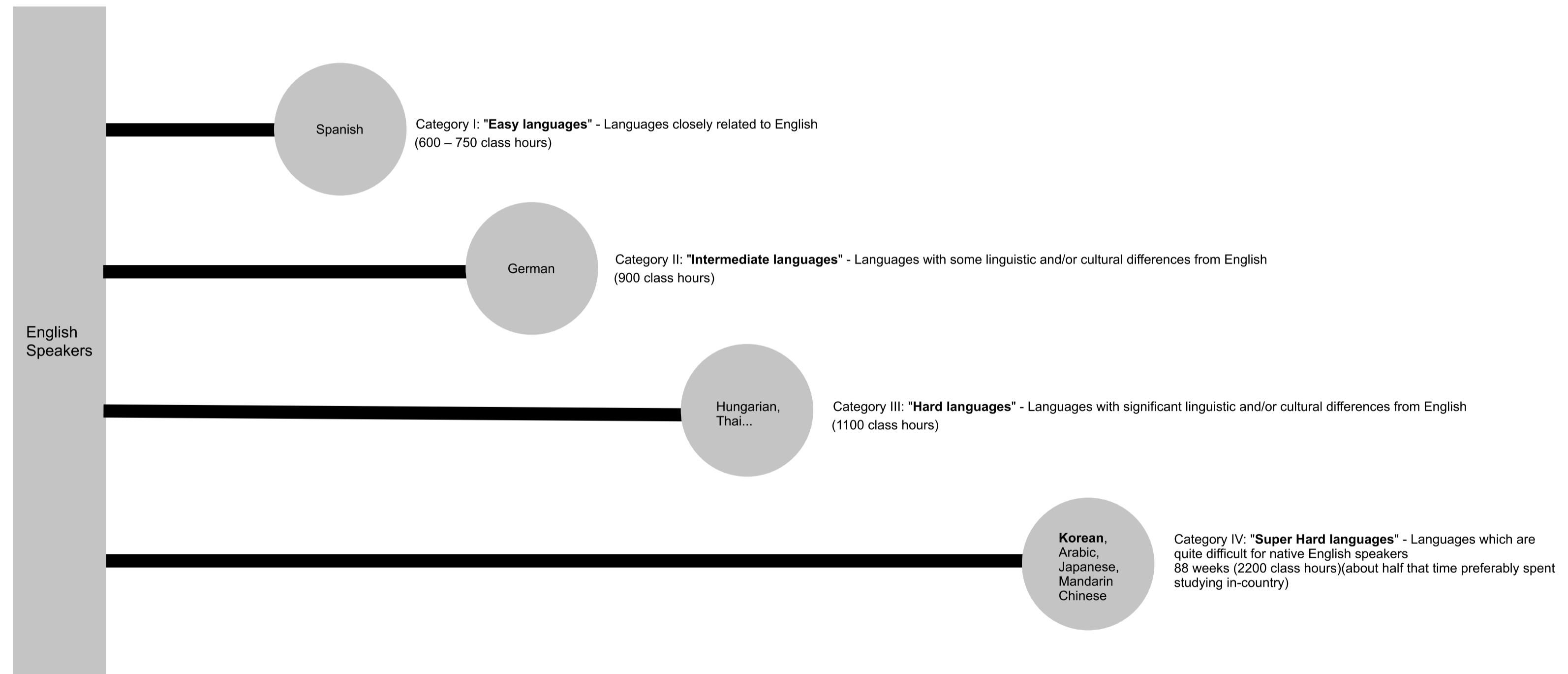


A Friendly but Logical Guide to the Korean Verb Conjugation via “먹다” (to eat)

Korean is considered as one of the most difficult languages to learn for English Speakers.

The length of time it takes to achieve Speaking 3: General Professional Proficiency in Speaking (S3) and Reading 3: General Professional Proficiency in Reading (R3).



