Talking about possessions

Class objective: To understand the possessions (ownership) and express it.

Concept A: Introduction

In Korean, to express Possession and Being with can be indicated by -있다/없다 and Possessive pronouns-제, 내, 니, 우리, 저희. This is frequently used to express whether a subject possesses an object in question or to indicate there is (are).

Concept B: 있다/없다 (have/don't have)

First, '-있다' means

- 1) a subject has something
- 2) there is (are), and goes properly in written format.
- 3) In spoken language, using '-있어요' sounds more natural. See examples below.
- · 돈이 있어요 I have money
- · 책상 위에 벌레가 있어요 There is a bug on the desk

'없다' means

- 1) a subject does not possess an object in question
- 2) there is not (are not) and is added to the end of the sentence.
- 3) In spoken language, '-없어요' sounds more natural. See examples below.
- · 돈이 없어요 I do not have money
- · 책상 위에 벌레가 없어요 There is not a bug on the desk

Creating questions with the above sample sentences is easily achievable by simply putting a question mark (?) at the end of each sentence. For example

- · 돈(이) 있어요? Do you have money?
- · 책상 위에 벌레(가) 있어요? Is there a bug on the desk?
- · 돈(이) 없어요? Don't you have money?
- · 책상 위에 벌레(가) 없어요? -lsn't there a bug on the desk?

Concept C: Possessive Pronouns (제, 내, 니, 우리, 저희)

THE ROLL WAS A CONTRACT OF THE PARTY.

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Name and Address of the Owner o

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- ____
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- ____

THE ROLL WAS A CONTRACT OF THE PARTY.

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Name and Address of the Owner o

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- ____
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THE ROLL WAS A CONTRACT OF THE PARTY.

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Name and Address of the Owner o

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THE ROLL WAS A CONTRACT OF THE PARTY.

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Name and Address of the Owner o

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THE ROLL WAS A CONTRACT OF THE PARTY.

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Name and Address of the Owner o

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