A REFERENCE GRAMMAR OF KOREAN

A Complete Guide
to the Grammar and History
of the Korean Language

SAMUEL E. MARTIN
Yale University

CHARLES E. TUTTLE COMPANY
Rutland, Vermont & Tokyo, Japan
CONTENTS

Part I. KOREAN STRUCTURE

0.0. Introduction. ................................................................. 1
0.1. Background and acknowledgments. ......................................... 1
0.2. The structure of the book. .................................................. 2
0.3. Orientation. .................................................................. 3
0.4. Grammatical terms. .......................................................... 3
0.5. Citations. ..................................................................... 4
0.6. Romanization. ............................................................... 5
0.7. Arbitrary conventions. ....................................................... 5

1.0. Letters. ........................................................................ 6
1.1. Hankul symbols. ............................................................. 6
1.2. Hankul spelling. ............................................................. 7
1.3. Yale Romanization. .......................................................... 8
1.4. Transliteration rules. ......................................................... 9
1.5. Reinforcement (-q). .......................................................... 12
1.6. Initial ı and ıı. ............................................................... 15
1.7. Hankul spelling of u after labials. ....................................... 18
1.8. Word division and internal punctuation. ............................... 18
1.9. External punctuation. ...................................................... 20
1.10. Alphabetization. ........................................................... 21

2.0. Sounds. ....................................................................... 23
2.1. Phonemes and components. .............................................. 23
2.2. Vowel descriptions. ......................................................... 24
2.3. The pseudo-vowel uy. ...................................................... 26
2.4. Consonant descriptions. .................................................... 27
2.5. Syllable structure and consonant liaison. ......................... 29
2.6. Cluster restrictions. ......................................................... 30
2.7. Sequence variants, .......................................................... 32
2.7.1. Precision variants. ....................................................... 32
2.7.2. Vowel length variants. .................................................. 32
2.7.3. Disappearing h. .......................................................... 35
2.7.4. Disappearing w. .......................................................... 36
2.7.5. Postvocalic u. ............................................................. 37
2.7.6. Intercalated semivowels. ............................................... 37
2.7.7. Desyllabification of i, wu, and o. ................................. 37
Contents

2.7.8. Reduction of wje. ......................................................... 38
2.7.9. Vowel assimilation. .................................................... 38
2.8. Standardization variants. ................................................ 39
2.9. Intonations. ..................................................................... 41
2.10. The earlier phonology. .................................................... 42
2.10.1. The earlier vowels. ....................................................... 42
2.10.2. The earlier initials. ....................................................... 43
2.10.3. Palatalization and dispalatalization. .............................. 46
2.10.4. Nasal epenthesis. ........................................................ 48
2.10.5. The earlier finals. ........................................................ 49
2.10.6. Intersyllabic strings; assimilations; conflation and compression. .................................................. 51
2.11. Lenitions and elisions; sources of \( G \). ............................. 53
2.11.1. Velar lenition and elision. .......................................... 54
2.11.2. Labial lenition and elision. .......................................... 56
2.11.3. Apical lenition; elisions of \( l \) and \( n \). ............................ 57
2.11.4. Sibilant lenition and elision. .................................... 59
2.12. The accent of earlier forms. .......................................... 60
2.12.1. Accentual patterns. ....................................................... 62
2.12.2. Accentual variants. ....................................................... 64
2.12.3. Accent suppression before particles. ............................. 68
2.12.4. The accentuation of verb forms. .................................. 69
2.12.4.1. Vowel-final monosyllabic stems that are rising. ............ 73
2.12.4.2. Vowel-final monosyllabic stems that are low. ............... 75
2.12.4.3. Vowel-final monosyllabic stems that are high. .............. 76
2.12.4.4. Vowel-final monosyllabic stems that are high/low. ........ 79
2.12.4.5. Bound stems. .......................................................... 84
2.12.5. Accent and spelling in Middle Korean texts. .................. 85
3.0. Words. .............................................................................. 86
3.1. Inflected and uninflected words. ...................................... 86
3.2. Parts of speech. .............................................................. 88
3.3. Free and bound words. ..................................................... 88
3.4. Ionized parts of speech. .................................................... 88
3.5. Shortened words. ............................................................ 89
Chart: Parts of Speech. .......................................................... 90
3.6. Vocabulary. .................................................................... 94
3.7. Layers of vocabulary in earlier Korean. ............................. 95
4.0. Shapes. ............................................................................. 98
4.1. Shape types. ................................................................... 99
4.2. Syllable excess. .............................................................. 100
List of morph-final strings. .................................................. 101
Examples of extra-syllabic excess. .......................................... 103
4.3. Treatment of ye. ............................................................. 109
4.4. Alternations of \( l \) and \( n \). ................................................... 110
4.5. Shape types of Chinese vocabulary. .................................. 112
4.6. Chinese characters. ........................................................ 113
Table: Shapes of Chinese morphemes. .................................... 114
4.7. Characters with multiple readings. .................................... 116
4.7.1. Multiple readings: list one. ......................................... 116
4.7.2. Multiple readings: list two. ......................................... 120
4.7.3. Multiple readings: list three. ....................................... 122
## Contents

4.7.4. Index to the lists of multiple readings. ................................................. 123
4.8. Chinese morphemes with basic l- ................................................................. 124
4.9. Tongkwuk readings. ....................................................................................... 126
5.0. Forms: nouns. ................................................................................................. 130
  5.1. One-shape and two-shape elements .............................................................. 130
  5.2. Nouns. ............................................................................................................. 130
    5.2.1. Quasi-free nouns. ..................................................................................... 131
    5.2.2. Free nouns. .............................................................................................. 131
    5.2.3. Proper nouns; names and titles. ............................................................... 132
    5.2.4. Deictics. ................................................................................................. 133
    5.2.5. Adverbs. ................................................................................................. 135
    5.2.6. Bound adverbs (preverbs, verb prefixes). ............................................... 140
    5.2.7. Interjections. ........................................................................................... 142
    5.2.8. Bound nouns. ......................................................................................... 144
    5.2.9. Bound preparticle. .................................................................................. 145
  5.3. Adnouns and pseudo-adnouns. ..................................................................... 146
    5.3.1. Quasi-adnouns. ....................................................................................... 150
    5.3.2. Numerals. See §5.5.1. ........................................................................... 150
    5.3.3. Bound adnouns (prefixes). .................................................................... 151
  5.4. Postnouns. ....................................................................................................... 156
    5.4.1. Postnoun/postmodifier adjectival noun (= adjectival postnoun/postmodifier). 160
    5.4.2. Postsubstantives. .................................................................................... 160
    5.4.2.1. Postsubstantive adjectival noun. ......................................................... 160
    5.4.3. Postmodifiers. ....................................................................................... 160
      5.4.3.1. Postmodifier verbal noun intransitive (= inseparable adjectival postsubstantive). 161
      5.4.3.2. Postmodifier adjectival nouns inseparable (= inseparable adjectival postmodifiers). 161
      5.4.3.3. Postmodifier adjectival nouns separable (= separable adjectival postmodifiers). 161
      5.4.3.4. Pre-inseparable postmodifier. ............................................................ 161
    5.4.4. Counters. See §5.5.3. ............................................................................. 162
    5.4.5. Bound postnouns (suffixes). ................................................................... 162
      5.4.5.1. Core suffixes. .................................................................................... 162
      5.4.5.2. Chinese suffixes. ................................................................................ 165
  5.5. Numbers. ......................................................................................................... 171
    5.5.1. Number constructions. ............................................................................ 171
    5.5.2. Numerals. ............................................................................................... 174
    5.5.3. Counters. ............................................................................................... 179
    5.5.4. Irregular counting. .................................................................................. 185
    5.5.5. Fractions. ............................................................................................... 188
  5.6. Verbal nouns. .................................................................................................. 188
    5.6.1. Defective verbal nouns. ........................................................................... 189
    5.6.2. Transitive verbal nouns. ....................................................................... 190
    5.6.3. Intransitive verbal nouns. ..................................................................... 190
    5.6.4. Adjectival nouns. ................................................................................... 190
    5.6.5. Bound adjectival nouns. ....................................................................... 191
    5.6.6. Conversion constraints on verbal nouns. .................................................. 191
  6.0. Forms: particles. ............................................................................................. 192
    6.1. Characteristics of particles. ....................................................................... 192
6.2. Quasi-particles. .............................................. 193
6.3. Extended particle phrases (phrasal postpositions). .......... 194
6.4. Particles proper. ............................................ 195
6.5. Particle sequences. .......................................... 197
  6.5.1. List of particle sequences arranged by prior member. .... 199
  6.5.2. List of particle sequences arranged by latter member. ... 206
6.6. Sequences of ending + particle. ................................ 213
6.7. Some consequences of particle distribution. .................. 214
Table of verb endings + particles and quasi-particles. .......... 215

7.0. Forms: verbs. .............................................. 216
  7.1. Kinds of verbs. ............................................ 216
  7.2. Bound verbs. .............................................. 219
    7.2.1. Defective infinitives. .................................. 219
    7.2.2. Bound adjectives. ..................................... 220
    7.2.3. Bound postverbs. ...................................... 220
  7.3. Defective verbs. .......................................... 220
  7.4. Causative and passive verbs. ................................ 221
  7.5. Auxiliary verbs. .......................................... 226
  7.6. Postnominal verbs. ........................................ 228
  7.7. Recursiveness of auxiliary conversions. .................... 229
Chart of double infinitive-auxiliary conversions. .............. 230

8.0. Stems. ....................................................... 230
  8.1. Conjugations. ............................................. 230
  8.2. Consonant stems. .......................................... 231
    8.2.1. Stems ending in sonants. ................................ 231
    8.2.2. Stems ending in h. ...................................... 232
    8.2.3. Stems ending in w: -w- (= -pW-). ....................... 233
    8.2.4. Stems ending in l: -tl-. ................................ 234
    8.2.5. S-dropping stems: -(s)-. ................................ 236
  8.3. Vowel stems. .............................................. 237
    8.3.1. L-doubling vowel stems: -LL-. .......................... 238
    8.3.2. L-extending vowel stems: -L-. .......................... 240
    8.3.3. L-inserting vowel stems. ................................ 242
    8.3.4. Ambivalent stems: -(H)-. ................................ 242
    8.3.5. Irregular stems: ha- and derivatives. ................. 243
    8.3.6. Irregular stems: k-inserting and n-inserting. .......... 243

