

2. Indicating the Definite Future using $V + -\text{ㄹ/을 거예요}$

When talking about a future event that is definitely going to occur (at least to the best of your knowledge, of course), then you use the construction $V + -\text{ㄹ/을 거예요}$. To form this construction:

1. Isolate the Verb Stem by removing the $-\text{다}$ of the dictionary form.
2. Attach the future adnominal suffix:
 - a. $-\text{ㄹ}$ if the verb stem ends with a vowel
 - b. $-\text{을}$ if the verb stem ends with a consonant
3. Finish the sentence with verb 거이다 (거예요 / 겁니다).

Some examples:

<u>Present</u>	→	<u>Definite Future</u>
승훈은 목요일에 와요. Seunghun comes on Thursday(s).		승훈은 목요일에 올 거예요. Seunghun will come on Thursday.
비디오를 많이 봐요. (We) watch a lot of videos.		비디오를 많이 볼 거예요. (We) will (definitely) watch a lot of videos.
조선생님이 여기에 계세요. Mr(s). Jo is here.		조선생님이 여기에 계실거예요. Mr(s). Jo will be here.

Past Tense

To talk about events in the past, the most frequently used Korean form is the simple past tense marker. Unlike many other languages (particularly those spoken in Europe), Korean does not habitually distinguish among simple past, present perfect, and imperfect forms. The simple past tense in Korean indicates that the event occurred prior to the current time.

To form the simple past:

1. Locate the polite informal ($-\text{요}$) form of the verb.
2. Remove the final $-\text{요}$.
3. Add the sequence $-\text{ㅆ}$ to the end of the syllable.
4. Now add either:
 - a. $-\text{어요}$ to create a polite informal past tense form; or
 - b. $-\text{습니다}$, etc. to create a polite formal past tense form.

Present Tense

<i>Polite Informal</i>	<i>Past Stem</i>
있어요	있었-
없어요	없었-
해요	했-
가요	갔-
와요	왔-
봐요	봤-
많아요	많았-
커요	켰-
작아요	작았-

Past Tense Verb Forms

<i>Polite Informal</i>	<i>Polite Formal</i>	
있었어요	있었습니다	exist
없었어요	없었습니다	not exist
했어요	했습니다	do
갔어요	갔습니다	go
왔어요	왔습니다	come
봤어요	봤습니다	see
많았어요	많았습니다	be many
컸어요	컸습니다	be large
작았어요	작았습니다	be small

Marking Destination with -에

With verbs of motion, the noun suffix -에 marks the subject's ultimate destination.

잭은 파리에 가요.	Jack is going to Paris.
수미가 서울에 가요?	Is Sumi going to Seoul?
우리는 학교에 갔어요.	We went to school.
어디에 가세요?	Where are you going (to)?
한국에 가요.	I'm going to Korea.

Marking Origin with -에서

With verbs of motion, the noun particle -에서 marks place from which the subject begin his/her movement (i.e. the origin of the movement).

잭은 파리에서 와요.	Jack is coming from Paris.
수미가 서울에서와요?	Is Sumi coming Seoul?
우리는 학교에서왔어요.	We came from school.
어느 나라에서 오셨어요?	Which country did you come from?
미국에서 왔어요.	I have come from the United States.

Marking Recipient with -에게 (or honorific -께)

With verbs that indicate the transfer of an object from one person to another (such as 주다 'to give' and 보내다 'to send'), the person receiving the object (the "indirect object" recipient) is marked by the particle -에게. If the indirect object recipient is a person to whom you must show special respect, then you may use the honorific recipient particle -께.

존은 매리에게 신문을 주었어요. John gave a newspaper to Mary.
 엄마가 아이에게 과자를 주었어요. Mom gave sweets to the baby.
 수미가 인호에게 편지를 보냈어요. Sumi sent a letter to Inho.
 선생님께 무엇을 보내겠어요? What do you plan to send to the teacher?

Note that in the sentences above, the person doing the giving is marked as either a subject (이/가) or a topic (은/는), the object being transferred (the direct object) is marked with the accusative particle (을/를), and the indirect object recipient is indicated by -에게 /-께.

Marking Location of an Action with -에서

With verbs of action (but not motion), the noun suffix -에서 marks the location in which the action is taking place. Note that the question word 어디 'where' assumes the form 어디서, without the extra "에."

잭은 파리에서 일해요. Jack works in Paris.
 수미가 서울에서 한국말을 공부해요? Is Sumi studying Korean in Seoul?
 우리는 학교에서 비디오를 봤어요. We watched videos at school.
 어디서 가르치세요? Where do you teach?
 연세 대학교에서 가르쳐요. I teach at Yonsei University.

Review of Location Markers

<i>When a noun is marked with</i>	<i>... and the verb is</i>	<i>... then noun indicates the...</i>
-에	<i>existence</i>	location of the verb's subject 'at' or 'in'
-에	<i>motion</i>	destination of the verb's subject 'to'
-에서	<i>motion</i>	origin of the verb's subject 'from'
-에게 /-께	<i>transference</i>	recipient of the direct object 'to' or 'for'
-에서	<i>action</i>	location in which the subject performs the action 'at' or 'in'

Writing a Simple Letter

When writing a letter, there are a few things to remember.

- In addressing the recipient, it is common to simply write "to X" using the indirect object recipient particle *-에* *게* (or, if the recipient requires honorification, *-께*).
- When signing off, it is common to write your name, followed by either:
 - *-씀*, when the recipient is of equal or lower status (roughly means "written by")
 - *-올림*, when the recipient is somebody of higher status (roughly means "offer up to")
- In Korea, the date is rendered by placing the year first, then the number of the month, and then the number of the day last. Hence, January 21, 2005 would be written as 2005/1/21.
- In Korea, addresses (like dates!) are written such that the largest unit is first, followed by the next, then the next, with the recipient given last.

<i>John Smith</i> <i>1-302 Tonggyo-dong Mapo-gu</i> <i>Seoul 132-433</i>
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In Korean would be written:

서울시 마포구 동교동 1-302 John Smith 귀하 132-433
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In Korea, major cities (시, as noted above in 서울시) are broken down into districts (-구) and then again into precincts (-동). The number in the address above (1-302) indicates the location of the lot on which John Smith's current home is located.

The notation 귀하 after John's name indicates that he is the recipient.