

Subject + Noun (이다 to be)

1. The Korean verb "이다" (i-da) means "to be", which serves like an English "be"-verb in a subject+noun sentence.
2. 이다 is used to indicate that a noun is indeed a noun. Common structure is Noun1 은/는 and Noun2[이다]^
Example: 저는 학생입니다 - I am a student

Korean Question Sentence - Yes No Question

Korean language formulates a yes-no question simply by changing the sentence ending, from -ㅂ니다 in statements into -ㅂ니까 as questions.

All other elements in the sentence remain in their places. -ㅂ니까 is added to end-vowel stems, and 습니까 is added after end-consonant stems.

Example:
당신은 학생입니까? - Are you a student?
당신은 사과를 먹습니까? - Do you eat apples?

Subject + Verb | Subject + Object + Verb

1. Subject + Verb

Example:

저는 달립니다 (jeoneun dalrimnida) - I run.

달립니다= 달리다 (To run) + -ㅂ니다 (Polite/formal ending of 달리다)

는: Subject particle

니다: Declarative Ending

Subject + Object + Verb

Example:

저는 물을 마십니다 - I + water + drink = I drink water

After subject 이/가 is used

After object 을/를 is used

After an adverbial 예/에서 is used



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