Data: Foreign Service Institute,

https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Wikibooks:Language_Learning_Difficulty_for_English_Speakers

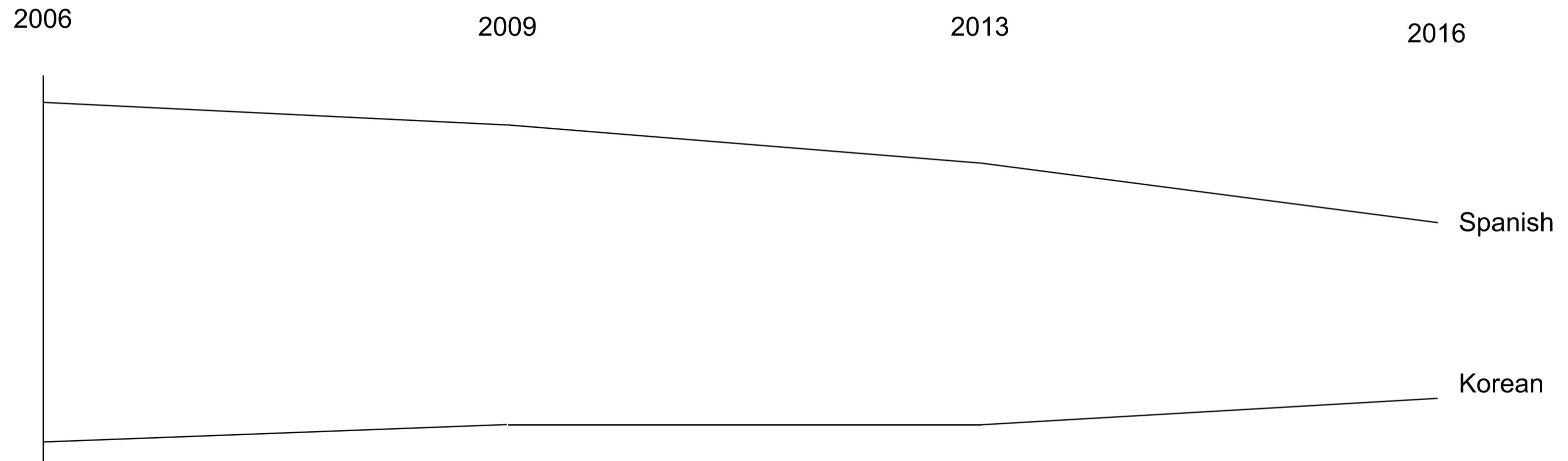
<https://2009-2017.state.gov/m/fsi/sls/orgoview/languages/index.htm#:~:text=Category%20I%3A%20Languages%20closely%20related%20to%20English.&text=Category%20II%3A%20Languages%20that%20take,master%20than%20Category%20I%20languages.&text=Category%20III%3A%20Languages%20with%20significant,or%20cultural%20differences%20from%20English.&text=Category%20IV%3A%20Languages%20which%20are%20exceptionally%20difficult%20for%20native%20English%20speakers.>

* (wiki) It must also be kept in mind that students at FSI are almost 40 years old, are native speakers of English and have a good aptitude for formal language study, plus knowledge of several other foreign languages.

They study in small classes of no more than six.

Their schedule calls for 25 hours of class per week with three or four hours per day of directed self-study.

However, it is also one of a few languages that are attracting increasing number of learners, despite a general decrease of the second language enrollments in United States Institutions of Higher Education: some say the change is driven by the growing popularity of K-Pop.



Data: Modern Language Association, Enrollments in Languages Other Than English in United States Institutions of Higher Education, Summer 2016 and Fall 2016: Final Report

This visualization intends to provide a visual and cultural aid for the growing number of English Speakers who are learning Korean as a second Language.

Specifically, this project aims to address the agglutinative nature of Korean verb conjugation, one of difficulties that English speakers often run into when learning Korean.

Cultural Difference

Basic Sentence Order
Difference

Agglutinative Conjugation

Different Alphabet

Pronunciation

In most lessons and textbooks, learners are introduced to one way of conjugation first.