9.0. Endings. ..................................................... 244
  9.1. Sequence positions. ....................................... 244
    Table of endings. ............................................ 246
  9.2. Assertive and attentive endings. ........................... 248
  9.3. Modifier endings. ......................................... 249
  9.4. The infinitive. ............................................ 251
  9.5. Substantives and derived substantives. ....................... 254
  9.6. Derived adverb-noun forms. ................................ 255
  9.7. Complex moods. ............................................ 257
    9.7.1. Complex moods built on the prospective modifier. .... 257
    9.7.2. Adjunctives. .......................................... 258
    9.7.3. Complex moods built on the effective formative - 'ke'-.. 258
    9.7.4. Gerund-related pseudo-moods. .......................... 259
  9.8. Transferentives. .......................................... 260
9.9. The structure of earlier verb endings. .................................................. 260
  9.9.1. Middle Korean finite forms: the basic scheme. ............................... 261
  9.9.2. The effective. ........................................... 262
  9.9.3. Emotives. ........................................ 263
  9.9.4. Sentence types. ........................................ 263
  9.9.5. Aspect marking of sentence types. ............................................... 265
  9.9.6. Nonfinite endings. ........................................ 265
  9.9.7. Nominalizers. .............................. 267
  9.9.8. Exaltation; the politeness marker (-ngi-). ..................... 268
  9.9.9. The deferential (-zop-). ........................................ 268
  9.9.10. The modulator (-wug-). ........................................ 269
  9.9.11. The copula. ........................................ 273
10.0. Constructions. ........................................ 274
  10.1. Problems of word division. ........................................ 274
  10.2. Constructions and pseudo-constructions. ........................................ 275
  10.3. Compounds and quasi-compounds. ........................................ 278
  10.4. Phrases. ........................................ 280
  10.5. Sentences. ........................................ 281
  10.6. Sentences with multiple subjects and objects. ................................ 284
  10.7. Other views of Korean syntax. ........................................ 286
  10.8. Syntactic constraints. ........................................ 287
    10.8.1. Subject-object expansion constraints. .................................... 287
    10.8.2. Negative constraints. ........................................ 289
    10.8.3. Active adjectives; resultative verbs. .................................... 289
    10.8.4. Constraints on modifiers. ........................................ 290
    10.8.5. Auxiliary constraints. ........................................ 290
    10.8.6. Emotive adjectives. ........................................ 291
    10.8.7. Separability constraints; auxiliary preemphasis. .................. 291
    10.8.8. Animate-inanimate constraints. ........................................ 291
    10.8.9. Indirect-object intensification. ........................................ 292
    10.8.10. Locative constraints. ........................................ 294
    10.8.11. Copula and particle constraints. ........................................ 295
    10.8.12. Miscellaneous constraints. ........................................ 295
11.0. Conversions. ........................................ 296
  11.1. Nuclear sentences and converted sentences. .................................... 296
  11.2. Status conversions. ........................................ 298
  11.3. Style conversions. ........................................ 299
    11.3.1. Casual sentences. ........................................ 301
    11.3.2. Exclamatory sentences. ........................................ 302
    11.3.3. Circumstantial sentences. ........................................ 303
    11.3.4. Uncertainty sentences. ........................................ 303
    11.3.5. Afterthought sentences. ........................................ 303
  11.4. Tense-aspect conversions. ........................................ 304
  11.5. Mood conversions. ........................................ 305
    11.5.1. The plain style. ........................................ 305
    Mood shift table. ........................................ 306
    11.5.2. The familiar style. ........................................ 307
    11.5.3. The intimate style. ........................................ 308
    11.5.4. The casual intimate style. ........................................ 308
    11.5.5. The casual polite style. ........................................ 309
Contents

11.5.6. The semiformal (authoritative) style. ........................................................................ 309
11.5.7. The polite style. ........................................................................................................ 310
11.5.8. The formal style. ....................................................................................................... 311
11.6. Voice conversions. ........................................................................................................ 312
11.7. Negation conversions. .................................................................................................. 315
11.7.1. Negatives and strong negatives. ................................................................................ 315
11.7.2. Negative preemphasis. .............................................................................................. 316
11.7.3. Suppletive negatives. ................................................................................................. 318
11.7.4. Negative commands and propositions. .................................................................... 320
11.7.5. Negatives with verbal nouns. ..................................................................................... 321
11.7.6. Double negatives. ...................................................................................................... 321
11.7.7. Other negative expressions. ....................................................................................... 322
11.7.8. Negative sentences with positive force. ..................................................................... 322
11.8. Nominalizations. .......................................................................................................... 323
11.9. Adnominalizations; epithemes. .................................................................................... 324
11.10. Adverbializations. ...................................................................................................... 329
11.11. Quotations; oblique questions; putative structures. .................................................... 331
11.12. Reflexive requests; favors. .......................................................................................... 333
11.13. Sentence connectors. .................................................................................................. 333
11.15. Order and recurrence of conversions. ........................................................................ 335
11.16. Sentence generation. .................................................................................................. 336
12.0. Mimetics. .................................................................................................................... 340
12.1. Phonetic symbolism. .................................................................................................... 340
12.2. Phonomimes and phenomimes. .................................................................................... 340
12.3. Intensives and paraintensives. ...................................................................................... 343
12.4. Word isotopes. .............................................................................................................. 343
12.5. Mimetic constructions. ................................................................................................ 344
12.6. Shapes of mimetic adverbs. ......................................................................................... 346
12.7. Iteration. ...................................................................................................................... 347

Appendix 1. Lists of stem shapes. .......................................................................................... 348
Appendix 2. Korean surnames. ............................................................................................. 366
Appendix 3. Korean provinces. ............................................................................................. 370
Appendix 4. Japanese placenames. ....................................................................................... 371
Appendix 5. Radical names. ................................................................................................ 372
Appendix 6. List of Korean grammar terms. ......................................................................... 380
Appendix 7. English index to the list of Korean grammar terms. ......................................... 389
Appendix 8. Chronological list of texts. ................................................................................ 397
Appendix 9. Alphabetical list of texts. .................................................................................. 401

Bibliography. ....................................................................................................................... 407

Table of abbreviations. .......................................................................................................... 414

Part II. GRAMMATICAL LEXICON ................................................................................. 415

INDEX ................................................................................................................................. 957
PART 1

KOREAN STRUCTURE
A Reference Grammar of Korean

PART I

0.0. Introduction.

A Reference Grammar of Korean is a description of the language spoken in both north and south Korea in the second half of the 20th century. This material is given historical perspective by a description of the structure of the language of the Hankul texts of the second half of the fifteenth century and somewhat later, here called Middle Korean (MK); occasional reference is made to still earlier forms of the language, for which we have only very limited materials in the form of Chinese characters used for their sound value (i.e. as phonograms) or inferences that are made from systematic irregularities in the grammar of the earliest Hankul texts. Attention is paid also to dialect variation reported for the modern language and earlier speech. The core of the modern material reflects the pronunciation and usage of speakers who were born in Seoul before 1950, but that has been updated by observations of the speech habits of younger speakers, both in Seoul and elsewhere. In addition to direct elicitation, tape recordings, and written materials, VCR tapes of quite recent Seoul TV programs have provided authentic data of the contemporary usages referred to in various sections of the book. The sentences are presented in a Romanized form which can be readily converted to a Hankul representation, but they are intended to write spoken language, and do not always coincide with the prescribed spellings. The reader should be aware that Romanized forms such as paw.e and iss.ey yo are not mistakes, but represent the relaxed pronunciation of the Seoul speakers who have provided or checked them, though the speakers would indeed themselves write the words with the usually seen spellings "pat.a" and "iss.e yo", following the pronunciations heard in other areas and increasingly among younger speakers in Seoul.

Although a good deal is said about the history of sounds and forms, this work does not address questions of prehistory or genetic relationships. When references are made to Japanese, Chinese, or English data the intention is usually to show how the Korean counterparts are similar or different, or to add perspective on the meaning.

0.1. Background and acknowledgments.

This book has been put together over a period of more than forty years. The first version was written in 1960 under the Program in Uralic and Altaic Languages of the American Council of Learned Societies with support from the U.S. Office of Education. That version was later made available for a time through Bell-Howell. Meanwhile, after a trip to Korea in 1960, I set to work making many revisions and additions, resulting in the 1963 version, which I had hoped to turn into publishable form in fairly short order. The project was set aside, however, because of other priorities: publication of the Korean-English Dictionary and of the textbook Beginning Korean. Then I became deeply involved in writing A Reference Grammar of Japanese, which occupied my time and thoughts for eight years. In doing the research for that book I came to realize the inadequacies of the work I had done on Korean, especially in view of new ideas on Korean syntax which had appeared. Despite that, I decided to circulate photocopies of the 1963 version to a few colleagues for their comments and to use in Yale University seminars in the structure of the Korean language. As a result of similar seminars in the history of Korean, I came to feel the necessity of including materials from earlier centuries which provide perspective on the modern language, and that is what led to the dual nature of the book you see, for it attempts to set the synchronic description into its historical background, which often sheds revealing light on vexing problems.

