —가옵 <i>go-</i> 이다.
The German minister to America, is coming back next month.	미국 에 간 덕국 공 사 <i>America to gone German minister</i> 티월에 도라 오겠다, <i>next month-in back will come.</i> —갯소, —갯습는다.
We are not sending a courier to Chemulpo to-morrow.	우리가 티일 계폴포 로 보 힘 군 아니보낸다, —너오, —너옵는다.

SEC. 2.—WAS, WERE.

1 Followed by the Active Participle:—

(a) Expressing continued action in the past.

The Koreans, prefer the simple past tense, but sometimes render this by the present participle with the past tense of **이오**.

See also Part I. ¶ 132 ff.

(b.) Introducing an event happening during the action—**다가** with verbal stem.

(c.) Expressing an action intended but not carried out—**랴다** or **랴더니** preceded by verbal stem.

2 Followed by passive participle:—

(a.) Of Intransitive verbs—The past tense of verb.

(b.) Of transitive verbs—See Passive Voice.

1. (a).

We were working all day **어제 종일 일하엿다, 하**
yesterday. **엿소, —하엿습는이다.**

Were they laughing or cry- **웃는거실너냐 우는 거**
ing? **실너냐?**

1. (b).

* I was going to Chemulpo **어제 제물포 가다가 청원**
yesterday, and met four- **열넷 만났다, —났소,**
teen Chinamen. **—났습는이다.**

* The Koreans, unless ambiguity would exist, do not use the personal pronouns. The surroundings alone generally determine the subject of the verb. These sentences are taken out of all surroundings, but the student is expected to use them and then circumstances will decide these matters.

He was eating some fish, 성선 먹다가 목에 가서
and a bone stuck in his 걸넛다, — 넛소, — 넛습
throat. 는이다.

1. (c).

Mr. Pak was going to 박서방이 미국 가랏다가
America, but his father 아버지가 죽엇다, — 엇
died. 소, — 엇습는이다.

We were coming to see you 여러번 보러 오랏더니
several times, but we were 밧바못 왔다, — 왔소,
busy and could not. — 왔습는이다.

2.

He was gone when I got 내가 거기 니를 세에 밧서
there. 갔다, — 갔소, — 갔습
 는이다.

I went home after nine 본국에 아홉히 만에 갔것
years, but all my friends 마는 친구들이 다 죽엇
were dead. 다, — 엇소, — 엇습
 는이다.

SEC. 3.—Do, DID.

1 *Do* and *did* are expressed in Korean by the present and past of the verb.

2 *Do not* and *did not** used interrogatively, are expressed either by the interrogative present or past of the verb preceeded by 아니, or by the negative base in 지 followed by interrogative present or past of 아니 함오.

3 *Do not*, used imperatively—by the negative base in

* *Note*.—Interrogative sentences expressed negatively are regarded by Koreans from an opposite standpoint to the English. The Korean, in his answer, considers not the facts of the case, or the thing expected, but the implied statement in the question and when we would answer "Yes" answers "No" and *vice-versa*.

지 followed by the volitive mood second person of 마오, to avoid.

1.

Why do you leave the door open?

왜 문을 열어 두느냐,
Why door open leave?
—두오, —두옵스릿가?

They do not make it that way any more.

이사이논 그러케 아니
Now-a-days as for, that way not
짓는다, —짓소, —짓습
make.
스이다.

Where did you put my umbrella?

내 우산 어디 노햇느냐,
My umbrella where put.
—햇소, —햇습스릿가?

2.

* Did not the fans I sent you suit?

내가 당신께 보낸 붓치가
I you to (hon.) sent fan
합의치 아니하엿습스
suit did not?
릿가?

Do not the steamers sail twice a month now?

이사이 화륜선 한달에
Now-a-day steamer one month in
두번씩 아니 뜬느냐,
twice each not ply?
—돈이오, —돈이옵스
릿가?

Why did you not give the coolie the things he came for?

왜 짐꾼에게 가질너 온
Why carrier to, to-take came
거슬 아니 주엇느냐, —
thing, not gave?
엇소, —엇습스릿가?

Do you not like foreign food?

외국 음식 묘화 하지
Foreign food like to do
아니하느냐, —하오, —
not do?
하옵스릿가?

* For example the question, "Has not the teacher come yet?" expecting in English the answer "yes," will call forth from the Korean the answer "no" if the teacher has come, and "yes" if he has not yet come. See Part I ¶ 266.

3.

- Do not put on any more coal. 석탄 더 넣치마라, —마오,
Coal more to put-on avoid.
 —마옵시오.
- Do not take more than you think you will need. 당신이 쓸 료량에 더
You needing thought in more
 가져가지 마옵시오.
to take avoid.
- Please do not tear that newspaper. 더 신문을 찢지 마옵
That newspaper to tear avoid.
 시오.
 (hon.).
- Do not light the lights yet. 아직 불 켜지 마라.
As yet light to light avoid. (inf.).

SEC. 4.—HAVE, HAS, HAD.

1 Have :—The auxiliary *have*, is generally expressed in Korean by the regular past tense of the verb. •

2 Have been :—

(a.) Generally Koreans do not make the distinction between continued past action, and simple past action, but leave it to be decided from the context ; hence *have been* in English is largely expressed by the Korean simple past.

(b.) The distinction can be made by the use of the present participle with **것** and the past tense of **있소**.

(c.) In speaking of the duration of continued action, the participial noun in **지** with the past tense of the verb expressing the extent of time is used.

3 Had :—The Koreans as a rule do not use the pluperfect tense. Such a tense can be formed, and is acknowledged as correct by many, but the great majority prefer

to transpose the sentence and use the simple past tense. See Part I on compound tenses ¶ 135.

Had, is then expressed :—

(a.) In affirmative sentences—either by a complete transposition of the sentence, or by the use of the adverb **발서** with the past tense.

(b.) In negative sentences—by either a like complete transposition, or by the use of **아직** with the past tense.

I.

Have the coolies brought the freight? **짐 군 이 짐 가져 왔습
더니릿가?***

Have you heard the news? **당신이 소문 드렸소?**

Why haven't you brought your dog? **왜 개 아니 드리고 왔소?**

The post man has not brought any letters to-day. **해전부가 오늘은 아모
편지 도 아니 가져
왔소 옴더이다.**

2. (a).

Your room has not been swept and dusted yet. **당신 방을 아직 쓸고
훈치지 아니 하였소.**

This roof has not been repaired for a couple of years. **이집 움을 수년 이나 꺾치
지 아니 하였소.**

Haven't you repaired your house lately? **당신이 이사이예 집을
꺾치지 아니 하였소?**

Have you seen the paper? **신문지를 보았소?**

* Note.—Hereafter the three forms referring to inferiors, equals and superiors will not be given with each sentence but only one or the other as the case may demand.

2. (b).

Some body has been sweep- *이방 쓰는 이가 잊었소.
ing this room.

2. (c).

How long have you been 당신이 서울 잊신지가
living in Sëoul? 얼마 나 되었소?
The Sëoul merchants have 지 금은 서울 장수 들이
been selling foreign goods 서양 물건 을 오래재
for a long time now. 묵소.
We have been studying 공부 훈지가 네시가
four hours. 되었소.
The Japanese have been 일인이 철로 문득는지가
several years building 여러 히 되었소.
their railroads.

3. (a).

I went to the foreign office 내가 외아문으로 갔것
but they had all left. 마는 발서 다 갔소.
The coolies had all finished 내가 집에 니르기 전에
when I got home. 일꾼들이 일 다하엿소.
When you left Sëoul, had 서울 켜나기 전에 아국
the Russian legation been 공수판 짓기를 시작
begun? 하엿소?
I asked him to stop to din- 저녁에 청하엿것 마는
ner, but he had dined. 발서 먹었소.

3. (b).

When I got to my hotel 주막에 니를 썬에 내편지
my letter had not come. 아직 아니 왔소.
I had not heard it when 화륜선이 켜나기, 전에
the steamer left. 못드렸소.

* As has been said before, while this is allowable it is not as the Korean would put it, and, unless absolutely necessary, such sentences as this should be avoided.

Had you not left Sëoul before that? 그때 전에 서울서 떠나지
아니 하였소?

SEC. 5.—SHALL, WILL.

1. Affirmative :—

(a.) Opinion ; also in seeking direction and in stating one's purpose or inquiring another's purpose from a third party :—the future of the verb in **리이다** : or, interrogatively—in **릿가**.

(b.) Simple future, *certainty*, *determination*, or enquiring another's purpose directly—future in **겟소**.

2. Negative :—

(a.) Vividly ;—negative present.

(b.) Determination ;—negative future.

1. (a).

If you do not put in more salt it will spoil. 조금 더 넣치 아니 하면
상하리이다.

Shall I send word again to Sëoul? 내가 서울 귀별 또 하리
릿가?

Shall I call a jinrikisha on my way to Tchongno? 종로에 가다가 인력거
부르리 잇가?

I will call again in three or four days. 삼사일 간에 다시 오리
이다.

If you need one I will lend you mine. 쓸터 잇시면 내 거를
빌리리이다.

Will Mr. Kim go with us? 김서방 우리와 못치
가리잇가?

1. (b).

To day it will close at six o'clock. 오늘은 여섯시에 닫겟소.

If it rains "cats and dogs" 비가 쏟아져도 가겠소.

I'll go.

Mr. Pak will go for it.

박서방이 차지러 가겠소.

About how long will you
stay here?

얼마 즈음 이나 여긔 있
겠소?

2. (a).

Buddhist priests will not kill 중은 모기 도 아니 죽
even a mosquito. 이오.

I shall not go to-morrow. 내가 톨일 안 간다.

2. (b).

I will not give even one 내가 혼 푼 도 더 주지
cash more. 안겠소.

Not one of these will do. 이것 하나 도 못쓰겠소.

SEC. 6.—SHOULD,—WOULD.

1 In direct clauses—

(a.) Expressing *intention, determination*,—future of the verb. Negatively—future with **안** or **아니**.

(b.) Equivalent to *ought*,—see Sec. 11 of this division on Auxiliaries.

(c.) Expressing* *determination in a past action*—the past tense of the verb ; negatively—past tense with **안** or **아니**.

2 In indirect clauses—

(a.) Expressing *opinion*—future participle with **줄**
아오.

(b.) Expressing *determination, certainty*—form of the future or present used in indirect discourse.

* Note.—In a simple sentence, the idea of determination conveyed by the English "*would*," cannot be given in Korean except by a circumlocution, unless it is implied by the context. This idea is however in part conveyed by the use of **제가** with the past tense.

3 In conditional sentences—

(a.) In the conditional clause—by the form of the conditional with **면, 거든**, etc.

(b.) In the conclusion—by the future of the verb.

The past tense “*would have*,” is rendered by the future perfect.

See also § IV of this chapter, and Chap. X Sec. 8.

1. (a).

I would go but I have no **내가 가겠것** **미는** **방표**
passport. **업소.**

He would pay but, he has **갓겠것** **마는** **리서** **방**
not yet received it from **의게서** **아직** **돈을** **못**
Mr. Yi. **봏앗소.**

I would not give you even **너** **굽지** **안케** **할,** **돈은**
a cash to keep you from **훈푼도** **안** **주겠다.**
starving.

1. (c).

In spite of all I could do, he **나는** **암만** **말녇실** **지라도**
would go to the country. **제가** **식골** **노** **갔소.**

He would not listen to **의리롤** **안** **드렸소.**
reason.

He would squander all his **말니라고** **암만** **히** **씨도**
money in spite of all my **제가** **돈을** **다** **허비**
efforts to stop him. **헛엇소.**

2. (a).

I thought they would be **이씨** **넘지** **안코** **을줄**
here by this time. **알앗소.**

Did you think it would be **그러케** **비찰** **줄** **알앗소?**
so dear?

2. (b).

- Mr. Yi said he would send 리서방이 훗 주일에 보내
 it next week. 마고 하엿소.
- Mrs. Kim said she would 김서방덕이 티일 밤에 다
 come with five other 른 녀편네 다숫 드리고
 women to-morrow night. 온다고 하엿소.

3.

- If any one should come 누가 날 보러 오거든 대궐
 enquiring for me, say I 노 갔다고 하여라.
 have gone to the palace.
- You would have time 더 일즉 니러나면 썤가
 enough, if you would get 녀넌 하겠소.
 up earlier.
- If you had been a little more 더조심 하엿더면 이러케
 careful, this would never 안 되엿 겠소.
 have happened.
- It would not pay to sell it 오 환 안희 팔면 리 업겠소.
 for less than five dollars.
- If you had gone yesterday, 어제 갔더면 썤 녀넌
 you would have been in 하엿겠소.
 plenty of time.

SEC. 7.—CAN, COULD.

Can and *could* are commonly rendered in two ways.

1. Affirmatively :—

- (a.) By the simple future or past.
- (b.) By ㅏ preceded by the future relative participle,
 with the present or past of 잇소.

2. Negatively :—

- (a.) By 못 with the future or past.
- (b.) By ㅏ preceded by the future relative participle
 with the present or past of 업소.

1. (a).

If you only know how, you
can say anything in
Japanese.

엇더케 할 줄 만 알면 아모
뜻 이라도 일본 말노
하겟소.

If you open the door you
can see.

문 열면 보겟소.

He can only hear in one ear.

한 귀 로 만 들겟소.

Can your dog sit up on his
hind legs?

로형의 개가 뒤 다리로만
안겟소?

Can you send any message
you please by telegraph?

아모 말이라도 당신 으로
전하겟소?

When I was a boy I could
swim two ri.

내가 으히씨에는 이리롭
헤엄 하엿소.

1. (b).

When can we see the Ky-
eng Pok Kung Palace?

경복궁 대궐을 언제 구경
할수 잇겟소?

Can we see the inside of the
prison if we get a
permit?

문 표지를 엇으면 옥 속을
볼수가 잇소?

If you go to the best shops
you can get good silk in
Korea too.

큰 전에 가면 조선 서도
요흔 명쥬 살수 잇소.

If I am not sick I can walk
more then a hundred ri
in one day.

병 업스면 하루 백리 더
것겟소.

2. (a).

When the fire bell rings I
cannot sleep.

불 낫다고 종 칠 썬에 못
자겟소

I went everywhere but
could not sell it.

수방 갔셔도 못 팔앗소.

If you have not government permission you can't sell it. 정부 허락이 없으면 못 팔겠소.

A great noise (of jabbering) arose and we could not hear. 쉼드는 소리가 나서 못 알아 들었소.

I invited both, but neither of them could come. 이 두 사람을 청하였지만 아모도 못 왔소.

2. (b).

It was dark and we could not see the road. 어두어 길 볼수 없었소.

I cannot take the accounts to night. 오늘 밤에 책 볼수 업소.

I cannot go even though he offers me one hundred dollars. 백 환 주마고 할지라도 나눈 갈수 업소.

He could not get a passport. 빙표 엇을 수 업섯소.

SEC 8.—MAY, MIGHT.

1. Possibility equivalent to *perhaps* :—

(a.) With present or future—아마 or 혹 with the future.

(b.) With past—아마 or 혹 with the past.

(c.) Might have—혹 or 아마 with the future past.

2. Ability.—Same as could ; or future participle with 변하였소.

3. Permission, liberty—is rendered variously according to the sentence by a transposition.

1. (a).

May be there are some mosquitos in the net. 모기장 안치 아마 모기가 있겠소.

May be the steamer will be in to-morrow. 아마 티일 비 드리오겠소.

May be we had better order them from Söoul. 아마 서울서 가져오라면
도겠소.

You might get well if you went to Fusan. 부산 가면 아마 낫겠소.

May be he will not start for a day or two. 함로 잇홀 동안에는 아마
아니 켜나겠소.

1. (b).

May be he has not heard yet. 혹 아직 못 드렸소.

May be he missed the steamer. 아마 화륜선을, 못 밋쳤소.

May be he has been told already. 아마 벌써 드렸소.

May be they have not begun yet. 아마 아직 시작 아니
함였소.

1. (c).

If you had risen early perhaps you might have caught the steamer. 일찍 니러났더면 아마
비에 밋쳤겠소.

If Keuija had not lived, justice might not have been known. 괴주가 나지 아니 함였
더면 아마 례의가 업섯
겠소.

If you had only called the doctor sooner, he might not have died. 의원 더 급히 부르기 만
함였더면 아마 아니
죽었겠소.

If he had only been honest he might have been a rich man. 착함기만 함였더면 아마
부자 되었겠소.

2.

If you had come yesterday, I might have gone to-day. 공이 어저석 왔더면 내가
오늘 갈번, 함였소.

If you had only told me, I might have loaned you the money. 나에게 빌렸더라면 꾸일뻔 하였소.

3.

May I go and take a bath? 내가 목욕하러 가리잇가?
 You may put it in the 설함에나 책상에나
 drawer or the bookcase. 두어도 관계, 찬소.
 I told Sou Pongi he might 슈봉이 드려 거동 구경
 go to see the Kerdong. 하랴면 하라고하였소.
 You may stay away from 오늘 학당에 아니 가도
 school to-day. 관계찬소.
 Did you not say I might 공이 말하기를 주던 구하
 borrow your dictionary? 라면 공의 주던 구하
 라고 아니 하였습스니잇
 가?

SEC. 9.—LET, MAKE, HAVE, GET.

1 The Korean causative form of the verb, may stand for any or all of the above. The distinctive differences between them however, can, if necessary, be expressed by the use of other verbs. *Let*, when it means permission, may be expressed by the additional use of 주오, (to give) ; *get*, by the use of 었소 (to obtain), or 식이오 (to engage), etc.

2 "Let us," in a proposition—volitive mood, first person.

1.

Soun Yongi has let the 순용이가 등을 김게하
 lamp smoke. 었소.
 Shall I let the coolies take 짐꾼들 짐을 가져가게
 the freight? 하오리잇가?

- You have eaten enough ; 당신은 넉넉히 먹었으니
now let me have a little. 시방은 나 좀 먹게 하여
주요.
- Please don't let the boys 학생들이 신 신고는 방
come into the rooms with 에 못 드려 오게 하여
their shoes on. 주시오.
- Make him wait a little. 좀 기다리게 하여라.
- If those children come in, 으히 드려 오거든 부디
be sure and make them 중용이 잊게 하오.
- keep quiet.
- Make the washerman iron 마전장이 드려 옷을 좀
these clothes better. 낫게 다리게 하여라.
- I will have Soun Yongi 순용이 식여서 당신 편
mail your letters. 지를 우체국 전하게
하겟소.
- You had better have the 목슈 식여 문틀게, 한편
carpenter make it. 요켓소.
- Where did you get this 이 상을 어디서 식여 문
table made ? 드렸소 ?
- You must have your grass 이 풀을 삭게 하여야 쓰
cut. 겠소.
- Please let the cat go out. 고양이 나가게 하여 주
시오.
- Do not let the water run 병에서 물을 이러케 급히
out of the bottle so fast. 쓰로지 말게 하오.
- I ought to get my watch 누구 식여 내 시표를
repaired. 훔칠 러히오.
- 2.
- Let us go up Nam San to- 티일 남산에 올라 가옵
morrow. 시다.
- Let's go by way of Chong- 티일 정너골 노 가옵시다.
- nikol to-morrow.

Let's rest and have a 쉬고 담배 먹읍시다.
smoke.

Let's pull the cat's tail. 고양이 꼬리를 잡아 당기
자.

SEC. 10.—MUST.

1 Expressing necessity :—

(a.) Affirmative—past verbal participle with the
postposition **야** and future of **하오**, or **쓰오**.

Sometimes also the same effect is produced by the use
of an adverb expressing necessity with the future.

(b.) Negative—the negative base in **지** with **말아야**
and future of **하오**, or **쓰오**.

Or, by either a conditional clause, or a relative
participle qualifying **것**, with **못** and the future of
하오, or **쓰오**.

2 Expressing strong probability :—

(a.) Must—future, or future participle with **수밖
기업소**.

(b.) Must have—future perfect.

1. (a).

You must be more careful. 좀 더 조심 하여야 쓰겠소.

You must make him take it **묘화** 하든지 아니 하든지
whether he likes it or not. 먹게 하여야 쓰겠소.

You must mind whatever 무어시 던지 선생 하라는
your teacher says. 대로 하여야 쓰겠소.

We must leave the house at 집에서 열두 시에 떠나야
twelve o'clock. 쓰겠소.

I must be in Chemulpo by **리일** 호시에 재물포 잇서
five o'clock to-morrow. 야 쓰겠소.

I must pay a debt of one **백환** 빚진거슬 **리일** 갚하
hundred dollars to-morrow 야 쓰겠소.

1. (b).

You must not put so much 석탄 그러케 넷치 말아야
coal on the fire. 쓰겠소.

You must not hold the 아기 그러케 안는 거시
baby so. 못 쓰겠소.

You must not leave your 어딴 갈 썬에 등불 허
light burning when you 두고 가면 못 쓰겠소.
go out.

I told Soun Yongi, he must 순용이 두려 화초 만지지
not even touch the flowers. 말아 야 쓰겠다고 하였소.

2. (a).

It must be so. 그러케 되겠소.

Mr. Song must have more 송서방 안테 이 보다 더
than these. 되겠소.

You must be dreadfully 대단이 곤혹스 밋기 업소.
tired.

He must be wet through in 이 비에 흠신 젖겠소.
such a rain as this.

2. (b).

You must have seen those 그 책들을 서울서 보았
books at Söoul. 겠소.

It must have been extremely 파히 어려웠겠소.
difficult.

The new place must have 서울서 석나기 전에 새
been finished before he 대궐 다 지었겠소.
left Söoul.

SEC. II.—OUGHT, SHOULD.

1 Obligation, Propriety.

(a.) Affirmative—future relative participle with
거시오.

(b.) Negative—future relative participle of the negative verb with **거시오**.

2 Strong probability.

(a.) Affirmative—future relative participle with **러히오**.

(b.) Negative—future relative participle of the negative verb with **러히오** (“Ought to have” takes future past participle).

3 Advice.

(a.) Asking advice,—either future in **리가**, or conditional present with **도켓소** or **올켓소** or present relative participle with **거시도켓소**.

(b.) Giving advice, — either conditional present with **도켓소** or present relative participle with **거시도켓소**.

4 Censure, Regret,—conditional past, with future past of **도소** or **도홀** **걸그리** **하엿소**.

I. (a).

The people ought to obey just laws. **백성들이 도흔 법을 좇을 거시오.**

Even an enemy should be forgiven. **원수라도 용서 할거시오.**

Men ought certainly to speak the truth. **사람이 맛당이 바른 말을 할거시오.**

Every man ought certainly to be vaccinated. **사람 마다 맛당이 우두를 할거시오.**

Soun Yongi should certainly be more respectful. **순용이가 맛당히 더 공순 할거시오.**

You ought to apologize to the consul. **공수석 사죄 할거시오.**

How ought I to translate this? 이거술 엇더케 번역
하논거시 요켓소?

I am going to Chemulpo, about how much ought I to pay the chair coolies? 내가 제물포를 갈러헛디
요군군 얼마나 주면
올켓소?

3. (b).

You ought to take an umbrella. 우산 가지고 가논거시
요켓소.

You should go. 로형이 가면 요켓소.

You had better not build a house. 집 짓지 아니 하논거시
요켓소.

You should consult with your father. 아버지 와 공론 하면
요켓소.

Should you not buy a couple? 혼 두엇 사는 거시 요치
안켓느냐?

4.

Then, you ought to have said so. 그런즉 그러케 말 하엿
더면 요하켓소.

You ought to have been more careful. 더 조심 하엿 더면 요하
켓소.

I ought not to have said a word about it. 내가 말 아니 하엿더면
요홀길 그리 하엿소.

I ought to have put on my mangan before. 망건 진작 섯더면 요홀
거술 그리 하엿소.

SEC. 12.—THINK, SUPPOSE.

1 Regard as a fact—future participle with 줄노아오,
줄아오.

2 Regard as probable :—

(a.) Likely to happen—future relative participle
with 듯하오 or 듯십소.

(b.) Likely to have happened—future past participle with **듯하오** or **듯십소**.

Note.—Where we would use the verb “to think,” the Koreans, for the most part, use the verb “to know.”

“To know” with the accusative postposition, conveys to the Korean the idea of absolute knowledge, but with the postposition **로** the idea of an opinion, merely.

송서방을 아오 means I know Mr. Song but **송서방으로 알았소** “I knew him (*understood*) for Mr. Song,” or “I thought it was Mr. Song.”

1.

I did not think you would **오늘 공이 아니 올줄 알았소.**
come to-day.

Some people think that **엇던 사람 생각은 그가 밋친줄 아오.**
man is crazy.

I thought I could go in **내 생각에는 반시면 갈줄 알았소.**
half an hour.

I thought Mr. Song would **내가 송서방이 혹 늦게 올줄 알았소.**
probably be late.

When I first saw you I **로형을 처음 볼 때에 구먼으로 알았소.**
thought you were an old friend.

2. (a).

I do not think you will **내 생각에는 주머니가 .
find any good fresh fish 머기서 성훈 성선을
there. 찾지못 할듯하리.**

I do not think you will like **공이 조선 음식을 도화
Korean food. 술가 십지 안소.**

I suppose there are plenty **내 생각에는 이 자리에
of fleas in this mat. 벼룩이 만홀듯 하오.**

2. (b).

I do not think the minister **공수가 아직 아니 내려나
has arisen yet. 섯실못 십소.**

Do you suppose the steamer **어루신너 생각에 화륜선**
has arrived yet? **이 드려 왓실듯 십소?**

(Addressing an old man).

I suppose the postman **나 나간 동안에 해전부가**
passed while I was out. **지나갓실듯 십소.**

I suppose the eggs are all **알 다 셋실듯 호오.**
gone.

SEC. 13.—INTEND.

1 Intend is rendered by the stem of the verb with **라호오** or **고자호오**. These two are really almost interchangeable, but the latter is a little stronger and conveys more the idea of definite purpose, although this distinction cannot always be recognized.

2 Sometimes also the same idea is expressed by the use of the future relative participle with **것**.

1.

I intend to go by the nine **아홉시 화륜거에 가라고**
o'clock train. **호오.**

I intended to let you know, **내가 공씨 알게 하라고**
but I had no time. **하엿것 마는 밧바셔**
못 하엿소.

I had not intended to let **내가 리셔방 씨 알니라는**
Mr. Yi know, but he **거손 아니엿 마는 몰너**
heard it without my **듯고 알앗소.**
knowledge.

I had not intended going, **내가 가랴는 거손 아니**
but as that person advis- **엿시나 그 사름이 권하**
ed it, I went. **기에 갓소.**

I intended building a house, **내가 집을 지랴 하엿시나**
but I could not afford it. **지력을 당치 못 하엿소.**

I intended to use them, but 쓰라다가 못 썼소.
could not.

He intended eating it, but 먹으라다가 못 먹었소,
did not.

I intended to go, but some- 가라 하였것 마는 일 잊서
thing came up and I 못 갔소.
could not.

2.

He says he intended to go, 갈 거슬 아니 갔다고 하였
but did not. 먹이다.

I intended to finish the book 그 책을 어제까지 못칠 거슬
yesterday, but I was sick 병이 잊서 못 하였소.
and did not.

SEC. 14.—WANT.

1. Followed by a noun.

(a.) Need, Require—the verb. 쓰오.

(b.) Desire to have—원하오 or by the use of a verb
with 십소 as in number 2.

2. Followed by a verb.

(a.) Desire to do—십소 joined to the verb by the
particle 고.

(b.) Wish it to be—밋소 or a circumlocution.

3. Meaning “how about,” how would it be.”—verb in
랴, 고십소, or conditional present with 었더하오.

4. Used independently in questions signifying, *for what purpose*, etc.—a noun or pronoun to signify the thing
purposed with the postposition 로.

1. (a).

Do you want this? 이것 쓰라오?

I want a chair to go to 종로 가기에 보표 쓰겠소.
Chong No.

Do you not want some 적은 거슨 아니 쓰랴오?
small ones?

I do not think we shall need 내 생각에는 오늘 뽕금
any crab apples to-day. 쓸터 업슬듯하오.

1. (b).

Sujini wants some grapes. 슈진이가 포도를 달나고
십소.

Do you want a small 조끔만 강아지 하나 가지
puppy? 고 십소?

I want a Chinese tailor. 중국 옷 장이 었고 십소.

He said he wanted some 서양복 좀 었고 십다고
foreign cloth. 하오.

2. (a).

Mr. Pak wants to borrow a 박서방이 적은 칼 빌고
small knife. 십소.

I wanted to see Yi Cham- 리참판을 보고 십엇시나
pan, but he was out. 출입 하엇습더라.

Although I did not want to 그 편지를 쓰고 십지 아니
write the letter, as he 하되 쓰라고 하기에
told me to, I did. 썼소.

I have wanted to give you 발서 브러 하나 주고
one for some time. 십엇쇼.

Do you not want this letter 이 편지 순용이 식여서
sent to the post office by 우편국에 보내고 십지
Soung Yongi? 아니 하오?

2. (b).

I want it well made. 잘 만들 기를 밋소.

I want it made exactly like **똑 이대로 만들니고 십소**
this.

He wants it pressed well. **잘 눌니면 죠화 하겟소.**

3.

Do you want to change **붓 바그 략오?**
pens?

Do you not want to buy **넛술 사그 십지 안소?**
four?

Do you want to go to Nam **오늘 오후에 남산에 가면**
San this afternoon? **엇더 하오?**

4.

What does he want here? **여기 무슴 일노 왓소?**

What do you want with me? **무슴 일노 나를 불넛소?**

SEC. 15.—WISH, HOPE.

1 Desire to do—same as Sec. 14, 2. (a.) of this chapter.

2 Hope that a thing is, or will be:—

(a.) Simple desire—verbal noun in **기** with accusative postposition and **넛라오**; or conditional present with future of **죠소**.

(b.) Coupled with doubt, fear or regret—conditional past with **죠소**.

It is also correct to use the conditional past alone as an exclamation, and this practice is much in vogue among Koreans. Sometimes also the past tense of **넛라오** is used.

2. (a).

I hope to-morrow will be **릭일 도 날 죠키를 넛라오.**
fine too.

2. Followed by a Verb :—

(a.) Negative—By future relative participle with
것업소.(b.) Affirmative—Same as *must* see Sec. 10.

1.

You need court robes to 판복 잇서야 대궐에 드리
enter the palace. 가겠소.

You need a new hat. 공은 새갓 잇서야 쓰겠소.

You need money to build a 돈 잇서야 큰 집을 짓
large house. 겠소.You need flour, sugar and 밀 가로와 사당과 알이
eggs to make this cake. 잇서야 이런 사당 썩
문돌겠소.

2. (a).

You need'nt wait any longer. 더 기다릴것 업소.

You need'nt serve tea be- 여섯 시 전에 차 올릴것
fore six. 업소.You need'nt lock the door 밝기 나갈 썩 문 잠을것
when you go out. 업소.Tell Mr. Kim he need'nt go 감서방 드려 오늘 종로에
to Chong Ro to-day. 갈것 업다고 하오.As we have a long time yet, 아직 시가 머릿시니 급히
we need not go fast. 갈것 업소.