먹다

[Mõk Da] ⓘ
to eat



먹어요

[Mõgeoyo] ⓘ
(I/somebody) eat

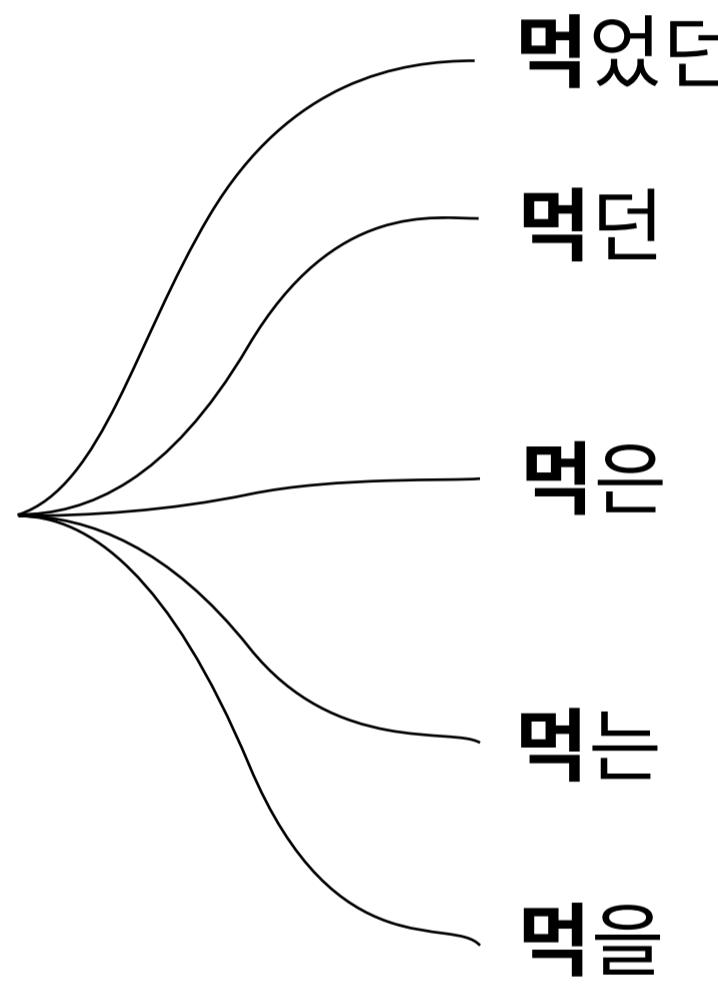
As time goes by, learners are introduced to various forms one verb can take and there can be a lot. This project intends to provide a mind map that can help explain the Korean verb conjugation process, together with the nuance difference between different forms.