While many of the example sentences are taken from published texts, most of the modern examples were elicited from Korean colleagues and informants, who were generous with their time and knowledge. I am particularly grateful to Sung-Un Chang (Cang Sengen) and Young-Sook Chang Lee (l'Yi) Cang Yengswuk) who provided perception and insight, as well as many of the best examples; the late scholar Yang Ha Lee (l'Yi Yangha) was helpful during his collaboration with Sung-Un Chang and me while we were compiling our Korean-English Dictionary. In connection with another project I was able to elicit examples from Sek Yen [Kim] Cho ([Co] Kim Sek.yen) which were useful for this book. I have built upon earlier linguistic work published by Fred Lukoff and Elinor Clarke Horne, and I have freely incorporated material from their books. I have culled good examples from teaching materials
A Reference Grammar of Korean

prepared by Edward W. Wagner and the excellent textbooks of the Myongdo Language Institute prepared by A.V. Vandesande and colleagues. I have also used to advantage materials found in works by linguists in Korea, both the south and the north. In 1961 I enjoyed some excellent discussions with, among others, Woong Huh (He Wung), Hie-seung Lee (Yi Hyusung), Nam Tuk Lee (Yi Namtek), Sung Ny(e)ong Lee (Yi Swuangnyeng), Chang-Hai Park (Pak Changhay), and Bong Nam Park (Pak Pongnam), whose textbook for the Foreign Service Institute was helpful. I am grateful to Fred Lukoff for introducing me to MaengSung Lee (Yi Mayngseng), whose assistance in checking delicate points of syntax was of great value. I learned much from my students, not only at Yale but at the University of Washington and at the University of Hawaii, many of whom have become eminent scholars and teachers. In particular, I have been much helped by the stimulating ideas through the years of S. Robert Ramsey and, more recently, J. Ross King; both have been excellent critics who shaped my thinking in many ways. Seungja Choi (Choy Sungja) and Sun-Hee Kim (Kim Senhuy) have provided excellent observations and examples. The final manuscript was read by Choi, King, and Ramsey, who suggested many corrections and improvements, most of which I was able to include. I began this final revision of the work in 1989, while on a sabbatical term at the Center for Korean Studies of the University of Hawaii, where both Dong-Jae Lee (Yi Tongcay) and Ho-min Sohn (Son Homin) gave generous consultation and assistance. I am grateful to them and also to other members of the Center and of the Department of East Asian Languages and the Department of Linguistics for the various facilities they provided. Byron Bender, Robert Hsu, G.B. Mathias, Albert Schütz, and J.M. Unger helped make that half year both productive and pleasant. A great many other scholars of the past and the present, including the late Hyon-Pai Choi (Choy Hyenpaj), contributed to the ideas in this book through their published writings and private discussions, and their names will be found throughout the book and in the bibliography. I would be remiss not to mention my indebtedness for information on the modern language to Suk-Jin Chang (Cang Sekcin), Choy Hak.kun, Min-Soo Kim (Kim Minswu), Young-Key Kim-Renaud (Kim Yengki), Kim Thaykyun, Ko Yengkun, Ki-Shim Nam (Nam Kisim), Seok-Choong Song [Song Sekcwung], In-Seok Yang (Yang Inseok), Joe Jung-No Ree (Yi Cenglo), Ki-dong Lee (Yi Kitong), and many others mentioned in the following pages. For information on the older language I appreciate the fine work of Huh Woong (He Wung), Wan-jin Kim (Kim Wancin), Kim Minswu, Gwang U Nam (Nam Kwangwu), Kôno Rokurô, Ki-Moon Lee (Yi Kimun), and Sung Ny(e)ong Lee (Yi Swungnyeng), among others, and I hold ever deepening respect for the prodigious achievements of the late Chang-Ton Yu (Yu Changton).

In citing personal names here and in the bibliography I have tried to include the Romanized form preferred by the person, when that is known to me, accompanied by a consistent version in the Yale Romanization. When information on personal preference was not available to me, I cite only the Yale version. To insure consistency, the Yale form is generally used in references within the book.

The preparation of the camera-ready copy of this book was much facilitated by the technical expertise and wisdom of my colleague and mentor Rufus S. Hendon, who has been helpful at every step of the way. His willingness to create and share software to answer my needs is deeply appreciated, as is his patient guidance through difficult problems, where his advice has been unfailingly sound.

0.2. The structure of the book.

A Reference Grammar of Korean is divided into two parts. Part I is a systematic survey of the structure, in which we examine problems of orthography and grammar, set up a system of parts of speech, analyze the constituents of sentences, and explore systematic relationships between sentences.

Part II is a grammatical lexicon, an alphabetically arranged list of particles, endings, affixes, auxiliary verbs, and other grammatically interesting elements, along with certain additional words (including ordinary nouns and verbs) to which quick reference may help clarify the other words listed. This part is not a substitute for a dictionary, since it does not contain most of the "content" words of the lexicon. It was my intention to make the list so complete that the user would find sufficient information about each element of a sentence, other than the meaning of nouns and verb stems, to figure out the grammar of any sentence and be able to translate it accurately.
The various appendix lists are intended to help the user find the meaning or shape of terms not easily located elsewhere, as well as other information that is relatively inaccessible in other sources.

0.3. Orientation.

This book is not trying to prove a theory about the nature of language. I do not maintain that the structure of a language is either discoverable or describable in one and only one "correct", or even uniquely "best", way. The criteria for judging a description vary with the purpose for which it is intended. For a reference grammar the most important criterion is balanced completeness. As much useful information as possible must be given in a form that makes it readily accessible to the user. The information that is most often, or most sorely, needed should be the easiest to get at. Lists are not to be scorned; formulas are not to be worshipped. Economy of statement is a technical criterion relevant to the accessibility of the information; elegance of statement is a psychological criterion relevant to the impact of the information.

Just what information is useful and for whom? The foreigner who is decoding (making out the meaning of) messages spoken or written in Korean is concerned, first of all, with the CONSTITUENCY of sentences. Given a sentence, he wants to know what are its pieces and how do they fit together. He needs to be able to take the sentence apart, to "parse" it. The foreigner who is encoding (making up) messages in Korean is interested in the MANIPULATION of sentences. Given known sentences, what new but related sentences can he say that will be understood and accepted by Koreans? Up to the sentence level our presentation is in terms of item and arrangement: the items are morphemes (words or parts of words), and the arrangement is stated in terms of immediate constituents (IC's) or, in a few cases, unordered strings. Beyond the sentence level, the presentation is in terms of item and process: the items are certain types of simplex sentences, and the processes are CONVERSIONS that turn these into more complex structures.

0.4. Grammatical terms.

You may find the terminology unfamiliar and irksome. If so, think of the categories in terms of concrete representations. Should you not feel comfortable referring to a common form of the verb as the "gerund", take that just to mean "the -ku form" of that verb — or, if you prefer, "the hako form". The grammatical categories of Korean are numerous, diverse, and complexly represented. They cannot easily be put into a frame of reference based on the descriptions of other languages. But in practice it is convenient to choose terms that are somewhat familiar, supplemented when necessary by new terms made up by analogy, with the clear understanding that NO DIRECT CORRESPONDENCE is intended with the categories of other languages that are given similar names.

The set of names found in this book has grown out of terms used in earlier books; many of them stem from Elinor Clark Horne and our teacher Bernard Bloch. One that has troubled many people is "infinitive" for the -e ending. Regardless of the merits of the word itself, the name has become so widespread in discussions of the grammar of Japanese (where it refers to the -i form, sometimes called "continuative stem") that it has surely become the standard. For what is here called the "summative" I earlier applied Horne's term "nominative", but that is better used in reference to the case-marking function of the particle ... i/ka, and so I have abandoned its use for any other purpose. The word "substantive" is sometimes used as a general term for "noun", but here it is narrowed in definition to one of the endings (-uni) that make the verb into a form that is used like a noun; other such forms are the summative -ki and the "derived noun" -i. For the -key ending I have changed the earlier term "adverbial" to "adverbative" so that "adverbative" can be used to discuss syntactic phenomena only. I adopt Wagner's term "purposive" to refer to the -ule ending, but what he calls the "expository" is here called the "sequential" (the -uni ending), and what he called the "effective" is called the "projective" (the -tolok ending), so that the term "effective" can designate an aspect marker of Middle Korean (-&a- or -&a-). In speaking of sentence styles I continue to use "authoritative" to refer to verb forms ending in -o/-so (etc.), as a synonym for "semiformal", Wagner's term, which characterizes the style in a broader way.
0.5. Citations.

Examples taken from modern written materials are not always attributed to the source, since they have frequently been edited as the result of elicitation. Examples from earlier texts are cited by date, text, and page. Two lists of these texts are appended: one arranged chronologically, the other alphabetically. Some of the dates are questionable; I have done my best to make practical decisions on the basis of the bibliographical materials available to me, and to add question marks when they seem appropriate. The intention is to give a specific date whenever possible.

The translations of the text sentences are mostly my own, sometimes made in consultation with others. I believe they are adequate to convey the meanings of the grammatical structures, but I have made only a limited effort to check the translation of philosophical concepts involved in Buddhism or references to ancient China. Chinese names, whether modern or ancient, are given in the now standard Pinyin Romanization. References to Middle Chinese forms of the 7th century follow the notations used for similar purposes in Martin 1987 and represent rough approximations to the pronunciation of northern China in the 7th century, along the lines of the phonemic analysis in Martin 1953.

Modern Korean forms are printed in boldface; forms of earlier Korean are printed in italics. The handling of vowel distinctions is slightly different in the Romanization as used to represent the pre-modern spellings and that used for the modern language. In citing pre-1933 spellings which retain obsolete features (such as the low back vowel o that mostly became a- and -u- in Seoul) the notation writes wu and wo for all cases of the back rounded vowels, u and o for all cases of the back unrounded. This "expansive" notation is shown in the italic font used for the Middle Korean forms. Forms from Ceycuw island, which retains the low back vowel (pronouncing it as rounded but distinct from wo), are cited in the same way. Unless otherwise specified, an italicized word is to be taken as Middle Korean. When a Chinese character in a Middle Korean text is accompanied by a Hankul syllable to show the prescribed readings, that syllable is printed in small italic capitals. When the character fails to carry a notation of the reading (as in 1481 Twusi) we get the reading from the prescriptions in 1447 Tongkwuk cengwun and put brackets around the word; if the reading is unavailable in Tongkwuk, we infer it from other sources and put an asterisk before the string of small capitals used to represent the syllable.

The quotation marks around forms cited from pre-Hankul sources are intended to remind us that the phonograms are interpreted faute de mieux in terms of their mid-15th century Hankul values; the semantograms (characters used for their meanings) are given as small-capital English words. The Yale Romanization is used for Japanese words, which are underlined. Sanskrit and Chinese words are not typographically differentiated from English, but the diacritic marks usually make them obvious.

Examples were chosen purely to illustrate structural patterns, and I have made no effort to alter ideological, religious, or sexist content that may seem quaint or even offensive. Notice that the term "vulgar" as used here does not mean obscene; rather, it refers to quite colloquial forms, including slang, that are generally avoided in writing and in less relaxed speech.