SEC. 17.—SEEM, LOOK.

1 Appearance—the appropriate relative
participle and—

{	모양이오.
	모양겜소.
	것겜소.
	가보오.
	일이오.
{	듯하오.
	나보오.

or appropriate tense of verb with 나보오.

2 Report—the verb, followed by **그리야** or form used in indirect discourse.

1.

The fire seems as though **불이** **쓰질** 모양이오.
it will go out.

The fire seems to be going **불이** **쓰지는** 모양이오.
out.

The fire seems to have gone **불이** **쓰진** 모양이오.
out.

When the man came for the shoes he looked a little angry. **사람** **신** **차지려** **왓실** **썩**
성 **좀** **넌것** **웃흐옵더**
이다.

Those pictures seem to me to be hung a trifle too high. **내** **어림에는** **며** **그림이**
조끔 **높게** **걸닌** **듯** **호.**

When you talk to him he seems to assent. **말** **할썩에는** **허락** **호는**
모양 **호소.**

These mats seem to be dirty. **이** **방석** **이** **더러운** **모양**
이오.

This gun seems to be out of order. **이** **총** **이** **병** **난것** **호소.**

It seems wonderful that you can send a telegram to America in four or five hours; doesn't it? **던보로는** **수호시** **동안**
이면 **미국에** **괴별을** **보**
내니 **아** **총** **이상** **호** **일**
이오 **그러치** **안호?**

This pond seems deep. **이** **못** **이** **깊** **호** **것** **호소**

This seems the best plan. **이** **거시** **데일** **상책** **일** **듯** **호호.**

Mr. Yi looks strong. **리** **셔** **방** **이** **괴** **운** **이** **리** **우**
센 **모양** **이오.**

That man seems to be very clever. 그사람 리우 령리훈 모양이읍되다.

That child seems very tired. 그 으희가 리우 곤훈 모양이호.

It seems to be a fire. 불 난것 쯔소.

He looks to me like a thief. 나 보기는 도적놈 쯔소.

The man who came here this morning didn't look like a Japanese. 오늘 아침에 왔던 사람이 일본 사람 쯔지 아니 함읍떡이다.

It looks as though it will rain to-day. 오늘 비가 올가보호.

He had intended to go to see the sights to-day, but it seems as though the rain will prevent it. 오늘 구경가랴 함엇더니 엇지면 비가 회방 짓겟 나보호.

Last night it seemed as though it would clear. 어제 저녁에는 날이 낫것 쯔함읍떡이다.

It does not seem as if there will be much wind. 바람이 파히 불것 쯔지 안소.

It does not look like peace. 태평할것 쯔지 안소.

It seems as if this leak isn't going to stop. 이 서는거시 컷치지 아닐것 쯔소.

2.

It seems there was a fire in Chong Dong yesterday. 어제 정동 화재가 났소 그리야.

It seems there is a terrible famine in China. 지금 중국에 큰 흉년이 드럿다 함호.

There seems to be no steamer running to Chemulpo now. 시방은 제물포로 가는 화륜선이 업다 함호.

It seems you've bought a watch. 시계 샀소 그리야.

§ IV.—THE INFINITIVE.

In Korean there is no true infinitive; that which the French grammarians denominated the infinitive, is so in no sense of the word. In neuter verbs it is the low form of the indicative present, and in active verbs has little or no use except as a mere designation of the verb, much as we say "the verb to be." There being then no true infinitive and the English infinitive having various senses, it will be rendered therefore in various ways according to circumstances.

1 When it stands as an object or subject of another verb—by the verbal noun in **기**, or the relative participle with **것**. For this infinitive with auxiliaries, see § III.

2 Signifying the *purpose*, or *object*, with verbs of motion—by the supine in **리** or **라**.

3 Signifying *with the intention of*,—the desiderative base with **고** or future participle with **나고**.*

4 Following the means, instrument or agent—the same as the preceding (3); or, more properly, by the verbal noun in **기** with the postposition **에**. (see, Part I. 174).

5 Equivalent to the verbal noun—the verbal noun in **기** or the relative participle, with **것** or **되** etc.

6 Equivalent to "if" and accompanied by "it will" or "it would"—the appropriate tense of the verb with **면**.

7 Following verbs of command, direction, or advice,—the imperative verb in **라고** or **라고하오** sometimes contracted into **래오**. (see Part I. ¶ 229).

8 Following verbs of promising, requesting, etc.—the form of indirect narration in **다고**.

* Note—This last is but a corruption of the desiderative base see Part I. ¶ 238.

1.

It is wrong to waste time. 세월을 허한이 보내는
거시 그르오.

Are you afraid to have your teeth pulled? 니 썩기틀 무서워 하오?

The government does not allow foreigners to live in the interior. 정부 에서 식품에 외국
사름 사는 거슬 허락지
아니 하오.

I have decided not to buy a horse. 풀 아니 사기로 결단
하엿소.

Do you want to go to America? 미국에 가고 십소?

You will hardly be able to bring this load alone. 너 혼자 이짐을 가져올
수 업슬 듯하다.

2.

I went to get the vase that we saw the other day, but some one had already bought it. 전에 보던 그릇을 사러
갔더니 벌써 누가 사
갔습더이다.

I went to find the children but they had all gone to school. 으히들 차지러 갔것마는
벌써 다 학당으로 갔소.

I went to meet you but you didn't come. 로형을 만나러 갔것마는
오지 아니 하엿소.

I came to pay my debts. 빚 갓호러 왔소.

3.

I raised my hand to strike. 때리라고 손을 드럿소.

Did you do it to make him angry? 그 사름 분하게 흉나고
그러케 하엿소?

- Did you say it to make a fool of him? 그 사람 실업는 사람을
돈돌나고 그러케 하였소?
- He bought some arsenic to kill rats, but his child ate it and died. 쥐를 죽이랴고 비상을
샀더니 아기가 먹고
죽었소.

4.

- I want a wagon to send this freight to Chemulpo. 이 짐을 제물포로 보내
라고 수레를 엮고 십소.
- You had better buy a rat trap to catch the rats. 쥐를 잡기에 쥐 덫을 사
거시 요켓쇼.
- I must have some nails to mend the box. 꺾을 곳치기에 못을 엮어
야 쓰겟쇼.
- He asks for some money to pay for his supper. 저녁 밥 값 주랴고 돈 좀
달나오.
- I should think it would cost fully a thousand dollars to build such a house. 내 생각에는 이런 집은
짓기에 일천원 이나
들겟쇼.
- How long does it take to send a man to Chemulpo? 제물포에 전인 하기 몇
시나 되겟쇼?
- Call a plasterer to repair the inside of the roof. 양로 곳치기에 미장이
불너 오너라.
- Who was appointed to examine the students? 성도 상고 하기에 누구를
제슈 하였소?

5.

- I do not know how much I ought to give, to go on horseback. 물 주고 가는데 얼마나
주어야 요혼지 모르
겟쇼.

We went down to the beach
but the waves were too
high to bathe.

How much ought I to
give to have my court
sodded?

Did you not have to pay to
cross the river?

How many chair coolies
shall we need to go to
Pouk Han?

우리가 바다 2호로 갔소
마는 물결 감기에 물결
이 너무 컷소.

우리 마당 세 남히는티
돈 얼마나 주면 도켓소?

강 건너 가기에 돈 안주
엇소?

북한 가기에 표군군 몇
쓰겟소?

6.

It will be a great mistake
to wait a month longer.

It will injure the country
very much to pass such a
law.

I don't believe it would pay
to publish the "O Ryun
Haing Sil" in foreign
type.

It would be very incon-
venient for me to move
to Chemulpo.

It will not be very pleasant
to get into debt.

Tell Sou Pongi to serve
breakfast.

훈돌을 더 기다리면 미우
실슈가 되겟소.

만일 이런 법을 세우면
나라에 미우 욱 되겟소.

내 생각에는 오륜형실을
양셔로 판각 하면 리가
못 남겟소.

제물포에 이사 하면 맛당
찬겟소.

빚술 지면 상괘 찬겟소.

슈봉이 드려 아침 밥을
가져 오라고 하오.

7.

Tell the servant not to
forget about the coal.

하인 드려 석탄 일을
니저 잊리지 말나 하오.

- He told the chair coolies to go to the river in time to meet the steamer. 교군군 데려 화륜선 만날
썬에 강으로 가라고
하엿소.
- Tell the gate-man to go out and get a pack horse. 문 하인 데려 나가 복마
엇으래라.
- Didn't the doctor advise you to go to Gensan? 의원이 풍을 원산에
가라고 권치 아니 하엿
습누닛가?

8.

- He promised to give me five dollars, but he has not. 오원 주 마 고 하더 니
아니 주엿소.
- He promised to meet us in Chemulpo. 제물포 에서 만나겟다고
상약 하옵디이다.
- I promised to go, but I don't feel well. 내가 가 겟 다 고 상 약
하엿시나 편치 못하오.
- Shall I go and tell the seamstress to come to get her pay? 침모 의게 가서 공전을
차지러 오라고 날으리
잇가?

§ V.—PASSIVE CONSTRUCTION.

Koreans like most orientals do not find much use for a passive construction. As has been said in the Grammatical Notes, a passive form can be derived from all transitive verbs. In many cases, however, the use of this passive, except in certain sections of the country, is considered inelegant. When, then, the foreigner desires to render a passive construction, there are several ways open to him.

- 1 In some cases, the use of a passive form with certain

verbs has become so general throughout the whole country that it is not considered inelegant.

2 There are in Korean a number of intransitive verbs, or intransitive forms of expression, that may and do commonly take the place of the English passive.

3 Where neither of the above methods are admissible, the English passive must be rendered into Korean by a change of the form of the sentence. This change of form will of course vary according to the circumstances :—

- (a.) When the passive construction can be rendered by the active, with the indefinite “they” the sentence will be translated accordingly.
- (b.) When the English sentence is simply explanatory it may be rendered by the past and sometimes the present participle, generally with **것**.
- (c.) When the passive clause is the object of another verb, its verb assumes the active form, and is generally, translated by the participle with **것** or **일**.
- (d.) “To be” followed by the passive participle expressing past action still continuing, is rendered sometimes by the simple active construction, as in (a); sometimes by the participial form of the verb, with **것잇소**, (or negative, with **업소**); sometimes by the simple verbal participle with **잇소**; and sometimes when intransitive verbs are used, by the past form in **떡** expressing continued action.

1.

Where were you bitten?

어디를 물너잇소옵더나
잇가?

- Soun Yongi has been stung in the finger by a bee. 손용이 손가락을 벌의개 쓰이엿습덕이다.
- He was arrested by the police, on the twelfth day of the sixth month. 륜월 열잇흔 날에 포교 의개 잡헛소.
- One is open, the other is shut. 하나흔 열니고 하나흔 닫헛습덕이다.
- At Chemulpo, Fusan and Gensan, trading posts were first opened. 제물포와 부산과 원산에 장수 항구가 처음 열넛소.

2.

- Don't let yourself be cheated. 속지 마오.
- Man Chini has been whipped several times, for doing that. 만진이가 그러케 하기에 여러 번 리 마젛소.
- This child was vaccinated by a Korean doctor, 조선 의원 의게서 이 으 히가 우두를 너헛소.
- A fire arose in Chong Dong, and about half Sëoul was burnt. 정 동서 화제가 나서 서울이 저위 반이나 텃습덕이다.
- About when will the new Pouk Han temple be finished? 북한 새 절이 언제나 다 되겟소?
- It was finished long ago. 밧서 다 된지 오래오.
- Not one has been shipwrecked. 하나도 파션 하지 아니 하헛소.
- Is much sugar brought to Korea from China every year? 히 마다 중국서 사탕이 조선에 만히 나오?

This receipt has not yet been signed. 이 령슈증이 아직 슈결
맛지 아니하엿소.

I thought foreigners would be expelled immediately. 외국 사를들이 곧 쫓겨
나갈 줄 알앗소.

Has the carpenter been paid for the bookcase? 목슈가 책장 돈 든 갑술
밧앗소?

While I was in Sēoul, I was taught by a man from Pyeng Yang. 서울 잇술 적에 평양
사름의게 비웠소.

3. (a).

Has this room been swept? 방 쓰러트느냐?

Tobacco is used almost everywhere. 담배를 거의 수방에서
쓰오.

I understand that in certain countries the criminals are beaten to death with clubs. 내 드르니 잇던 나라에
셔는 죄인을 곤장으로
싸려 죽인다 하옵더
이다.

Diamonds have recently been found in Africa. 금 강석을 근리 아비리가
에서 차젧소.

At what time is the rice harvested? 어느 쎄에 벼를 추슈
하오?

Where were those oranges put? 그 유즈를 어디 두엇소?

3. (b).

This (boat) ticket was bought for a friend, but he has not yet come. 이 셴표가 친구를 위하야
산 거시엇 마는 아직
아니 왔소.

This certainly was written with a lead pencil. 이거시 명병이 연필로 쓴
거시오.

Was this letter brought by the Euiju courier?	이 편지가 의주 비지로 가져 온 거시오?
Was this cut with a knife or with scissors?	이 거시 칼로 베틀 거시오 가위로 베틀 거시오?
What is kanjang made of, and when is it used?	간장을 무엇으로 만드는 거시며 또 언제 쓰는 거시오?

3. (c).

I should like to hear the komengo well played.	거문고 잘 듣는 소리를 드르면 요켓소.
Before I went to America, I had never seen a cannon fired.	미국에 가기 전에는 대포 쏘는 걸 못 보았소.
Did you ever see a man's head cut off?	사람의 목 베틀는 거를 한번 보았소?

3. (d).

The roof of that house is tiled.	며 집 지붕을 기와로 니었소.
It is in the drawer, wrapped up in paper, and tied with a string.	설합 속에 드렸 눈티 조끼로 싸고 노끈 으로 잡아 뒀 거시오.
None of those shoes are well sewed.	이 신 바느질 잘 혼것 하나도 업소.
This fish isn't well broiled.	이 성선 잘 굶것 아니요.
It was hidden under the roots of a pine tree.	쇼나모 썰희 밋헤 곰초아 잇습더이다.
It must certainly be hidden somewhere in the garden.	어디 던지 명령이 화원에 곰초인 거시오.
Was the lamp lighted in the minister's room?	공수 방에 불을 켜더냐?

§ VI.—CONDITIONAL SENTENCES.

We will but consider three classes of conditional sentences in this place.

1st. Simple conditional :—

These are rendered by the simple tenses, present, past, and future, with **면** in the conditional clause ; and the future, or sometimes the present, in the conclusion.

2nd. Supposition contrary to fact :—

This class of sentences may be rendered by the compound tenses, or the forms of the verb in **데**, with **면** in the conditional clause ; and the future perfect in the conclusion. Quite often the conclusion will take the future participle with **면하오**.

3rd. Improbable supposition :—

When the supposition contains the idea of doubt, “ *if* ” may be rendered by **면**, with the interposition of a particle expressing doubt or uncertainty as **혹**, or by **거든**.

Note.—As was remarked in the Grammatical Notes, this particle **거든**, has often the idea of time, and may generally be said to give the idea of condition, with the necessary notion of time. In common use to-day, however, it has nearly always, the idea of doubt.

If you let the fire out, we shall all take cold. 불 쓰지게 하면 우리들이 다 감기 들겠소.

If the steamer leaves to-morrow we can't go. 배가 떠날 석나면 우리들이 못 가겠소.

If he goes I'll go too. 그가 가면 나도 가겠소.

If he has gone we can't help it. 갔시면 우리가 할수업소.

If he has already sold the books, no matter. 책을 팔서 팔았시면 관계 찬소.

2.

- If he were going I would go. 그 사람을 가려면 내가 갔겠소.
- If you had loaned me fifty dollars then, I could have paid my debt, made a little money myself, and paid you back with interest, in five days. 그새 로형이 내게 은전 오십 원을 빌렸더라면 전 빚을 다 갚고 내가 돈 좀 먹고 닳서 만에 로형 의게 빌어 온 돈과 변리를 다 갚았겠소.
- If you had told me she was sick, I would have gone there yesterday. 병잇섯다 고 닐었더라면 어저석 내가 갈 뻔 하였소.
- If it were not raining we would all get horses and go to the So Chang Myo. 비 오지 안더라면 우리들이 다 물 잊고 쇼창묘로 갔겠소.
- If I were going to do it, I would have done it already. 그 일 하였더라면 벌써 하였겠소.

3.

- If it should not be raining at that time let's go. 그 새 비 오지 아니 하거든 가읍시다.
- If he should have gone, bring the letter back. 갔거든 편지 도로 가져 오너라.
- If you should be going to Sēoul I wish you would take a letter for me; 서울 가겠거든 내편지 하나 전하야 주면 되겠소.
- If they should be spoiled he says he will change them. 상하였거든 다 바꾼다고 하오.

CHAPTER II.

THE NOUN.

With reference to the rendering of English nouns in Korean there is little to be said here. For the most part, they are rendered by their exact equivalents in Korean, which can be found in a dictionary. In some instances, (and these from the nature of the case are not a few) where the idea is entirely new to the Korean mind, new words must be formed, either by the use of ideas known to the Korean, or by the bodily introduction of foreign words into the language. This latter course however, except where the use of Korean ideas would make the words altogether too cumbersome for use, is to be deprecated.

In not a few cases where the foreigner would use an abstract noun, the Korean would prefer to transpose the sentence and use a verb.

The heat in this room is 이 방 대단이 더웁소.
very great.

Mr. Yi's kindness to me 리서방이 내게 대단이
was very great. 어질게 하엿소.

It is not necessary here, to give further illustrations of the noun, as these are found in all the sentences.

CHAPTER III.

THE ARTICLE.

There are no words in Korean that exactly express the force of the English definite article. As has been stated before, the Koreans are not, for the most part, in the habit of affixing the appropriate postposition to its noun unless it is needed to avoid ambiguity.

The addition of the postposition giving definiteness, has often the effect of the article *the*.

The indefinite article is as a rule not rendered into Korean.

The absence of the proper Korean Postposition generally gives sufficient indefiniteness without any addition. It can however at times be expressed by the use of the Korean numeral **한** (*one*) placed before the noun.

Note.—The other form of the numeral, **하나**, is placed after the noun, emphasizing the fact of there being but *one*, and can never therefore take the place of the English indefinite article.

Sometimes, this indefiniteness is expressed simply by the absence of any postposition.

The books have come.

책 들 이 왔소.

Books, (plur. nom.) have come.

- The patient took the medicine, but he died. 병인이 약은 먹었으나 죽었소.
- A boy came and brought the books. 훈 으히 와서 책을 가져왔소.
- Bring me a pencil. 연필 가져 오너라.
- It is a letter from my friend who lives in America. 이거시 미국 사는 내 친구가 보낸 편지호.
- He is a famous gentleman among the Chinese. 그이가 청국 사람중에 유명훈 신소요.
- Dealing in rice is a profitable business. 쌀 무역 하는 거시 크게 유익훈 장소요.
- I heard the news from a Seoul man, when I was staying with him. 내가 그 소문을 서울 사람 의게 드렸 눈뒤 궂치 며를 췌에 드렸소.
- It is very strange how an owl can fly in the night better than in the day. 올빔이가 낮보다 밤에 잘 노는 거시 미우 이상호.

CHAPTER IV.

PRONOUNS.

§ I.—PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

As has been said before, the use of the personal pronoun in Korean is very much restricted and on this account we would again urge upon the student the necessity of omitting the pronouns when speaking Korean. At times however, for emphasis, or to avoid ambiguity, and also, sometimes as a matter of politeness the pronouns or words to take their place, are used.

The regular pronouns can be found in the chapter on pronouns in Part I. Other words are often used to take their place, as **쇼인** (*little man*) and **주괴** (*my body*) etc. for I; **로형이** (*elder brother*) **어루신너** (*aged father*), etc. for you.

The English possessive pronouns are formed by affixing the postposition **의** (*of*).

Note.—In many places where we would use the pronoun of the first person singular, the Korean would use the plural, and often for first person plural, they will use the plural **우리** together with the sign of the plural **들**. See Part I. ¶ 60 ff.

I brought the box, and the
servant carried the
bundle.

그 께는 내가 가져 오고
보통이는 하인이 들고
왔소.

This is different from what
I ordered.

내가 할라는 것과 달소.

The ladies rode in chairs,
but we walked.

녀편네들은 께군을 톡시
나 우리논 걸었소.

Some of us would like to
study history.

우리 중에 스기 비호라
논이 더러 있소.

Everything I say seems to
offend you.

내 말 마다 로형을 성나게
할는 모양이오.

Did you leave the door
open?

더 문 네가 열어 노았
느냐?

There was a man here an
hour or two ago enquir-
ing for you.

훈 두어 시 전에 사름이
여기 와서 공을 차жат소.

That fur hat of yours just
fits you.

공의 털모자가 썩 맞소

My father died three years
ago.

우리 아버지 삼년 전에
도라 가셨소.

Come out to my house in
the country, and spend a
month.

우리 식골 집으로 와
훈들 머므 시오.

You're a little particular.

당신이 조곰 석다롭소.

He's a man of ability, but
he lacks energy.

저조논 힘이나 브즈런치논
못 할호.

Are not these yours?

이것 공의 거시 아니오?

He offered me a hundred
dollars but I would not
take it.

날 더러 은전 백원 주마고
할렸것 마논 밋지 아니
할렸소.

SEC. 2.—COMPOUND PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

There is no one word in Korean, that gives exactly the force of the English word "*self*." It must therefore be rendered according to the shade of meaning to be expressed.

1 When it is simply emphatic—simple personal pronoun with the emphatic postposition **는**, or personal pronoun alone.

2 One's self as well as another,—personal pronoun with **도**.

3 Signifying one's self as distinguished from others—by the use of **천히**, or **자기**, or by the repetition of the pronoun.

4 Signifying alone—by **혼자**.

5 Of itself—by **절로**.

1.

I'll lend it, just as soon as I **나는 다 읽고 끝 빌니**
finish reading it myself. **리이다.**

When I would'nt eat it **나는 먹지 아니 하였는데**
myself, do you think I'd **네게 줄 줄 아느냐?**
give it to you?

2.

I tripped on that sill two or **나도 그 문중방 에서**
three times myself. **두서너 번 이나 너머**
질번 하였소.

We ourselves could'nt sleep **우리도 못 잤는데** **꿈은**
last night, so no wonder **불난데** **그러케** **갔가**
you could'nt when you **오니 못 잔거시** **이상**
were so near the fire. **할것 업소.**

3.

I'll go myself.

내가 친히 가겠소.

You ought to be able to answer that yourself.

그거슨 공이 친히 대답
할수가 잇솔 거시오.

He said that he himself would give five thousand dollars.

제가 친히 은전 오천원
주마고 하엿소.

I cannot clear myself before God.

저기는 저기를 상에 압회
발명 할수 업소.

4.

I doubt whether you can do it by yourself.

공이 혼자 할가 시부지
안소.

He is unable to teach so large a school by himself.

그러케 큰 학당 혼자
가르칠수 업소?

5.

Do you believe the world came into existence by itself?

공의 생각에는 세계가
절노 된듯 십소?

§ II—RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

Like the Japanese, Korean is without relative pronouns, and the relative clause is rendered by the use of the relative participle, which comes before what in English is the antecedent clause, and acts as an adjective governing it. For instance, the Koreans do not say "The man who came yesterday" but, "The yesterday came man," **어제온사람**. It may be well to add that the tense of the relative participle will of cause follow the tense of the relative clause.

When the antecedent is "*it*" or "*that*," either expressed or implied, it is rendered by **것**, or of a person by **이**.

- Who was that you bowed to just now? 지금 인스 하던 이가 누구요?
- Who was that who bowed to you just now? 공석 인스 하던이가 누구요?
- He is a fellow that used to be a servant of ours. 전에 우리에게 하인 으로 잇던 놈이오.
- What is it that crow has in its mouth? 더 가마귀 입에 문 거시 무어시오?
- Let us see what you have in your hand. 손에 잇는 것 좀 보옵시다.
- What the rats don't carry off, the ants eat. 쥐가 아니 무리간 거슬 개아미가 먹소.
- Have you done what I told you? 내가 닐은 것 하엿느냐?
- What was the name of the king who used to kill flies when he was a boy? 어렸실 쁘에 파리 죽이던 님금의 일홈이 무어시오?
- The horse I gave so much for, is not worth his feed. 그럭케 돈 만히 주고 산 물이 저 먹는 죽 갑 도 못 하오.
- Did they take the carpenter who fell off the roof, and sprained his arm to the hospital? 집웅서 락상 하야 팔 부러진 목슈를 병원 으로 드려 갔소?
- Who was that woman you met a little while ago with a baby on her back? 아썸 맛나던 으히 업은 계집이 누구요?
- In which drawer do you keep your lead pencils? 연필 둔 설합이 어느 거시오?

Isn't this the book in which you put the letter? 편지 든 책은 이거시 아니요?

Where does the clay of which they make these bricks, come from? 이 벽돌 만드는 흙이 어디서 오요?

I can't find the paper in which these books were wrapped. 이 책 싣던 조피를 차질 수가 업소.

Where is the book that you were going to give me? 나를 주랴고 하던 책이 어디 잇습는니잇가?

§ III.—INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

The English interrogatives are translated by their equivalents in Korean, which may be found in Part I. 66 ff.

For convenience and study, however, we will give a few sentences below arranged in the following order.

1. Who, is rendered by **누** or **누구**, **누**, with the appropriate postpositions.

"Whose" used as a substantive is rendered by **누것**, **누히**.

Sometimes also *who* may be rendered by the circumlocution, **어느사람** (*what man?*).

2. Which :—

(a.) Used substantively,—**어느것**, or **엇던것**.

(b.) Used adjectively,—**어느** or **엇던**.

3. What :—*

* Note.—In many places where we would use "*what*" the Koreans employ some other word. The Koreans would not say "What does Mr. Yi think" but "how does Mr. Yi think." They would not say "At what time" but "At which hour," etc. In many places also where we would use *what* substantively, the Korean uses it adjectively and vice-versa.

(a.) Used substantively, —무엇, 무슨것.

(b.) Used adjectively, —무슨.

4. What kind of, what sort of, —엇던.

Who invented the tele- 누가 댜신을 발명 하엿
graph? 소?

Of whom have you learned 이 세 사지 뉘게 배웠소?
hitherto?

With whom are you liv- 누구 하고 쫓치 잇소?
ing?

Whose shoes are those? 더 신 뉘 히냐?

Whose are those apples? 더 룡금 뉘 거시오?

2 (a).

Which do you like best? 엇던 거슬 그중 도화 하
오?

Which of these two books 이 두 책중예 어느 거시
was printed last? 그중 나중예 박혔소?

Which shall I do first? 엇던 일을 내가 먼저 하
리잇가?

2 (b).

Which road shall I take? 어느 길노 가리잇가?

Which carpenter shall I 어느 목슈를 부르리잇가?
call?

In which room did you put 새 병풍 엇던 방에 두엇
the new screen? 냐냐?

3 (a), (b); and 4.

What are you doing? 무엇 하냐냐?

What have you come for? 무엇노 왔냐냐?

CHAPTER V.

PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives have been divided into two classes, qualifying, and limiting, the latter have again been divided into articles, pronominal adjectives, and numerals. The few words necessary on articles have already been given, numerals and qualifying adjectives have in part been treated in Part I., and a few additional hints will be given later. There remain therefore for our consideration in this place, pronominal adjectives, or adjectives that are sometimes used to take the place of nouns. Among these are—

All	Either	Neither	Such.
Any	Few	One	Same.
Both	Many	Several	That.
Each	Much	Some	This etc.

In the following selection of these words it will be noticed that some not commonly called pronominal adjectives are given. This is because at times they do act as such and take the place of nouns.

[SEC. 1.—THIS, THAT, SUCH.

1 This:—

(a.) Used substantively—**이것**.

(b.) Used adjectively—**이**.

2 That :—

(a.) Used substantively—그것, 그것.

(b.) Used adjectively—그, 더.

3 Such :—

(a.) "Like this"—이런.

(b.) "Like that"— $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{그런.} \\ \text{더런.} \end{array} \right.$

더, 더것, 더런, etc. are used of things near or in sight.

그, 그것, 그런, etc. are used of things more or less remote or out of sight.

Followed by an adjective, and in certain other places where the adverbial form appeals to the Korean, as more proper than the adjective form, the adverbial forms of 이런, 그런, 더런 are used.

"Such" used substantively, will be rendered by the adjective form with 것, where it refers to a thing, and with 이 or 사람을 when referring to a person.

Note—The remarks made about the use of the plural ending, 들 in the chapter on nouns in Part I. 46 ff. apply equally here, and to all pronouns. Unless then ambiguity would exist without this postposition, we will be safe in omitting it, and in translating "these," "those," etc., as though they were "this," "that." In fact it may be said, that not only are we safe in omitting them, but that we would not be speaking true Korean in using them. In the use of the adjectival forms, we would remind the student that in Korean, there is no agreement either in case or number between the adjective, and its noun. It will also be noticed, that in some places where we would use "this" with a noun, the Koreans would use a noun in which "this" is implied.

1. (a).

Is this a mosquito bite, or a 이거시 모기가 문딴요
flea bite? 벼룩이 문딴요?

This is neither colloquial 이거시 언수도 아니호
nor book language. 문수도 아니호.

This is neither cast iron nor brass.	이거시 무쇠도 아니오 주석도 아니오.
Have you any silk exactly like this?	공씨 이것과 똑 맞춘 명주가 잇소?
These are much better than yours.	이것들이 로형의 것 보다 리우 낫소.
Do your trees yield as much fruit as these?	로형의 파목들이 이것과 똑치 만히 여오?

1. (b).

I have not even yet finished this book.	이 책 아직도 다 못 보았소.
I want something to put this water in.	이 물 담을 그릇 하나 차지오.
This house is too large for you.	이 집이 공의게 너무 크오.
This is the best day we have had in a long while.	오래 간 만에 오늘 날이 데일 요소.
This year we have had a bad rice harvest.	올 해는 화곡 추수 잘못 되었소.
In these days Koreans are beginning to regard all the world as brothers.	이수이는 조선 사람이 온 세상을 형제로 녁이는 거슬 시작하오.
These apples are all bad.	이 룡금 다 썩었소.

2. (a).

What's that (<i>not seen</i>)?	그 거시 무어시오?
You wont need as much as that.	그 처럼 만히 쓸티 업겟소.
That is just right.	그거시 똑 알맞소.
Put these in the box and	이거슨 께 속에 너코

those in the drawer.	더 거슨 설 합 속 에 너허라.
What machine is that?	더 거시 무슴 기계오?

2. (b).

Have you read that book?	그 책 넓어 보았소?
You had better not eat too many of those cakes.	그 파주는 너무 만히 먹지 마는 거시 요켓소.
I have never met either of those two men.	그 사름은 둘 다 맛난 쌌가 업소.
Do you know how long that rope is?	더 줄이 얼마나 긴걸 아시오?
That dog ought to be killed.	더 개 죽일 거시오.
Isn't that box nailed up yet?	더 께는 아직 못 박지 아니 하였소?
That I don't understand (the rest I do).	그 거슨 나노 몰나.
That horse is lame.	그 말이 전다.
That boy is the laziest fellow I ever set eyes on.	그 으히 내 눈으로 본 놈 중에 데일 게어른 놈이오.

