

Verb Ending- 있다/없다

OBJECTIVE: TO UNDERSTAND THE USE OF 있다/없다 IN KOREAN SENTENCES.

CONCEPT A: USE OF 있다

있다 is verb endings in the Korean language. It is the equivalent to “there is/are” in English. It’s used to describe if something is there, how many of something there are, or what you have.

Formal: 있습니다

General formal: 있어요

Example Sentences:

교실에 학생들이 있어요. There are students in the classroom. (교실 classroom, 학생 student 들 plural particle)

저는 한국 친구가 있어요. I have a Korean friend.

컴퓨터가 있어요. There is a computer. / I have a computer.

If the person is in a higher social position than you (for example your or someone else’s parents, your boss, your teacher etc.) 있다 is used as 계시다.

선생님이 있어요? → 선생님이 계세요?

CONCEPT B: THE USE OF 없다

있다/없다 verb endings in the Korean language. 없다 means not to have something or not exist. If we want to turn a sentence into “there isn’t/aren’t” or “I don’t have,” we use the same grammar pattern but simply change the verb 있다 to 없다 (없습니다, 없어요) the same three sentences above:

교실에 학생들이 없어요. There aren’t any students in the classroom.

저는 한국 친구가 없어요. I don’t have a Korean friend.

컴퓨터가 없어요. There isn’t a computer. / I don’t have a computer.

To use a negative of 계시다, you can say 안 계시다

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