References to North Korean data are mostly taken from Cosen mal sacen (NKd) and Cosen-e munqep (CM). As Kim Minswu 1985 points out, there were three distinct periods of prescriptive standardization in North Korea, referred to by the names of the authoritative publications: 1945-54 (the Thongil-an period), 1954-66 (the Chelqcaq-pep period) and 1966- (the Kyupem-cip period). In 1954, after using the unified spelling system that dates from the 1933 Thongil-an, North Korea published Cosen chelqcaq-pep, which introduced a number of changes, such as using the apostrophe for the saliva phyo that is here Romanized as -q ($1.5$). Some of the changes were abandoned, in whole or in part, with publication of the 1966 Cosen mal kyupem cip, which made efforts to create a normalized "munhwa-e" (cultural language) that incorporated a few dialect or outdated elements (Kim Minswu 1985:129), including iya yo for the polite poluta that is treated as iey y0 in modern Seoul. And the 1966 rules prescribed the artificial pronunciation of /l/ (as a flap r) rather than /n/ for the initial of words here Romanized as $n$... which come from Chinese l-., including $l$(-) and $y$-., where the initial is elided in the south and was at one time pronounced with $n$... in the north. (See $1.6$.)
0.6. Romanization.

There are a number of systems for writing Korean words in Romanized form, depending on the purposes for doing so. The popular McCune-Reischauer Romanization, which received official sanction from the Ministry of Education in 1988, tries to approximate the way a Korean word sounds to the American ear, disregarding its internal structure and history. It is generally preferred in citing Korean names and in casually mentioning Korean words in English context. The Yale Romanization, like the various systems of Hankul spelling, takes account of more than just the sound. The two given names Poknak and Pongnam are both written “Pongnam” in the McCune-Reischauer system, but they are kept distinct both in Hankul and in the Yale Romanization. The two surnames Yang and Yang are spelled with the Hankul equivalents of “Yang” and “Lyang” in North Korea, but both are written “Yang” in South Korea and in the McCune-Reischauer Romanization. Four names can be shown as different by the Yale Romanization (Yang Po...n, Yang Pongnam, Yang Poknam, Yang Pongnam — and four more if there are people named Poklam and Ponglam) but will all be treated alike by the McCune-Reischauer spelling “Yang Pongnam” (or “Yang Bongnam” if the space is ignored). Numerous problems of detail have to be handled arbitrarily in each system of spelling, whether it be Hankul or Romanization. The forms cited for the modern language in this book are not merely mechanical transliterations of Hankul spellings in one or another orthographic standard, but offer additional information about the background of the forms, including phonological details often ignored in Hankul. Koreans may be particularly irritated by the generous sprinkling of “...q” to mark certain reinforcements that go unmarked in the usual Hankul spellings. In particular, notations reflecting what is sometimes called “n-lpenthesis” (see §1.5), such as mосq lp.e and ыnz ip.e or mосq yel.e and anq yel.e, may strike the eye as unnecessary nuisances, since the phenomenon they represent is not immediately apparent to the naive ear. The current trend in Hankul orthography (especially for words with Chinese components such as munqep ‘grammar’) is to ignore most of the cases of reinforcement, including many of those which come from the Middle Korean adnominal particle s. Perhaps it would be more congenial if we made the notation smaller or subscript (mосq, пгz, anq, tp). or used a flimsier symbol, such as the apostrophe, here unavailable because it is needed for other purposes. But we will retain the full notation and invite readers to ignore it when that seems appropriate, as this book often does in alphabetizing lists.

0.7. Arbitrary conventions.

The notational devices and the decisions on punctuation, capitalization, and word division will strike you at times as needlessly fussy or cranky, and of less interest to the student than they are to the technical linguist. Feel free to simplify, modify, and adapt the notations to your own needs. I have attempted to present the material in a manner intended to be maximally useful, one that can be readily converted to that of other systems which retain less information. Decisions on the use of hyphens, apostrophes, and spaces may seem arbitrary in particular cases, as when we write “na-ka-, na-o-, na-su-” and “ka-po-” (but “wa po-”); they are intended to make it easier to identify the phrases. The apostrophe shows where a sound or a string of sounds is omitted in an abbreviation, as in kanta ’yss.ta < kanta (ko) hayss.ta ‘said (that) he was going’.

Sentences of Romanized Korean, like those of English, begin with capitalized letters, as do names. But both the citation and the translation of the Middle Korean and Ceycwu examples begin uncapsulated. In the italic notations, W and G represent the voiced fricatives [β] and [β]. (We have chosen not to use lowercase v and g, in part because of fear that they would be susceptible to misinterpretation, though these letters would be consistent with our use of z for the voiced sibilant.) The capital letters “C” and “V” are used in formulas to mean “(any) consonant” and “(any) vowel”; in other contexts “v” or “V” represents “verb (stem/form). For both varieties of the Yale Romanization we use the conventional digraph “ng” to represent the velar nasal, rather than the single symbol provided by the phonetic notation [ŋ]. Specifically phonetic notations are usually put between brackets. Specifically phonemic notations are in boldface or italic between slashes, as in “/ng/ and ɪŋ/ are pronounced as the velar nasal [ŋ]”. Brackets are also used to demarcate ellipsed words, or parts of
words, and elisions of a phoneme or a string of phonemes. When the slash is between two words or letters, it has the usual meaning of "or (optionally)". Material within parentheses may be either enlargements or optional replacements; the context should make the intention clear.

When a Korean citation is within an English sentence, the gloss (translation) is set off with single quotation marks, as in "The word koki 'meat', for example, ...", but the marks are omitted for the glosses of examples not embedded in such context, since the demarcations are obvious.

The macron is used to mark long vowels in modern words like t'on 'money', nwón 'snow', ūmsik 'food', sīl 'thread', sēm 'island', and pām 'chestnut', though the distinction of long and short vowels has been largely lost by younger Seoul speakers. The dots in the Middle Korean words represent the distinctive pitch of the following syllable (one dot for high, two dots for low rise), and unmarked syllables are treated as low, provided the text is one that normally marked the accent. The position of the dots is kept just where it is in the original text, so that swŏn 'guest' + 'ī [nominative particle] is written swo'ni (1445 Ὕong 28) and pronounced swo'ni. The spaces and hyphens correspond to nothing overt in the spellings or pronunciations; they are there just to help your eye identify words and parts of words. MK nouns that appear in an environment where a basic final -h after a vowel or a resonant is suppressed (and not shown by the Hankul) are Romanized as -v[h], -l[h], -n[h]. But for the other syllable-excess nouns (§4.2) no indication is given of the basic shape before the reduction: the shapes are written according to the spellings in the texts, which most often indicate the syllables heard rather than the underlying forms.

1.0. Letters.

Korean words can be spelled out with foreign letters of various kinds, including the familiar Roman letters used in this book, or with letters created in Korea by King Sejong and promulgated in 1445. Words of Chinese origin are often written with Chinese characters either alone, without letters to represent the pronunciation, or added in parentheses to identify a word difficult to understand from the sound alone. In modern South Korea it is a matter of controversy whether the continued use of Chinese characters should be encouraged or discouraged.

1.1. Hankul symbols.

Koreans usually write in an alphabet known as Hankul. As a result, the word Hankul is also used to mean 'Korean language, especially as written' and 'Korean letters = literature'. In the system of writing there are symbols to represent each of the phonemes of Korean. The term 'Hankul' was first used by Cwu Sikyeng in 1910; earlier the symbols were called ēnmun. It is possible to use the system as we use Roman letters, writing horizontally across the line letter by letter: that is called kalo-succi 'horizontal writing'. But usually the symbols are joined into written syllables, which often but not always correspond to spoken syllables. The written syllables are made up of an "initial" consonant (including zero) + a vowel nucleus or "medial", consisting of a vowel or a semivowel (y or w) + a vowel, written as a unit. The vowel is sometimes followed by a "final" consonant or two-consonant cluster that is called by the Korean grammarians pat.chim 'pedestal'. The symbols are written as blocks (called "logotypes" by 1893 Scott) designed to resemble the shape and spacing of Chinese characters, which are still often used to write, or to clarify, Chinese words in the midst of native Korean words. The initial is written at the top, the nucleus either on the right (those containing a or e or i) or below (those containing u or wu or o). A final pat.chim is placed below everything — and slightly to the right, if it is but a single consonant. The shapes of the symbols are altered a bit when they appear in different positions. For example, before a the k swoops back to the left 꼽 ka, but astride the o it has a straighter fall 고 ko, and the final k is longer, flatter, and straighter: 꼽 mak.

Since there are a limited number of Hankul symbols, representing the basic phonemes of Korean, we can substitute our Roman letters for the Hankul letters with no loss of information. If we are consistent, the Roman transcription can be automatically converted into the Hankul version and vice versa. There are several ways in which Korean can be Romanized, and each scheme involves certain difficulties and special rules. The system used in this book takes time to get used to, because it is
designed to be typographically simple by avoiding "odd" letters, such as \( \ddot{\text{o}} (= \text{e}) \) and \( \ddot{\text{u}} (= \text{u}) \). But once you are familiar with the system, it is very easy to use; you will find it more flexible than other systems of putting Korean into Roman letters. With this system anything written in Hankul can be typed out on an ordinary English typewriter or computer keyboard with no special tricks.

How many different syllables does Korean have? For the modern language, computer codes allow about 2,500 Hankul syllables to be differentiated. Using all conceivable sequences, including many that do not occur in any word, \(^{1}\)Yu Huy (1824 Enmun-ci 18) came up with the staggering number of 10,250 possible syllables. And Kim Hyenglyong (1985:31) found a total of 11,172 different orthographic (= morphophonemic) syllables. His study (31-2) found the total number of different two-syllable strings (morphophonemic dissyllables) to be 31,759,684, of these types (V includes yV):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Strings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. V-V</td>
<td>oi</td>
<td>441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. V-VC</td>
<td>a.yang</td>
<td>11,907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. V-CV</td>
<td>oli</td>
<td>7,938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. V-CVC</td>
<td>yueng</td>
<td>214,326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. CV-V</td>
<td>kyŏ.yey</td>
<td>7,938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. CV-CV</td>
<td>cuwechey</td>
<td>142,884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. CV-VC</td>
<td>kyŏyang</td>
<td>214,326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. CV-CVC</td>
<td>pitan</td>
<td>3,857,868</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. VC-V</td>
<td>Yenge</td>
<td>11,907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. VC-CV</td>
<td>ak.ki</td>
<td>214,326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. VC-VC</td>
<td>ek.yang</td>
<td>321,489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. VC-CVC</td>
<td>wuntong</td>
<td>5,186,802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. CVC-V</td>
<td>kak.o</td>
<td>214,326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. CVC-CV</td>
<td>sokto</td>
<td>3,857,868</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. CVC-VC</td>
<td>cengqyel</td>
<td>5,186,802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. CVC-CVC</td>
<td>hyek.myeng</td>
<td>12,308,536</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.2. Hankul spelling.