3. (a).

How much sugar does it take to make such cakes as these?	이런 파주 문들 기에 사랑이 얼마나 드오?
I use such a pen (as this) occasionally.	윗다금 이런 부술 쓰오.
Flowers like these don't grow in Japan.	그런 화초 일본에 업소.

Such fine weather as this 이렇게 요흔 일기 조선서
is common in Korea. 흔하오.

3 (b).

How did you make such a 엇더케 하기에 그런
mistake? 실슈를 하엿소?

Nobody but a fool would 바삭이 외에는 그런
say such a thing. 말하느 사람이 업소.

Why do you always make 왜 언제던지 무삼 일을
such a disagreeable face 하라 하면 그런 슬증을
when you are told to do 내느냐?

At such a time one doesn't 그런 때는 엇더케 하여야
know what is best to do. 요흔지 모르겟소.

Such talk as that, does more 그런 말은 도로혀 리 보다
harm than good. 해가 많소.

Why do old Japanese ships 일본 배전 배는 왜 고물이
have such high sterns? 그리 높소?

SEC. 2.—EITHER, NEITHER, BOTH.

There is no one word in Korean exactly equivalent to any one of these terms and they can only be rendered by the use of several words. Where it is *either* or *neither* of two, if this idea is to be expressed, 둘중예, (*among two*) with or without one of the demonstrative pronouns 이, 그, or 더, must be used in addition to the word used to render *either* or *neither*, as the case may be. Where it is of several, 중예 with one or other of the demonstrative pronouns is necessary. For example the Korean would not say, "Will either of these do?" but "Of these two, will one do?" "For the rendering then of "either" "neither" and "both" we obtain the following rules.

1. Either :—

(a.) Signifying, one ;—**둘중에 하나**, or **둘중에** with **것** preceded by the relative participle with or without **하나**.

(b.) “One or the other,” or “both ;—**둘중에** with **아모나** of persons, and with **아모것** of things, or **아모** with the name of the things repeated.

2. Neither, or Either, with the negative :—The same as No. 1, a. and b. with the negative, or **아모도** with negative may be used.

Note.—Where it is of *several*, of course, **둘** will not be used.

3. Both :—**둘다**, **양인** or **양**, with the noun or its equivalent repeated.

1. (a).

Is either of these pencils yours? **이 붓 하나흔 로형의 거시오?**

Will either of these suit you? **이 중에 믿음 맞는것 하나 잇소?**

Is either of those men-of-war an iron-clad? **그 병선 들중에 하나흔 철갑선 이호니잇가?**

Did either of your sons come here yesterday? **로형 아들 들중에 어저씨 하나 여기 왓습느니 잇가?**

1. (b).

Either of those will do, hand me one please. **그 들중에 아모 거시나 쓰겟시니 하나 날 주오.**

Either of those sticks would be strong enough. **그 두 막닥이 중에 아모 거시나 넉넉이 든든 하오.**

Either way will do.

아모리케나 쓰겟소.

You will find that character
in either dictionary.

그 글자 두 자던 중에
아모 자던에서나 찾
겟소.

2.

Neither of those pens is
good for anything.

이 두 붓중에 하나도 쓸
것 업소.

I think neither of those
houses belongs to Mr.
Kim now.

그 두 집 중에 지금은
아모 거시나 김서방의
것 아닌 줄 아오.

I hope neither of you is
wounded.

당신 두분 중에 아모도
맞치지 안키를 바라오.

Does'nt either of these colors
suit you?

이 두 빛중에 무슨 맞는
것 업소?

You must not touch either
of these books.

이 두 책 아모 거시나
문지지 말아야 쓰겟소.

You cannot trust either of
them.

그 두 사람 중에 아모도
믿을수 업소.

This character is not in
either of the dictionaries.

이 두 자던 중에 이 글자
있는 자던 업소.

Did not either of your friends
come?

로형의 친구 둘 중에
아모도 아니 왔습
니잇가?

3.

Both of my flower pots fell
off the shelf and were
broken.

내 꽃 분이 둘 다 탁자
에서 내려져서 부서
졌소.

Please lend me both, for a
few moments.

둘 다 잠간 빌너 주시오.

You must certainly do both. 둘 다 불가불 하여야
할것소.

These ornaments (*for the person*) are both beautiful. 이 노리끼 둘 다 훌륭
하오.

My parents both died while I was a child. 부모 양친이 나 어렸실
적에 도라가셨소.

Bring both the hammer and the screw driver. 장도리 하고 톱 하고 둘
다 가져 오너라.

Have you looked in both pockets? 두 주머니에 다 차자
보았소?

These chair coolies are both drunk. 이 교군군이 둘 다
취하엿소.

SEC. 3.—EACH.

1. Signifying every one individually "*each*" may be rendered by **마다** or **각**.

2. Signifying apiece—**씩** or **하나씩**.

마다 and **씩** follow the noun while **각** precedes it.

Note.—Frequently Koreans use "*each*" twice and sometimes oftener, in the same sentence, where we would use it but once. For example where we would say, "I will take three of each sort," the Korean would be very apt to say, "Of each sort, I will take three each." We would note also, that the distinction made above cannot be rigidly adhered to; and as in English "*each*" and "*every*" are at times interchangeable, so **하나씩**, and **마다**, may at times be used, the one for the other.

3. Each other:—**서로**.

1.

Each student lives by him self. 성도 마다 각각 거쳐
하오.

Each soldier had on a different uniform. 병디 마다 다른 군복을
 닐었소.

Each man does as he likes. 각 사람 제 마음 대로
 함소.

Each came up in turn and received his share. 각 사람이 차례로 와서
 제 몫을 받았소.

Each horse has its own groom. 각 말이 제 마부 잇소.

Each child recited in turn. 각 으히 차례로 외웠소.

2.

Give one to each child. 으히들 하나씩 주오.

Put a spoonful of tea in each of these cups. 이 차종에 차 훈 슈가락
 식 너허라.

Put a stamp on each of these letters, and mail them. 이 편지에 인지 하나씩
 붓치고 우체국에 두
 어라.

I'll take three of each sort. 각 식으로 셋씩 가지겟소.

These lamps have two chimneys each. 이런 등에는 류리 둘씩
 잇소.

Give each man three of each kind. 각 사람의게 각식으로
 셋씩 주어라.

You must put three hinges on each door. 각 문에 경첩 셋씩 두
 어야 쓰겟소.

3.

Those two men hate each other like cats and dogs. 그 두 사람 서로 뉘워
 함기를 고양이와 개
 못치한다.

Men should help each other **사람은 제 힘 대로 서로**
all they can. **도아 줄거시오.**

Those two men love each **그 두 사람 형제 갓치**
other like brothers. **서로 사랑하오.**

SEC. 4.—SOME.

As was remarked in Part. I. 66 ff the Korean interrogatives serve equally as well for indefinite pronouns, and hence we get the following rules for rendering "*some*."

1. Somebody—**누가, 누구.**

2. Something—**무엇.**

3. Some one of a particular group :—

Here the "*some*" is omitted, and "*one*" only is translated by **하나**.

4. When it represents indefinite designation and is equivalent to "*a certain* :"—**엇던.**

5. Signifying *a part or portion*—**도** or **드리**. "*Some... some*" becomes **도...도** or **드리...드리**.

6. Signifying an indefinite quantity :—

(a.) Used as a substantive—it can only be rendered by some such word as **좀** or **드러는**.

(b.) Used as an adjective—it is not rendered.

7. "*Some more*";—

(a.) In addition—**더.**

(b.) Left—**엇히 아직도.**

1.

Somebody is knocking at **누가 문을 두드리오**
the door.

I am positive somebody **명녕 누가 말하거술 아오.**
has told it.

Somebody must go to Sëoul 그 돈 차지리 누가 서울노
to-day to get that money. 오늘 가야 쓰겟소.

Somebody came to see you 오늘 오후에 누가 로형
this afternoon, but refused 보러 왔겟 마는 명렬
to leave his card. 두기를 슬회여 하엿소.

2.

You had better plant some- 여기 무엇 심으면 요켓소.
thing here.

Something fell down and. 오늘 아침 네시 즈음
woke me up at about four 무어시 쉼러져서 나를
this morning. 쉬웠소.

Have you not put something 무거운것 무엇 이 설합
heavy in this drawer? 속에 아니 너헛느냐?

Have you not dropped some- 무엇 싸지지 아니 하엿소?
thing?

3.

Can you spare me some one 이 중에 하나 날 줄수
of these? 잇소?

Will not some one of the 이 동너 잇는 모군 중에
coolies from this neigh- 하나 못 쓰겟습느냐
borhood do? 잇가?

4.

Some scholar has written a 었던 문장이 오십 권이나
history in about fifty 되는 수기를 지엿소.
volumes.

Some general with but two 었던 대장이 상년에 이삼
or three hundred soldiers 백명 군수만 거느리고
defeated the Chinese army 청국 군수를 이기엿소.
last year.

5.

- Some tables have three legs. 세 다리 상도 있소.
- Some people sympathize with England, and some with Russia. 영국 편 드는 사람도 있고 아라사 편 드는 사람도 있소.
- Some said "go," and some said "don't go." 가라는 사람도 있고 가지 말라는 사람도 있섯소.
- Some among those soldiers were cavalry. 그 병덕 중에 기병이 더러 있섯스.
- Some of the English kings were wise men. 영국 임금 중에 더러는 명철훈 이가 있섯소.
- Most blind men are ignorant, but some are celebrated scholars. 눈 먼 사람이 거위 다 무식한것마는 그중에 유명훈 문장도 있소.
- Some of the most celebrated men have been blind. 데일 유명훈 사람 중에 혹 쇼경도 있섯소.
- Make some white and some black. 더러는 회게하고 더러는 검게 하여라.
- Some of them are better than others. 그중에 나혼 것도 있소.
- I keep some of my letters, but most of them I burn up. 내 편지 중에 더러는 잘 두나 거위 다 티우오.
- Sóng Yongi put some in the bookcase and the rest are still in the box. 더러는 순용이가 책장 속에 너코 놓아지는 궤 속에 그져 있소.
- I gave Mr. Song some, ate some myself, and put the rest in the drawer. 더러는 송셔방 주고 더러는 내가 먹고 놓아지는 설합에 너헛소.

6. (a).

Sprinkle some there.	더기 좀 뿌리오.
Some probably dropped out on your way home.	집에 가는 길에 좀 빠졌실 듯하오.
Take some, to try, and see how you like it.	더러는 시험으로 가져 가서 도화 홀넌지 보아라.

6. (b).

I want to embroider some silk.	명주에 슈를 노코 십소.
Tell the cook to make some Chinese tea.	숙슈 더러 중원 차를. 만들나고 하오.
I wish I had planted some monthly roses in this garden.	이 화원에 월계 심엇 더면 도켓소.

7. (a).

Tell Sujini I must have some more nails.	슈진이 더러 못시 더 잇서야 쓰겟다고 하오.
Tell the servant to put some more coal on.	하인 더러 석탄 더 너라고 닐으오.
Please give Mr. Pak some more paper.	박서방 의게 조히 더 주시오.

7. (b).

There are some more in the right hand drawer.	울흔 편 설합에 아직도 잇소.
Did you say there was some more flour in the house?	집에 밀 가로 엇히 잇다 고 하엿습니잇가?

SEC. 5.—ANY.

1. Persons :—

(a.) Somebody—누가, 누구 or the relative clause with
이. Negatively—the same with the negative.

(b.) Anybody whatever, no matter who.—아모나, 누구던지. Negatively—아무도, 누구던지 with the negative or the relative clause in 이 with **하나다 업소.**

2. Things :—

(a.) Something—무엇 or 무슴 with a noun, or the relative participle with 것. Negatively—the same with the negative.

(b.) Anything whatever, no matter what—아모 거시나, 아모거시라도, 무어시던지, or 무슴 followed by 던지. Negatively—by the same with the negative, except that 아모거시나 becomes 아모 것도. This same negative form is very emphatically rendered by the use of the relative participle with **것하나다 업소.**

3. One or more, any at all :—

(a.) In affirmative sentences—not rendered.

(b.) In negative sentences, signifying none at all—**조곰도** or **하나다** with the negative.

4. Any more :—

(a.) In affirmative sentences—**오히** or **더.**

(b.) In negative sentences **더** with the negative.

1. (a).

Is there anybody in the 방에 누가 잇소?
room?

Did anyone ever attempt 전에 누가 시험하엿소?
it before?

Did not anyone say any- 누가 아모 말도 아니
thing to you about it? 하옵더니잇가?

If anybody should call, say 누가 와서 찾거든 못
I can't see them. 본다고 하여라.

Cannot anyone translate 이거술 번역 할이 업소?
this?

1. (b).

Please call anyone of the soldiers.	{	병덕 하나 불너주오 누구
		던지.
		or
	{	병덕 하나 누구던지 불너
		주오.
		or
	{	아모 병덕나 불너 주오.

That's a thing that any boy ought to know. 그거술 아모 으히나 알거시오

Anybody who knows Onmun can read that. 누구던지 언문 아는 사
름은 그거술 능히 읽
으오.

Isn't there any one who can go? 아모도 갈 사름 업습나니
잇가?

There isn't anybody who lives without sin. 죄 아니 범하고 사는
이가 하나도 업소.

Nobody came to see me while I was sick. 병 잇실 적에 아모도 와
보지 아니 하엿소.

2. (a).

Is there anything in my eye? 내 눈에 무어시 드럿소?

Did Mr. Kim send anything to me? 김서방이 내게 무엇
보내옵더니잇가?

Have you any business to attend to? 무슴 볼 일 잇소?

Did Mr. Yi tell you any news? 리서방 무슴 소문 말하
옵더니잇가?

I wish these boxes had nothing in them. 이 께들 무엇 안 드렸
시면 요겠소.

Did you give anything? 무엇 주었습니잇가?
Did you say you had no- 홀 일 업다고 하였느냐?
thing to do?

2. (b).

One can accomplish almost any thing if he is ambitious. 백이 잇시면 거위 아모
것도 성취호요.

Any soft wood will do. 무릅 나모던지 연하면
쓰겟소.

Any one of those colors will do. 내 생각에 이 빛 중에
아모 거시나 쓸 듯
호요.

Give me any one of these cups. 그 차종 중에 아모 거시
라도 하나 주오.

Not any one of these toys will please the children. 이 작란 가음 중에 으히
맛음에 맞는것 하나도
업소.

There was nothing there that I liked. 거기서 나 요화호는 거슨
아모 것도 업섯소.

3. (a).

Are there any Chinese characters in that book? 그책 안회 진서가 드렸소?

Are there any men-of-war in Chemulpo now? 제물포에 지금 군함 잇소?

Are there any American merchants in Fusan? 부산에 미국 장수 잇소?

Are there any schools where English is taught in Pyeng Yang? 평양에 미국 말 가르치는 학당 잇소?

3. (b).

Have'nt you any money? 돈이 조금도 업소?
Are there no sheep in Korea? 조선에 양 하나도 업소?

Don't you have any good fruit in Japan? 일본에 도흔 실과 하나도 업습니잇가?

Didn't you see any ducks on the road from Chemulpo? 제물포서 오는 길에 오리 하나도 못 보앗소?

4. (a).

Is there any more flour? 엇히 밀 가르 잇소?
Have you any more of the paper I bought the other day? 그전에 사던 조히 엇히 잇소?

Have they any more Pyeng Yang coal at Chemulpo? 제물포에 평양 석탄 엇히 잇소?

4. (b).

Isn't there any more sugar in the house? 집에 사랑이 더 업소?

Do not put in any more. 더 넋치 마오.

Do not put any more ice in the refrigerator until the leak is mended. 어름 꺾 샌디 꺾치기 전에 어름 더 넋치 마라.

SEC. 6.—EVERY

1 Persons :—

(a.) Everybody, people generally—누구든지.

(b.) Everybody no matter who, anybody whatever,—
누구라도 or 아모라도.

(c.) Every one of a particular group—모도, 다.

2 Things :—

(a.) Everything, things generally—무어시던지.

(b.) Everything no matter what, anything whatever,—무어시라도, 아모거시라도, 무어시던지
and sometimes by a change in form of the sentence.

(c.) Everyone of a particular group—다. 모도.

“Without exception” is rendered by 이것머것업시.

Note.—아모 is more emphatic than 누구. There are also many other ways of expressing these same ideas by a change in the form of the sentence, but enough are given here for all practical purposes.

1. (a.)

Everybody expected war. 누구던지 싸움이 될 줄
알았소.

In India everybody has to 인도국에는 누구던지
go to the mountains in 여름에 산에 갈수밖지
summer. 업소.

One ought to be polite to 뉘게던지 공손하여야 할
everybody. 거시오.

1. (b).

Everybody can go to see the 아모라도 대통령을 보러
President. 갈수가 잇소.

Every Jew had to learn a 유대 사람은 아모라도
trade. 장식 일을 비호개
하엿소.

Every Korean must have a 조선 사람은 아모라도
top knot. 상투 잇서야 쓰겟소.

They send every one to the same prison. 아모리도 혼 옥에 보낸다.

1. (c).

Please make every one sit down. 다 앉게 하시오.

When I opened the door, everybody said "You must not come in yet." 내가 문 연즉 모도 아직 드리오지 말라고 하옵되다.

The weather was bad and every one in our house took cold. 일기가 언짢으니 집에 있는 사람들이 모도 감기 드렸소.

2. (a).

Some people think that everything came into existence of itself. 무어시던지 다 절노 된줄 아는 이가 잇소.

Have you enough of everything, to last till you get to Pyeng Yang? 무어시던지 평양 사지 쓰기가 넉넉하겠느냐?

It seems to me you always find fault with everything. 나 보기에 공은 무어시던지 칙망하는 모양이오.

2. (b).

You seem to think you know everything. 공은 아모거시라도 아는 줄 아는 모양이오.

In a little while the Japanese will be able to make everything. 쉬이 일본 사람이 아모 거시라도 문돌겠소.

That baby wants everything he sees. 그 어린 으히는 보는 대로 가지고 십허하오.

You must'nt give the baby *아기 의게 . 무어시던지
everything he wants. 달나논대로 다 주지

마는거시 을소.

They can teach everything 육영공원에서 아모거시
at the government college. 라도 가르쳐 주겠소.

2. (c).

Leave everything as it is. 다 그대로 두오.

Every thing in the house 집 안에 불전이 모도 닌
was burnt up. 닐렸소.

Have you done every thing 내가 다 닐 은대로
as I told you? 하엿느냐?

Every one of these bottles is 이 병들이 모도 깨여
broken. 졌소.

Every one without excep- 이것 떠것 업시 다 두
tion was broken in two. 족에 낫소.

SEC. 7.—NO, NONE, NOBODY.

1 Nobody—업소 with either the relative clause with
이 ; or 누구도, or 아모도, or 누구던지.

2 Nothing—아모것도 with the negative, or the rela-
tive clause with 것 and the negative.

Note.—Sometimes with a relative clause, the repetition of the word
will take the place of 것.

3 No :—

(a.) Not any—negative of verb.

* N. B. In this sentence it would not do to say simply 무어시던지
alone with the negative for this would mean you must not give him
anything. If the idea is not to give all 다 with the negative must be
used, and in such a sentence as the above, some qualifying clause must
be inserted.

Are there no snakes in this neighborhood? 이 근처 비암은 업소?

I found no mistakes in the essay. 글장에 잘못 훈것 못 차졌소.

3. (b).

Do you say there is no kerosene in Korca? 조선에는 도모지 석유가 업단 말이요?

Are you sure there are no mosquitoes in the net? 모기장 속에 덩녕 모기가 훈 마리도 업는걸 아요?

Are there no strawberries in the garden? 화원에 딸기 하나도 업소?

Is there no one in this room who will go? 이 방에 갈 사람 도모지 업소?

4.

We have no more pears but we have some very nice persimmons. 비는 더 업스나 감은 요흔 거시 잇소.

We have no more red ones, but have some black ones. 붉은 거슨 더 업스나 검은 거슨 잇소.

I believe I have no more letters to write. 쓸 편지 더 업슬듯 하오.

SEC. 8.—ALL.

1 Signifying *everyone, the whole number, or quantity*—모도, 다.

2 Signifying *the whole duration or extent*,—온, 온통, 일, 훈, or 다.

3 Signifying *the last of a thing*,—**쉴** or **만** may be used.

은, 일, 훈 precede their nouns, the rest follow.

1.

- | | |
|--|--|
| You had better throw these
all away. | 이것 다 내여 버리면
요겠소. |
| These letters are all for
America. | 이 편지는 모두 미국으로
가는 거시오. |
| The cherry blossoms must
have fallen off by now. | 벚나무 꽃은 모두 썩어
떨어져서. |
| Put all those needles in the
box on the shelf. | 그 바늘을 모두 선반
위에 있는 께에 너라. |
| Take out all those books,
and arrange them well,
in sets, on the book shelves. | 께 속에 있는 책을 다
쓰어 내여서 책장에
질을 차자 잘 싸하라. |
| The hoop broke, and every
bit of the water ran out. | 통 레가 깨져서 물이
다 쏟아졌소. |

2.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| I shall probably be in Sēoul
all this winter. | 이 온 겨울 동안은 서울
있을 듯 하오. |
| All next month I must go
every day to the palace. | 티월 훈 들은 불가불
날마다 대궐에 드려가야
하겠소. |
| From Nam San, they say
almost all of Sēoul can be
seen. | 남산서 서울이 거의 다
보인다고 하오. |
| There was not a man in all
the village that had ever
seen a foreigner. | 일촌 중에 외국 사람을
본이가 하나도 없소
더이다. |

Mr. Song has travelled over nearly all the world. 송서방은 거의 세계를 다 돈넛소.

3.

Is this all the tea there is? 차가 이 썬 이냐?

Is this all the flour there is? 밀가루가 이 썬:이오?

SEC. 9.—SEVERAL.

1 Number:—

(a.) Quite a number,—여러 in its various forms.

(b.) An indefinite number,—몇.

2 Kind:—식식, 식식으로, 각.

The distinction made above between 여러 and 몇, is not always adhered to by Koreans. The difficulty with 여러 for “several,” is that it may mean a large number of almost indefinite proportion, but this is generally expressed, by the strong stress or emphasis, laid upon the word. The English word “several” may also be rendered by the Korean words 두서넛, (*two, three, four*) 서너넛 (*three, four, five.*)

1. (a).

There are several pencils in that case. 이 필통 속에 연필이 여러 자로가 잇소.

There were several who declined to go. 가 기 슬라 는 사 람이 여러히 잇수옵더이다.

I enquired at several shops but there were none. 여러 전에 차자 보앗시나 업수옵더이다.

I've had several dogs since I came to Sëoul. 서울 온 후 브러 내게 개가 여러히 잇섯소.

A fly has several legs. 파리안희 발이 여러시 잇소.

1. (b).

We met a coolie just now carrying several parcels.	지금 몇 보퉁이 가지고 가는 훈 삭군 맛났소.
He took several boxes to the river this morning.	오늘 아침 강으로 몇 께를 가져갔소.
We met several pack ponies laden with cash, on the road.	중로 에서 돈 실은 복마 몇 맛났소.
There seem to be several lame ones among these dogs.	그 개 중에 몇치 저는 모양이오.

2.

You have several (<i>kinds</i>) beautiful flowers in your garden.	공의 화원에 도은 꽃시 석석이 잇소.
Birds build their nests in several ways.	새가 각 모양으로 보금 자리를 치오.
At this hotel, they have several kinds of food.	이 주막에는 음식이 석석이로 잇소.
Koreans wear garments of several colors.	조선 사람은 옷술 석석이로 닐소.

SEC. 10.—FEW.

1 Few (*not many*)—적소, 만치안소, which in Korean are verbs, and in rendering *few* can only be used as predicates.

Note.—*To be* with a *few* is rendered in the same way.

2 A few (*a small number*)—몇, or by some indefinite number as 두서넛, or 서너넛.

The particle 수 (*number*) prefixed to Sinico-Korean words also conveys this idea.

Few foreigners speak Korean well. 조선 말을 잘하는 외국
사람이 적소.

There were only a few there last night, but we had a good time. 어제 밤에 거기 사람이
만치 아니나 잘 놀
았소.

There were only a few soldiers at the American legation, but they were all brave, and we were not afraid. 미국 공수관에 병사가
만치 아니 하였것
마는 다 용감하였으니
걱정 없섯소.

2.

Go to the garden and bring me a few small stones. 화원에 가서 잔 돌 몇
가져 오너라.

Go and buy me a few cigars. 가서 엽권연 두세 개
사 오너라.

I went to Pouk Han yesterday with a few friends. 어제 몇 친구 하고 북한
으로 갔소.

A few years ago I was in America. 수년 전에 미국에 잇섯소.

I will go in a few days. 수일 후에 가겟소.

SEC. 11.—ONE, ONES.

One is rendered in Korean by 것.

Note.—It will have already been noticed, that the Korean use of the equivalent for “one” or “ones” is much more frequent than the English, and hence it is found in many places where we least expect it.

Either red ones or black ones will do. 붉은 거시던지 검은
거시던지 쓰겟소.

Neither red ones nor black ones will do. 붉은 거시던지 검은 거시
던지 다 못 쓰겟소.

Have not you any (*ones*) a 좀 더 나은 거슨 업소?
little better?

The best ones are all in the 그 중 요흔 거슨 다 팡에
godown. 드렸쇼.

Although even that is good, 그 것도 요키는 요호나
the one with the cover is 독경 잇는 거시 더 요쇼.
better.

Is this to-day's (*one*)? 이거시 오늘 거시오?

Have you any different 이 보다 다른 거시 잇쇼?
(*ones*) from this?

SEC. 12.—OTHER, ANOTHER.

1 The rest of—이외.

2 Not the same, separate—다른, or by the adverb 달나.

3 Besides—이밖과, 이외에.

4 One more in addition—더, 하나더.

5 The other one of two—하나, 또하나, 다른것, or by
a change in the form of the sentence.

“The one...the other”—하나흔...하나흔.

6 People generally as contrasted with one's self—놈.

7 Again—또, 다시.

1.

See whether the other chil- 이외 오히들도 달나 하나
dren don't want some too. 보아라.

Please tell the others to 이외 사름 드려도 드리
come in too. 오라고 하쇼.

Are the other boxes the same 이외 께들도 크기가 이것
size as this? ㅁ쇼?

The other ones will be done 이외 거슨 혼돌만 하면
in a month. 되겟쇼.

I'll take another newspaper. 이의 신문을 보겠소.
 You had better take these coolies, you may not be able to get the others. 이의 일꾼은 혹 얻을 수가 업시니 이들을 쓰는 거시 요겠소.

2.

I came by another road. 다른 길로 왔소.
 That's another matter. 그거슨 다른 일이요.
 Another color would probably be better. 다른 빛치 요홀듯 하오.
 As I am a Korean I cannot sit down in any other way. 조선 사람이니 달니는 안질 수가 업소.
 He really had another reason for going. 그 사람이 실상은 다른 일이 있어서 간거시오.

3.

I have not another cash. 이밖에는 혼돈도 업소.
 Is't there another pencil in that drawer? 그설합 속에 연필이 이것 밖치 업소?
 If you intend to study Chinese you must get another teacher, (*besides the present one*). 한어를 배호시라면 이의 선생을 얻어야 홀듯 하오.

4.

This bookcase is a little small, I'll have to get another. 이 책장이 조금 적으니 불가불 하나 더 얻어야 하겠소.
 It will be all right even though you don't put on another stamp. 우표 하나 더 붙이지 아니 하여도 요겠소.

Please order me another copy, of the O Ryun Haing Sil. 오륜힝실 을 훈질 더
맛초라고 하오.

Bring me another pencil. 연필 하나. 더 가져오너라.
Bring me another cake of ink. 먹 훈장 더 가져오.

5.

Where is the other hammer? 맞치 또 하나 어디 잇
느냐?

This is too soft you had better take the other one. 이거슨 너무 연하니 다른
거슬 가져가시오.

I gave one to Soun Pogi and one to Eung Whani. 하나혼 순복이 주고 하나
혼 응환이 주었소.

I like this house best, but I like this house best, but I prefer the other location. 집은 여기가 요호나 러는
데기가 요소.

6.

Don't give too much credit to what others say. 남의 말을 너무 고지
듯지 마오.

I don't know what others think, and I don't care. 남은 엇더케 생각 할 년지
모르나 무어 시라 던지
관계치 안소.

7.

The news has just arrived, of another victory. 또 이기었다는 소문 곳
시방 왔소.

Did Mr. Pak say that if he went to Fusan he would send another telegram to Sëoul? 박서방 말이 주기가 부산
가면 또 서울노 던보
하겠다고 하옵더니잇
가?

SEC. 13.—SAME.

1. Not different—By the different parts of the verb
 又소 or 又호 (to be alike).

2. Not two:—**한, 일.**

1.

Put the same quantity in all the bottles. 각 병에 又치 너히라.

Those two boys are the same height. 그 두 으히 키가 又소.

Is "Oltarago" the same as "Olsorago?" 올타라고와 올소라고와 又스읍느니잇가?

The meaning is the same, but the letters are a little different. 뜻은 又하나 글자가 좀 달소.

Though you make them of the same material, make them of different colors. 又한 가음으로 호되 빗춘 다르게 문드러라.

Are Buddhist temples all built on the same general plan? 절 짓는 법이 대대 다 又소?

I told them both the same thing. 들의게 다 又한 말을 닐넛소.

It is the same as last year's disease. 작년 병 파 又소.

2.

Were all these prepared by the same man? 이거시 다 한 사람이 진 거시오?

Can't you two read out of the same book? 한 책 가지고 둘이 읽지 못하느냐?

Let us both stop at the **훈 주막에 류숙읍시다.**
same hotel.

Are you all from the same **다 동향 사름 이요?**
town?

SEC. 14—MUCH.

1 In affirmative sentences—the different parts of the verb **만소.**

2 In negative sentences—**파히** with the negative.

3 Too much—**너무, 파히,** with and without **만소.**

4 So much—**그리케** either alone, or with the verb **만소.**

5 How much—**얼마.** About how much—**얼마나.**

Sometimes also another word such as **대개** will be added. If it is desired to call especial attention to the price the word **값** will be used. The Koreans use this word **얼마** in places where in English we would use simply *how*.

1.

Is there much money in **며 궤에 돈 만히 드럿소?**
that box?

Was much rice burned up **전년에 감을 적에 곡식이**
during the drought last **만히 뒀소?**
year?

Do they import much kero- **석유가 조선에 만히 드려**
sene into Korea? **오요?**

Is there much fruit in Ko- **조선에 실과 만소?**
rea?

2.

I don't have much head- **머리 파히 압호지 안소.**
ache.

You have'nt taken much pains with your writing.	글씨 쓰기에 워 파히 쓰지 아니 하였다.
I do not like Korean food very much.	내가 조선 음식 파히 호화 하지 아니 호호.
To tell the truth I do not feel much like going.	실상은 파히 가고 십지 안소.