먹다

[Mõk Da] ↳
to eat



Timeframe

- Past Tense
- Present Tense
- Future Tense / Conjecture

Elevated Level

- Between Casual and Rude
- Casual
- Casually Polite
- Polite
- Formal

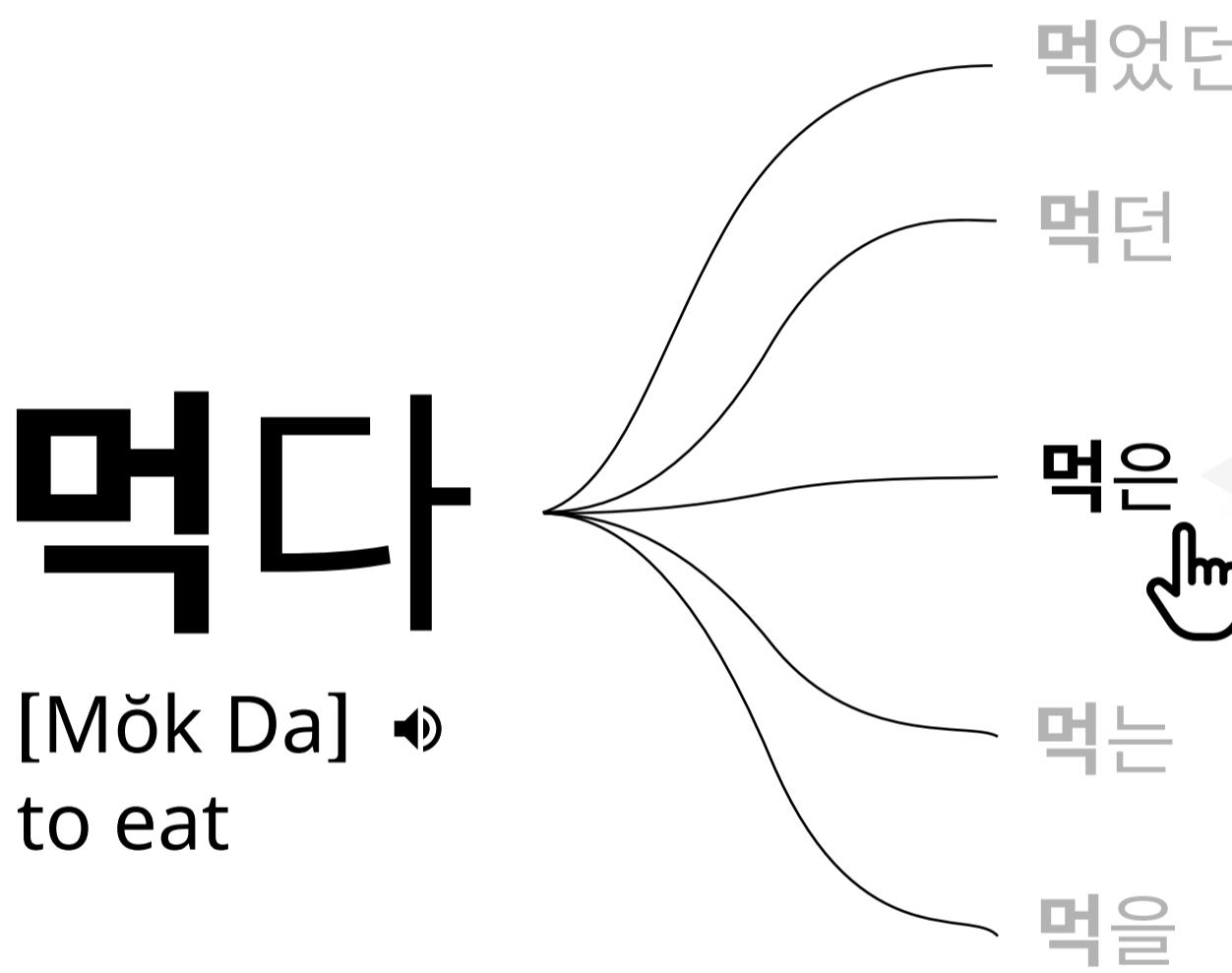
Statement Style

- Statement
- Question
- Imperative



Verb's location in a Sentence

- Before a noun
- With a connector
- Sentence Ending



먹다
[Mõk Da] ↣
to eat

Timeframe

- Past Tense
- Present Tense
- Future Tense / Conjecture

먹 은
past

[mõg + eun = mögeun] [머근] ↣

This verb can takes (**은**) form before a noun to become adnominal

Sample phrase:
내가 먹은 사과 ↣
that I ate Apple = Apple that I ate

See a real example on youtube ↣

Question
 Imperative

Verb's location in a Sentence

- Before a noun
- With a connector
- Sentence Ending



Timeframe

- Past Tense
- Present Tense
- Future Tense / Conjecture

먹 을 future

[mõg + eul= mögeul] [머글] ↗

This verb can takes (을) form before a noun to become adnominal

Sample phrase:
내가 먹을 사과 ↗

that I'll eat Apple = Apple that I will eat

See a real example on youtube ↗

Question

Imperative

Verb's location in a Sentence

- Before a noun
- With a connector
- Sentence Ending

먹다

[Mõk Da]
to eat

Past tense

먹었습니다

Q :



Formal

먹습니까?

먹었습니다니까?

먹었을까요?

먹었니?

먹었습니다

먹었어

먹었어요

먹습니다
먹겠습니다

먹는다

먹어

먹어요

Declarative

We will look at where the “먹다” (to eat) verb appears in different forms, in the whole context of the short fiction, Rain Shower.

황순원 - 소나기
(Korean)

돌아다보니, 소녀는 지금 자기가 지나쳐 온 허수아비를 흔들고 있다. 좀 전 허수아비보다 더 우쭐거린다.

논이 끝난 곳에 도랑이 하나 있었다. 소녀가 먼저 뛰어 건넜다. 거기서부터 산 밑까지는 밭이었다.

수솟단을 세워 놓은 밭머리를 지났다.

"저게 뭐니?"

"원두막."

"여기 참외, 맛있니?"

"그럼, 참외 맛도 좋지만 수박 맛은 더 좋다."

"하나 먹어 봤으면."



소년이 참외 그루에 심은 무우밭으로 들어가, 무우 두 밑을 뽑아 왔다. 아직 밑이 덜 들어 있었다. 잎을 비틀어 팽개친 후, 소녀에게 한개 건넨다. 그리고는 이렇게 먹어야 한다는 듯이, 먼저 대강이를 한 입 베물어 낸 다음, 손톱으로 한 돌이 껌질을 벗겨 우쩍 깨문다.

Rain shower, Hwang Soon Won
(English Translation by S. Huggins)

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"mattis vitae risus a, eleifend rutrum ex."

Cras vestibulum finibus vestibulum. Suspendisse suscipit semper elit sit amet cursus. Fusce euismod non est varius varius. Praesent tincidunt pulvinar velit ac egestas. In vel gravida nulla, ac pretium sem.