Koreans, like speakers of English, have spelling problems. Although the Hankul system of writing is very simple, it is not easy to devise a consistent system for spelling out the words of the language. That is because the structure of Korean is somewhat complicated, in that words and parts of words often change the way they sound depending on the words around them. The Korean writer has a choice: he can use the Hankul symbols (or their Roman equivalents) to write phrases EXACTLY AS THEY SOUND, or he can write individual words and parts of words ALWAYS THE SAME WAY regardless of changes in sound. The first method, known as a PHONEMIC orthography, has the advantage that even a foreigner beginning his study of Korean can read sentences without learning a lot of special rules; and he can write down everything he hears — provided he hears accurately — without worrying about what words the phrases contain. But the disadvantage to the reader who already knows the language is obvious: the same word appears sometimes in one shape, sometimes in another. For that reason, native speakers of Korean naturally prefer some sort of MORPHOPHONEMIC orthography, as linguists call the second kind of spelling. Morphophonemic spelling tells the reader a lot about the grammar of the phrase he is reading, since it tries to spell each word (or part of a word) always in the same basic shape, with the expectation that the reader will be able to apply a set of rules that will automatically produce the particular phonemic shape needed to pronounce the phrase. We do something similar in English when we write our plural ending as "s" both after "cat", where it is pronounced as an s, and after "dog", where it is pronounced as a z.

The difficulties that arise in using a morphophonemic orthography are of three kinds:

(1) How far should we go in analyzing words into parts? How can we be sure we have the "same" word-part (= morpheme or string of morphemes) in different words? To what extent should we allow our knowledge, or someone's knowledge, of the history of the words to influence the decision?
(2) When there are several spoken variants for a word, should we try to settle on one as the "standard" form and ignore the others when we write? Perhaps we can let two or more forms coexist as MODEL AND SHORTENING, as with the English forms "do not" and "don't"; or as LITERARY AND COLLOQUIAL, like English "unto" and "to"; or as DIALECT AND STANDARD, like English "dreamt" and "dreamed", "dove" and "dived".

(3) What specific spelling devices should we use to handle certain tricky problems, such as reinforcement (the sae sios or -q phenomena, §1.5) or the complications of initial l and n which lead to the use of the superscript letters 1 and n in the Yale Romanization (§1.6)?

Koreans have contended with these problems for many years, and there have been several attempts to prescribe consistent and comprehensive spelling systems. Two spelling systems have come to enjoy wide use in the years since the end of World War II. One is the official system of South Korea (the Republic of Korea), sometimes called the Thöngil-an or Unified System; the other is that of North Korea (the Democratic People's Republic of Korea or DPRK). The two systems are almost identical in the way they treat problems of the first and second types; they differ in their approach to problems of the third type. Since each system has some advantages, and both are widely used and sanctioned, the spellings of this book are designed to convert into either system automatically. Both systems have undergone several minor revisions and the usages reflected in this book may be modified in future revisions of the systems.

1.3. Yale Romanization.

In the system of Yale Romanization used in this book, the dot or period is used within a word for several purposes, some more important than others:

(1) The dot is used to indicate the "zero" (vowel) beginning of a syllable or other ambiguous situations when the preceding Hankul syllable ends in a pat.chim (final) consonant: mek.e, mek.ko, mek.hinta. Of course, when the boundary is shown by a space or a hyphen, the dot is unnecessary: Puk Han 'North Korea', kak-kak "each separately".

(2) The dot is also used to distinguish e.yV from eyV, ay.V from ayV, u.yV from uyV, and o.yV from oyV. We use the digraphs ey, ay, uy, and oy as UNITS except when a dot intervenes. The dot is omitted, however, when the y follows yo because there is no string *yoy, so there is no possibility of misinterpreting the syllable division in a word like kyöyuk 'education'. In a word like mu.yek 'trade' the dot is just a reminder, because in modern Korean uy does not occur after a labial. In a word like kup.wu 'classmate', the dot is not strictly necessary, since the syllable /pwu/ is simplified to the spelling pu (modern Korean lacks the unrounded syllable */pu/), but I retain the dot for clarity.

(3) A third use of the dot is to remind the reader of the automatic morphophonemic rules (sound changes) between two consonants: *th.t becomes pronounced *tt-. *ch.s becomes pronounced *ss-, etc.; *p.m becomes pronounced *mm-, *n.l becomes pronounced *ll-; in verb forms *nt-. becomes pronounced as if *ntt-. *nk becomes as if *nkk- as if *ncc- *n.s as if *nss-. If we were not trying to follow the Hankul spelling systems, which ignore all three kinds of sound changes, we would spell the verb forms *mqt-. *nqt-. *nqc-. *nqs-, etc.

In the third use, the dot can be omitted with no loss of essential information about Hankul spelling or even (given knowledge in the last case that the word is a verb form) the ultimate pronunciation, and that is what we do in using the Romanization in English contexts, such as the Bibliography. In the first two uses the dot is essential to recover all the word-structure information contained in the Hankul spelling; in the second use it is required as a result of choosing digraphs to write some of the vowels.

In later sections the sound system of Korean is discussed in terms of the Romanization, and the several digraphs are treated as single units. The consonants are represented by t c k s, pp tt cc kk ss, ph th ch kh h, m n ng l; the vowel nuclei are represented by i ey uy e a wu (abbreviated to u after a labial) o oy, yey yay ye ya yu (an abbreviation of ywu) yo, wi wey way we wa. In addition the letter q is used as a special morphophonemic symbol to show reinforcement (see §1.5), and superscript 1 and n show differences between the spelling systems of the two Koreas (see §1.6). In this book
the length of a long vowel, ignored in the usual Hankul spelling, is shown by a macron (a line above the vowel); see §2.7.2.

1.4. Transliteration rules.

Here are the complete rules for transcribing Hankul into the Yale Romanization, with the exception of the problems of ì, ñ, and q, which are covered in the following sections. The Romanization uses 16 of the usual 26 Roman letters, plus the digraph ng, final q, and initial superscript ì and ñ. You will occasionally find other superscripts used to show divergences between the spellings of the two Koreas: a in Iss.o and Iss.up.nita; h in anhay (see §2.8); y in phēy and mēy (see §4.3). In the table of rules the word "space" means "space, hyphen, or other punctuation", C means consonant, 0 means initial zero (the syllable starts with a vowel, y, or w).

### CONSONANTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hankul</th>
<th>Initial</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Final</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ì</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>kikwu</td>
<td>k(.) + m n l</td>
<td>sik.mo (or sikmo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>kyek.nyen (or kyeknyen)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>tok.lip (or toklip)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>k. + k h 0</td>
<td>sik.kwo, kak.ha, mek.e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>k</td>
<td>yak, siktang, 1.yukpun, mekca, 1.yuksip, patak, ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ñ</td>
<td>kh</td>
<td>khal</td>
<td>kh + space</td>
<td>puekh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>kh(.) + C</td>
<td>puekh.teyki (or puekhteyki)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>kh. + 0</td>
<td>puekh.an (but better written as two words)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ñ</td>
<td>kk</td>
<td>kkay</td>
<td>kk + space</td>
<td>pakk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>kk + 0 k (kh)</td>
<td>kkakk.un, kkakk.ko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>kk(.)</td>
<td>kkakk.ta (or kkakktta), kkakk.nun (or kkakknnun)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ñ</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>papo</td>
<td>p(.) + m n l</td>
<td>ip.mun (or ipmun)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>p. + p h 0</td>
<td>ip.nap (or ipnap)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>p</td>
<td>sip.lyuk (or siplyuk)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>p. + p h 0</td>
<td>kup.po, ip.hak, ip.e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ñ</td>
<td>ph</td>
<td>pha</td>
<td>ph + space</td>
<td>ip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ph(.) + C</td>
<td>ip, ipta, ipko, ipsang, ipcang, ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ph. + 0</td>
<td>iph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ñ</td>
<td>pp</td>
<td>ppye</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>aph.cang (or aphcang)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>aph.aph-i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ñ</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>titinta</td>
<td>t + space</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>t. + t h 0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>t(.)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>tat.ta</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>tat.hinta</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>tat.un</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>tat.chinta (or tatchinta), tat.ko (or tatkko), tat.nun (or tatnun), ...</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ñ</td>
<td>th</td>
<td>thal</td>
<td>th + space</td>
<td>path</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>th. + 0</td>
<td>puth.e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>th(.) + C</td>
<td>puth.ta (or puthta), puth.ci (or puthci), puth.nun (or puthnun), ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hankul</td>
<td>Initial</td>
<td>Example</td>
<td>Final</td>
<td>Examples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>을</td>
<td>tt</td>
<td>ttal</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>수</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>cal</td>
<td>c + space</td>
<td>nac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>c. + c h 0</td>
<td>mac.ci</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mac.hinta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mac.un</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>c(.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mac.ta (or maeta),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mac.chwunta (or macchwunta),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mac.nun (or maenun)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ㅈ</td>
<td>ch</td>
<td>cha</td>
<td>ch + space</td>
<td>kkoch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ch(.) + 0</td>
<td>coch.a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ch(.)</td>
<td>coch.ko (or cochkko), coch.ci (or cochi),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>coch.nun (or cochnun)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ㅈ</td>
<td>cc</td>
<td>ccanta</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ㅅ</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>san</td>
<td>s + space</td>
<td>os</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>s. + s 0</td>
<td>wüs.*up.nita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>wus.e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>wüs.ko (or wüsko), wüs.ci (or wüsci),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>wüs.nun (or wüsnum)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ㅆ</td>
<td>ss</td>
<td>ssal</td>
<td>ss. + s 0</td>
<td>iss.*o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>iss.e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>iss.ta (or isssta), iss.ko (or issko),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>iss.nun (or issnun)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>獐</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>hay</td>
<td>h. + 0</td>
<td>noh.a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>h(.)</td>
<td>noh.ko (or nohko), noh.ci (or nohci),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>noh.nun (or nohnun)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ㅁ</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>mal</td>
<td>m. + 0</td>
<td>sim.e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>m(.) + 1</td>
<td>chim.lyak (or chimlyak)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>m</td>
<td>nam, simpang, simnun, chämko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(But Cf §8.1.1)</td>
<td>sim.ko, sim.ta, sim.ci.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ㄴ</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>nal</td>
<td>n. + 0</td>
<td>sin.e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>n(.) + 1</td>
<td>Sin.la (or Sinla), Cen.la (or Cenla)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>n</td>
<td>an, simnun, simnun, cinpo,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;yento, &quot;yenkam, mence, ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(But Cf §8.1.1)</td>
<td>sin.ko, sin.ta, sin.ci.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ㄲ</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>latio</td>
<td>l. + 0</td>
<td>sil.ep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>l(.) + n</td>
<td>il.nyen (or ilnyen)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>l</td>
<td>kil, silkwa, silswu, mullon,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ppalli, kolmu, kilta, ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ㅇ</td>
<td>(ZERO)</td>
<td>al, yen,</td>
<td>ng(.) + 1</td>
<td>seng.lip (or senglip)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>wenca</td>
<td>ng</td>
<td>pang, tong-an, cong,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>cwungang, thôngil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ㄹ</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>lk. + k h 0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>ilk.ko, ilk.hinta, ilk.e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>lk(.)</td>
<td>ilk.nun (or ilknum), malk.ta (or malkta),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>pulk.ci (or pulkci), ...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Hankul | Initial | Example | Final | Examples
--- | --- | --- | --- | ---
\( zw \) | – | \( lp. + p \ h 0 \) | nelp.e, nelp.hinta | \( \) | 
\( lp(.) \) | nelp.ko (or nelpko), nelp.ci (or nelpci), nelp.ni (or nelpni) | 
\( zw \) | – | \( lph. + 0 \) | ulph.e | \( ulph.ko \) (or ulphko), ulph.nun (or ulphnun), ...
\( lph(.) \) | 
\( zw \) | – | \( lm. + m 0 \) | talm.un | tālm.un (or tālmnun)
\( lm(.) \) | (But C\( F \) §8.1.1 tālm.ko, tālm.ta, tālm.ci.) | 
\( zw \) | – | \( lth. + 0 \) | halth.e, halth.un | halth.ko (or halthko), halth.nun (or halthnun)
\( lth(.) \) | 
\( zw \) | – | \( lh. + 0 \) | ilh.e, ilh.un | ilh.ko (or ilhko), ilh.nun (or ilhnun), ...
\( lh(.) \) | 
\( za \) | – | \( ls + space \) | kols, tols, ols | 
\( za \) | – | \( ps + space \) | kaps | \( \) | 
\( ps. + s 0 \) | ép.s.²upp.īnīta | ép.s.e | \( \) | 
\( ps(.) \) | ép.s.ta (or épsta), ép.s.nun (or épsnun), ...
\( ls \) | – | \( nc. + c 0 \) | anc.ci | anc.ci | 
\( nc(.) \) | anc.ko (or ancko), anc.nun (or ancnun), ...
\( nh. + 0 \) | mānh.i | mānh.ta (or mānhta), mānh.ni (or mānhnī)

### MEDIALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hankul</th>
<th>Romanized</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
\( | i | pi, is.ta, oi | 
\( æ | wi | twi, chwuwi, wiseng | 
\( ë | uy | uyca, cwuuy, ūuyu, huыта | 
\( ⩨ | u after p ph pp m | pul, phul, pun, mun | wulī, hwū, nwun, twūl, kkwum | 
\( ⩨ | yu after a e o (u) | ye.yu, ca.yu, sō.yu | yūli, kyul, hyung, wuyu | un, kum, khuta; papputa (§1.7) | 
\( | yu elsewhere | 
\( | u | yu elsewhere | | 
\( | e | emenī, khe (yo), pappe, tewuk | 
\( | we | wenca, kwen, il-wel | 
\( | ye after a e o (u) | ca.yen, he.yeng, mo.ye | yek, n°yen, îyen.ay, kyewul | 
\( | ye elsewhere | | | | 
\( | ey | ney, cēy-il, kakey, pheyn | | | 
\( | yey after a e o (u) | a.yey, no.yey = no¹yey, ku.yey | yēysan, 'yēypay, kyēysita | [rare] | 
\( | yey elsewhere | | | | 
\( | wey after a e o u | wēynq il, kwēy | | | 
\( | wey elsewhere | | | | 
\( | o | oī, hao, mom, tōn, os, kōpta | | | 
\( | yo after a e o (u wu) | hwā.yo(ī), he.yong, sō.yong | yōkwu, yōŋpī, iyo, phyō | |
1.5. Reinforcement (-g).

The rules for the treatment of what we call "reinforcement" are somewhat complicated. Roughly speaking, the linguistic facts are as follows. When certain words or parts of words are attached to others that begin with p t k or s, that consonant is doubled to pp, tt, cc, kk, ss. When they are attached to certain other elements that begin with "zero" (a vowel) or h, the vowel or h is preceded by t; when they are attached to certain elements that begin with m or n, those onsets are preceded by syllable-final n; when they are attached to certain elements that begin with y or i, the pronunciation is /-ny-/- or /-ni-/- after a consonant and /-nny-/- or /-nni-/- after a vowel, but ··lq y-· and ··lq i- are realized as /-Ily-/- and /-ill-/. Reinforcement of ·n 1 ... → ··nq i- ... ··nni-/- and ·n y- → ··nq y- ... ··nny-/-, sometimes called "n-enphesis" (not to be confused with the nasal enphesis of §2.10.4.) is so pervasive that it passes largely unnoticed: musunq iwus 'what neighbor', onq yatang 'the entire opposition party', sinhonq iyehayng 'honeymoon trip'. But such reinforcement does NOT occur before the noun i 'person; fact; act ... ', the particle iya / ya, the particle (iya)/yo, or the copula stem i-. The peculiarities of the phoneme string /yey/ (§4.3) are reflected in the pronunciations /sil'eysan/ for silq yeysan 'real budget', /kall'ecngita/ for kalq yeyceng ita, and /musunn'eyki/ for musunq eyeki (= iyeki < iya) 'what talk'. As a result of vowel raising tõng (iyaki > yãki > yéyki ← /tônneki/ 'money talk' may sound just like tõng (nãyki >) nãyki 'gambling'. When the juncture after the accusative particle is dropped, os ul (l) ip.e 'wears a garment' is usually said as /osulipe/ with a flap [ɾ] but you may sometimes instead hear /osulilpe/. When the particle itself drops, os [ul] ip.e, you usually hear /onnipe/ = osq ip.e rather than /otipe/ = os ip.e with [d]. When the particle gets dropped in mun (ul) ye.e 'opens the door' the phrase is usually said as mung ye.e, pronounced /munnyle/ and not mõ-nye-le. There are a few lexical exceptions to the n-enphesis rule, notably iyuk-i [yugi] rather than (?)yukq-i [yungni] 'six-two; sixty-two', familiar in the term iyuk-i-o '6-25' (= ~ sápyen/tõng-lan 'the North Korean invasion of June 25th, 1950') which is pronounced /yukio/ or contracted to /yukol/. We list seven types of examples:

(1) Native Korean sequences (usually compounds of noun + noun) in which the first element ends in a vowel.
(2) Native Korean compounds in which the first element ends in a consonant.
(3) Chinese loanwords (originally, in Chinese, compounds — usually of two syllables) in which the first element ends in a vowel.
(4) Chinese loanwords in which the first element ends in a sonant (m n ng l).
(5) Chinese loanwords in which the first element ends in l and the second begins with t, c, or s. If both elements are bound, the reinforcement is obligatory; if one element is free, the reinforcement is usual but there are exceptions.
(6) Korean verb forms consisting of a stem that ends in a nasal n or m (from a linguistic point of view also those that end in nc, lm, lp, lph, lst, and for some speakers Ik) plus an attached ending that begins with t, c, l, or s. Before s the reductions of final nh and lh can be added.
(7) A sequence of the prospective modifier (-ul) followed by a noun that begins with p, t, c, k, or s.
Spellings in both the North and the South ignore the reinforcement that occurs automatically in Type 5 (Chinese loanwords with 1 + s, 1 + t, 1 + c). In the Yale Romanization we prefer to write lqs, lqt, and lqe for these words since in the non-Chinese words there are contrasts with unreinforced ls, lt, and le. Moreover, it is not always easy to know that a particular word is of Chinese origin.

Both of the Hankul spelling systems also ignore the reinforcement that occurs automatically in Type 6 (verb forms), and indeed there are dialects which do not reinforce these forms (see §8.2.1). Instead of here writing -q, as one might prefer, the Yale Romanization uses a dot as a reminder notation: "-m.t", "-n.c", ...

Type 7 is ignored by the South Korean spelling but sometimes indicated in the north, and it was often written in early Hankul texts with a "glottal stop" symbol corresponding to the -q with which we mark it. (The symbol is like the Hankul h but without the short stroke at the top: _installed)

Types 3 and 4 (the other Chinese loanwords) are treated the same as Types 1 and 2 (the Korean words) by the North Korean system, but in practice there is variation, perhaps owing to an indecision over whether to admit some of the reinforced forms as "standard". The NK dictionary (NKd) often omits the apostrophe in the entry spelling for words of these types, and gives the pronunciation separately: "saken [kken]", "sanpo [pppo]". Yet for other entries both the apostrophe and the separate pronunciation are given: "ka'pep [ppepp]", "munte [ceea]". The South Korean system, too, sometimes treats Types 3 and 4 as if they were 1 and 2 respectively, but many people are inconsistent or forgetful and ignore the reinforcement in the Chinese loanwords. Yi Ungpayk (458) advises us to write the postvocalic "-s" for Type 3 only when there is a minimal contrast with another word that does not have the reinforcement: kaqpep 'addition', kapep [lit] 'family tradition'; seqca [obsolescent?] 'letter (epistle; character)', sêca 'illegitimate child'; têqkwa 'science', i-kwa 'lesson two'; høj-swu 'number of households', høswu 'lake'; choqcem 'focal point', cho-cem 'vinegar shop' (? — not found in dictionaries); yoqcem 'main point', yo-cem 'mattress shop' (? — not found in dictionaries).

For Types 1 and 2, the earlier North Korean rule is very simple: at the end of the prior element add an apostrophe, called sai phyo 'between-mark' and looking much like the left side of the Hankul letter :`~`. The Yale Romanization uses a similar device: add q at the end of the prior element. (We prefer to avoid the apostrophe because it is useful for other purposes, such as showing abbreviations.) In the South Korean system a final s is added to the prior syllable when it ends in a vowel (Type 1), and the reinforcement is ignored when the prior syllable ends in a consonant (Type 2), except that as the later element the morpheme i 'tooth' is spelled ni = /i-n/ ni/ (2). At one time, following the practice of the early texts, the --s--- was written as a separate syllable all by itself and called sai sios 'in-between s'; at that time (the early 1930s) it was used for both Type 1 and Type 2.