3.

Do not drink too much.	술 너무 먹지 마오.
There is too much sugar in this tea.	차에 사탕이 너무 만소.
You can not sleep if you drink too much tea.	차를 너무 먹으면 못 자오.
This is a little too much.	이것 좀 너무 만소.
You must not spend too much money or you will soon be poor.	돈 너무 만히 쓰지 말아야 쉬이 가난 찰겡소.

4.

If you eat so much candy you will be sick.	엇 그러케 먹으면 알겡소.
I trust him so much that I would lend him whatever he should ask.	내가 그를 그러케 믿으니 달나는 대로 빌녀 주 겡소.
You need not take so much pains with that letter.	그 편지 쓰기에 그러케 위쓸 것 업소.
Do not drink so much wine.	술 그러케 만히 먹지 마오.
Do not put on so much coal.	석탄 그러케 만히 넋치 마라.

5.

How much for the lot?	도합이 감시 얼마요?
How much did you give for those pears?	이 비를 얼마 주고 샀소?
About how much salt is there in this water?	이 물에 소금 얼마나 드렸소?
How much vinegar did you say was left?	초가 얼마 남았다고 하였소?
About how long is that box?	그 께 길기가 대개 얼마나 되오?
How much silk shall I get?	명주 얼마 사리잇가?
How much is the annual income of the government?	정부에 일년 수입 대개 얼마나 되오?

SEC. 15.—MANY.

The Koreans do not make the distinction between *many* and *much*, that we do. Sometimes it can be done by the interposition of the word 수 (*number*) and 수가 만소, "*the number is much*" means "*there are many*." As a general rule however, the simple use of the verb 만소 will answer all purposes and the context will tell whether it is quantity or number that is referred to. There is a difference between *how much* and *how many*.

We find then the following rules.

1 In affirmative sentences—the different parts of the verb 만소; and in negative sentences—the same with the negative.

2 A good many—The word "*good*" is not rendered, 만소 alone is used.

3 A great many—**리우** or **대단이** etc. with **만소**.

The English phrase "a great deal" is also rendered in the same way.

4 Too many—**너무**, **파히**, etc. with **만소**. As was said with regard to "*too much*," **만소** may be omitted.

5 How many—**몇**. About how many **몇치나**.

1.

Confucius has many dis- **공주는 데자가 만소.**
ciples.

Many of the Americans **미국 사람이 눈 푸른**
have blue eyes. **이가 만소.**

Formerly there were not **이전에 미국 해군에 털강**
many ironclads in the **선이 만치 안소.**
American navy.

Many Korean flowers have **조선 꽃 묘흔 향내 나는**
a very sweet odor. **것 만소.**

There are not many sheep **조선에 양 만치 안소.**
in Korea.

I didn't buy many, because **비싸 만히 사지 아니**
they were dear. **하엿소.**

2.

A good many Japanese **일본 사람에는 안경 쓴**
seem to wear glasses. **이가 만흔 모양 이오.**

It seems a good many **을 희는 돈 농진 농군이**
farmers made money this **만흔 모양 이오.**
year.

3.

A great many fishing **아침 마다 어선이 이리**
smacks pass here every **리우 만히 지나 돈시오**
morning.

The fire last night destroyed a great many houses. 어제 밤 화재가 대단이 많은 집을 망케 하였소.

We've used a great deal of coal this year. 올해 석탄 대단이 많이 썼소.

4.

There are too many books in that bookcase. 그 책장에 책이 너무 많소.

There are too many people on that boat, I'm afraid it will sink in such a sea as this. 그 배에 사람이 너무 많호니 그런 바다에 빠져질가 녀려요.

There are too many chairs in this room, there is no place for the table. 이 방에 교의가 너무 많호니 상 둘디 업소.

There are too many windows in this room, there is no place for a wardrobe. 이 방에 문이 너무 많호니 의장 둘디 업소.

5.

How many pears shall I buy? 벉 몇치나 사리윅가?

About how many bottles are left? 병이 몇치나 남았소?

How many days are there in a month? 몇 날이 훈 돌이오?

How many chickens did you order? 병아리 몇 사리윅가?

How many servants do you keep? 공이 몇 하인 둡노윅가?

How many sons has Mr. 김서방이 아들 몇치요?
Kim?

SEC. 16.—MORE.

More is rendered into Korean by 더. Quite often 좀 (*a little*) will be used with it.

When are you going to put on more men? 언제 보러 일군을 더 두
라오?

If you don't put on more coal, the fire will go out. 석탄 더 넣치 아니 하면
불 쓰지 겠소.

I wish I had bought more of this tea. 이 차를 좀 더 샀더면
효할번 하였소.

You can get a good article if you will pay more. 돈 더 주면 효흔 거슬
얻을 수가 잇소.

Which costs the more? 얻던 거시 갑시 더 들겟소?

I have not a bit more. 내게 조금도 업수.

Go and get some more ice. 가서 얼음 더 얻어 오너라

SEC. 17.—MOST.

1. Nearly all—거위다.

2. The greatest of several quantities :—

The Koreans, commonly do not make the distinction between “*more*” and “*most*.” The common way of expressing “*most*” would be by 더 with or without 만소. Sometimes however, when they wish to be accurate they will use 제일 instead of 더.

For the superlative degree, see Part II. Chapter VI. § II. Sec. 2., and Part I. ¶ 254.

1.

Most foreigners dislike a 외국 사름들 거위 다
native chair. 보포를 슬피여 호호.

Most of you have heard this 공들은 거위 다 이거술
I suppose. 드렛살듯 하오.

Although some of them 그 중에 아직 낯은지
have not yet been told, 아닌 사람도 잇시나
most of them probably 거위 다 알듯 하오.
know it.

I gave most of them five 내가 거위 다 다섯냥씩
hundred cash each, but 주었시나 더러는 일죽
some of them left early 나갔시나 밧지 아니
and did not receive it. 하엿소.

2.

Which box holds the most? { 어느 께 만히 들겟소?
 어느 께 더 만히 들겟소?
 어느 께 매일 만히
 들겟소?

Then I will have the most. { 그러면 내가 더 만히
 가지오.
 그러면 내가 매일 만히
 가지오.

SEC. 18.—ENOUGH.

In rendering the pronominal adjective, *Enough*, the various parts of the verbs 넉넉하오, 족족하오, 자라오, etc., verbs meaning, "to be sufficient" should properly be used. The Koreans, often, however, use other words or phrases to express the same idea. As, they will say "That much will do," "That is much" etc. When we use the word *enough* in English, we do not always have the idea of "sufficient for a purpose," we often mean "*plenty*," "*a good deal*," and the Koreans in

this respect are almost more exact than we. Remembering these facts, we obtain the following rules.

1 Signifying a sufficiency, and without the verb “to be,” either as simple adjective qualifying a noun, substantively, or as an adverb we may render “*enough*,” by **넉넉히, 족족히, 만히**.

2. To be enough—**넉넉하오, 족족하오, 자라오**, etc. or we can use **그만**, (*that only*), or **그만큼** (*that much*) with the future of such a verb **쓰오**. Negatively—the same with the negative, or a negative verb, as **부족하오** may be used.

3. To do a thing *enough*.

(a.) In affirmative sentences—the adverbial form of the verbs.

(b.) In negative sentences—the same with the negative, or **덜** without the negative.

4. Enough to,—future participle of verb, or fut. past. with **만큼**, or **것**; negatively, the same with the negative. **자라오** may be used.

1.

Thanks, I've had enough already. **곰압소 마논 만히 먹엇소.**

How many nails shall I bring? Bring enough. **못 몇출 가져 오리잇가? 넉넉히 가져 오너라.**

Be sure and put enough sugar in. **일명 사랑 넉넉히 너라.**

2.

Is there enough sugar? **사랑이 넉넉 하오?**

There is not quite enough sugar in this cake. **이 파자에 사랑이 조금 부족 하오.**

Is this enough ?	이 거시 넉넉하오?
Six inches will be wide enough.	팍이 여섯 치 넉넉 하오.
That's enough.	그 만큼 쓰겠소.
This won't be enough.	이것 못 자라겠소.
Was there enough coal ?	석탄 넉넉 하였소?

3. (a).

We've walked enough now, let's go back.	지금은 넉넉히 운동 하였 시니 도라 갑시다.
You've read enough now, that will do.	인제 넉넉히 읽었이니 그만 두오.
As the coolies have rested long enough, let us hurry on.	일꾼 그만 쉬었이니 어서 갑시다.

3. (b).

Haven't you had enough to eat yet ?	아직 넉넉히 먹지 아니 하였소?
These potatoes are not boiled enough yet.	이 감자를 아직 덜 삶 었소.
You have'nt taken enough medicine yet.	약 아직 덜 먹었소.

4.

Have you enough stamps to put on that letter ?	그 편지 붙일만큼 우체표 잇소?
Have we coal enough to last till next spring ?	티년 봄 사지 쓸 석탄 잇소?
Have you studied into the subject enough to really understand it ?	실상 그일을 알 만큼 상고 하였소?

We had enough plums to
send some to all our
friends.

우리게 주도는 각 친구
의게 보낼 만큼 있
설소.

We went to see them and instead of finding them starving, we found they had enough rice, stored away in bags to last them a whole month.

우리가 보리 간죽 굵지
아니 하고 오히려 혼돌
쓸 찰이 섬에 년것
잇는 거술 차졌소.

CHAPTER VI.

THE ADJECTIVE.

§ I.

The previous chapter having treated of pronominal adjectives, there remains for us here, simply qualifying, or descriptive adjectives. As will be seen in Part I, Korean has but few true descriptive adjectives, and as a consequence, in translating English into Korean, adjectives must be variously rendered.

1 Used attributively—either a simple adjective will be used, or a past relative participle, which will then, as in English precede the noun it qualifies.

2 Used predicatively—the verbal form in the appropriate tense will be used.

Note.—When two or more adjectives qualify the same word, they will be rendered by the stems of the adjectival verb with **요**, and the last only will be inflected. It must also be remembered, that often where we use the attributive, the Korean uses the predicative form, and vice versa.

1.

This is a rainy day.

오늘 비오는 날 이요.

Those are very pretty flowers.

그 것 미우 묘호 꽃 치요

My sister has dark eyes.

우리 누님은 눈알이 검소.

That is a large house.	그 거시 큰 집이오.
Koreans wear black hats and white coats.	조선 사람은 검은 갓 쓰고 흰 옷 입고.
You will need a thick overcoat.	춥거온 두루막이 잇 서야 쓰겟소.
Koreans like bright colors.	조선 사람 환한 빛 좋아호.
That is a good fire.	그 것 요흔 불이오.
There is a large white dog in the garden.	화원에 흰 크고 흰 개 잇소.
He wears a heavy gold chain.	무거운 금 수슬을 찻소.
My mother sent me a silver cup.	우리 어마니가 흰 은 잔 을 보내엿소.

2.

Japanese are very small.	일본 사람 미우 작소.
American women are tall.	미국 녀인이 키 크오.
The road was very muddy.	길은 대단이 질엇소.
Good coal is plentiful in Korea.	요흔 석탄 조선에 만소.
Those chairs are very strong, but they are very heavy.	그 교의는 미우 튼튼 하겟마는 무겁소.
That dress is very pretty.	그 옷시 미우 묘호.
That overcoat is thick.	그 두루막이 두껍소.
Most Korean colors are bright.	조선 물색은 거위 다 팡취가 잇소.
That fire is good.	그 불이 요소.

That gold chain is heavy. 그 금 사슬 무겁소.
 He was a tall, strong, handsome man. 키 크고 힘 세고 어엿분
 I had a large, gentle, and fleet Chinese pony. 내게 혼 크고 순 하고
 새론 중국 말 잊섯소.

§ II.—COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS.

SEC. 1.—THE COMPARATIVE DEGREE.

As was seen in Part I. in the chapter on adjectives, the idea of comparison is expressed largely by Koreans by the use of the simple positive. If there are a number, and it is desired to know which is the best, the Korean picking out simply one, and saying "This is good," will mean that it is the best. Similarly where there are only two "Of these two this is good" means, *This is the better*. There are however, cases where the expression of the comparative or superlative degree is necessary to the sense.

The comparative degree may be expressed by such words as **더** (*more*) **낫소** (*to be better*), **보다** (*than*) **에서** (*from*). In connection with the use of these words, we must always remember, that in Korean the governing word always follows the word it governs, and the **보다** or **에서**, will refer then to the word which precedes it and not to the word that follows. **더** being an adverb, precedes the adjective or verb it qualifies, and we should remember that as a rule Koreans do not use **더** with **보다** or **에서**, either one alone, being sufficient. For the rendering of the English comparative degree we obtain then the following rules:—

1 Signifying in a greater degree—**더** preceding the adjective or neuter verb.

2 When two different objects are compared :—

(a) When *than* is expressed—**보다** or **예서** affixed to the noun having the quality in the lesser degree ; and the adjective in the positive.

(b) When *than* is not expressed—the postposition **는** may be affixed to one or both of the nouns, or **중에** (*among*) may be used with the positive : or **더** may be affixed to the adjective.

3 *The more—the more*, marking the introduction of two correlative clauses, may be rendered into Korean, by **수록**.

1.

Would it not be well to tie that bundle tighter? **그 보통이를 더 튼튼이 리는 거시 요치 안겠소?**

You must be more energetic. **더 부지런 하여야 하겠소.**

I wish you had waked me a little earlier. **좀 더 일찍 세웠더라면 요확 지오.**

They are pretty well made, but I wish they were a little smaller. **꽤 잘 만든 듯 하나 좀 더 작았더라면 요확 지오.**

2. (a).

Fusan is hotter than Sēoul. **부산이 서울 보다 더워.**

The days are a good deal longer in summer than in winter. **너름 에는 히가 겨울 보다 미우 기오.**

He is a good deal taller than his wife. **안히 보다 키 미우 크오.**

Chairs are easier than jin-rikshas. **교군이 인력거 보다 편 하오.**

I am about three years older than my brother. **내가 동생 보다 삼년 우히오.**

2. (b.)

This is the prettier but the other is the cheaper.	이 거슨 묘향것 마논 그 거슨 싸오.
Of these two houses, the one nearer here is the higher.	그 두집 중에 갓가온 집이 높소.
Mine is the stronger horse.	내 말이 힘 세오.
This is the better pen.	이 붓시 낫소.
Mine was the greater fault.	내 허볼 더 크오.
My sister is the prettier.	우리 누님 더 묘향오.

3.

The quicker the better.	새를 수록 요쇼.
The more the better.	만홀 수록 요쇼.
The more one gets, the more he wants.	더 잇을 수록 더 가지고 십소.
The more I study, the less I seem to myself to know.	공부를 홀 수록 생각에 더 무식혼 듯 호오.

SEC. 2.—THE SUPERLATIVE DEGREE.

As was noticed above, unless the sense requires it, Koreans do not employ the superlative, the positive answering all the purposes. If it is necessary, it may be rendered by the ordinal 데일 (*the first*), prefixed to the adjective.

Which is the best hotel in 서울에 어논 주막이 데일 Söoul? 요쇼?

The first plan seems to me 처음 계교가 내 생각에 데일 윈듯 호오.

He is the richest man in 미국에 데일 부자요.
America.

He was the bravest soldier in the regiment. 진 중에 데일 담대 훈
사름이 었소.

Of all these books which is the best. 이 모든 책중에 어능거시
요소.

Is not the lion the most fearful of all animals? 짐성 중에는 사자가
무섭지요?

Of all clothes foreign clothes are the easiest to wear. 모든 의복 중에 낚기 경
편훈 거슨 양복 이요.

CHAPTER VII.

THE ADVERB.

English adverbs may be rendered into Korean in various ways. Methods for forming adverbs from adjectives, with their various distinctions, may be found in the chapter on Adverbs, in the "Grammatical Notes." We have not here then to deal with these, but will simply consider how a few of the English adverbs of *place, time, manner, etc.*, are rendered into Korean.

§ I.—ADVERBS OF PLACE.

To Korean primitive adverbs, the various postpositions can be affixed.

SEC. 1.—HERE.

1 Signifying this place—여기, 이리, 이곳 etc.

2 Signifying this neighborhood—이근처.

1.

Here it is.

여기 잊소.

Here is where I lost my watch.

여기가 내 시계 잃혀 버리던 데요.

Here is where Son Doli fell into the river.

여기가 손돌이 강에 빠져 지던 데요.

Is the book you bought yesterday here? 어제 산 책이 여기 있소?

Sou Dongi and Sou Jini were here just now. 슈동이 하고 슈진이 하고
즉금 여기 왔다 갔소.

Do they make pottery here? 여기서 사기 굽소?

Do they generally drill the soldiers here? 병덕들을 대대 여기서
조련 하오?

Has'nt some one been writing here? 여기서 누가 쓰지 아니
하엿소?

Bring it here! 이리 가져 오너라.

Come here with the baby! 어린 으희 이리 데려오
너라.

Tell Nomi to come here. 놈이 데려 이리 오라고
하오.

Then we must certainly ride in chairs from here. 그리하니 여기서 불가불
교군을 득야 쓰겟소.

How far is it from here to the next hotel? 여기서 이다음 휴막 사지
얼마나 머오?

2.

Are there any deer about here nowadays? 이 근처에 이사이도 수
슴이 있소?

Do they not have a flower show here to-night? 오늘 밤에 이 근처에 꽃
저주 버리지 안소?

SEC. 2.—THERE.

There—여기, 머리, 거기, 그리. The difference between **여** and **그** noticed in Part I. ¶ 72 extends to these adverbs.

There's a man with a dog and a gun. **여기 총 가지고 개덕리고 잇는 사람 잇소.**

There have been fires there, very many times this year. **여기 금년에 불이 리우 여러번 났섯소.**

I hope Mr. Chyeng will wait there till we come. **우리 오기 석지 정서방 거기서 기다리련 도 켓소.**

Do they make much kan-chang there? **거기서 간장 만히 문드오?**

What kind of a ship is that they are building there? **여기서 문드는 거시 무슨 배오?**

That's all right. Put it down there. **관계치 안소 거기 노하 두오.**

I think most of the silk thread comes from there. **내 생각에는 대례 명주 실 모도 거기서 나오는 줄 아오.**

SEC. 3.—WHERE.

- 1 Interrogative—어디, 어느곳.
- 2 Relative—**되** with relative participle.
- 3 Somewhere—어디, 어디던지, 어디선지.
- 4 Everywhere, wherever,—by **던지** with the relative participle; by two negatives; or by such words as **수방** (*four sides*), **곳곳, 처처** etc.
- 5 Anywhere—**아모디나, 아모되던지, 어디던지**.
- 6 Nowhere—**아모되도** with negative.

1.

Where does the washer-woman live? **마전 집이 어디오?**

Where was it that you met Mr. Kim this morning?	오늘 아침에 김서방 맞 나던 티가 어딴오?
Where is this flower pot cracked?	이 꽃분이 어딴가 금이 갔소?
Where is Mr. Yi?	리서방 어딴 잇소?
Where is the spoon I left on the table?	상 우희 논 슈가락 어딴 잇소?
Where is the shirt I sent to the wash?	빨너 보낸 속 적삼 어딴 잇소?
Where did you buy this fish?	이 성선은 어딴서 샀소?
Do you know where these grapes were grown?	이 포도가 어딴서 자란 지 암니까?
Where's my dictionary gone?	내 주던이 어딴 갔소?
Where were you going when I met you yesterday?	어제 만날 썬에 에딴 가는 길이었소?
Where does the best rice come from?	데일 도흔 찰이 어딴서 나오?

2.

Is this where we take the boat?	여기가 뱃 묵는 티요?
Here's where we have to show our passports.	여기서 빙표 뵈는 티요.
Sit where you can hear.	들닐 티로 안지오.

3.

Isn't there a bridge somewhere on the river?	어딴 던지 강에 다리 업소?
--	--------------------

2.

- Are you always in pain? 느루 압호호?
- Is the earth always in motion? 쌍이 늘 동호호?
- Before you had the small-pox were you always well? 역질노 알키 전에는 늘 평안 호헛소?
- Is a bird always on her nest when she is hatching her young? 새가 샅기 칠 썬에는 느루 그 보금자리에 잇소?
- Is a sentinel always walking when he is on guard? 순경 군이 순경 들 썬에는 느루 것소?

3.

- Have you always lived in Söul? 본티 서울서 지금 썬지 살앗소?
- The English have always been good sailors. 영국 사름 본티 사공 노릇 잘 호호.
- Have there always been eight provinces in Korea? 본티 조선에 팔도가 잇섯소?

4.

- God is always the same. 상테는 일샹 훈 모양 이요.
- It is always best to do right. 올케 호는 거슨 흥샹 도소.
- I am always glad to see that man. 그 사름 보기 흥샹 반갑소.
- He is always telling lies. 일샹 거짓 말 호호.
- That baby is always crying. 그 어린 것 흥샹 울 더라.

Although the Koreans are 조선 사람 일상 밥 먹으되
always eating rice, they 혼번도 슬치 안소.
never refuse it.

5.

Are crows always black? 가마귀는 다 검소?
Do mapoos always wear 마부는 다 빙거지 쓰오?
felt hats?

SEC. 2.—WHENEVER,

1 At whatever time—언제든지 or 어느때든지.

2 Every time—때마다 with the relative participle.
The above may also be used, but this is the better.

1.

I'll start whenever it is convenient to you. 어느 때 든지 당신씩
덕당훈 쉼에 쉼나겟소.

Can I borrow your dictionary whenever I send for it? 어느 때 든지 가질너
보내면 주던을 빌수
잇겟소?

We must go on board whenever the ship comes in. 어느 때든지 배가 드러
오거든 꼭야 하겟소.

Be ready whenever Mr. Yi comes. 어느 때 오게 되던지
리셔방 예비하여 두
어라.

2.

Whenever I go to Chemulpo it rains. 제물포 가는 때 마다 비가
오오.

He gets angry whenever he argues. 론난홀 때 마다 성이
나오.

Every time I read it, it seems harder. 읽을 때 마다 더 어려운
모양 이오.

I have a headache whenever **담배** **먹을** **때** **마다**
I smoke. **두통이** **잇소**.

SEC. 3.—GENERALLY, USUALLY.

Generally, usually—**흔이**, **대개**, **대체**, **힘용**.

What kind of a pen do you **흔이** 무슨 붓을 쓰오?
generally use?

Cholera generally comes in **쥐통이** **흔이** 여름에 잇소.
the summer.

We generally have tiffin at **힘용** **흔** 시에 점심을
one. **먹소**.

We generally take a walk **우리들이** **대개** 오후에
in the afternoon. **힘기** **하오**.

It generally rains a good **양력** **칠월에** **대체** 비가
deal in July. **만히** **오오**.

We do not usually have **조선** **남편에는** **흔이** 눈
much snow in Southern **만히** **오지** **안소**.
Korea.

SEC. 4.—OFTEN, FREQUENTLY.

Often, frequently—**자조**, **자조**.

I often have headache. **두통이** **자조** **나오**.

Come and see me often, **서울** **오거든** **자조** **와**
when you come to Söoul. **보시오**.

We often read together. **자조** **같이** **읽소**.

SEC. 5.—SOMETIMES.

1 Occasionally, now and then, once in a while—
잇다금, **갓금**, **때로**.

2 On certain occasions, at particular times—**잇던** **때는**.

3 Indefinite,—**때** with relative participle.

1.

- Even the wisest plans some- 암만 요흔 계교 라도 잇다
times fail. 금 실슈가 잇소.
- Do you still go to the palace 이 스이도 잇다금 대궐에
sometimes? 드러가요?
- Why do you not let me hear 왜 갓금 편지도 아니
from you sometimes? 하오?
- I meet him sometimes, but 썬로 맛나 나 잤지논
not very often. 안소.
- You may go occasionally. 잇다금 이나 가오.
- Once in a while I take a 잇다금 낫잡 자오.
nap in the day time.

2.

- Sometimes one does not 엇던 썬논 엇더케 하여야
know what to do. 요흔 넌지 모록소.
- Sometimes she sings even 엇던 썬논 오늘 밤 보다
better than she did to- 노래를 썬 더 잘 하오.
night.
- Sometimes I half suspect 엇던 썬논 내 생각에
we have made a mistake. 우리 들이 실슈 혼듯
하오.
- When we were in Japan 상년에 일본 잇술 썬
last year, it sometimes 엇던썬에는 닷서를 날
rained for four or five 마다 비 왔소.
days in succession.

3.

- I eat rice sometimes. 밥 먹는 썬 잇소.
- He comes sometimes in the 아침에 오는 썬 잇소.
mornings.

Sometimes I cannot sleep 밤 서도록 안 자는 때
all night. 잊소.

Sometimes not one of the 날 마다 비호는 거슬 아는
boys knows his lesson. 으히가 하나도 업는 때
잊소.

SEC. 6.—SELDOM.

Seldom—**별로** followed by the negative.

I seldom have a cold. 나는 감기가 별로 아니 드오.

I seldom smoke in the 나는 집에서 담배 별로 아니
house. 먹소.

I have seldom seen him of 이사이는 그 사람을 별로
late. 만나지 못 하였소.

SEC. 7.—NEVER, EVER.

1 Temporal:—

(a.) On no occasion, not once—**제** or **때** with the relative participle. If emphatic, **훈 번도** may be used.

(b.) Invariably not—**언제든지**, followed by the negative.

(c.) At no future time—**아모 때 이라도** with the negative.

(d.) Never before—**그전 에는** with the negative.

2 Emphatic:—

(a.) Not at all—**아조, 도모지**, with the negative.

(b.) Positively not—**일명코, 작명코**, with the negative.

(c.) Under no circumstances whatever:—**세상 업서
도, 암만 하여 도** and the like with the negative.

1. (d).

I never saw such flowers 그 전에는 그런 꽃 못
before. 보았소.

Did you never understand 그 전에는 몰랐소?
it before?

2. (a).

Are diamonds never found 조선 서는 금강석이
in Korea? 도모지 아니 나오?

I never see him now. 지금 도모지 못 보소.

Korean ladies never go out. 조선 부인 들이 도모지
출입 아니 함소.

2. (b).

I shall never love any one 내가 작명코 아모 사람
so much again. 이라도 다시 그러케
스랑 하지 안겠소.

I will never give him an- 다시는 작명코 혼 푼도
other cash. 아니 주 겠소.

Never do a thing like that 다시는 일명코 그런 일
again. 마라.

I can never consent to such 그런 일은 일명코 허락할
a thing as that. 수 업소.

2. (c).

He can never study Japa- 세상 업서도 일본 말
nese. 공부할 수 업겠소.

He can never live unless he 약먹기 전에는 세상 업서
takes medicine. 도 살수 업소.

I believe I'll never be able 나는 암만 하여도 조선
to learn Korean. 말을 비할수 업을 것
겠소.

You'll never find it without **볼** 업시는 암만 **하**여도
a light. **차질 수 업스리이다.**

Can you never forgive him? **암만 하**여도 용서 **할수**
업소?

SEC. 8.—AGAIN.

- 1 Another time—**또** or **다시**.
- 2 Once more—**또** **한번**.
- 3 To do over again—**새로** or **긔쳐**.

1.

I'll call again. **또 오리이다.**
Be sure and call again. **부디 또 오시오.**
Do not do that again. **다시 그 것 하**지 마라.
It just stopped raining, and **비가 긔쳐다가 또 오오.**
it is raining again.

2.

Sing that song again. **또 한번 그 노래 하**시오.
If you don't understand I **모르**시면 **또 한번** **닐너**
will explain it again. **드리리이다.**

3.

You will have to do it over **새로 하**여야 **쓰**겟소.
again.
You will have to iron these **그 옷**을 **긔쳐 다루리** **질**
clothes again. **하**여야 **쓰**겟소.
The legs of this table are **이 상 다리**가 **긔지** **아니**
not alike, you must make **하**니 **긔쳐 문** **드라**야
it over again. **쓰**겟소.

SEC. 9.—WHEN.

1 Interrogative :—

(a.) At what time—**언제**, **어** **느** **때**.

(b.) Until what time—언제까지, 어느때까지.

How long—얼마.

(c.) About when—언제나, 어느때쯤.

(d.) At what hour—어느시.

2 Relative :—

(a.) At the time—때 or 적 with relative participle.

(b.) By the time—때까지 with relative participle.

(c.) After the time—후 with relative participle ; sometimes 거든 will be used with one of the simple tenses.

1. (a).

When did you write this letter? 이편지를 언제 썼소?

When do you intend going to Chemulpo? 제물포 에 어느때 가라고 하오?

When would you like it to be done? 언제 하면 공의 마음에 맞겠소?

When was that? 그 것 언제 일 이오?

When did foreigners come to Korea? 언 제 브리 외국 사림이 조선에 왔소?

When did Keuija live? 귀자가 어느때 사림 이오?

1. (b).

Till when can you wait? 어느때 까지 기다리겠소?

How much longer can you wait? 어느때 까지나 더 기다리겠소?

About how much longer do you intend to be in Söul? 서울 얼마나 더 계실 경영이오?

1. (c).

About when will it be done? 언제나 되겠소?

[illegible]

1. (d).

When shall I wake you Sir?
어느시에 쉬여 드리오리
잇가?

When do you retire? 어느시에 귀침 하시느니
 되까?

When do you tiffin? 어느시에 점심 잡수시
 누니 외가?

2. (a).

Which of the boys was it
that answered when you
called ? 부를 적에 대답 하던
히가 누구요 ?

I will send word when I write to Chemulpo? **제물포 편지 흘세에 기별
할게소?**

When the Japanese ambassador comes will he go to see the King?

He broke it just when it was about done.

막 다 될만흔 췌에 셔트
렸수.

[illegible]

2. (b).

It will certainly be done when you come. 오실 때 밋쳐서 덩녕 다
되 겐소.

The letters must all be
written by the time the
postman comes.

레전부 올새 밋쳐서 편
지롤 다 써 두어야
쓰겟소.

2. (c).

When you have swept and dusted the room shut the door. 방을 다 쓸고 훑친 후에 문 닫아라.

When Sou Dongi comes back, tell him to put these jars in the box. 슈동이 온 후에 이 항아리 들을 께에 너라고 하오.

When this sugar is gone I will buy more. 이 사탕이 다 업거든 더 사겟소.

SEC. 10.—WHILE.

While—동안에, 사이에, 적에.

While the chair coolies were eating we climbed the mountain. 보표군이 밥 먹을 동안에 우리가 산에 올라 갔소.

While I was in the country I studied hard. 시골 잇솔 적에 공부 만히 하였소.

Please do not talk just now while I am writing a letter. 지금 나 편지 쓸 적에 잔 소리 말아 주오.

While I was standing in front of the monastery, a priest came out. 절 앞 해 첫 실 동안에 종이가 나왔 소옵더이다.

A while ago, while we were coming it was very cold. 아싸 올 적에 미우 칠소 옵더이다.

While you are studying do not play. 공부 할적에 작란 하지 마오.

SEC. 11.—As.