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소년이 참외 그루에 심은 무우를 뽑아 왔다. 아직 밑이 덜 들친 후, 소녀에게 한개 건넨다. 그는 듯이, 먼저 대강이를 한 입 베물어 낸 다음, 손톱으로 한 돌이 껍질을 벗겨 우쩍 깨문다.

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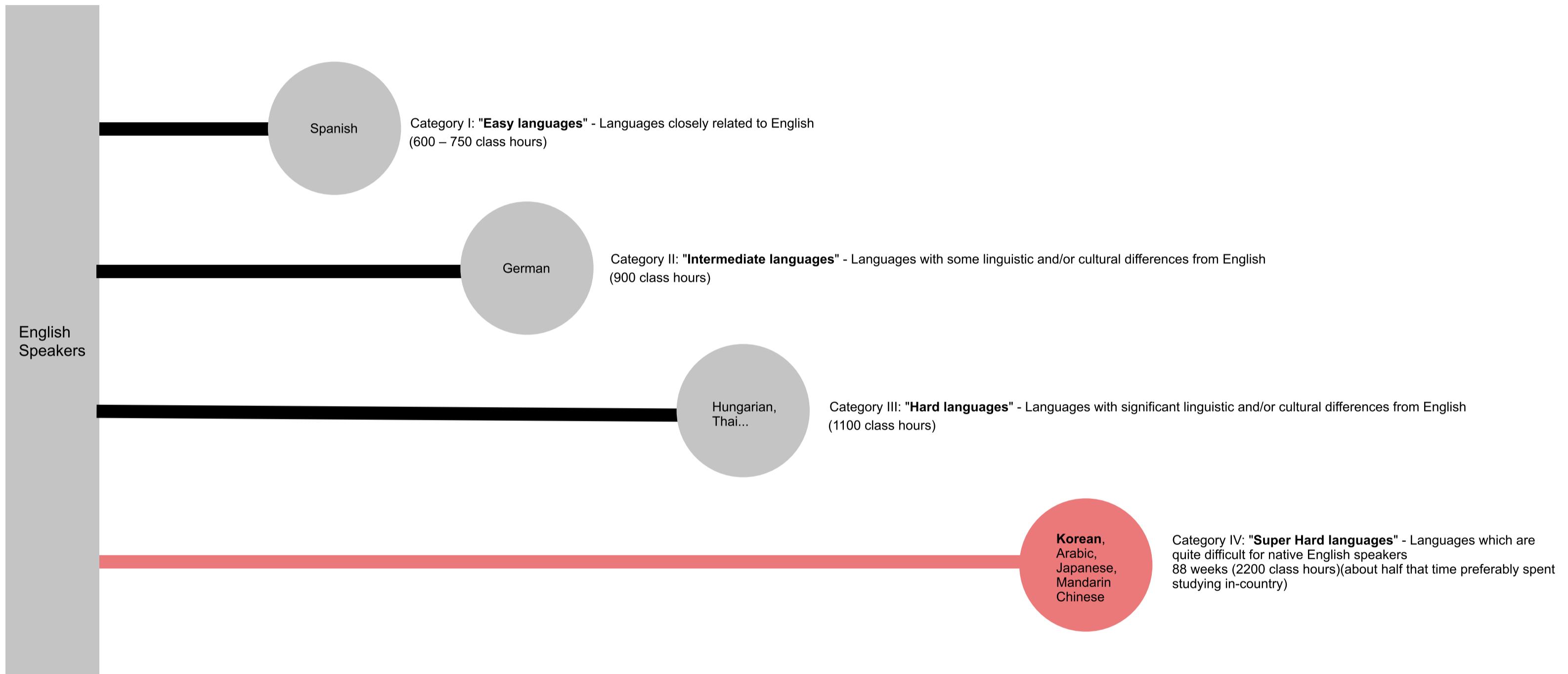
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Vivamus at tortor eget augue mattis viverra vel et diam. Suspendisse ut risus elementum, porta nisi non, elementum est. Mauris enim tellus, sodales ut ante vitae, sollicitudin venenatis justo. Vestibulum porttitor finibus orci vitae dignissim. Fusce eu nulla tempus tellus efficitur gravida nec ut ipsum. Mauris suscipit massa sit amet viverra euismod. Vivamus ante velit.

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With more friendly guide for learners, we hope to shorten the distance to seemingly unfamiliar languages, in general

The length of time it takes to achieve Speaking 3: General Professional Proficiency in Speaking (S3) and Reading 3: General Professional Proficiency in Reading (R3).



* The graph will fluctuate to show the time can be shortened to learn a second language.