The following table shows examples of all seven types with the different treatments, together with the pronunciation and the phonemic shape as transcribed in Yale Romanization symbols, but the reduction of syllable-excess at the end of nouns is not shown. Space and hyphen are retained from the notation on the left and do not necessarily reflect the practice for the particular phrase in either the south or the north, since compounds and short phrases are usually written without a break in both parts of the country.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Romanization</th>
<th>South Korea</th>
<th>North Korea</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. twiq path</td>
<td>twis path</td>
<td>twi' path</td>
<td>/twippath/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>payq nolay</td>
<td>pays nolay</td>
<td>pay' nolay</td>
<td>/paynnolay/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pekyaq is</td>
<td>pekyays is</td>
<td>pekyay' is</td>
<td>/peykyainis/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ku-kkaciq il</td>
<td>ku-kkacis il</td>
<td>ku-kkacis' il</td>
<td>/kukkacinntil/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. wiq iq-mom</td>
<td>wis is-mom</td>
<td>[*wi' i'-mom]</td>
<td>/winnmimmom/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mulq kye</td>
<td>mul kye</td>
<td>mul' kye</td>
<td>/mulkkyle/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kangq ka</td>
<td>kang ka</td>
<td>kang' ka</td>
<td>/kangkka/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cip(q) il</td>
<td>cip il</td>
<td>cip(') il</td>
<td>/cipil, cimnil/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>petulq iph</td>
<td>petulq iph</td>
<td>petulq iph</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| kus yang(thay) | kus yang(thay) | kus yang(thay) | /petulliph/
| mulq yak | mulq yak | mulq yak | /kannyang(thay)/
| kethq iph | kethq iph | kethq iph | /mulyak/
| yeysq iyaki | yeysq iyaki | yeysq iyaki | /kenniph/
| kethq yaktta | kethq yaktta | kethq yaktta | /kennyaaktta/
| kyelmakju yem | kyelmakju yem | kyelmakju yem | /kayelgangnyem/
| songkosq(n)i | songkosq ni | songkosq i | /songkonni/
| tesq(n)i | tes ni | tes' i | /tenni/
| okq-(n)i | ok-ni | ok'-i | /ongni/
| petq-(n)i | pet-ni | pet'-i | /penni/
| ppetulengq(n)i | ppetuleng ni | ppetuleng' i | /petulengni/

3. kaqpep 'names, written characters'.

4. munqca3 'letters, written characters'.

5. sanqpo 'letters, written characters'.

6. kyelqan 'letters, written characters'.

7. celmta, celmko 'letters, written characters'.

halq kes 'letters, written characters'.

See also §4.2 (end); silh(q)-cung in Part II.

1 = /winninmom/; Cf CM 1:99. For all uses of the morpheme meaning 'up' NK standardizes wu; the adnoun (or prefix) should be wu but they have standardized it as wus, the spelling that is used in the south for those phrases that have preserved the older vowel nucleus. See §5.3. This word is not carried by NKd.

2 Though the parts are Chinese, this second-degree compound is here treated as if Korean.

3 = kulge 'letters, written characters'.

4 = /sánqpo/

5 = /inkki/

For reasons not clearly understood a fair number of Chinese loanmorphs show a marked tendency to induce reinforcement as the final member of a compound: -(q)kwa 'course' or 'section', -(q)kwen 'chit' or 'sphere' or 'privilege', -(q)ken 'case, matter' (CF sãqken, coqken, âqken), -(q)ka 'price' (CF täýqka, yûqka, òûqka, yemqka), -(q)kwi 'couplet' (CF ëqkwì, ëynqkwì), -(q)ki 'feeling' (CF yûnq-kì), -(q)kyek 'standing, rule, grammatical case' (CF cwoq-kyek, inqkyek), -(q)qa 'written character', -(q)cem 'point', -(q)cang 'document', -(q)cåy 'crime', -(q)cëng 'illness', -(q)pyëng 'illness', -(q)pep 'law, rule', -(q)po 'step' (sànqpo); -(q)swu 'number' (CF chiq-swu 'size, measure' ≠ chi-swu 'number of inches'); ... See also -(q)seng 'ness' and cek 'ic' in Part II. The syntactic relationship of the two morphemes in Chinese is irrelevant to the reinforcement: silhqwen can mean either 'real power' or 'lose power'; the verbal noun sànqpo 'stroll' comes from a Chinese verb-object phrase ('scatter one's steps').

For certain phrases we find vacillation in whether to reinforce or not: i kkoch ilum /ikkotilum/ 'the name of this flower' and ku úmsik ilum /kuúmsikilum/ 'the name of that food' (both M 1:1:990) are more commonly said as i kkochq ilum /ikkottilum/ and ku úmsikq ilum /kuúmsinngilum/. Similarly san kkochq ilum 'names of mountain flowers', sothq ilum 'names of pots', (yang)kokq ilum 'names of songs', òyekayqk ilum 'passenger names'. Yet täyahku ilum /tâyahkilum/ is preferred..
to tä́yhak ilum /tä́yhanguñilum/ ‘college name’. (On ... q y... and ... q i... see §4.4.) The word for ‘carsick(ness)’ is usually said as ehaq melmi /chammełmi/ but dictionaries ignore the reinforcement; similarly ignored is the usual reinforcement of chiq söl ‘tooth brush’ and chiq-swu ‘measure’. Certain phrases, however, are always reinforced: tankolq tapang ‘a favorite teashop’, tankolq son nim ‘a regular customer’ (M 1:1:390); petulq kacı́ = petu’ namiq kacı́ ‘a willow(tree) branch’ (the apostrophe marks an elision); ... . The phrase chinkwu(q) cip ‘a friend’s house’ can rime with iwus cip ‘neighbouring house’ but wuli cip ‘our house’ is never *wuliq cip. And others are never reinforced: tól path ‘a field of stones’ (not *tólq path). NKd indicates reinforcement in chongka ‘gun mount’ but no other source confirms that, so it may be a mistake. NKd lacks an indication of reinforcement for cwungqegung ‘grave illness’ and kyengqegung ‘light illness’ (as found in LHS and in Kim Minswu and Hong Wungsen), and no dictionary indicates reinforcement in hwā’(q)enq ‘a flare-up of anger’.

1.6. Initial i and n.

Words beginning with a morpheme which has a basic and/or historical shape that begins with l are pronounced with an initial n. Such words are written in South Korea with an initial n but in North Korea they are written with an initial l; in this book we write 1n- for these words. But before i and y neither n nor l is pronounced. The South Koreans follow the pronunciation and begin the word y- or i-... but the North Koreans write ly- and li- or ny-... and ni-... depending on the basic and/or historical shape of the morpheme; and here we write ly-... and 1i-... or ny-... and ni-... with a few cases of “(n)” owing to the inconsistencies found in spelling practices. The following examples show the differences:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Romanization</th>
<th>South Korea</th>
<th>North Korea</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1nyenkiı̊m</td>
<td>yenkiı̊m</td>
<td>yenkiı̊m</td>
<td>/yenkiı̊m/</td>
<td>‘yearbook’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1nik.myeng</td>
<td>ikmyeng</td>
<td>ikmyeng</td>
<td>/ingmyeng/</td>
<td>‘anonymity’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1niltho</td>
<td>litho</td>
<td>nitho</td>
<td>/litho/</td>
<td>‘mud’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1yénsup</td>
<td>yensup</td>
<td>lyensup</td>
<td>/lyensup/</td>
<td>‘drill (study)’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1lyéy</td>
<td>ye</td>
<td>ley</td>
<td>/ley/</td>
<td>‘ceremony’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1lyhay</td>
<td>lihay</td>
<td>lihay</td>
<td>/lihay/</td>
<td>‘understanding’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1nonmun</td>
<td>nonmun</td>
<td>lonmun</td>
<td>/nonmun/</td>
<td>‘treatise’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1naywel</td>
<td>naywel</td>
<td>laywel</td>
<td>/naywel/</td>
<td>‘next month’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The family name 1Yı́, in English variously spelled Lee, Li, Yi, Ree, Ri, Rhee,..., is particularly troublesome. In South Korea it is spelled I and in North Korea Li. The Yale Romanization should be I but that looks awkward, so we make an arbitrary exception and write 1Yı́, preserving a resemblance to the form that is familiar from references to the “Yı́ dynasty”. (The phoneme /i/ can be deemed to carry a nondistinctive initial Y- which we ignore except for this name.) The pronunciation is I, but ni is (or was) used by northerners, though the Phyengyang authorities have promoted saying /li/ with an initial flap, like that used in recent foreign loanwords. For them, history has reversed itself: /li/ → /ni/ → /l/ → /li/. Even in South Korea ‘Miss 1Yı́’ is always Misu Li [ri] and never *Misu 1Yı́ [i]. Other proper names beginning with 1- (such as 1Im, 1Yang, and even 1No) may be given reading pronunciations with the flap, and these could become the spoken norm for that part of the country. The authenticity of the pronunciation ni is quite clear from attestations such as 1881 Ridel 20, who has that version both in Hankul and in his transcription, and (23) writes “Ni ryengkam” for ‘the venerable 1Yı́’. 1887 Scott writes “ni-ci” for the etymological ni- in a fair number of words, and also has a few examples that go back to li-... such as ninsoy (123) < linsoyk ‘avaricious’; he writes ryenmye ‘fear’ in one place (127) yet nyenmye ‘anxiety’ in another (176). At the same time, he says (149n) “Though spelt rika it is read ika” with reference to i ka ‘profit’ [nominative] (CF 166). The pronunciation of li as ni is reported in the first part of the sixteenth century: the surname 1Yı́ < “LI” is attested as “ni in ?1517- Pak 1:3a and ni’chyeu ‘profit money’ < “LI-CHYEU occurs in the same work (1:34a) and also in ?1517-1No 1:13a, though in the latter the word appears again (2:60a) as li’chyeu with the ı intact. The word nyenskon (1527 Cahoy 1:8a=14b) ‘lotus root’ was lexicalized from the phrase LYEN S KON ‘root of the lotus’.
All of the words involved in this section are of Chinese origin. Other words that were spelled with ny- and ni- in Middle Korean are now written y- and i-, as pronounced, but when the nasal persists in compounds the spelling in South Korea follows that pronunciation: sŏngksŏ (n) 'cuspid' is written as "songkos ni" in the south but "songkos i" in the north (without our generous spaces, of course).