1 When—, 적에, 제, 때에.

2 Indicating simultaneous action—면서 affixed to verbal stem.

3 Taking advantage of the opportunity—**길에** with relative participle.

4 On the way—**다가** with verbal stem. **길에** may also be used here. **다가** indicates an interruption and often something unexpected.

1.

Do the men-of-war always fire a salute as they leave port? **군함이 항구에 나갈 때 마다례포를 쏘소?**

We got home just as it began to rain. **비가 막 올때에 집에 도라 왔소.**

The postman came just as I was finishing my letter. **편지를 다 막 못칠 때에 래전부 왔소옵덕 이다.**

2.

I will read as I ride. **물 먹고 가면서 보겠소.**

As you read, notice carefully the writing of the characters. **읽으면서 글씨 쓴 것을 자세히 보겠소.**

According to Korean custom they do not talk as they eat. **조선 법에는 밥 먹으면서 말 아니 하소.**

3.

As you are going to Chong No, call chair coolies. **종로 가는 길에 표군 불너라.**

As you are mending it, you had better put in a new lock. **꿇치는 길에 새 잠을쇠 사지 두면 되겟다.**

As you are going home, please call there. **집에 가는 길에 거기 좀 돈너 가요.**

4.

As we sailed up the river 강에 올라 가다가 삼키서
we stopped at Samkai. 지체 하였소.

He told me that story as 송도 가다가 그 이야
we went to Song Do. 기 하였소.

As I was going to the 대궐 가다가 종로에서
palace I met Mr. Yi at 리서방을 만났소.
Chong No.

As I was coming up to 서울 올라 오다가 오리
Sëoul I stopped at Ori- 끌서 머물렀소.
cole.

SEC. 12.—THEN.

1. At that time,—그때, 그시에, 그세는.
2. Till that time,—그때까지.
3. By that time,—그시에, (*indefinite*) 그세즈음.
4. After that time,—그후 or 그세브리.
5. At that point,—그다음.

1.

Will you be here then? 그 세에 여기 있겠소?

Then there were Buddhist 그 세에는 절이 팔도에
Monasteries in all the 있섯소.
provinces.

The people paid their taxes 그 세에 백성들이 구실
in rice then. 을 쌀노 밧쳤소.

2.

Leave it here till then. 그 세까지 여기 두오.

I will be at home till then. 그 세까지 집에 있겠소.

We had better give it up 그 세까지 그만 두는 거
till then. 시 요겠소.

3.

Then the boys will be old enough to work for themselves. 그 세에 으히가 제 손으로 버려 먹을 만큼 크겟소.

Then there will be rail-roads. 그새 즈음 철로가 잇겟소.

Will you be ready then? 그 새 즈음 다 준비가 되겟소?

4.

Then the wind blew so hard, we could not go and came back. 그 후는 바람이 대단히 여서 가지 못 하고 도라왔소.

Then we got in a boat and went to see the fire works. 그 후에 비를 듣고 승거전 구경 하러 갔섯소.

Then I will go to the palace. 그 후에 대궐에 드리 가겟소.

Then I studied. 그 후 브럼 내가 공부 하엿소.

From then on I stayed here. 그 후 브럼 여기 잇섯소.

5.

What did you say then? 그 다음 무어시 라고 하엿소?

Then I asked him another question. 그 다음 다른 말을 무리 보앗소.

SEC. 13.—Now.

1. At the present time :

(a.) Definite, 시방, 지금.

(b.) Indefinite, 근럭, 근일, 이사이, 요사이.

2, Now as opposed to formerly—the same with 는.

3. By this time already,—인제.

4. Next,—이 다음에.

5. Than before,—전보다 or 아싸보다.

1. (a).

Is not Mr. Song in Korea 지금 송서방이 조선에
now? 업소?

He is out at present, Sir. 지금 출입 하엿 소옵
이다.

We are just out of it now. 시방 못춤 다 췌소.

Kerosene is very high now. 시방 석유가 뽕우 비싸요

1. (b).

There are a good many 근럭 밋친 개가 만흔 모양
mad dogs about now. 이호.

Nobody seems to make 근일에는 누구 던지 리
much money now. 넘기지 못 하흔 모양
이호.

It is very dear now. 요사이 대단이 비싸요.

2.

Nowadays Koreans don't 이사이는 조선 사름이 큰
wear the large hat. 갓솔 쓰지 아니 하호.

The Japanese government 이사이는 일본 정부 에서
tolerates Christianity now- 예수교 하흔 거솔 모
르른 데하호.

3.

Most of them will have 인제 거워 다 팔앗 겠소
been sold by this time.

- Your house must be about done now. 공의 집 역사는 이제 다 못칠 듯 하오.
- It's too late now. 이제 느졌소.
- It would be useless to send for the doctor now. 의원 부르러 보내여 도 이제 쓸디 업소.
- You had better apologize now. 인제는 사죄 하는 거시 을겟소.
- They will probably be here directly now. 인제 곧 올듯 하오.
- It is boiled enough now. 인제 다 삶엇 겐다.
- Tea will be ready directly now. 인제 차가 곧 다 되겟소.

4.

- Sou Pongi will recite now. 이 다음에 슈봉이 외오 겐소.
- We will read Chinese now. 우리들이 이 다음에 진서 비호겟소.

5.

- The tide is running out more rapidly now. 아싸 보다 조슈가 더 새 른게 나가오.
- I am in much better health now. 전 보다 내 몸이 더 편 하오.
- We are having less rain now. 전보다 비 덜 오오.

SEC. 14.—ALREADY.

1. At the time spoken of,—임의, 발서.
2. Prior to the time spoken of,—이왕.
3. Equivalent to *so soon* expressive of surprise,—어느새이.

Note.—With this last 발서 also may be used.

It used to be thought that 전에 히가 쌍을 도는
the sun went round the 줄 알았소.
earth.

There used to be a temple 머거번에 여귀 절이 있
here. 섰소.

Formerly foreigners could 이전 에는 외국 사람들이
not live in Seoul. 서울서 살지 못하였소.

SEC. 16.—HITHERTO.

Hitherto—이새까지, 지금까지.

Where have you lived 이새 까지 어디서 살
hitherto? 왔소?

What have you studied 이새 까지 무어를 공부
hitherto? 하였소?

As I have lived without 지금 까지 고기 안 먹고
eating meat hitherto, I 살았으니 안 먹겠소.
will not eat it now.

SEC. 17.—RECENTLY, OF LATE.

Recently, of late,—이사이, 근럭, 접새.

Have you read any new 근럭 무슴 새책 이나
books lately? 읽었소?

The government has re- 정부 에서 이사이 새로
cently built a new cus- 히관을 지었소.
tom house.

Did I not see you lately in 접새 일본서 보지 아니
Japan? 하였소?

The king has not come out 이사이는 님금 거동 아니
lately. 하였소.

SEC. 18.—AGO.

I. Ago—전, 전에.

2. Long ago,—오래전. The Koreans generally, how-
ever, render this by the relative participle of the verb,

with 지 or 제 followed by the verb **오라오**, to be long (temporal).

3. Several days ago,—**일전에**.

4. A little while ago,—**아싸**.

5. Just a minute ago,—**원제, 지금, 시방**.

1.

He died three years ago.

삼년 전에 죽었소.

I wish I had written a month ago.

**훈 둘 전에 편지를 하엿
더면 요할 번 하엿소.**

How many years ago was Söoul built?

서울이 몇히 전에 되엿소?

2.

I saw him a long while ago.

오래 전에 보았소.

It was made long ago.

몬든 제가 오라오.

He promised to lend it long ago.

**발서 빌니 마고 상약 훈
제가 오라오.**

I knew it long ago.

안 지가 오라오,

3.

There was a dealer here the other day with some very pretty fans.

**일전에 장수가 고평 붓치
를 가지고 왔소.**

4.

I sent him to the office a while ago to mail the letters.

**아싸 편지를 보내라고
우레국 에 보내 엿소.**

Mr. Kim was here an hour or two ago with his nephew.

**아싸 김서방이 그 족하
하고 왔소웁더이다.**

5.

As I told you a minute ago.

원제 말씀 훈 대로.

I saw him ride by here a few minutes ago.

지금 이리 타고 지나
가는 거슬 보았소.

SEC. 19.—JUST NOW.

Just now—꽃, 꽃시방, 시방, 금방 etc.

I have just been seeing some dancing girls perform.

The clock has just struck. 즈명종이 금방 쳤소.

When I've just given him
one nyang will he ask
more?

금방 혼탕 주었 넉 더
달나 호오?

SEC. 20.—TILL, YET.

Still, yet—그저, 아직, 아직도.

Are you still sick? 그제 편치 안소?

This pail isn't full yet. 이 통이 아직 도 차지
아니 했었소.

Is'nt dinner ready yet? 저녁 아직 도 (그저) 안
 되었소?

SEC. 21.—TILL, UNTIL.

1 Time :—

(a.) Up to— $\lambda_2 \pi$.

(b.) Before—전에.

2 Degree—도록 with the verbal stem.

1. (a).

Wait till he comes. 호기 석지 기득티호.

I read till dark. 어둡기 석지 읽었소.

I must wait till twenty five minutes of five. 네시 삼십오분 까지 기다려야겠소.

1. (b).

I can't go until ten minutes past five.	오시 십분 전에는 가지 못 하겠소.
I can't leave home until the middle of next month.	티월 보름 즈음 전에는 집에서 쉴 수 업소.

2.

I read till I was tired,	곤하 도록 읽엇소.
Don't bend it till it breaks.	부러지 도록 휘지 마요.
He pulled the cat's tail till she bit him.	몰니 도록 고양이 꼬리를 잡아 드렸소.

SEC. 22.—BY AND BY.

By and by—잇다가 with future tense for future, and past tense for past time.

By and by bring me some hot water.	잇다가 더운 물 가져 오너라.
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By and by go to the post- office for me.	잇다가 우체국에 다녀 주요.
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By and by let's study.	잇다가 공부 하읍시다.
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By and by we met a chair.	좀 잇다가 교군을 만났소.
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There were no chair coolies in Chemulpo, and as it was hard to walk up, by and by having met a jin- riksha on the way, I rode up.	재물포에 교군이 업서서 거러 올라 오기에 미우 어렵더니 좀 잇다가 길에서 인력거를 만나 서 타고 올라 왔소.
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SEC. 23.—SOON.

1. 쉬 or 쉬이 or some such phrase as 일간, 오라 지 아니 하여, 얼마 아니 하여 etc.

2. As soon as :—The verbal stem with 편서, followed by such a word as 곧, 즉시, etc. Whether past, present

or future, the verbal stem is used, and the time marked by the tense of the principal verb. The same effect will be produced by the use of the copulative conjunctions, in the same way. This idea may also be expressed by use of the relative participle with **대로**.

1.

They say there will soon be a railroad to Sēoul.	쉬이 서울까지 철로를 싼다 함읍더이다.
The steamer will be in soon.	일간 화륜선이 드려 오 겟소.
We must start soon.	쉬 켜나야 함겟소.
It will stop raining very soon.	비가 곧 멎치겟소.
The rain came down in torrents and soon the roof began to leak.	비가 급히 쏟아지더니 얼마 아니 함여서 집 용이 서기 시작 함엿소.
Supper will soon be ready.	오라지 아니 함여서 저 녁 다 되겟소.
I will soon go to America to study.	오라지 아니 함여서 미국 으로 공부 함려 드려 가겟소.

2.

I take a bath as soon as I get up.	니러나 면서 즉시 목욕 훈다.
As soon as they get on board they begin to smoke.	화륜선에 오르 면서 즉시 담배 먹기를 시작 함호.
He died as soon as he heard it.	드르 면서 곧 죽엿소.
As soon as he took the medicine he got better.	약 먹으 면서 즉시 낫 섯소.

I'll go as soon as I have **저녁 먹고 곧 자겠소.**
dined.

I'll have a bath as soon as **목욕 물이 다 되는 대로**
it's ready. **곧 오겠소.**

SEC. 24.—DIRECTLY, AT ONCE.

Presently—**지금. 시방,** etc., may be used : immediately
—**즉시, 곧, 곧지금** etc., will be needed.

I'll come directly. **지금 오겠소.**

The bell will ring directly. **인제 인경 치겠소.**

Let me know what he says **그 사람이 무엇이 라고**
immediately. **하는 거를 곧 기별 하오**

Serve breakfast at once. **아침 곧 올려라.**

Send that man away at **그 사람 즉시 내어 보**
once. **내라.**

SEC. 25.—BEFORE.

전에. The same word is used with nouns or verbs, but
the English verb limited by *before*, takes the form of the
verbal noun in **기**.

1.

We must start before ten. **열시 전에 떠나야 하겠소.**

Let us have tiffin before we
go. **떠나기 전에 점심 먹읍**
시다.

I can't start for the country **우편 편지가 오기 전에**
before the mail comes in. **식물 떠나지 못 하겠소.**

I want to speak to him be- **저주에 가기 전에 말 좀**
fore he goes to market. **하고 싶소.**

SEC 26.—AFTER, SINCE.

1 With a verb or noun—**후에.** The verb limited by
after, takes the form of the past relative participle and

precedes 후에. Quite often this same idea is expressed by the simple verbal stem, with the conjunction 고.

2 Afterwards may be expressed by 후에는, 그후에 etc.

3 Signifying *past*—by a from of the verb 지나오 (to pass).

1.

It began to rain after we passed Oricole. 오리콜 지난 후에 비가 시작 하였소.

After the war was over, most of the troops returned to China. 싸움이 지난 후에 군수들이 거위 다 중국으로 도라 갔소.

After you've seen to all the doors, put out the light. 문 다 살펴 본 후에 불을 끄소.

Four or five days after I came to Sēoul I was taken sick. 서울 올라 온 후 수요일에 병이 났소.

The road dried an hour after the rain stopped. 비가 멎친지 한 시 후에 길이 돌났소.

Everything looks beautiful after the rain. 비 후에는 무어시 던지 다 묘하소.

I can not go after the last of the month. 금음 후에 못 가겠소.

I will come after I have written the letter. 편지를 쓰고 오리이다.

I will come after dinner. 점심 먹고 가리이다.

2.

Afterwards we moved to Pyeng Yang. 후에는 평양으로 이소 하였소.

He was better for a while, but afterwards he became worse. 좀 낫다가 후에는 더하엿소.

I didn't understand that 그 기술 모른지가 오랫동안.
for a long while.

2. (a).

It will be a long time before you can talk like a Korean. 오라지 안코 서는 조선 사람 처럼 말 못 하오 리이다.

It will be a long time before a railroad will be laid to Ham Heung. 오라 지 안코 서는 함흥 사지 철로가 깔리지 못 할 듯하오.

2. (b).

It was a long while before we went home. 우리가 집에 안 도라 간 지가 오랫동안.

It was a long while before we became friends. 우리들이 친구 안 된 지가 오랫동안.

Was it a long while before foreigners could travel anywhere in the interior of Japan? 외국 사람이 일본 식골 아모 뒤라도 돈지 못하 제가 오랫동안 수습느 니잇가?

It was long before the country recovered from the effects of the war. 그 나라 란리가 명돈 되지 아닌 지가 미우 오랫동안.

It was a long while before I recovered completely. 병이 쾌차 하지 아닌 지가 미우 오랫동안.

Was it a long while before you could talk with Koreans? 조선 사람과 말하지 못하 지가 오랫동안 수습느 니 잇가?

He died long before you were born. 로형 날씨에 그사람 죽은 지는 오랫동안.

SEC. 28.—SOME TIME.

The Korean interrogatives being at the same time

indefinites, *some time* will be rendered by 얼마, and the context alone shows whether it is interrogative or indefinite.

Will you be in S^{eo}ul for 서울 얼마 계시 겠소?
some time?

I shall probably not see 인제 얼마 못 뵈을 듯
you for some time now. 호오.

It will take some time to 그 것 다 못치기에 얼마
finish it. 더 가겠소.

I waited some time, but 얼마 기다렸 것 마는 아
nobody came. 모도 아니왔소.

SEC. 29.—A LITTLE WHILE.

A little while—잠간, 조금, 조금동안에, etc.

You need'nt go for a little 아직 조금 동안에 갈것
while yet. 업소.

Wait a minute. 조금 기다리오.

Tell him to wait a little. 잠간 기다리라고 하여라.

SEC. 29.—FINALLY, AT LAST.

Finally, at last—나중에, 양중에, 필경. 나중 means simply *in the end*, while 필경 refers to *delay*, and something happening after much waiting.

At last the chair men came. 나중에야 꼬군군이 왔소.

Finally we got to the top. 나중에 석닥이에 올 나갔
소.

At last, little by little I 필경 조금씩 조금씩 알아
came to understand. 내었소.

Finally he consented. 필경허락 하였소.

At last the Italians were 필경 이다리가 이긋 읍더
victorious. 이다.

We walked everywhere and 수면 둔니 다가 나중에
finally went to Chong No. 종로에 갔소.

At last he got angry.

나중에 (양중에) 성이
났소.

§. III.—ADVERBS OF CAUSE, MANNER AND DEGREE.

Adverbs of manner derived from adjectives etc. are not treated of here.

SEC. 1.—WHY.

Why—왜, 엇지 하여 or by some circumlocution.

Why are the Japanese leaving Sëoul? 왜 일본 사람이 서울을
떠나오?

Why does wood float and iron sink? 왜 나무는 뜨고 쇠는
갈아 안소?

Then why do not you tell him to do it again? 그리 하면 왜 다시 하라고
닐으지 안소?

Why did you pick those roses? 엇지 하여 며 월계 꽃을
쌌소?

Why do Korean women when they go out cover their faces with the green coat? 엇지 하여서 조선 상녀편
네 들이 출입 훌적에
장옷 소로 얼굴을 가리
우오?

Why do not you build your house of wood? 무슨 사들 으로 집을
나모로 짓지 아니 하오?

Why did he say he wouldn't go? 무슨 사들에 가지 안갓
다고 하옵더니잇가?

SEC. 2.—ACCORDINGLY, CONSEQUENTLY, THEREFORE.

These are rendered by—그런고로, 그리하여서, 그사들에, 이러하기에, etc.

Accordingly I did so. 그런 고로 그리 하였소.

Accordingly he went to the Kyeng Ou Kung. 그리 하여서 경우궁 으로
갔소.

Consequently they changed the law. 그 사륙에 법을 꾀쳤소.

It rained for three days without stopping, and consequently all the bridges were swept away. 사흘을 비가 줄 꾀 오기에 두리가 다 업서 졌소.

Breakfast was fifteen minutes earlier than usual today, and consequently we couldn't eat together. 오늘 아침이 그 전 보다 일은 사륙 으로 우리가 밋쳐 참예 하지 못하 였소.

SEC. 3.—How.

1. Interrogative,—엇더케 or some form of the verb 엇더하오.

2. The way in which,—participle with 겐.

Note.—How, with verbs of *knowing*, etc., may often be rendered into Korean by the future participle with 좋아오.

1 & 2.

How is the road from here to Eui Ju? 여기서 의쥬 가기 사지 길 이 엇더하옵 더니 잇가.

How do they make Kan-chang? 간장을 엇더케 룬드오.

Do you know how they print photographs? 사진을 엇더케 박는 줄 아오.

Did you hear how your friend was killed? 내 친구가 엇더케 죽엇단 말 드렸소.

Before he came to Sēoul he did not even know how to hold a pen. 서울 오기 전에 붓도 잡을 줄 몰랐소.

Does that carpenter know 목슈가 쓰덕쓰덕 하는

how to make rocking chairs? 교의 만들줄 아오?

He knows how to construct a sentence, but he does not know the pronunciation.

말 마되는. 잊더케 문돌
줄 알것 마는 음은 몰
나.

It is very strange how a snake crawls.

Please teach me how to hold my pen. 붓 잡는 기술 좀 가르쳐 주오.

SEC. 4.—So.

1 Manner:—

(a.) In this manner—이러함으로.

(b.) In that manner— $\begin{cases} \text{그리함오.} \\ \text{더리함오.} \end{cases}$

2 Degree :—

(a) In this degree—이렇게.

(b.) In that degree— $\begin{cases} \text{그러게.} \\ \text{저저게.} \end{cases}$

Note.—For the distinctive difference, between ㄱ and ㅋ, see Part I ¶71 ff.

3 So that, so—as, —도록, and the forms of the verb
又소 with 外.

1.

Be sure and not do it so, do it so. 부디 그러케 말고 이러케 하오.

If that's your opinion, why do not you say so? 만일 생각이 그러 하면 왜 말 하지 안소?

'That's so.

I thought so.

그런 줄 알았소.

2.

Tell that man not to make the shelves so high. 그 사람 두려 탁자를 그
러케 높히 문돌지 말
나고 하소.
It would have been well if you had not been quite so
hasty. 그러케 성급하게 아니
하엿 더면 도화지오.

3.

It is so bright that it hurts my eyes. 빛치 눈이 압호 도록
붉소.
It was so hot that the grass withered. 풀이 무럭 도록 더웠소.
He is so tall that he looks awkward. 보기 실 로록 키 크오.
That is not as good as this. 그것 이것 파 갓치 도치
아니 하소.
I don't go to Chemulpo as often as I used to. 전파 갓치 자주 재물포
아니 간다.

SEC. 5.—LIKE, AS.

1 Manner:—

- (a.) In a similar way,—처럼 or 갓치.
(b.) In the way,—대로.
(c.) To be like; and like used as an adjective will
be rendered by 갓하오 in its various forms.
갓하 prefixd to 처럼 has the force of *exactly*,
and 썩 also has this effect.

Like this is 이런, *like that* 그런 or 머런.

2 Degree—처럼 or 와갓치.

1. (a).

If I could do as you do, I 나도 품 처럼 하엿 시면
would be glad. 도켓소.

I should hate to work like a coolie. 일꾼 처럼 일 하기는 슬소.

He lives like a king. 임금 처럼 사옵는이다.

He dresses like a Chinaman but he talks like a Japanese. 중국 사람 처럼 옷을 입었것만는 일본 사람 처럼 말하오.

1. (b.)

As I have already said. 내가 앞서 브러 말하논 대로.

Try and repeat the conversation just as you heard it. 드룬대로 말을 음겨보오.

Why didn't you put out your light last night as you were told? 왜 닐은 대로 밤에 불을 끄지 아니 하였느냐?

Make it round like this. 이대로 동글게 만드오.

Just like this. 썩 이 대로.

1. (c).

Are the Japanese iron-clads exactly like the English? 일본 철갑선 도 영길러 것 파 썩 ㅈ소?

Have you any silk like this? 이런 명주 잇소.

Have you any silk exactly like this? 이 것 파 썩 ㅈ호 명주가 잇소?

Pens like this are useless. 이 것과 ㅈ호 붓 쓸 티 업소?

2.

When one is thirsty there is nothing like water. 목 마를 썩에 물 처럼 ㅈ호 것 업소.

Is Nam San as high as Sam Kak San? 남산이 삼각 산 파 ㅈ치 늑소?

Go as quick as you can to 아모 조록 썰니 집에
the house and tell Sou 가서 슈동이 득려 의
Dongi to go for the doctor. 원을 청하라고 날너라.

SEC. 6.—VERY.

1 In affirmative sentences,—리우, 대단이, 파히, 금
직이, 심히, etc.

2 In negative sentences except when interrogative,—
그리.

1.

This pen is very bad.	이 붓시 리우 피악 하오.
I will be very busy in the morning	리일 아출에는 리우 밋부 겿소.
He was very sick but he is better now.	대단이 알러니 지금은 좀 낫소.
It is very cold.	대단이 춥소.
It is very dear.	파히 비싸오.

2.

The sky is not very clear to-day.	오늘 하늘이 그리 청명치 못하오.
It is not very good.	그리 요치 안소.
They do not like each other very much.	그리 요혼 수이 아니오.
That fan was not very dear.	그 붓치가 그리 비싸지 아니 하옵디다.
It is not very cold in Sēoul in winter,	서울이 겨울에 그리 춥지 안소.

SEC. 7.—ONLY.

- 1 Only—만, 쏜. 오직, 단, 다만.
- 2 Preceded by if,—만 with the conditional.
- 3 Not later than, yet,—아직 ; 밋기 with negative.
- 4 Not until,—계우.

1.

It's only a dog barking.

개가 지질 썩일다.

As I only came as company for you, why do you want to quarrel with me?

동침으로 올 썩 인디 왜 나하고 싸호라고 호요?

I go to Chemulpo only once or twice a month.

훈 둘에 체볼포 가기는 훈 두번 썩이오.

He not only wears a sword but he knows how to use it.

다만 칼 찻실썩 아니라 쓸 줄 도 아오.

How is it, this jinriksha has only one wheel?

이 인력거가 왜 박취 하나 썩이오?

Only half the number I ordered have come.

맞초인 수에 다만 반만 왔소.

Mr. Kim has only one brother.

김서방 단 형제 썩이오.

I expected only twenty, but about forty came.

이십 명 만 올줄 알앗더니 수십 명 왔소.

2.

If we only had a good cat, we could catch these rats

효흔 고양이 만 잇더면 이 쥐를 잡앗겜소.

If you only use moderation, there will probably be no difficulty.

알맞게 만 호면 어려울 것 업 솔듯 호요.

3.

To-day is only the fifth.

오늘 다섯 바긔 아니 되 엿소.

Why it's only three o'clock.

무얼 아직 세 시오.

He's only a child.

아직 어린거 시오.

Your letter reached me only yesterday.

공의 편지가 어저석 계우 왔소.

4.

SEC. 8.—TOO.

1 Too—너무, 파히, etc., with the adjective.

2 Too...to—너무 with the past verbal participle followed by the negative.

1.

This pencil is too soft.

이 연필 파히 (너무) 연
하오.

This bottle is too small.

이 병 파히 (너무) 작소.

Are not your ceilings a little
too high?

천장이 파히 높지 안소.

This is a little too much.

이 거시 좀 파하오.

2.

These clothes are too dirty
to wear.

이 옷시 너무 더러워서
 입을 수 업소.

Pine is too brittle to make a
cane.

쇼나모는 너무 연하여서
 집합이 할 수 업소.

His talk is too low to hear.

말 소리가 너무 낮아서
 드를 수 업소.

SEC. 9.—EVEN.

1 Even—도, or more strongly 이라도 affixed to its word.

2 Signifying, *even including*,—까지.

1.

Even a child can do that.

어린 으히 라도 그 거슨
 하오.

Even Soun Yongi can read
Chinese pretty well.

순용이 라도 제법 진서를
 볼 줄아오.

Even to-morrow will do.

티일 이라도 하겠소.

He hasn't even eaten rice
to-day.

Soun Yongi didn't even sweep the room this morning. 오늘 칩전 에는 손 용이가 방을 쓸지 도 아니 했소.

If I walk even one ri I get very tired. 일 리라도 거리가면 대단이 곤혹호.

2.

They killed even the children. 어린 으히 석지 도 죽
이웠소.

SEC. 10.—ALMOST.

1 Nearly—거위.

2 Nearly all, the most of—거위 다 거반, 거반다.

1.

It's almost twelve o'clock. 거위 십이 시오.

It's almost a year since I went to Pyeng Yang. 평양 갔다 온지가 겨우 일년 이후.

My horse stumbled, and I almost fell off.

말이 압 두리틀 쓸어서
거위 썩러졌소.

2.

The rain water is almost gone. 비 물이 겨반 업서 족소.

Almost every one in the 집 안 사람 거의 다 감기
house has a cold. 드렸소.

Almost all the apples were rotten. 사과가 거의 다 썩었소.

Nearly all our sugar was stolen.

우리 사탕 거위 다 도적
마장오.

I am home almost every afternoon. 오후 ㅎ면 거워 흥샹 집
에 외소.

SEC. 11.—ABOUT

Approximately—**훈** preceding the quantity or number, or **즈음**, sometimes contracted into **즘**, or **나** following it. At times both these may be used, the one preceding and the other following the quantity referred to.

About how much will it **얼마 나 된 듯 하오?**
cost?

You had better put in **훈 열근 너코 반시 간 즈음**
about ten pounds and **쓰리는 거시 요켓다.**
boil it about half an
hour.

I waited about half an hour, **훈 반시 간 기다리 다가**
and then called a chair **교군을 불너 두고 집**
and went home. **으로 갔소.**

He is about five feet high **그가 키는 훈 오척되고**
and weighs about a **무게는 빅근 즈음**
hundred pounds. **되오.**

It's about twice as large as **우리 것 보다 훈 곱절**
ours. **되엿소**

CHAPTER VIII.

NUMERALS.

With reference to numerals little need here be said. In treating of them from the Korean, they have virtually at the same time, been considered from the foreign standpoint. We then saw that Korean numerals might be either adjectives or substantives. When used substantively they stand in apposition to the noun they limit, and consequently hold a position much more emphatic, than when used adjectively. Hence, if, when using English numerals, the *number* is the special thing to which attention is to be called, it must be rendered into Korean by the use of the substantive form. If on the other hand, the number is simply secondary, and only mentioned incidentally, and its noun is the principal thought, the adjective form will be used, and it will precede its noun.

In rendering English into Korean, we should also remember, the Korean constant use of "Specific Classifiers." Many of these cannot be rendered into English and consequently when we render English into Korean, if we would speak idiomatic Korean, the proper classifier must be introduced. A careful study of these classifiers must then be made.

It has been noticed, that there are two classes of numerals, pure Korean, and Sinico-Korean, and while they may be used interchangeably, it must not be forgotten, that where a Sinico-Korean numeral is used a corresponding Sinico-Korean noun must also accompany it.

While the importance of this rule may not at first sight appear to the student, its neglect is altogether wrong, grates upon Korean ears, and will cause the offender to be regarded as ignorant of one of the fundamental rules of Korean etymology. With reference to ordinals and fractions, enough has already been said in Part I.

Right in this place, we should speak of the method of addressing a letter. In this matter, the Korean is more logical than the foreigner ; his plan is the reverse of ours, for instance, he would begin with the country then the province, city, ward, street, and end with the name of the party addressed.

As sentences illustrating the use of the numerals, occur everywhere throughout the book, none need be given here.

CHAPTER IX.

THE PREPOSITION.

The English prepositions may be rendered into Korean generally by Korean postpositions, simple or composite; verbal participles; phrases; or, where the sense is clear without, they need not be rendered. From this it will be seen that the Korean equivalent of an English preposition, will always follow the word it governs.

SEC. 1.—AT.

1 Signifying place:—

(a.) With a verb of situation—에.

(b.) With a verb of action—에서 or simply 서.

2 Referring to time—에.

1. (a).

There used to be temples 서울에 근본 절이 잇섯소
at Seoul.

Are there no tombs of the 왕씨 씨릉이 송도에
Whang dynasty at Song 업소?
Do?

I wish there were no mos- 북한에 모기가 업섯 덕면
quitoes at Pouk Han. 도켓소.

1. (b).

We buy our vegetables at 며전에서 처쇼는 사오.
that shop.

We stopped at Pyeng Yang 평양서 사흘 류 쉬엿소.
three days.

We rested at Oricole. 오리골서 쉬엿소.

2.

I got up at half past four 오늘 식전 에는 네시
this morning. 반에 니러 났소.

Wake me at sunrise to- 톨일 히 돛기 에 쉼워라.
morrow.

