

Introduction to Verb endings

Class Objective: TO HELP TO UNDERSTAND THE USE OF VERBS ENDING AND NOUN ENDINGS IN FORMAL AND INFORMAL WAY.

Concept A: USE OF읍니다/습니다

ㅁ/습니다 is used at the ending of verb. If the verb ends with vowel 읍니다 will be attach and if the verb is ending with consonant 습니다 will be attach. This is the formal way.



- VERB ENDING CONSONANT +읍니다
- VERB ENDING VOWEL + 습니다

사다 - 사 is the word stem and 다 is the word ending

So , 사+읍니다=삽니다 to buy

먹다 - 먹+ 습니다= 먹습니다 to eat

Some verbs:

1. 오다: to come
2. 마시다: to drink
3. 먹다: to eat
4. 주다: to give
5. 가다: to go
6. 듣다: to hear
7. 배우다: to learn
8. 만들다: to make
9. 앉다: to sit
10. 자다: to sleep

CONCEPT B: USE OF 이에요/예요

이에요/예요 attaches to a noun. The proceeding noun shows the state or property of the subject. '이에요/예요' is used in an informal situation also.

입니다 is the formal version of -이에요/예요.

If a noun has the final consonant, like 한국 사람, (ㅁ = the final consonant), you should use '이에요' after the noun. So, '한국 사람'

1. **Introduction**

2. **Background**

3. **Method**

- 1. **Study Design**
- 2. **Participants**
- 3. **Intervention**

4. **Results**

- 1. **Primary Outcome**
- 2. **Secondary Outcome**
- 3. **Subgroup Analysis**

5. **Conclusion**

- 1. **Summary**

6. **References**

7. **Appendix**

8. **Supplementary Materials**

9. **Tables**

- 1. **Table 1**
- 2. **Table 2**
- 3. **Table 3**

10. **Figures**

1. **Introduction**

2. **Background**

3. **Method**

- 1. **Study Design**
- 2. **Study Population**
- 3. **Study Variables**

4. **Results**

- 1. **Descriptive Statistics**
- 2. **Univariate Analysis**
- 3. **Multivariate Analysis**

5. **Conclusion**

- 1. **Summary of Findings**

6. **Discussion**

7. **Limitations**

8. **Conclusion**

9. **References**

- 1. **Study Design**
- 2. **Study Population**
- 3. **Study Variables**

10. **Appendix**