Copular verbs

Class objective: I will be able to read and understand copular verbs.

Concept A: Introduction:

- **Definition** A copular verb is a special kind of verb used to join an adjective or noun complement to a subject.
- Copulative verbs allow a non-verb to take verbal endings. In Korean this category was created for the affirmative and negative copula.
 - The affirmative copula is 이다 "to be,"
 Eg. 이건 과일이다. This is a fruit.
 - The negative copula 아니다 "not to be."
 Eg. 이건 과일이아니다. This is not a fruit.

Concept B: Rules to use Copular verbs

• The **predicate marker** 0 C ("to be") serves as the **Copula**, which links the subject with its complement, that is, the role 'to be' plays in English. For example,

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대나무는 풀이다
("A bamboo is a grass")
```

• When the complement, which is suffixed by ○□□, ends in a *vowel*,○□□ contracts into □ quite often as in following example,

```
우리는 친구다
("We are friends.")
```

• The past tense of 이다 is 이었다 ("was"). However, if it is attached after a vowel, it is always contracted into 였다 ("was"). If not, it cannot be contracted. For example,

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이것은 돌이었다.
(" This was a stone.")
이것은 돌이 아니었다.
(" This was not a stone.")
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THE ROLL WAS A CONTRACT OF THE PARTY.

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