SEC. 2.—IN.

1 With verbs of situation,—에 which is often used
with 드오.

2 With verbs of action,—에서 which may contract
into 서 or 에.

3 Inside of, within, during,—속에, 안회, 에 or 동안.

1.

Is there a good hotel in 서울에 요흔 주막이 잇소?
Sëoul?

There are two or three fine 조선에 요흔 폭포가 두
water-falls in Korea. 서너 곳 잇소.

Is there anything in the 집 안에 무엇 잇소?
house?

Don't sit in a draught. 바람 :모 지 에 안 지
마라.

What is in that box? 그 께에 무엇 드렸누냐?

Is there a hole in this tea- 이 차판에 구멍 잇소?
pot?

2.

He probably died at Tokio. 동경서 죽은 듯 함오.

I must have dropped it at 명녕 종로 에서 썩러
Chong No. 트린 듯 함오.

How much wine do you suppose is drunk in Sëoul 일년에 서울서 술이 얼마나 먹힐 듯 하오?
in a year?

You can't get good chairs in the country. 식골 서는 요흔 교군을 얻을수가 업소.

Which is the longest street in Sëoul? 서울 서는 어느 길이 그중 기오?

Which is the largest island in the world? 텃하에 엇던 섬이 그중 크오?

It's in the leather trunk, wrapped in paper. 가죽 상자 속에 도회로 싸 너헛소.

I saw a fox in the woods. 수풀 안회 여호를 보앗소.

You can go to Chong No 이십 분 동안 에 종로에 가오.
in twenty minutes.

You probably put it in your pocket. 주머니에 너헛 실 듯 하오.

SEC. 3.—ON.

1 On—에.

2 On the top of, on the surface of,—우회.

Please write "Mr. Kim" 이 피봉에 김서방 이라고
on this envelope. 써주오.

There's a stain on my hand-kerchief. 내 슈전에 어룡이 젖소.

There's a fly on the ceiling. 천장에 파리가 잇소.

You went home on the first. 초 항로에 집에 갔소.

2.

Is not that a dog sleeping on the floor? 떠 마루 우회 자는 거시 개가 아니오?

My hat is on the table. 내 갓 상 우회 잇소.

I dropped a stone on my foot. 발 우회 돌을 쉼러트 렸소.

SEC. 4.—TO.

1 With animate objects—의게,한테, or 켜, which last is honorific.

2 With inanimate objects—에 or 로; oftentimes also the simple accusative postposition 을 will be used.

3 As far as—까지. (See Part I. 107).

Note — With the indirect object, the postposition is frequently omitted.

1.

Give something to the dog. 개 무엇 좀 주오.

Don't lend it to anyone. 그거술 뉘게 던지 빌너지 마오.

What did you say to Mr. 송서방께 무슨 말하엿소?
Song?

Give ten nyang to Mr. 열량 박서방한테 주오.
Pak.

2.

He has gone to Song Do. 송도로 갔소.

In order to see the sights, 리일 경치를 보라고 배
we are going by boats to 두고 강화를 가오.
Kang Wha to-morrow.

Would you like to take a 남산에 힘겨 하느 '거시
walk to Nam San? 엿터겠소?

3.

How much is it to An Dong 안동 까지 안팎 얼 마냐?
and back?

I went to Pak Dong but I 박동 까지 갔시나 만나지
didn't meet him. 못 하엿소.

SEC. 5.—FROM, OUT OF, OFF.

1 Preceding a noun,—**브러, 에서.**

2 Preceding a verbal noun,—the negative with future verbal participle and **하오.**

3 With verbs of receiving accepting, etc., equivalent to *at the hand of*—**의게** or **한테** will be used.

4 *Off*, in the sense of *detached from*, is generally expressed by some form of the verb.

5 *Off shore*—**압회** or **압회서** dependent upon whether there the accompanying verb is one of situation or action.

1.

About how far is it from here **여기서 더 나모 석지 얼마**
to that tree? **나 되오?**

Hang it from the fourth nail **울흔 편 넷재 못셋서**
on the right. **거오.**

I rode steadily from six in **아침 륵시 브러 저녁 륵시**
the morning, till six in **석지 물을 늘 홋소.**
the evening.

Can you borrow one from **니웃 집에서 빌수 잇소?**
next door?

Take a pound of sugar out **더 궤에서 사탕 훈근**
of that box. **내여라.**

Empty it out of this bottle **이 병 에서 석라서 더**
and pour it into that. **병에 부어라.**

Take the books off this **책을 이 상 에서 갖다**
table. **노하라.**

I fell off my horse and **내 물 에서 썩러져서**
sprained my foot. **발을 썩엇소.**

2.

Is there any way of keeping **곰팡 아니 나게 할 수가**
things from moulding? **잇소?**

Be careful and keep the children from taking cold. 으히 감기들 지안케 하오.

3.

I received fifteen dollars from Mr. Pak. 박서방 안테 은전 열다섯 개 받았소.

I got a passport from the minister. 풍수 의게 빙표 얻엇소.

I obtained permission to go to the eastern palace from the president of the foreign office. 동판 대궐 드리 갈 허락을 독판 안테 얻엇소.

4.

The leg is off the table. 더 상 다리가 빠졌소.

The tiles are off the roof. 더 집붕에 기와가 버서졌소.

He took off his clothes. 옷을 버섯소

5.

Two large whales were killed off Fusan. 부산 압희서 큰 고래 들잡았소.

Two Chinese men-of-war have been off Chemulpo for over a month. 제물포 압희 중국 병선들이 혼들 넘도록 잇소.

SEC. 6.—BY, THROUGH.

1 Of the agent—의게, 안테, 에. (see Part I. ¶ 101 ff.)

2 Of the instrument, by means of—로 or 으로; or **써** **문**에 which, if the English preposition it represents governs a verbal noun, is preceded by the participle, or verbal noun in **기** of the appropriate verb.

3 Beside—옆히.

4 Of time—에, or more exactly 넘지안코.

5 From end to end of—종하야, 종파하야.

1.

I had it made by a black-smith.

내가 대장 안테 문드
렸소.

This book was written by a Korean.

이책 조선 사람 안테
썼소.

I was struck by a stone.

내가 돌 안테 마작소.

I was cut by a knife.

내가 칼로 버히엿소.

2.

He went to Tokio by rail.

철로로 동경 갔소.

Let me know by telegraph immediately.

던신 으로 곧 내게 알게
하여 주오.

Were you not awakened by the earthquake last night?

어제 밤에 디동 으로
아니 석엿소?

I could'nt sleep all night through his crying.

우는 석문에 밤서 도록
못 잤소.

I lost fifty dollars through Mr. Kim.

김서방 석문에 오십원 일
혔소.

He lost his whole fortune through the burning of his house.

집 르는 석문에 잇는
지물 다 일히 닐렸소.

He avoided such a mishap by riding on a horse.

물르코 가기석문에 그런
봉 패가 업섯소.

3.

Did you ever stand by a water-fall?

폭포슈 옆히 섰수옵더니
잇가.

Let's see, you live in the house by the bridge? 로형이 다리 옆에 집에서 살지요 그래?
 This brook runs by our house. 이 내 우리 집 옆에 흘러 가요.

4.

It will be ready by noon. 열 두시 에 다 되겠소.
 It may possibly stop raining by evening. 혹 저녁 때에 비가 그칠 듯 하오.
 The chair must be here by four o'clock. 네시 넘지 안코 보코 여기 잇서야 쓰겠소.
 I must start for home by the last of the month. 금음 넘지안코 집에 가기로 썩나야 쓰겠소.

5.

I ran through the house. 내가 집을 통하야 다라 왔소.
 I rode through a crowd in a jinrikisha. 인력거를 타고 사람 모힌 틈을 통과 하엿소.

SEC. 7.—WITH

1 Of the instrument, —로 or 으로.

2 Together with, in company with, —하고; 한가지로; 궤차; 함씨, 덕브리.

3 Belonging to, connected with, —에 or often not rendered.

1.

You'd better tie that parcel with a string. 더 짐을 노끈으로 띠면 되치오.
 Wipe it with a cloth. 슈건으로 씻서라.
 That man writes with his left hand. 그 사람 왼손으로 쓰오.

2.

- I argued with that man for about an hour. 그 사람 하고 혼시나
힐난 하였소.
- Send the pears along, with the grapes. 포도를 비 하고 보내오.
- I put it in the corner with the umbrella. 구석에 우산 하고 두
었소.
- Then I'll go with you. 그리 하면 저너와 함써
가겠네.
- That which is called "Ojun-hoim" is the king meeting with all the officials to consider affairs of state. 어전 회의라 하는 것은
군주가 모든 관리로 덕
부러 국사를 의론하
는거시오.
- That old man passes the time each day with his many grandchildren. 며로인은 매일 저귀의
여러 손자들노 덕브리
소일하오.
- I came with a Chinaman. 청국사름 파긋치 왔소.
- Do you expect to get breakfast and study with me. 나하고 긋치 공부 하게
쥬반 먹고 오려나.
- When I went with Mr. Yi, to engage in trade I saw such sights. 리서방과 혼가지로 무역
하러 갔다가 그런 구경
하였소.
- Don't you want to go to Tokyo with me. 나와 혼가지로 동경까지
아느려나.

3.

- Is there no key with this watch? 이 시계 트리키 업소?
- Is there not is a wick with this new lamp? 이 새등 십지가 업소?
- Was there not a letter with this box? 이 궤에 편지 업섯소?

SEC. 8.—WITHOUT.

1 Preceding a noun :—

(a.) Not having—**업시** affixed to the noun.(b.) Unless one has—**업수면**.

2 Preceding a verbal noun.—the verbal stem preceded by a negative, connected with the accompanying verb by **고** ; or, the negative base with **안코**, and the accompanying verb. Emphasis is added by the use of **는** after **고** or **코**.

1. (a).

This letter came without a stamp. 이 편지가 우표 업시 왔소.

Why did you make it without handles? 왜 손 잡이 업시 만들었소?

These sulphur matches burn without any smell. 이 석류황이 내암새 업시 득오.

Don't go without permission. 허락 업시 가지 마라.

1 (b).

You can't open it without a key. 열쇠 업수면 열수 업소.

Mr. Kim can't read anything without glasses. 안경 업수면 김씨방이 아모 글주 도 못 보겟소.

2.

I suppose it wouldn't do for us to go in without taking off our shoes. 아마 신 아니 벗고 집에 드려 가면 묘치 안치오.

You must not go without letting me know. 나를 알게 하지 아니 하고는 가지 마라.

- Don't buy sugar without weighing it. 근수를 달지 안코는 사람을 사지 마라.
- He went without (*taking*) an umbrella. 우산 아니 가지고 갔소.
- Bring me the lamp without (*putting on*) the chimney. 등피씨우지 말고 등을 가져 오오.
- I'll go without (*eating*) supper. 저녁 아니 먹고 가겠소.
- Will you go without (*taking*) a guide? 인도 할는 사람을 아니 데리고 가겠소?

SEC. 9.—OF.

1 Possession,—의 if expressed, but more generally not expressed.

2 Apposition,—not rendered.

3 Partitive :—

(a.) Some of a group as contrasted with the remainder, or emphasized, (hence frequently accompanied by a pronominal adjective)—그 중에, 예.

(b.) When no contrast or special emphasis is expressed the *of*, is not rendered.

4 Made of,—로.

1.

- The nails were rotten and the bottom of the box fell out. 못시 다 삭아서 께 밋치 썩졌소.
- Don't you like the smell of a good cigar? 똥흔 열권연 내암새 도 똥화 아니 향호?
- Don't handle the property of others. 남의 저물 문지 지 마라.

Do you intend to build the 집 벽돌노 지랴고 함
house of brick? 노 니릿가?

SEC. 10.—FOR.

- 1 For the sake of,—위하야.
- 2 Instead of,—티신.
- 3 To serve as, to be used for,—로 or 으로.
- 4 Considering that,—로논, 으로논.
- 5 To be delivered to,—의게 with a participle of some such verb as 전하오 or 주오.
- 6 To be used *with, on, by*—에 쓸.
- 7 Addressed to,—의게 or 씨.
- 8 To fetch, to get,—가질너, 차지러.
- 9 To call,—부르러.
- 10 Price,—으러, or 에.
- 11 Courtesy, usually of a favor for a third party,—the verbal participle with 주오.

1.

He died for his country.	나라 위하야 상수 나셨소.
The doctor to-day recom-	오늘 의원이 날 회춘 하기
mended me to go to the	위하야 식골노 가랴고
country for my health.	권하엿소.

2.

Do not use scissors for a	칼 티신 으로 가위를 쓰지
knife.	마오.

3.

What are those boards	더 널판지 무어 소로
for?	쓰겟소.
That wont do for a pillow.	더 거시 목침 으로 못
	쓰겟소.

He will do well for a teacher. 선생으로 잘 될듯 하오.

I bought it for a thing to put pens in. 붓 세질 거수로 샀소.

4.

He speaks very well for a foreigner. 외국 사람 으로는 말 잘 하오.

He runs very well for a child. 으히 로는 잘 다라 나오.

It was very badly done for him. 그 사람으로는 잘 못 하였소.

Isn't this hot weather for Sèoul? 지금 일기가 서울로는 더웁지 안소?

5.

Mr. Kim has a letter for you. 김서방이 로형씨 전할 편지 잇소.

Yesterday I gave him a letter for Mr. Song. 어저씨 송서방 의게 전할 편지 주었소.

Mr. Choi received some money for you. 최서방이 로형씨 줄 돈 밧 았소.

6.

I want a key for this box. 이 께에 쓸 열쇠 하나 얻으라고 그리 하오.

Have you a cork for this bottle? 이 병에 쓸 막의 하나 잇소?

Get another chimney for this lamp. 이 등에 쓸 등피 또 하나 사 오너라.

7.

Did any freight come for me a little while ago? 아씨 내게 오는 짐 왔소
업더니잇가?

A letter has come for you. 로형씨 편지 왔소.

8.

Soun Yongi has gone for my watch.	순용이가 우리 시계가질너 갔소
Send Soun Yongi for it.	순용이 차지러 보내오.
Have you written to Japan for that money?	그 돈 차지러 일본 편지 썼소?

9.

I went for the doctor, but he was out.	의원 부러러 갔것 마는 업섯소.
Some time or other to-day, you must go for the car- penter.	오늘 어느 때 던지 목슈 불러러 가야 쓰 겠소.
You had better go for four more chair coolies.	교군 넷 더 부러러 가면 도켓다.

10.

I don't think you can buy one for ten yen.	내 생각에 열원 으로 못 살듯 하오.
I bought it for five dollars and sold it for six.	오원 으로 사서 육원 으로 팔앗소.
He sold it for five thousand dollars and got the money.	오천 원에 팔고 돈다 밧앗소.
I'll go for two nyang.	두량 에 가겟소.

11.

Please sharpen both ends of this pencil for me.	이 연필 양 쏫 삭가 주 시오.
Buy some toys for the children.	으히 작란 ㅅ음 사주시오.
Wont you buy a horse for me?	나를 몰 안 사 주겟소?

I want you to write two 공이 나를 편지 둘 써
letters for me. 주면 요겠소.

SEC. 11.—ACROSS, OVER, BEYOND.

1 On the other side—**전너** or **넘어**. When it is simply *across*, it is **전너**; when it has gone *over*, it is **넘어**.

2 Further on than :—**지나**.

1.

Who is that over there? 더 전너 잇는 이가 누구요?

What's that house across 리천 전너 더 집이 무슨 집이요.

The kite went over the 연이 집 넘어로 넘어갔소.

There is another temple beyond 삼각산 넘어 가서 또 절 하나 잇소.

2.

It's a little beyond the 광충 다리 조금 지나 잇소.

He lives just beyond the 미국 공사관 좀 지나 산다.

SEC. 12.—AMONG.

Among—**중에**.

I think you'll find it among 연장 중에 차질 듯하오.
the tools.

Who among us will obtain 우리 중에 누가 먼저 벼슬
office first? 하겠소?

Is there an Ok Pyen among 그 중에 옥편 잇소?
them?

SEC. 13.—AMONG.

1 On all sides 에워.

2 About and round 도라, 두루.

1 and 2.

There was a crowd of policemen standing around the house. 훈 무리 순검이 집을 에워 싸고 섰소.

Let's put some flowers around the fruit. 실과를 꽃초로 에워 싸읍시다.

He walked three times around the city. 성을 세번 두루 돈넜소.

The rats ran all round the kitchen every night. 밤 마다 쥐들이 주방으로 도라 돈니오.

SEC. 14.—BEFORE.

In front of—앞에, 앞에서.

He stood before the king. 대군주 앞에 섰소.

He planted a tree before the house. 집 앞에 나무를 심었소.

SEC. 15.—BEHIND.

Behind—뒤에.

There's a well behind the house. 집 뒤에 우물이 잇소.

The key has fallen down behind the clock. 자명종 뒤에 트러키 쉰러 졌소.

Please hand me that book behind you. 뒤에 책 좀 집어 주시오.

The troops marched behind the king. 대군주 뒤에 병티가 쏜 라가웁더이다.

You go first and I'll come after. 형은 먼저 가고 나는 뒤에 가겟소.

SEC. 15.—BETWEEN.

Between—**사이**에.

There's a well between the 의원^의 집과 우리 집
 doctor's house and mine. **사이**에 우물이 있소.
 It has fallen down between 벽^하고 책장 **사이**에 썩러
 the bookcase and the wall. **젖**소.

SEC. 16.—DURING.

During **사이**, **동안** with or without the postposition **에**.
 He died during the night. **밤 사이**에 죽었소.
 How were you during the **밤 사이**에 었더 **하시오**?
 night?
 He worked very hard dur- 일년 **사이**에 미우 힘썼소.
 ing the whole year.
 The children played during 선생 업술 **동안**에 **오**회를
 the teacher's absence. **작**란 **하**었소.
 If any one should come 점심 **먹**을 **사이**에 누가
 during dinner tell him I **오**면 못본다고 **하**여라.
 can't see him.

SEC. 17.—EXCEPT, BESIDES, BUT.

1 Excepting, besides—**밖**기.2 Only—**만**, **뿐**, etc., or **밖**기 with the negative.

1.

I have nothing except a 양은전 **밖**기 업소.
 foreign dollar.
 Didn't you go anywhere 집 **밖**기 다른 **딴** **아**니
 but to the house? **갓**더냐?
 Everything except this is 이 말 **밖**기는 다 **뵈**소.
 perfectly plain.
 Haven't you any pens be- 이 **붓** **밖**기 업소?
 sides this?

SEC. 19.—OVER, ABOVE.

Over, above...우회, 우회로.

There's a sign over that door. **때문 우회 현판 잇소.**

It's hanging over the shelf. **탁조 우회 걸잇소.**

There are a lot of buzzards flying about over that mountain. **떠 산 우회로 소리개 여러히 놀나 가오.**

SEC. 20.—UNDER, BELOW.

Under, below—밋회.

The books are under the shelf. **탁조 밋회 책 이 잇소.**

Go and put it under the table. **상 밋회 갖다 두어라.**

There is a dog under the verandah gnawing a bone. **떠 마루 밋회 뼈를 씹무러 뜻논 개 잇소.**

SEC. 21.—ACCORDING TO, IN ACCORDANCE WITH.

1 Dependent on, regulated by—대로, 썩라.

2 Of opinions, teachings, etc.—오로논.

3 Of statements etc.,—말대로, 말노 or 대로.

4 In harmony with,—와합하오.

1.

The rate differs according to the number of characters. **글조수 대로 감시 다릅소.**

The postage differs according to the weight of the letter. **편지 무게 대로 우세가 다릅소.**

I change my clothes according to the weather. **일기를 썩라 옷술 바꿉하 남소.**

They're arranged according to color. 빛 대로 버려 노랗소.

I may go or not according to circumstances. 갈 년지 안 갈 년지 일 되는 대로 하겠소.

2.

According to the opinion of some, this is a mistake. 었던 사람의 생각 으로는 이거시 그럭오.

According to my opinion this book is not worth much. 내 생각 으로는 이책 쓸티 별노 업소.

3.

According to the doctor, he has the small-pox. 의원 말노는 역질 이라 홉더이다.

According to the doctor's, orders the patient was taken to the country. 의원 하라는 대로 병인을 식골노 두려 갓소.

4.

Is that in accordance with Japanese custom? 그 것 일본 풍속 과 합 하오?

Your view is not in accordance with the treaty. 공의 생각이 약도 와 합지 안소.

That's not in accordance with your agreement. 이 거시 로형의 상약 과 합지 안소.

CHAPTER X.

THE CONJUNCTION.

English conjunctions are variously rendered into the Korean by particles, verbal moods, and the participial forms of adjectives and verbs.

Sec. 1.—AND.

1 Connecting nouns—by **하고** (*repeated after the last noun*), or **과** becoming **와** after a vowel.

2 Connecting verbs and adjectives. When the sentences and clauses connected are :—

(a.) Co-ordinate—by the verbal root with **고** or **며** the final verb only being inflected.

For distinction difference between **고** and **며** see Part I. 194, 200.

(b.) Subordinate—by the participial form of the verb of the subordinate clause.

3 Equivalent to, “*but*” “*yet*” “*because*” “*when*” “*if*” etc.—it is translated accordingly.

4 “*And-so-forth*” is translated by—**와...와...다**.

1.

Please buy some pens, paper	은 히를 붓 하고 도화 하고
and books for the children.	책 하고 좀 사 주요 .
For breakfast we will have	조반 에는 밥 과 차 와 떡 을
rice, tea, and bread.	먹 겟소.

2. (a).

The chairmen put down	교 관 들 이 보 교를 누 려
the chair and went into	노 코 술 막 으로 드 러
the saloon.	갔 소.

I dreamed the house was on fire and woke up with a start. 꿈에 집 불이 난 거슬 보고 일어나 일어났소.

I met Mr. Kim before breakfast and proposed that we study together. 식전에 김서방을 보고 궂치 공부 하자고 하였소.

2. (b).

I intended to cross the river and go to a hotel. 강을 건너 가서 주막에 들나고 하였소.

The ball went over the fence and we cannot find it. 공이 담을 넘어가서 차질 수가 업소.

It rained and we could not start. 비가 와서 켜나지 못 하였소.

3.

I told Mr. Yi what you told me some time ago, and he said it was not so. 일전에 하시던 말을 리서 방석 하였더니 그 러치 안타고 하였소.

This roof was newly thatched barely a month ago, and it has begun to leak again. 이 집웅은 계유 훈 들 전에 새로 니어도 쏜 새기 시작하오.

Sou Dongi did not put on much coal and the fire went out. 슈동이 석탄을 만히 냇치 아니 니싸 불이 소졌소.

Put them in the sun and they will dry directly. 뱃히 내여 노면 궂 마르겟소.

Everybody else gets them, and why can not you. 다른 사 루은 다 엇어 가지는데 왜 공은 못 하오.

4.

He has pens, paper, ink, etc. 붓과 硯硯 와 먹과 다 잇소.

SEC. 2.—BOTH...AND.

1 Usually the verb is repeated with **도...도**.

2 With adjectives, simple **고** following the roof of the first adjective is often used.

1.

There seem to be plenty of	공의 화원	에는	월계	꽃
both roses and camelias	도	만코	동백	꽃
in your garden.				도
				만흔
				모양
				이오.
It both rained and snowed	오늘은	눈도	오고	비도
to-day.				왔소.

2.

There are many things that	꼭	진훈	물건	만소.
are both useful and or-				
namental.				

SEC. 3.—TOO, ALSO.

Too, also—**도**.

Bring a spoon too.	슈가락	도	가져오	너라.
They have a custom like	조선도	그런	풍속	이잇소.
that in Korea, too.				
Does your right eye pain	올	편	눈도	압호오?
you also?				
Did you forget to speak	그	말도	니	쳐
about that too?				뵈

SEC. 4.—BUT.

1 A disjunctive is much less frequently used by Koreans than by English, the former preferring a transposition, and the use of the concessive.

2 It may however be rendered by its Korean equivalent **마는**, or **만셔도**, which may be joined directly to any one of the indicative tenses without the elision of its termination ; or connected by **것** to any indicative form, when **것**

replaces its termination : or to any participle, and then the participle qualifies 것.

1.

It is good enough but the price is high. **요호나 갑시 만소.**

The screen is old, but it is well painted. **이 병풍이 늙기는 늙었
시되 그림은 잘 그렸소.**

That ring is good but it is a little small. **그 가락지가 요키는 요호
되 좀 적소.**

2.

It will probably rain but I must go. **비 올 듯 할것 마는 갈수
밧기 업소.**

If you want to go, go, but come back early. **가라면 가거라 마는 일즉
도라 오너라.**

I tried to get him to write for me but he would n't. **편지 써 주도록하여보았
것마는 아니 썼소.**

I tried to sleep, but it thundered so I could n't. **미우 자라고 쉬섯것 마는
털동이 대단하여 못
잤소.**

My brother likes Korean food, but I cannot eat it. **형님은 조선 음식을 요화
할것 만셔도 나는 못
먹겠소.**

SEC. 5.—THOUGH, ALTHOUGH, STILL.

1 Although may be rendered into Korean by any one of the concessive conjunctions, —나, 도, 거니와, etc., and a stronger, form (*even though*) may be rendered by **지라도** with a relative participle.

2 Even so, and yet, —그러컷 마는, 그러하여도, etc., may be used.

1.

Although he is still very sick he will probably get well. **아직도 미우 편치 못하
나 나홀 듯 할호.**

I suppose we'll have to take it, although it doesn't suit.	무음에 아니 드리도 잊지 홀수 업소.
Though he's a rice man he will not give a cent.	부자 되여도 혼푼 도 안 주겟소.
He wont give up smoking, though it's injuring him.	담뱃가 몸에 해롭 거니와 긋 치지 아니하옵덕 이다.
He's getting pretty old, but he is strong yet.	좀 늙어졌 거니와 아직 도 전장 하오.

2.

Still, you had better apologize.	그러켓 마는 사죄 하느 거시 낫겟소.
Still, it will cost a thousand nyang.	그러하여도 천량은 드리 야 하겟소.
Still, it would be better not to stop.	그러 하여 도 쉬지 말고 하느 거시 요겟소.
Still, he can't possibly be here for some time yet.	그러 하여 도 오라면 아직 도 멀엇소.

SEC. 6.—EITHER, OR, WHETHER.

1 One or the other.

(a.) In simple sentences—나.

(b.) In direct questions connected by *or*, Koreans ask two questions without *or*.(c.) In indirect questions containing *whether*, followed by *or*—the verb is repeated with 지 or 가, sometimes by 나.2 Either one or the other, no matter which—던지...
던지.3 Either with a negative, and equivalent to *any more*, or *any better*,—도.

1. (a).

To-day must be about the **오늘이** **덜** **사흘** **이나**
 third or fourth of the **나흘** **즈음** **되오**.
 month.

Let me know by letter or **편지** **로나** **사름** **으로**
 by messenger. **기별** **하기를** **보라오**.

1. (b).

Is this black or red ? **이거시** **검소** **붉소** ?
 Is to-day the fifth or the **오늘이** **닷시오** **엿시오** ?
 sixth ?
 Will you need a jinrikisha **인력거를** **들랴오** **아니**
 or not ? **들랴오** ?
 Were you speaking to him, **그** **사름** **드려** **말** **하엿소**
 or about him ? **그** **사름을** **말하엿소** ?

1. (c).

I don't know whether that **그** **거시** **명주** **인지** **무명**
 is silk or cotton. **인지** **모르겠소**
 Please ask whether the bath **목욕** **물이** **다** **되엇나** **무리**
 is ready. **보아** **주시오**.
 I don't know whether it **비가** **올는지** **아니** **올는지**
 will rain or not. **알수** **업소**.
 Do you know whether the **화륜선** **오늘** **떠나는지**
 steamer goes to-day or **티일** **떠나는지** **알으**
 to-morrow ? **시오** ?

2.

Either take a chair or walk. **교군을** **들던지** **것던지**
하오.
 Tell him to come either to- **티일** **오던지** **모레** **오던지**
 day or to-morrow. **하라고** **하오**.

- I told the carpenter he might make it round or square. 목슈 두려 그 거슬 둥 굴게 하던지 모지게 하던지 하라고 하였소.
- I don't care whether it rains or not. 비가 오던지 아니 오던지 관계치 안소.
- It is no matter to me whether he stays or not. 류하 던지 아니 하던지 상관 업소.
- It does n't make any difference whether it's bamboo or not. 대나모 던지 아니 던지 관계치 안소.

3.

- That wont do either. 그 것도 못 쓰겟소.
- There now, see that! You can't do it either. 자 그것 보오 당신도 하지 못 하리이다.
- You mustn't leave your light burning at night either. 주너 도 밤에 불혀 두지 말게.
- You can't go either. 너 도 가지 못한다.
- He did n't say a word about that either. 그 것도 아모 말도 아니 하옵더 이다.
- They don't say that either. 그러라고 도 아니하옵 더이다.

SEC. 7 NEITHER-NOR.

- Neither...nor—도...도 with the negative.
- It is neither a flea nor a mosquito. 벼룩 도 아니오 모기 도 아니오.
- There is neither a table nor a chair. 교위 도 업고 상 도 업소 옵더 이다.
- It neither rained nor snowed for a month. 한 달 동안은 비 도 아니 오고 눈 도 아니 오오.

Hereafter I will neither 이 후 브리는 빌지 도
borrow nor lend. 안코 빌니지 도 안켓쇼.

He can neither read nor 책 보지 도 못 하고 글
write. 쓰지도 못 하고.

SEC. 8.—IF, UNLESS.

1 If—면.

(a.) In simple supposition—면 with one or other
of the simple tenses.

(b.) Supposition contrary to fact—면 with one or
other of the compound tenses.

2 When “if” introduces a future effect or consequence
(sometimes expressed in English by ‘and’) it is frequently
rendered by the verbal stem and 고는.

3 Mere supposition, equivalent to “in case,” “supposing
that” if that was the case,” etc., it may be rendered by
디경이면, 진대, 거든.

4 Even if.—relative participle with 지라도 or verbal
participle with 도.

Unless, is rendered the same as, *if not*.

1. (a).

If it is on the main road we 큰 길에 잇수면 곧 차질
can find it directly. 수 잇쇼.

Do not go out if it is raining. 비가 오면 나가지 마쇼.

He will probably go if he is 다른 일이 업수면 갈 듯
not otherwise engaged. 하쇼.

Unless he is in a hurry he 밧부지 아니 하면 오리플
will probably stop at 서 지체할 듯 하쇼.
Oricole.

If it does n't suit you, you 막음에 맞지 아니 하면
need n't pay for it. 갑손 그만 두쇼.

- You'd better not buy them unless they are cheap and good. 싸고 또 요흔거시 아니면 사지 아니하느 거시 요것소.
- You must keep quiet if you come in here. 여기 드려 오면 조용하 여야 하겠소.
- If you will lend me your penknife I will make you a kite. 주면이 칼을 빌리면 연 문드려 주리이다.
- If he hasn't got up yet shall I call him? 아직 니려나지 아니 하엿 시면 세우리잇가?
- If you haven't put it in the room, where have you put it? 방에 두지 아니 하엿시면 어디 두엇소?
- If the bridges haven't been carried away they probably got along without difficulty. 두리가 드라나지 아니 하엿시면 걱정 업시 지낫실 듯 하오.
- If he is out what shall I do? 출입 하엿시면 엇더케 하리잇가?
- If it is past twelve, we must start immediately. 십이 시 지낫 시면 곧 쉼나야 하겠소.
- What shall I do if the passport has not come? 빙표가 아니왔시면 엇더케 하오?

1. (b).

- What should we have done if the bridges had all been carried away? 두리가 쉼 나갔더면 엇 더케 지나갓실고?
- If I had not had a horse, how could I have come? 말이 업섯 더면 엇더케 왔겟소?
- How could I have studied unless I had a teacher? 선생이 업섯 더면 엇더케 글을 배웠실고?

- If I had studied at once, it would have been well. 공부할 진즉 하였더라면
도화겠소.
- If he had come yesterday I would have seen him. 어제여 왔더라면 보았지요.
- If I had gone yesterday I would have come back. 어제여 갔더라면 도라왔
겠소.
- If you let him have it, he'll spoil it. 가져가게 하면 상하리
다.

2.

- If you are going to-morrow, you must get coolies. 티일 가랴 고는 꼬군을
얻어야 겠소.
- If you go to Chemulpo to-morrow you can't come here. 티일 제물포를 가고는
여기는 못 오겠소.
- If you don't take care, you will break it, 조심 아니 하고는 부러
트리리이다.
- You'll get wet if you don't take an umbrella. 우산이 업고는 옷솔
적시리이다.
- You can't stay here if you cry. 울 고는 여기 잇솔 수가
업다.
- You'll be late if you don't hurry. 어서 하지 아니 하고는
늦겠소.

3.

- If he won't sell it for a thousand cash, give him 열량에 팔지 아니 하거든
스무 랑을 주오.
- If you've rested sufficiently, begin to study. 다 쉬엇 거든 공부 시작
하시오.
- Well, if your head aches, go and lie down. 머리 압호 거든 가 누오.

If you don't want to never 슬키든 그만 두오.
mind.

If it suits you, take it. 마음에 맞거든 가지오.

Take this letter, and in case 이 편지 가지고 가서 만일
the man has gone, bring 그사를 썬 난 디경 이런
it back. 도로 가지고 오오.

If he is busy never mind. 바쁠진 딘 그만 두오.

4.

Even if he had known how 해음을 훌줄 알앗실 지
to swim, he probably 라도 살지 못 하엿실 듯
would not have been 하오.
saved.

Even if I explain it he pro- 빌너 주어 도 알지 못
bably will not under- 훌듯 하오.
stand it.

He probably wont come, 온다고 하엿 셔도 오지
even if he said he would. 아니 훌듯 하오.

SEC. 9.—BECAUSE.

Because, may be rendered by any one of the Korean conjunctions having a causal effect. It is quite often, however, expressed, by the use of the verbal noun in 기 with the postposition 에; or by the use of a noun such as 사뭇 or 고, expressing reason or cause, with a postposition 에 or 로.

I prefer Kumipo because it's 구미포가 셔늘 하기에
cool. 묘화 하오.

I waited because I thought 날이 리일줄 안 사뭇에
it would clear. 기드렸소.

He went because he had 불가불 같 러힌 고로
to. 갔소.

It's colder to-day because it has snowed. 오늘은 눈이 오느고로 더 춥소.

SEC. 10.—THEN.

In that case—그러면, 그런즉, 그러키든.

Then I don't think you will find one in Sēoul. 그러면 서울서 하나로 못 잇을 듯 하오.

Then he may get well. 그런 즉 날 듯 하오.

Then you must give up smoking. 그러 키든 담배를 쉰허야 하겠소.

Then don't go. 그러 키든 가지 마오.

SEC. 11.—THAT.

1 Introducing a statement—고 하오.

See Part I. 228. ff.

2 So that, in order that,—future verbal participle.

1.

I told Mr. Kim that it would be all right for him to read it. 김서방 드려 보아도 무방 하다고 하엿소.

Did not the doctor say that he would have to try the hot springs, to get well? 의원이 온천을 하여야 또 라고하니 하옵 더니 잇가?

I heard from Mr. Pak that some foreigner wrote that letter. 그 편지는 었던 외국 사람이 썼다 고 박서방 안테 드렸소.

2.

Open the door so that I can see out. 뵈 것 잘 내다 보게 문을 여오.

Please open the door so that the air can come in. 바람이 드려 오게 문 좀 열어 주오.

Roll up your sleeves so that they wont get wet. 젖지 안케 소매를 것으로.

Please arrange the net well so that the mosquitoes wont get in. 모기 드리오지 못 하게 모기 장을 잘 치오.

Take care that you don't slip. 미끄러지 잔케 조심 하 여라.

SEC. 12.—THAN.

1 With the Comparative Degree,—보다, 에서. See also Part 1. ¶ 250 ff. & Part II. Chap. VI § II.

2 Rather than,—출하리 or the verb 낫소 may be used.

3 More than, (*of quantity or number*).—

(a.) In affirmative sentences—넘어.

(b.) In negative sentences—낫기.

1.

A mule is stronger than a horse. 로새가 물 보다 세오.

Korea is more healthy than Japan. 조선이 일본 보다 슈토가 요소.

It rains more frequently in Japan than in Korea. 조선 보다 일본은 비가 자주 오오.

2.

I had rather walk than ride. 걷는것 보다 출하리 것겟소.

I had rather write to him than tell him to his face. 보고 말하는 것 보다 출하리 편지로 하겟소.

I had rather smoke cigars than cigarettes. 지권연 보다 출하리 엽권연 먹겟소.

I had rather die than go to see the doctor. 의원을 보러 가는 것 보다 출하리 죽는 거사 낫겟소.

That fellow had rather 그 놈은 일 하기 보더
starve than work. 굶는 거시 나혼 줄노
아오.

I had rather live in Korea 일본 보다 출하리 조선
than Japan. 살겟소.

3. (a.)

It will cost more than fifty 오십 량 넘저시 쓰겟소.
nyang.

I have waited more than an 혼시간 넘어 기다렸소.
hour for you.

We have more than an 아직 도 혼시 간 넘어 놓
hour yet. 았소.

You must put in more than 혼 좀 넘어 너허야 하
a handful. 겟소.

There were more than a 거긔 백명 넘어 잇소
hundred there. 읍덕이다.

That book has more than 그 책에 백장 넘어잇소.
a hundred pages.

It is more than eighty ri to 제물포 사지 팔십 리 넘어
Chemulpo. 되오.

I want more than ten 열 근 넘어 쓰겟소.
pounds.

3. (b).

I shall not want more than 열근 바긔 는 아니 쓰
ten pounds. 겟소.

It will probably not cost 이삼 량 바긔 는 아니 될
more than two or three 듯하오.
nyang.

You must not put in more 혼 좀 바긔 더 넣치
than a handful. 마오.

There are not more than ten
ships in the harbor at
present.

지금 항구에 배가 열댓
척업소.

I can't stop more than two
or three days.

이삼 일 바디 잇술 수
업소.

There are not more than
four.

넷 바디 업소.

Here are no more sentences
than are necessary to a
thorough knowledge of
Korean.

여기 잇는 말 마디 가죠행
말 주세 히 비호 기에
쓸 만큼 바디 업소.

THE END.

APPENDIX A.

PHONETICS.

I KOREAN PHONETICS.

INTRODUCTION. DEFINITIONS AND NOTES.

1. **Phonetics.** Phonetics is the science of position, movement, tension and action in speech sounds, and the art of making these sounds.

2. **The ground tone.** The ground tone is made by the vocal cords—the overtone by the cavities above, viz. pharynx, mouth, and nasal passages.

3. **A consonant** is a speech sound made by a complete or partial closure of the oral passage at one or more points.

4. **A vowel** is a voiced sound made through a fixed oral passage.

5. **Syllables.** A syllable is the least measure of speech, and is produced by a single impulse. A close syllable is one that ends in a consonant, and an open syllable is one ending in a vowel. It is a matter of some difficulty to know where one syllable begins and another ends, especially in English. English often makes a syllable with consonants l, m, and n, and these are consequently called “syllabic” consonants, but there do not seem to be any syllables in Korean words without vowels. It is worthy of note that the syllabification of the Korean spelling does not always seem to coincide with that of pronunciation.

6. **Recoil.** This, the recoil of the organs from close contact, as in English, pop, tip, (use your mirror) is a very

important element in the pronunciation of English final stop consonants, but is not heard in Korean single words as 밥, 집, etc. However when these words occur in sentences they usually end in a vowel, so that the recoil must of necessity take place. The glottal catch, which is the very opposite of a recoil is frequently heard in the midst of Korean sentences.

The glottis is the "mouth" between the vocal cords; we close it in straining, and in coughing. If one will lay the fingers of one hand on the side of the throat about the larynx and snap against the finger nails with those of the other hand as he breathes, it will be noted that the sound is rather dead. Now inhale and "catch" the breath, and then snap. At once there is a change in the sound. The pent-up air, held by the shut glottis, has made the difference. One must learn to control this at will, and in combination with the stops p, t, and k. It occurs also with l, n, ng and between vowels, as **너리났다 안젼소** (I rose and sat down).

7. Glide. If you pronounce the English vowels o, oo, as you look in the mirror, you will see the lips move slightly to a closer position at the end. This is called the *w* glide. At the end of the English "long" a and e, there is the *y* glide. Perhaps this is why we spell *day* and *they* and *bow*, and wrongly explain the *y* and *w* as "silent." It is difficult for English speaking people to pronounce a vowel without a glide.

8. Personal and National Difficulties.—Occasionally a person comes to the foreign field who is tongue-tied. Such an impediment must seriously interfere with ease and excellence of articulation. Inability to run one's tongue well down on to the lower lip may lead one to suspect this

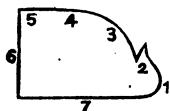
defect. If so, a surgeon can easily remedy it. There are some who are accustomed to slur over their "r's", and consequently inclined to import this same pronunciation into Korean but perhaps the greatest difficulty comes from assuming that the Korean letters are the same as the corresponding sounds in English. Almost no Korean letter has the identical sound of the corresponding English letter. Special attention should be given to the point of contact for forming l, and to the shape of the rest of the tongue, during its formation. This will remove the difficulty that many Koreans have in understanding foreigners when they use words ending in l. Our American l has a glide in it that is very confusing to Koreans.

9. Analysis of Sounds.—It is very important that these suggestions as to the manner in which sounds are formed be reviewed again and again, and the sounds thoroughly analysed. To go from the analysis of the known English sounds to the unknown Korean sounds is the only practical way to accomplish this. Whispering Korean sounds will often lay bare the secret of their formation. Or it may be better to sing them with a (ah) before and after the consonant. A half-inch stick between the jaw teeth of the teacher will often facilitate the investigation. Sometimes the best way to discover the difference between the Korean sounds and our own is to make up a sentence in which the sound under investigation is prominent, and then get a Korean who knows no English to repeat these words. His departure from the normal English pronunciation will reveal to you the degree in which you ought to conform your pronunciation to his that you may speak Korean acceptably.

10. Intonation—Intonation is the peculiar melody which forms an integral part of a language, and may differ in different localities, even where the language is the same. Korean intonation in some sentences seems very much like English, and again it is absolutely different. It might be called the language "tune," and the mastery of it is more important than the correct pronunciation of an individual sound. It is never learned by those who follow the book, or the word method. It exists only in sentences in nature, and should be watched for at such times as you have opportunity to listen to the Koreans as they talk among themselves. Failure to give the proper intonation makes the foreigner always remain a foreigner in speech, and his best efforts may cause the soul-saddening remark, "We do not understand English." It is because our fellow countrymen retain our own melody that we are able to understand their Korean so much easier than that of the native; and for the like reason when the native speaks English to us, we often mistake, and think he is speaking his own tongue.

11. Articulation.—Articulation is the uniting of consonants and vowels, so as to give to each its proper value. Many students of Korean will need to cultivate a better articulation in Korean than they have in their mother tongue. A valuable exercise to this end is the reading in a whisper, in either language, to some one at a distance of twenty-five or thirty feet, with such distinctness that they can understand what is read. To do this well and easily, one must know the exact position to be taken for each sound and then assume such positions clearly and as soon as the sound is made, release the position just as clearly and decidedly.

PHONETIC ANALYSIS.



The various positions of the lips, tongue and other parts of the vocal organs, may be represented by the above diagram. No. 1, represents the lip in contact, No. 2, the teeth; Nos. 3, 4, and 5, the roof of the mouth; No. 6, represents the posterior portion of the mouth closed; and No. 7, the floor of the mouth. If the sound is a surd, i. e. unaccompanied by a vibration of the vocal cords, this line (No. 7) is a light line, if a sonant, i. e. accompanied with a vibration of the vocal cords, the line is heavy, thus —.

The position of the tongue is indicated by a line to any point where the tongue may be in contact. If the tongue lies in the floor of the mouth it is not indicated in the diagram. A mirror should be used for determining the various positions.

Let us first indicate

THE ENGLISH CONSONANTS.

Which must always precede an intelligent study of the corresponding Korean sounds.

The labial position is a cardinal position in English and is represented in the following ways.

 The letter p being a stop sound, the lips are (1) in contact, the posterior portion of the mouth (2) is closed and there is no vibration of the vocal cords.

 B differs from p only in that it is a sonant or in other words there is a vibration of the vocal cords and is therefore represented by the heavy line.

 P' aspirated is represented the same as the unaspirated with the addition of the dotted line to show the explosive factor in producing the sound.

A.—PHONETIC TABLE ENGLISH.

	STOP.	ASPIRATE.	COMBINATION OF STOP AND CONTINUANT NASAL.	CONTINUANT.		
				CENTRAL.	LATERAL.	FLAP OR TRILL.
Labial	 p	 p'	 m°	 wh		
	 b		 m	 w		
Dental					 th	 r°
					 dh	 r
Dental Labial					 f	
					 v	
Pre- Palatal	 t	 t'	 n°	 s	 l°	 r°
	 d		 n	 z	 l	 r
Blade- Palatal	 ch	 ch'		 sh		
	 j		 ñ	 zh		 r
Velar	 k	 k'				
	 g		 ng			
Glottal				 h		

 M^o voiceless is uncommon but is found in the final m of word *rheumatism*.

 M is a nasal sound being a combination of a stop and continuant. The lips are closed but the posterior part of the mouth is open enough to allow the current of air to go through the nasal passages. With this there is a vibration of the vocal cords which is represented by a heavy base line.

The common expression that a person talks through his nose when he has a cold is not the true statement of fact, for it is just the opposite. The air in such a case does not go through the nasal passages and the *m* becomes a *b*. For example we say "good bordik" for "good morning." *m* becomes *b*, *n* becomes *d* and *ng* becomes *k*.

  The *wh* and *w* are made by a continuous current of air coming through the rounded lips and back of the mouth, *wh* being voiceless while *w* is a vibrating sound.

The dental position is uncommon in English being represented only in *th* and *dh* and by some persons in the letter *r*.

  In "*th*" the tongue is against the teeth the current of air coming out at the sides of the tongue. A vibration of the vocal cords in the same position produces *dh*.

The *r* is formed by a flap or trill with the tongue against the teeth and the sides rounded out. There is occasionally a voiceless *r* as *prey*, but usually it has the accompanying vibration of the vocal cords.

  *f* and *v* are the only consonants in the dental labial position. They are made by placing the lower lip in contact with the edge of the upper teeth and allow the current of air to escape at

- either side. The *f* has no vibration of the vocal cords while the *v* has such vibration.

The prepalatal position is a cardinal position.

 T is made with open lips. The tip of the tongue in the prepalatal region i. e. there is a break in the middle of the tongue, and the throat closed. It is a voiceless sound.

 D is made in the same way with the addition of a vibration of the vocal cords.

 T' The aspirated *t* is indicated by the curved dotted line.

 N is a nasal sound being a combination of a stop and a continuant. The lips are open the tongue having its tip in the prepalatal region forms the anterior stop. The posterior position is partially open so that the current of air goes through the nose as indicated by the arrow. There is at the same time a vibration of the vocal cords.

 S is a central continuant made by having both the lips and posterior position of the mouth open, as the current of air comes out it is forced through centrally because the edges of the tongue are in contact with the roof of the mouth at the prepalatal region.

 Z is produced in the same manner with the addition of a vibration of the vocal cords.

 The voiceless *l*[°] is uncommon—as in *ply*.

 The usual *l* is produced with the tongue in the prepalatal region but with its tip in contact and the current of air coming out at either side—represented by an arrow. It is accompanied with a vibration of the vocal cords.

  The voiceless and voiced 'r' are made as above indicated except in this position the tongue is further back, i. e. in the prepalatal position.

 In the blade palatal position we have first the stop *ch*. This is produced with the lips open, the posterior position of the mouth closed and the tongue arched so that it is in contact with the palate. It may be noticed here that while in the letter *t* there is a break in the middle of the tongue in *ch* there is no break. This is a voiceless sound.

 *J* is produced in the same way with the addition of vibration of the vocal cords.

 *Ch* aspirated is indicated by a dotted curved line.

 *Ñ*. This sound may be represented by *ny*. It is the *ñ* in *cañon* or *oñion*. The position is the same as *ch* except that the posterior position is open enough to permit the air to pass through the nose.

 *Sh* is a voiceless sound made by a continuous current of air. The sides of the arched tongue being in contact with the palate the air comes out centrally.

 *Zh* is produced in the same way with the addition of the vibration of the vocal cords.

r in this position is made as the *r* in the prepalatal and dental except the tongue is further back.

The velar position is represented by,

 *K* is a voiceless sound. The lips are open and the tongue is pressed against the posterior position of the mouth.



G is produced in the same way with the addition of vibration of the vocal cords.



K Aspirated is represented the same as the voiceless *k* except for the addition of dotted curved line to show the explosive quality of the sound.



Ng is the nasal correspondent of the velar stop. It is produced as indicated in diagram by leaving a position of the posterior part of the mouth open so as to allow the air to pass through the nose.



H is a glottal voiceless sound produced by a continuous current of air passing out through the rounded portion of the posterior part of the mouth.

Let us next consider

The Korean Consonants.

The labial position is a cardinal position in Korean as well as in English.



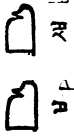
ㅍ is a voiceless sound i. e. there is no vibration of the vocal cords. The lips and the posterior position of the mouth are closed. It is the same as the unaspirated English *p* and many make the mistake of giving it the same sound as the English aspirated *p*.^{*} There is no recoil to the lips when it is the final letter. To demonstrate this, watch the lips in a mirror and pronounce the English word "pop" and the Korean word *ㅍ*.



ㅍ is produced with the same position of the lips as *ㅍ* except there is more tension of the lips which we may represent by a heavy line. It is

^{*} The same criticism applies to all the stop sounds which beginners are liable to give as aspirated.

B.—PHONETIC TABLE KOREAN.

	STOP.	ASPIRATE.	COMBINATION OF STOP AND CONTINUANT NASAL.	CONTINUANT.		
				CENTRAL.	LATERAL.	FLAP OR TRILL.
Labial						
Dental					 Final ㄹ	 Medial ㄹ
Dental Labial						
Pre-Palatal						
Blade-Palatal						
Velar						
Glottal						

not made with a vibration of the vocal cords as is the English *b*.*

 differs from the unaspirated *ㅂ* in that there is more tension of lips and it is immediately followed by a sound originating in the glottis and is made much like a roughened *h* sound in English. This we represent by the curving forward of the posterior line).

 is formed in the same way as the English *m* except there is less vibration of the vocal cords. It has much the sound of the final *m* of the word *rheumatism*. *ㅃ* final has no recoil to the lips before a vowel.

 before the vowel *ㅅ* is like the English *wh* except for a slight roughening of the sound. Korean has no equivalent of *w* because he does not vibrate the vocal cords.

 final *ㅅ*. The lips are open and the tongue slightly raised posteriorly with its tip against the teeth and the posterior of the mouth closed. *ㅅ* final has no recoil.

 is formed in the same way as *ㅅ* except there is more pressure of the tongue against the teeth and more tension of the tongue, which we may represent by the dark marking. No vibration of vocal cords.

 is made in the same position as *ㅅ* with more tension to the tongue with the addition of the roughened *h* sound explained above.

 Initial *ㅅ* is formed the same as the English *n* except the tip of the tongue is against the teeth and there is no vibration of the vocal cords, being a

* There is no exact equivalent of the English *b* in Korean.

voiceless sound it is sometimes not pronounced at all or may have the consonantal *y*, sound as in *ㄹ*.

ㄹ Final *ㄹ* is formed by having the lips and the posterior position of the mouth open and the tip of the tongue against or just behind the upper teeth—the current of air coming out on either side.

It differs from the English final *l* as follows :

- (1) With the English *l*, the tip of the tongue is in the prepalatal region, whereas in Korean the tip of the tongue is as above indicated against or just above the upper teeth.
- (2) The English final *l* has a recoil whilst the Korean has not.
- (3) The English final *l* is usually accompanied with vibration of the vocal cords while the Korean final has little if any vibration.

ㄹ medial is produced by placing the tip of the tongue against or just above the upper teeth and with the sides of the tongue not as full out as the English *r* in this same position and making a flap, i. e. bringing the tongue down to the floor of the mouth. Occasionally there is a slight trill instead of a flap. The sound is not accompanied by a distinct vibration of the vocal cords as is usual in English.

It may be noted by the above table that the Korean has no consonant sounds in the dental labial or prepalatal positions. The change of the prepalatal position in English to the dental position in Korean is one of the most striking changes.

ㄴ The consonant *ㄴ* (except when final see above) occupies a position midway between the prepalatal and blade palatal positions.

It is made by a continuous current of air coming centrally through a space left by the edges of the tongue coming in contact with the roof of the mouth at the midway point above mentioned.

This point may be ascertained with considerable exactness by pronouncing in English the following, *sin*, *syin* and *shin*. In other words in the Korean the tongue is midway between the English *s* and *sh* and has somewhat the *sy* sound.

Furthermore, it should be noted that the Korean is more subdued than the usual English *s*.

 ㅅ The position of the organs are the same as in ㅈ but there is more tension. There is not however the vibration of the vocal cords which would give the English *z* sound.

✓  ㅆ is in the blade palatal position. It is a voiceless sound made by the arched portion of the tongue coming in contact with the roof of the mouth at the point indicated in the diagram. The lips are open and the posterior portion closed.

✓  ㅈ is produced in the same manner except there is more tension of the tongue. It has not the distinct vibration of the vocal cords as the English *j*.

 ㅊ is produced in the same way as ㅈ with addition of roughened *h*. It is nearly like the English *ch*.

 There is in Korean an *ny* sound which is the same position as ㅈ except that there is an opening posteriorly allowing the air to go through the nose. This sound is not accompanied by the distinct vibration of the vocal cords, in other words

the ㄴ is almost voiceless. This probably accounts for the differences in pronunciation in some parts of the country the ㄴ being distinct, and in other parts it is left out entirely. e. g. 녀인.

 ㄷ occupies the velar position. The lips are opened the posterior part of the mouth is closed off by an arching back of the tongue as indicated. It is a voiceless sound. There is no recoil to the final ㄷ.

 ㄷ is produced in the same way as ㄷ with the exception of more tension of the tongue. It is not accompanied by as distinct a vibration of the vocal cords as is the English *g*.

 ㄸ differs from ㄷ only in more tension of the tongue and the roughened *h* sound following.

 ㅇ is produced with the same position as ㄷ except there is an opening posteriorly indicated by arrow allowing the current of air to go through the nose. There is also a less distinct vibration of the vocal cords than is found in English *ng*.

There is no recoil to this consonant in Korean.

The ㅇ sound in Korean is unlike the *h* in English in that it is more of an aspirate made with tongue raised at the back and a roughened sound of glottis, while the English *h* is a continuant sound and voiceless.

PHONETIC CHANGES.

The above table of Korean consonants is of value not only as an aid to producing the sounds but also as an aid in understanding the so-called euphonic changes.

For example it is stated in books that ㄷ before ㄴ, ㄹ, and ㅁ becomes ㅇ, but no reason or explanation is given.

By referring to the Table it will be noted that ɣ is a velar, stop, voiceless sound and to change from this consonant to ɮ would require two movements, viz. opening the posterior portion to allow the air to go through the nose and placing the tip of the tongue against the teeth. ɔ is in the velar position, but is a nasal sound and requires but one change, namely the changing of the tongue to become ɮ. Therefore to facilitate the ease of speaking ɣ becomes ɔ because one change is easier to make than two, i. e. euphony is ease of utterance.

As nasal sounds are stronger than stops so the laterals as ɹ (medial) are stronger than nasals.

The change of ʌ to ɹ between two vowels is because the position of the Korean tongue makes it easier to say ɹ than ʌ. Phonetic changes are not infrequently a good clue to the organic positions.

NORMAL POSE.

As a preliminary to the discussion of the vowels it will be well to note what is meant by the term, normal pose, or, as it is sometimes called, "organic basis," or "basis of articulation." These all refer to that characteristic attitude of the vocal organs, as produced by their positions and tensions, which prevails among any given race, while they are in the act of speaking their language. It might be termed the musical "key" of the language. The points to be observed in determining this are, whether the lips are forward, back, or neutral, whether the throat is open or rather shut, the tongue high or low, front or back, and whether the organs are tense or lax.

The imitation of the involuntary grunt, "uh," which occurs between the words of an unready speaker, is the

best key to his normal pose. So too, if one will make a Korean open his mouth and give with open jaw the vowels *아*, *어*, *오*, and compare the position of the tongue in saying the English "a" (ah), it will be a great help to securing the correct normal pose. The high back tongue and shut throat which is, with high tension, so characteristic of Korean speech, makes one wonder that any one can speak Korean without getting a "preacher's sore throat."

VOWEL MODIFICATIONS.

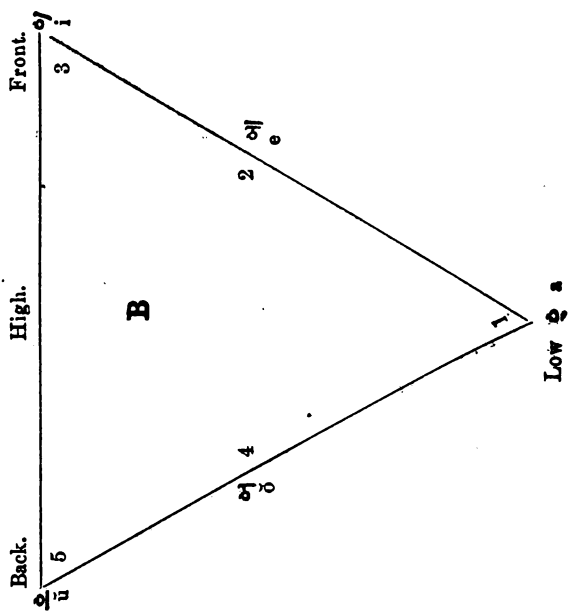
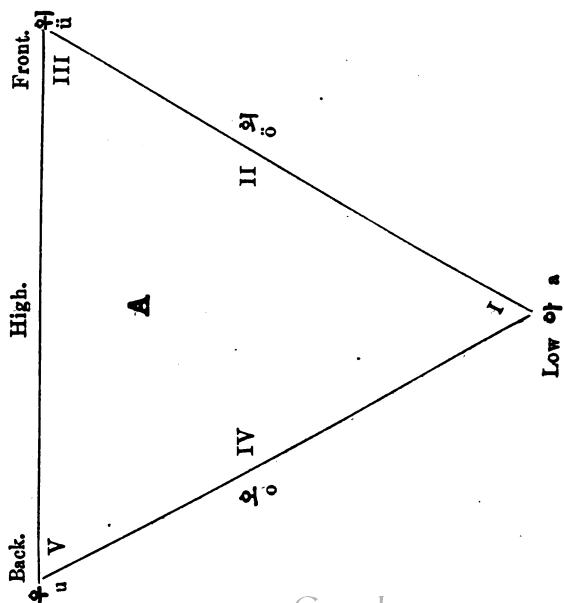
These arise from the changes in the oral cavity, made by the varying shapes and tensions of the softer organs, as when the lips are spread or passive or rounded; when the tongue is highest at back, mid, front, or tip; or when the velum, the soft palate, is open, neutrally shut, or rounded. Further, all these organs may be lax or tense, which are also termed "wide" or "narrow."

Rounding. Rounding is the making of the oral passage round at one or more points. It is distinguished as outer, between the lips; inner, between the back of tongue and the velum; and medial, between the front of the tongue and the hard palate. English has only inner and outer rounding, while Korean, with French and German, has all three.

Vowels Triangles. Korean has two complete triangles, though one or two of the vowels are not found everywhere in the peninsula. It has but one or two diphthongs.

Triangle "A" is formed, where the lips are either spread or neutral, and "B" is composed of rounded vowels. If you take any of the Arabic numbered vowels, and round it, you get the corres-

VOWEL TRIANGLES.



ponding Roman number, unless it be for I. If to these ten vowels we add the one unclassified vowel short a ㅏ, not written in the diagram, you get eleven, the number of vowel signs in King Se-jong's alphabet. It raises the question as to whether the symbols, constant in number, may not have changed in signification, as have the vowel symbols of English. Vowel III ㅓ is pronounced in some places as ㅓ, and in some as a consonant and vowel, *wi*. The symbol ㅗ, *wi*, is often pronounced as ㅓ, ㅓ. It offers a field for investigation especially if any old rhymed poetry might be available to help to determine what the older sounds really were.

As we take up the A vowels and say ㅏ ㅓ ㅗ ㅜ ㅡ we note how the tongue comes to the front of the mouth and raises higher and higher toward the back. The tongue positions of the B triangle cannot be observed by the mirror, owing to the closed position of the lips.

While both *a*'s ㅓ and ㅗ are now sounded alike, yet it may be they had this same difference of rounding, as in our English *a*, in father, and *α*, in all. If so the triangles would be complete at the apex; and if the pronunciation of the German *ü*, as now heard in Southern Korea, is the original sound of the symbol ㅜ, then the whole triangle agree, part for part.

The vowels frequently have two pronunciations, one a long, which occurs in syllables that have the stress; and the short, which occurs in both stressed and unstressed syllables. This short sound may differ in quality from the long, but it often differs only in quantity, that is, sometimes you may hear a short *i*, as in the word 집, *house*, where the vowel is not the same as our English

short *i*. but a short *e* sound. So it may be with short *a*, *e*, *o* and *u*, Short *a* is often like the final *a* in "America."

The chief difference between the sounds *e* and *i*, as distinguished from English *ey* (long *a*, so called) and *i* (long *e*) is in the final glide that is characteristic of all our English long vowels. Take a mirror and say *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, (*ah*, *ey*, *ee*, *o*, *oo*) and note the movement of the organs, as the sound comes to its finish. That is the "glide." Have a Korean give the similar sounds and you will see how immobile his lips are, and how his glide, if he does make one, is in his throat. In speech he really makes none though in giving the syllabary he frequently does.

The easiest way to learn the sounds *ö* and *ü* is by unrounding Korean *o* and *u*. They are also a trifle more lax than the rounded sounds. It is for this reason partly that I have concluded that the Roman symbols short *o* and *u* had best be used to designate them. Another reason, however, is that the symbols *ö* and *ü* in German have these same values, and as many study German before they come out it would seem better to retain these symbols with their former signification. The differences in sound of the two are all made by rounding the vowels of the corresponding position in triangle I, save the bottom vowel, *a*. A rounded throat, and the lip give an *o*, ㅗ from an *ö* ㅛ, and a rounded throat and lip give an *u*, ㅜ from an *ü*,—while rounded throat, lip and tongue give *ö* *ü* from *e* and *i*.

Any difficulty in mastering the sound *ö* will arise from failure to hold the front of the tongue in rounded shape against the hard palate. Difficulty in mastering the sound

u, misnamed French *eu*, arises in failure to unround the organs as they are in position to say *u*. The fact that the symbol *u*, ㅜ, has different sounds in words now written with this vowel, only shows phonetic decay, and means Korean like English should have a reform in spelling. Careful copying of the teacher's organic attitude and action in the pronunciation of these vowels will enable one to reproduce the sounds. Like begets like.

To unround ㅜ or ㅠ, ㅝ or *u*, prolong the sound and at the same time insert the little fingers in the mouth and pull the lips toward the corners.

The study of phonetics is now recognized as an integral part of the study of any language and we had hoped to have been able possibly to add a Part III to this book that would have dealt very thoroughly with this subject. This however, being impossible we are very glad that the above digest of what Prof. Cummings prepared for the student of Korean is able to be presented at this time. It is due to Dr. A. I. Ludlow, to say that he kindly consented to undertake its preparation and we sincerely hope and trust that either he or others interested in the subject will elaborate the same so that a student of Korean may be enabled the more speedily to attain a good working knowledge of this language.

There have also been those who have desired that something on the line of English phonetics for the use of Korean students of English should be prepared and Mr. Sangkyu Pack, Ph. B. of Brown University, U. S. A. has kindly prepared Part II for such purposes.

II ENGLISH-KOREAN PHONETICS.

鮮英音對照

母音

A

에이 此字는九種의各音이有하니

(1) $\bar{a}$ 에이 atə=에이트(2) $\tilde{a}$ ऐ sɛn'atə=센 } 에트
센此는上節音에揚音이有함으로因
하야生함

(3) a 「오」及「어」의間音이니

all=오 | ㄹ(을)

(4) a=ǝ 「어」及「아」의間音이니

was 우어 } ㅜ
아(5) $\tilde{a}$ 아 arm=아~口(암)(6) $\tilde{a}$ 「아」分「히」의間音ask=하 } ㅏ
히(7) $\hat{a}=\hat{e}$ 애~ care=캐~(8) $\tilde{a}$ 애 at=에트(9) a 어 (不分明)此는 $\tilde{a}$ 와或 $\tilde{a}$ 가有하節音
에揚音이업는境遇에生하느니

about=어썩우르

æn'iməl=에네말

E

이 | 下의七音이有하니

(1) $\bar{e}=\bar{i}$ 이 | Hē=히 |(2) $\tilde{e}$ 이 此는下節音에揚音이有함을因하
함이니

Rémāin'=러멘

- | | | | |
|-----|---------------------------|---------|---|
| (3) | $\underline{e}=\bar{a}$ | 에이 | Eight=에이 트 |
| (4) | $\hat{e}=\hat{a}$ | 애~ | where ㅎ~ |
| (5) | $\bar{e}=\bar{i}=\hat{u}$ | 아~ | Her=허~ |
| (6) | ě | 에 (短) | Men=멘 |
| (7) | e | 어 (不分明) | 此는上節音에揚音아有
함으로生하느니
Mó/ment=모 1 멘트 |

I

아이 四種의音이有하느니

- | | | | |
|-----|---------------------------|-----|---------------|
| (1) | $\bar{i}=\bar{y}$ | 아이 | ice=아이츠 |
| (2) | $\text{Y}=\bar{y}$ | 이 | in=인 |
| (3) | $\bar{i}=\bar{e}$ | 이 1 | Pólice=폴리 1 츠 |
| (4) | $\bar{i}=\bar{e}=\hat{u}$ | 어~ | Bird=써~드 |

O

오우 八種의音이有하느니

- | | | | |
|-----|------------------------------------|---------|---|
| (1) | $\bar{O}$ | 오우 | old=오울드 |
| (2) | $\dot{O}$ | 오 | 上節音에揚音이有함을因하야 $\bar{o}$
와如히長音이되지못하느니 |
| (3) | $\hat{o}$ | 오어 | He/rô=하 1 로
Fôr=후포~ |
| (4) | $\text{ö}=\text{a}$ | | 「어」와「오」의間音이라
nöt=낫 } 트
넛 } |
| (5) | ø | 어 (不分明) | 下節音에揚音이有
함으로「어」音又호되不分明
하느니라 consume/=컨수 1 메 |
| (6) | $\hat{o}=\bar{u}$ | 어 | còme=کم (俗稱감) |
| (7) | $\text{ø}=\text{u}=\bar{o}\bar{o}$ | 우 1 | dø=뚜 |
| (8) | $\text{ø}=\text{u}=\bar{o}\bar{o}$ | 우 * | göod=구드 |

U

유 | 七種의 音이 有하니

- | | | | |
|-----|-------|----|--|
| (1) | ū | 유 \| | ūse=유 \| 흐 |
| (2) | ū | 유 | dūra/tion=뚜레 \| 순 |
| (3) | ū=ó | 어 | ūs=어스 |
| (4) | u | | 「아」와「어」의 間音이 니 上節音에 有
호揚音으로 因하야 生하느니 바이
라 dā/tum=쌔 험 |
| (5) | û=i=ē | 으어 | ûrn=으언 |
| (6) | u=ó | 우 \| | rude=루 \| 드 |
| (7) | u=ó | 우 | Put=풋트 |

W

씨블뉴

此字는 音이 oo=u=우 | 니 恒常
他母音字나 子音字와 併合하여
發音이 되느니라

Y

와이 二種의 音이 有하니

- | | | | |
|-----|-------|------|----------|
| (1) | ȳ=i | 이 | cī/tȳ=씻티 |
| (2) | ȳ=i | 아이 | bȳ=쌔이 |
| | oi=oy | (호이) | Boy=쌔이 |
| | ou=ow | (하우) | Out=하우트 |

子音

B

씨 |

我諺文에「비」와「새」의 間音이 니 例
하건디

Boy=쌔이

Cōmbīnā/tion=갑 } 빈네순

C

씨 1

此字는二音이有하니

- (1) 我諺文에「ㄱ」와「ㄴ」의間音되느境
遇니即「K」字와同하니라

Căn=킨

mū/sic=무 | 시크

- (2) 「ㅅ」와「ㅇ」의間音이니

Cēntēr=센 } 러~
썬

Āce=에이스

Ch

「C」와「H」의二字가結合하야三種
의音을成하느니

- (1) 上에論한 C=K 와同하境遇

Chēmistry=케미스트리

Christ=크라이스트

- (2) 「ㄷ」音이有하境遇

Chēsuk=체스

Child=차일드

- (3) 「Sh」字音과同하境遇니此字의音
은我諺文으로表示키難하기로
「ㅎ」로表함

Chērōot/=허우~트

Māchine/=메하인

D

씨 1

「ㄷ」音도되고「ㄸ」音도되느니例하
면

Dō=뚜 |

Gōd=싸 | 드

F

에프

此字의音과仿佛하거슨我諺文에
는없느니라此音을發코져할진
되上齒를下唇內에接付하교

「氣音」이有「고」음을前齒間으로出發하면此음을得을지니라

France=프랑스

Bœf=쇠 | 흐

G

지 |

此字는「ㄱ」와「ㄴ」의間音이니

Göd=갸 | 드

或時는「ㄷ」와「ㅌ」의間音도되느니라

Gěrmāny= { 썸 } 린네
저

Gh

F 字의音과同함

Enough=이너후

H

에이취

此는英音의所謂「氣音」이라稱하는音아니我의「ㅎ」와相當하느니라

Hē=히 |

「H」字는「C」「G」「P」「S」「T」「W」字等과連合하야各種의音を成하느니라以上에「Ch」及「Gh」는論하야여니와「Ph」「Sh」「Th」「Wh」는「P」「S」「T」「W」字下에見하라

J

썸

此音은上에論하야「G」字第二音과同하야「ㄷ」와「ㅌ」의間音이니例를진디

Jew= { 썸 }
주

Jack= { 썸 }
적

K**케**

此字는二音이有하니

- (1) 「ㄱ」字와同하야 「ㄴ」와 「ㄷ」의間
音이有호境遇라

Kōrē/a=고리 | 아

Kīng=킹

- (2) 或時는 「ㄴ」와相當하느니

Hān&kērchief=힉거취췌

「K」가 「N」上에在호境遇에는 「K」
는發音되지 아니함은原則이라
홀지라

L**엘**

此字는二音이有하니

- (1) 빗침 「ㄹ」와同호境遇

All=울

- (2) 「L」의音을發코저호면舌端을口
蓋(上顎)에付호며同時에 「氣
音」이有호듯호 「ㄹ」音을發하
느니라此音의表는 「ㄹ」로定호

Lāce=ㄹ | 스

M**엠**

「ㅁ」와同하나라

Mān=민

Hām=힘 (빗침의 「ㅁ」)

N**엔**

- (1) 「ㄴ」와同하느니

Name=네임

Man=민 (빗침의 「ㄴ」)

- (2) 빗침 「ㅇ」와同호境遇도有하느니

Līngēr=랭거~

Ng

「N」 라 「G」 의 二字가 합하여 받침

「ㅇ」 이 되느니라

Sing=쌍

Singēr=쌍어~

P

피 | ㅍ

此字는 兩音이 有하니 字頭에 在할

時는 恒常氣音이 有함고로 「고」

音이 有함고 他에 在할 境遇에는

「ㅍ」 가 되느니라 例를 擧히 전히

Pie=파이

Măp=립

「P」 가 字頭에 在하며 「n」 「s」 「t」 字

前에 잇는 境遇에는 「P」 는 恒

常默音이 되느니라

Ph

「F」 와 同함

Q

퀴 | ㄱ

此字는 無音함고 恒常 「u」 字와 結

合하여 二音을 成하느니라

(1) 「K」 字와 同함

Liquōr=리키~

Piqu'ant=피칸트

(2) 「Kw」 의 音即 「파」 「과」 「귀」 「귀」 의

音이 有하느니라 例를 擧히 전히

Quail=퀘 | ㄱ

R

아 | ㄹ

兩種의 音이 有하니

(1) 「ㄹ」 相當

Māry=메리

(2) 字頭에 在하든지 字末에 在하야는

「애」 의 音이 有함듯함 「ㄹ」 音을

發하야得하느니라
Right=~라이트

S

에스

- (1) 「쓰」와同호境遇
Sün=썬
- (2) 氣音이有호「人」音이니(此는「하」로表호)
Is=이호
- (3) 「샤」「쉬」의音과同호境遇니「Sh」와同하니라
Sūre=슈~
Lēisure=려 | 슈~

Sh

「Ch」即「샤」「쉬」와同호境遇
Shē=쇠 |
Shine=샤인

T

티 |

- 此字은三種의音이有하니
- (1) 氣音이有호境遇即「ㄷ」와同호境遇가是라
It=잇트
to=투
- (2) 「U」字와「R」字의前에在하야는「T」는「大」音이有호듯하니라
Nātūre=네 | 추~
- (3) 「I」字前에在하야氣音이有호「人」即「하」音이有하니라
Nation=네 | 훈

Th

- 此付合은兩字中에一字의音도업고他音이有하니
- (1) 舌端을上下齒間에置호고氣音이有호「ㄷ」音을發하느듯하느니라

Therk=헉크

Thin=헨

- (2) 舌端을上下齒間에置하고氣音이
有호「ㄷ」音을發하듯하느니라

The=헉 |

Thine=하인

V

애 |

此音을發코저하면上齒를下唇內
에付하고齒間으로「ㄹ」을發하
면其音을得하느니라

Vase=애 | 헉

Wh

此付合의音은「Hw」나「화」「휘」
의音과相當하느니라

Wheat=휘 | 트

What=화 | 트

X

此字의音은「G」와「Z」의結合호
것即「ㄱ」와「ㄷ」의間音과氣
音이有호「ㄴ」하「라」라相當
하느니라

Axle=악슬

Example=엑셈플

- (2) 「K」字와「S」字結合即「ㄱ」와「ㄴ」
의音으로도發音되느니라

Fox=헉 } 스

Z

히 |

上論호氣音을帶호「S」即「하」相
當이니

Zong=헨

APPENDIX B.

PECULIAR FORMS.

While we have given in the book itself rules from which we believe almost every form of the spoken language can be derived there are certain forms that have come over at times from the book language and also other forms derived from the now obsolete verbs and 'also certain other forms that are almost restricted to Korean poetry.

While it is impossible to enter into a discussion of all these forms at this point a few words may possibly aid the student in the study of the same. We will therefore, consider briefly a few of these under three heads :—

I. Peculiar forms.

II. Poetic usage.

III. Book forms.

I. Peculiar forms.

There were originally in Korean a number of honorific forms of the verb in which in a peculiar way the subject of the verb was honored by the use of the same. These verbs in most of their forms are now obsolete so that the dictionary will hardly record them and consequently there may be, naturally, difficulty in finding certain forms still remaining over from the now obsolete verb. Notably among these we would mention **하옵다** (already referred to in the body of the book) **듯줍다** for **듯다** to hear. **받줍다** for **받다** to receive.

The following forms may be derived from these :
하오이다, **하외다** **하도쇼이다**, **이로쇼이다**, **이올시다**,

which are all declarative; **하샤이다**, imperative; **뜻자와** a verbal participle, and **밧좁지**, a negative base.

This might be carried out almost indefinitely but the above will show how such forms are derived.

II. Poetic forms.

In Korean poetry which has at times both rhyme and rhythm and which to no small extent inclines to what might almost be termed Oriental Antiphonies; many of the regular forms will be found with slight divergencies from common usages. In the desire for rhythm the form in **에** marked No. 2, in both the declarative and propositive terminations is very largely used and when so used the fact that it is not a polite form is lost sight of entirely. Thus in poetry **하네** (declarative) **하게** (imperative) **하세** (propositive) will be freely used and implies no inferiority at all, in the person addressed or spoken of.

In their antiphonies the verbal noun in **함** with **이여** in the first part and **이로다** in the second part will be very common. Verse after verse of their poetry will continue down with **함이여** for the end of the first half of the verse, and **함이로다** for the second half.

Questions and soliloquies are poetically put with forms of **하느고**, **홀고** and the ending in **가**. Exclamations are not unfrequently given with the forms **인더** and **진며**.

It is a pity that in most of our hymnology next to no attention has been paid to proper poetical forms, but this of course, will come in time. It should also be borne in mind that Korean poetry does not commonly follow the foreign plans of four lines following each other but as a rule has two lines each, two lines above, and two lines below. Whether this should be introduced in our hymnology time alone will show but it is to be hoped.

that some of the students of Korean will make a special study of the poetic forms.

III. Book forms.

It may possibly be in the book forms that the student will find his greatest difficulty especially as he will have considerable to do with these in his reading and preparation of Korean books. One of the greatest difficulties in the reading of Korean is the lack of punctuation points, capitalization or any thing whatever, to mark the breaks in speech and consequently, as we pick up Korean novels or other books that record conversations and describe scenes we are constantly met with what seems to us an absolutely unnecessary repetition of "he said" and "said he," etc, etc through the whole book. It seems almost necessary for the Korean.

Attempts are being made to introduce into Korean certain forms of punctuation, capitalization, etc, etc; to enable us to have a more intelligent idea of the page of printed matter almost at a glance than can be obtained now. While there are those that claim that there is no punctuation in Korean it should be noticed that the verbal endings of the paragraphs may be said to be the equivalents of punctuation.

The endings **니**, **거늘** are said by some to be the equivalent of commas; **하느니라** and **훈지라** may be said to be the equivalents of a colon or semi-colon, while **하느니라** and **하더라** mark a complete ending.

When there is a series of quotations marking answers back and forth in a conversation **하니** and **하거늘** are very commonly used alternately making the statement and the reply.

The honorific verb in **시** gives us quite often in book

form the verbal participle in **샤** which naturally is the honorific form of a participle in **하여**.

The following list of book forms should therefore be carefully studied with the teacher:—**하더라** **하니라** **하드시다** **하노라** **이로라** **이러라** all of which are declarative, and may mark the ending of a complete sentence. In addition to these we should also make a careful study of such forms as these; **하거늘**, **하니** **일가보냐**, **원며**, **하느니**, **하샤**, **이닛고**, **이니이다**, **하니이다**, etc.

IV. Letter writing.

In the matter of Korean letter writing all students should endeavor to attain efficiency and the following forms have been prepared and a careful study of the same will we believe be of considerable benefit to the student.

년월일 부답

사름을 권하여 농수나 혹 실시 아니 되게 하고 공부를 근간히 하여라 이만 추천다

경영하는 일이 뜻과 맞지 못하여 오래 되니 답답하다 점점 농시는 되어오니 너는 집안 나는 식물에 무고하고 주인 의 후덕과 일치의 은혜로 인하여 한 고의 피로움은 업스나 해탈지 오래 되어 굶굶 무궁하여니 끝시보니 무양하고 혼술이 무고하다 하니 마힘이다

답가으셔

년월일 조모 상셔

무고하고니 복힘이오며 속히 환초하시기 바라옵고 이만 알외옵노이다

모간절이외이다 쇼주는 청식이 무양하옵고 어마님셔셔도 안녕히 계시옵고 가너가 다 식물 이후 만강하옵시고 보시는 일은 뜻과 맞지 잘 되옵고 어나날 좀 환초하옵실는지 부 힘초하신지 돌포 되오나 문안 뜻잡지 못하와 하정 답답하오이다 춘일이 부요하온터

아바님 전 상셔

아들이 집에 잇서 부친셔 농는것

다들포수이직충신상이평길놓고학교시험에몇년급이나되었스며날마다상학을
 네가집을써난지루일에무스히가서무양히잇는지쇼식진시못드러금금갑갑하
 으히의게

모가아들 공부간디

년월일 조모 평신

곳치니히외풍설에몸을조심보호하고근면하여공부하기를바란다

업하고도라와일반청년의수표되기를간절히바란다수연무궁하나로망으로이만
 양하니다행하다그리온회포무궁하나바라는거슨네가공부를독실히하야속속히잘
 가집에업슨후로주야실혼듯하다너의조무써서안강하시고너의부모형제도무
 상한증세나업스며려판숙식에음식이먹구흔지스려만만일다나는병은업스나네
 하니창결흔심회를지필노다괴록못하겠다말고먼슈로에무스독달하야히풍에
 너를유치으히로알고일시라도눈압해업스면천금을일흔듯하던바로히외에분리

손으의게

손즈가외국류학하느디

년월일 주(아모) 상서

기해강녕하옵시기를 축유하옵나이다

례를 폐하옵고 가스를 불고하오니 하절에 죄송하와이다 이만 알외오며 티리

극난하을듯 주야 근심이오며 제몸의 공부를 위하와 년만하신 조부모와 양당에 신히의
무탈하옵고 학교 시험에 드러와 민일 상하하오니 파정이 다단하와 둔질 용제로 졸업이
각집이 편안하시며 동성 쇼음들도 무양하오니 복힘이오며 조는 무수도착하와 침식이
시중 귀후 만강하옵시고 할아바님 두분 데절이 만강하옵시며 아바님 기해 강왕하시고
무려 온지 돌포 되와 하회 섭섭하옵더니 하서 밧자와 복회 만만이오며 이 동안

어마님전 상답서

년월일 모 평신

하니훈다 너는 가루 넘려는 말고 공부를 독실히하기 밋고 보란다

써셔도 만안하시고 가나가 다 무고하며 오희들도 충실하니 만힘일다 대쇼 가스의 말은
논지 여려 가지로 굴굴하다 여귀는 할아바님 두분 침슈 만안하시고 너의 대인(아바지)

년월일모

를보란다

여호성이 업슬듯하다 심요 이만 곳치니 려터 시봉 평길하고 살가 조심하여 잘지내기
 다 락일 근간히 조심하여 호봉 승승하여 시가의 청예를 뜻한다 하는 말을 드르면 이 밧
 이 간절하여 낮지 못하는 품 미진호인스로 구당의 걱정이나 아니 뜻는지 수려 만단일
 하시고 너의 대인 자 아바 안감하시고 은혜들이 무양하니 다 힘이나 나는 유쇼간에 네 생각
 하시며 각득이 일안들하시나 향념 무궁하다 시술 서하면 생술이나 시술이라 칭함 무고하고 할아바님 안녕
 시봉 조부 모가 잇스면 조부 시봉이라 함 신상이 평길하고 랑대 존후 만감하시며 서랑 형제 남미 분도 평안
 스며 그후 돌포 되어 굶굶하기 우편으로 두어 주보친다 근일 일기 그새 열기 대로 호것 부도훈디
 훌쳐 보낸후 훌연 섭섭하기 지필노 다 기록 못하겠다 하인 회편에 글시 보고 그득 받것

아모집 보아라

모가 썰의게

외집성대로 아모
 집이나 실이라 함

저날삭이 바늘을 쓰으는 겨손 배브러 저막이 검버훈자라야 감당하는 바요 실노 매와 못
 남이 나를 천가훈을 사례 평표의게

년월일 사형 답서

무를 속히 청장하고 도라가 훈가지로 양로훈가를 생각하노라 이만 못친다

니 불양지 절이야 밤연하랴 사형은 딘디 범빔이 신산하나 엇지 피롭다하겟나 대며 소
 랑당 태후 안강하시다 하니 만힘이오 가중이 무고하니 짓보다 내가 업서도 네가 잇스
 분리훈지 오래 되어 심히 창연한 중 글을 보니 위션 혼회하며 시중 신상이 태평하고

답사대서

년월일 사대 (아모)

상서

오며 이만 상팔하노이다

오래 계삼으로 랑당의 우러하심이 집호시오니 민망하와이다 속히 환초하옵시기를 바라
 이다 사대는 랑당 귀력 못잡지 안코 각절 일안 하시오니 다힘이오나 형님씩셔 딘디에
 귀후 만안 하옵시고 경영하시는 일은 예산과 못치 될듯하오닛가 두루 복범 간절하와
 셔나신 후로 풍일이 불순하온디 엇더케 득달하섯스며 세치시는중에

형님전 상서

남조형대간

귀례후 만안함을신지 복모 간절함오며 매주는 천후가 서증으로 여러 날 미녕하시와 초
방학시 하직함온 후문안 모로와 하회 섭섭함오며 로염(老炎)이 심함온터 이쎄

상서

스데간 왕복

년월일 매 (아모)

비

기드리리오 이와갓치 파도흔 청예를 밧으오니 붓그림습는다

쎄서지 친제함을 사름마다 미우가 석히 아는 바여늘 엇지 다만 매의 구구흔 모양을
빈육이 엇지 병영 흠에 못치고 쓰이는 바— 되지아나 할리오 형의 녀녀함을신 포부로 이

답

년월일 매 (아모)

비

지닛소오릿가 종초가셔 뵈오려니와 위션 두어조로 치사함을는다

감담함을는다 두렵스온중 이로 좇차 흥업의 기초를 세움이 만힘이외다 몽미 중인들 엇
산파갓치 높고 바다갓치 깊흔지라 엇지 다 감샤라함오릿가 그러나 형의 녀녀대로 가히
치용렬 혼자의 날을 바는 아니어늘 형이 못비하지 아니하시교 파도히 천망함신은해

르오니 하정에 황송하온 말씀 다 알외을수업소으며 로양 여에 련하옵서

형초하옵신지 놀이 지내옵도록 상서치 못하옵고 하셔도 밧잡지 못하와 이썸서지 문안모

부주전 상박시

아들이 귀리에 계신 부친께하느 셔식

년월일 정말(성명) 돈

지내 노라

도섬섬하도다 정말(情末)은 아직 호모양이나 학교범칙이 여의치 못하야 날노슈란이
이로다 슈유는 괴별대로허하야 주나 리학시에 결석하도 민망하교 진시 맞나지 못함
친환으로 초민히 지내시는일 듯기 너머 놀나오며 무슨 약이나 써 드린지 쓰흔함범
심흔 더위에 성각이 미양 간절하더니 정찰 보고 깃부나

답

년월일 며즈(성명) 상서

청유하오니 하랑하오셔 일주일 슈유를 주시와 친환을 구호케 하옵시기 바라노이다
민하온 정소가 것홀 썬날 길이 업스음으로 추괴 리학에 진시 참예치 못하을듯 하옵기

로가 불가하야 우글썩지 음식이 순하치 못함으로 병이 절노성기느중 불일이 헛튼 머
 하나 이보마 퍼 줄거은 일이 또 어딴 잇겠느냐 이제는 믿음이 노힌다 부는 이 곳에 슈
 대방 제절이 안녕하옵사며 네 주당셔셔도 범절이 일안하시고 너의 형제 남리도 충전하
 업는중에

하지도 못못쳐 조민훈 심회를 진명치 못하던 초에 네 슈셔를 밧아 보니 반갑기 측량
 집을 세난지 수삭이 갓갑도록 충요훈 일에 억덕여 잠시도 한쪽을 잊지 못함으로 편지

답가으셔

년월일 노모 상셔

하셔로 조처하게 하교하옵심을 부망하옵나이다 여불비상달

파송을 도리를 차리겠습나이다 새채훈 말씀은 협지에 모다 알외오니 하감하옵신 후 곳
 니 복힘이외다 근일 곡가가 점정하옵고 전정어 군졸하오니 속히 분부를 무려야 요
 하성이외다 조모님 귀해와 주친셔옵서 제절이 조안하시고 조도 동성들과 무칼이 잇소오
 귀해후 안녕하옵시고 보시옵는일이 신속히 라할이 나겠습나잇가 복모 원념하와 불임

못하이쎄에

습노이다 못춤 신편이 잇습기 두어조 알외오며 가을 괴운은 점점 늙스온디 솔피읍지
알겄습노잇가 상서나 못치려하온들 먼 길에 헌편이 간단하오니 억울흔 스정도 껴수업
당호오매 미양 문을 쉰난 회포를 전디지 못하와 비감흔 눈물이 옷깃술 적시노줄 누가
아바님 술하를 쉰나 외로히 이곳에 와서 잇스온지 거연히 춘하를 다 지내읍고 이 쎄를

출가흔 쎄이 천덕 부친쎄 하논 서식

년월일 부 답서

밤심팔고 아비 도라갈 쎄를 기드려라 농은 말은 총요하여 이만 못친다

저런 김 아모의게 가서 말하면 얼마던지 티여주리라 내가 쉰날 쎄에 부탁하엿다 부디
대방에 효성을 극진히하야 아모도록 병환 나지아니시게 하여라 양도와 용전이 부족하
내가 어느쎄 도라가던지 그 동안 여전히 집을 보전하고 불초흔 아비디신

머기드려 귀명이 나지 아니할 모양이면 스세 박부독이 다 물니쳐 브리고 갈빳귀업다
티 못하야 취셔가 망연흔즉 집에 도라갈 귀한이 부지하세월이다 아모리 생각하여도 좀

욱 군절하야 그리아니할여도 수히 사들을 부러 너의 식부씩 편지 하고 너를 작시 보내
너를 보내고 주쇼로 모음이 노히지 아닐썬더러 일구 월심홀수록 보고 심혼 생각이 덕

절의게 답서

년월일 녀석 상림시

(지편에는 아바님전 상술)이라고 쓰느법

안후나 알게하시옵쇼서

이만 알외오니 회편에 하셔나 곳 북치시와 위선

탕당 슬하에 환요하옵는 즐거움 잊기를 천만 북망하옵는 이다 북을 잡을 겨를이 업스와
하축하시옵쇼서 어서 밋비가셔 여러 날리로 덕보러

천명 부모씩옵서 시가 구고씩 보내 주시기 청하옵는 왕복이 잊서야 되겟소오니 일직
립이오며 어느썬에나 드려가시랴 하심는 잊가 일일이 삼츄 못소오니 천가 근핍하옵기는
부러 불이옵는 이다 녀석은 존당 해후 일안하시고 혼도가 근길하오니 하념하옵시느 덕
괴해후 일행만안하옵시고 어마님 제절 강전하옵시며 오라비와 동성들이 무양하오니

괴테 후 만안함을 시고 어마님 제절 안녕함을 시며 대도가 증길하시오닛가 부모 불이옵
알외오며 춘일이 화창하온디련함을 서

우레가 멀리잇고 인편이 간단함과 오래 상서치 못하니 하정에 죄송하온 말씀 엿지다

아바님전 상술이

즈부가 천덕에서 식부께 상서하는 서식

년월일 천부 답서

편지 볼 스이도 업슬듯하기에 이만 cut친다

스니 형이나 너의 모친이 너를 보고 심히 더욱 성화하니 오기는 속히 와야 하겠다 지리히
든너가서 효양 부모하고 승순 군주야 부모를 극진히 하여라 천가에서는 아직 별고 업
업실수 업는고로 드리러 보내겠다 마는 천가에 와서 오래 잇는 법도 업는거시니 잠시
모가 네 부모요 천명 부모와 천명집은 다 쓸디 업는니라 출가후 천명에 근친 몇번
거시니 그리 알고 잇거라 그러나 녀주가 되여 나서 한번 출가할때 식가이 네 집이오 식부
시보니 반갑기 총량 업다 이 회편에 너의 식부께 편지 곳 보치고 몇칠 후에 드리러 보낼
라 청후 후에 곳 뒤쫓차 득고 올거슬 초려 보내랴 하엿더니 못춤 신편이 잇기 무고후글

년월일 식부 답서

다 총요하야 다 못 적는다

병환도 나호시겟다 부디 속히 오게하여라 너의 천명 어루신내셔도셔 주로 말씀 엿주엇
민망하다 네가 어셔 와셔 제반소를 모도 슬피야 집안 살남 모양도 되고 너의 어머니
아직 혼술이 무고하니 힘이 나 너의 식모셔셔 속병으로 다일 피로히 지내시니 보기에
실존성각 전명키 어렵던 초에 무고히 잇서 천당 시봉 일안혼일 혼위 무량일다 시부는
네가 귀명혼지 자못 날이 오래매 아릿다운 용모가 눈가온디 리여 잇서 주쇼로 보고

답 조부서

년월일 조부 상술이

괴레후 강전하옵심 천만 복망 하옵느니다

외오며 리리

하오니 의홀하심을 더하옵셔 불효의 허물을 용서하시옵쇼셔 인견이 총총하와 노비 앞
와 명성을 팔컬하오니 불효 막대하온지라 녀름 날이 되기전에 다시 나아가셔 피시라
지 못하옵느이다 조부는 천명 재절이 태평하시오니 수험이오나 몸이 천가에 오래 류하

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