There are inconsistencies in the decisions, as exemplified by the SK treatment of certain words in group 2, for when the nasal is pronounced in (n) 'tooth' it is favored by an attention neglected in the case of iph 'leaf', il 'work, event', and iyaki 'tale'.

The word for 'glass' is historically lyuli, but North Korea spells it yuli (as we expect of South Korea). That means that the phrase /sayngyulyu/ 'stained glass' must be treated as sayqy yuli, not sayq yolui or sayk-lyuli. A similar case: ssang-pongq yaktyay /ssangpongnyaktay/ 'Bactrian camel', historically lyaktay.

The following words begin with an etymological l- but are written phonemically with n- in North Korea as well as South Korea: nasa 'screw, spiral' (CF 1 nasa 'woolen cloth'), naphal 'trumpet', nok 'rust' (CF 1 nok 'stipend'), nampho(-tung) 'lamp', no 'ear', nwe 'loft, pavilion', nwü 'dampness', nwü-nwü-i 'frequently'. Cf Mkk 1960:3:25. The morpheme yen is spelled yen by North Koreans in yenq-ie 'consecutively' but yen in yen-kephe = yen-kephu 'successively' and in yen-hay and yenpang 'continuously' (a point missed by KEd). Cf Mkk 1960:4:23.

The word /silyen/ 'disappointment in love' is etymologically sil-lyen; it is spelled sil.yen in the south and silyln in the north, so we will write it sil'yen. A similar case is sul'yuuk 'massacre', pronounced /sallyuk/. We would expect to write no.yey for /no,ye/ 'slave' (CF hâlye = male slave) but the spelling in both north and south is no.yey. The word òlyu 'mistake' (< ò-lyu) has a common variant pronunciation without the ò and that is standardized in NKd with the spelling ò.yu.

An epenthetic (intrusive) -i- is found before /y/ in a few compounds: cëlyelem < cë-yen 'manufacturing salt', holyem < ho-yem 'Chinese rough salt'; phëlyelem < phë-yen 'pneumonia' (spelled phyeylem in the south but phylyem in the north so we will write it phë-yelem), thëlyem < thö-yem 'pouring hot broth over rice or noodles a little at a time to heat them up' — and perhaps (yang-)-hwalyo 'carpet' and pólyo 'large fancy cushion', if these are properly derived from yo 'mattress' < zywoh < *nyok, a Chinese import that underwent early naturalization.

In a few words an etymological n is commonly pronounced as /l/: táyl < tá-yô 'great anger', hültln < huy-nô 'joy and anger', élwul < ò-nwul 'inaarticulate', ýulno < ýa-nyo 'annoyance, interruption'.

A small group of morphemes have the basic shapes lyul and lyel. These morphemes follow a special pronunciation rule. After a vowel or n, the l unexpectedly drops. (The l actually surfaces only after some consonant other than n, including l itself, and then it takes the reflex /n/ so that we would have no idea these morphemes begin with a basic l rather than n without additional information from the history or from dialect pronunciations.) The alternation is ignored in the northern spelling but phonemically noted in the south, so we mark it in our Romanization with -y-. Examples will be found in §4.8. When these morphemes are attached to a morpheme that ends with n we insert a dot (cin.1yel 'exhibition', cën.1yul 'trembling') to remind us of the morpheme boundary in the SK spelling ("cin.yel", "cën.yul") as contrasted with the NK spelling ("cin.lyel" = /cinyle/ "cën.lul" = /cenyul/). When the preceding morpheme ends with i, wu, yu, or a digraph of vowel + y, there is no need for the dot to mark the boundary, so we write pi'yel ' (being) nasty', pi'yul 'ratio', swô'yel 'numerical progression', kyu'yul 'rules'. But after the other vowels, the SK spelling requires us to insert a dot to prevent interpreting the string of vowel + y as a digraph: to.1yel 'lining up' (NK "tolyel", SK "to.yel"), phô.1yel 'explosion' (NK "phâyel", SK "phâ.yel"). KEd was inconsistent in not writing the dot for those cases. On problems of spelling and interpreting words containing the morpheme lyô 'fee', see the entry in Part II. See also §4.4.

In the non-Chinese vocabulary the initial nasal of words beginning nye or ni was eventually dropped, so that today 'tooth' is pronounced i in both the north and the south. It is difficult to assign
this change to a particular time. It may have set in first for verb stems: we find yey- in 1660-Kyeychuwk and (with raised vowel)i- in 1876 Kakok for what was earlier "nyey- and still earlier "nye- and "ni- ‘go’. In Middle Korean the prevalent form for ‘put in’ was nyeh- > dialect yeh-, but a dispalatalized neh- is attested in 1466 Kup (see p.47). Modern ic- ‘forget’ for earlier nic- is attested in the middle of the 18th century and perhaps as early as 1660. There may have been dialect doublets with ny- competing with y- and dispalatalized as n- from fairly early; the ancestor of modern yeki- ‘regard (as)’, first so attested in 1800 Hancwung, was nye’ki- in 1481 Samkang and Twusi, but the dispalatalized version ne’ki- was prevalent from 1449 (Kok) right on down (including 1481 Twusi). The adjective nyeh- ‘shallow’ is spelled yeth- in 1517 Pak-cho and later, and yath- in 1608 Twuchang cip.yo. On the other hand, there is but a single example of nel- (in 1763 Haytong) for yel-the ancestor of modern yê-l- ‘open’, and there are no reports of an initial nasal in modern dialects, so that the one example is suspect. In most words that began with ni- there is no evidence that the n dropped until quite late: nik- > ik- ‘ripen’, niz- > i(s)- ‘continue’, nilk- > ilk- ‘read’, ni > i ‘tooth’ or ‘flea’, niph > iph ‘leaf’, ni’mah > ima ‘forehead’, nımc(h) > imca ‘owner’, nil’kwop / nil’kwap > ilkop ‘seven’. ... For many of these words, some of the northern dialects have retained the nasal: Kim Thaykyun cites ni ‘tooth’ and ‘flea’, niph ‘leaf’, nilkop ‘seven’, nımc(h) ‘owner’, nilk- ‘read’, nip(h)i- ‘(cause to wear), nil(s)- ‘continue’, nyeh- / nyath- ‘shallow’. The earliest texts had both ”nil- ‘arise’ and ”il- ‘come into being’; could they have once been etymologically the same? The only modern words pronounced with initial ny- seem to be nysek ‘rascal (of a man/boy)’ and nyen ‘bitch (of a woman)’, of somewhat obscure etymology but both probably involving the Chinese morpheme nyè ‘woman’. The modern yeph ‘(be)sides’ was nyeph in 1617 Sin-sok (1Yel 3:24) and just nyp in earlier texts (nye’p ufjtwo 1459 Wel 2:236a, nye’p i’la 1459 Wel 2:17b), but dispalatalized nep.hu.ıwo appears in 1775 Han-Cheng 204d. It should be kept in mind that Korean also has words beginning i- and y- which have never had variant versions with a nasal initial, such as ip < ip ‘mouth’, isul < i’sul ‘dew’, ilang < i’lang ‘paddy ridge’, ili < ilhi ‘wolf’, iki- < i’ki- ‘key-‘win’, ilh- < ilh- ‘lose’; yewi- < ye’way- ‘get thin’, yetelp < ye’tulp ‘eight’, yeses < ye’sus ‘six’. These words have not been reported with a nasal initial in dialects, with the exception of Hoylyeng nyessay ‘six days’ (Kim Thaykyun 1986:380a), and that form is surprising, if correct, in view of MK ye’ssway (<1462 Nung 6:17a) and ye’sway (s pa’m oy 1481 Twusi 10:4a). But nasal versions are reported for the modern words (yêyki < yâyki <) iyaki ‘story, tale’, which was first attested in 1775 as niyaki, and ieng ‘(roofing) thatch’, first attested in the 1730 text of Chengkwu yengen as niyeng. (Also reported in 20th-century materials: nikki for iki < isk ‘moss’, nisak for isak < isak ‘ear of grain’ and nyemul for yemul < ye mulq ‘to open’; see King 1991b:6.) The nasal dispalatalization in the north and the palatal denasalization in the south is part of a more general process of reducing initial strings of apical (dental or alveolar) + palatal, as described in §4.4. In Hamkyeng the Chinese morphemes that begin with a basic y- or i- (and uy, which merges with /l/ even initially in these dialects) are often treated if they were from ny- or ni- when attached to a Chinese morpheme that ends in a consonant, even if both morphemes are bound. (Choy Iceng 1960.) We can note these pronunciations with the morphophonemic —q:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Hamkyeng</th>
<th>Pronounced</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mok.yoil</td>
<td>mok.q.yoil</td>
<td>/mongnyoil/</td>
<td>‘Thursday’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sap.ip</td>
<td>sapq.ip</td>
<td>/samnip/</td>
<td>‘insertion’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cen.ya</td>
<td>cenh.ya</td>
<td>/cennya/</td>
<td>‘the night before’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tham.yok</td>
<td>thamq.yok</td>
<td>/thamnyok/</td>
<td>‘greed’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cung.ye</td>
<td>cungq.ye</td>
<td>/cungnye/</td>
<td>‘donation’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cel.yak</td>
<td>celq.yak</td>
<td>/cellyak/</td>
<td>‘economizing’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Such pronunciations are not new. 1889 Imbault-Huart 66 has sik.nyem for sik.yem ‘salt’, which must have been pronounced /singnyem/ = sikq.yem.
But the phonological bonds, the words most likely to run together in pronunciation, would be in the following order of closeknitness: (1) iey yo; (2) haksayng hanthey; (3) kes iey; (4) sse cwul; (5) cwulq kes; (6) phyênci sse. This means that if we were to make only one pause it would likely be Haksayng hanthey / phyênci sse cwulq kes iey yo, if we made two pauses it would be Haksayng hanthey / phyênci / sse cwulq kes iey yo, and if we should make a third pause (unnatural for this sentence) it would be Haksayng hanthey / phyênci / sse cwul / kes iey yo. If we were to make four pauses (still more unnatural) the sentence would be Haksayng hanthey / phyênci / sse / cwul / kes iey yo. Any further pauses, as in taking the next step kes / iey yo and the final steps emeni / hanthey and ie( y) i yo, would be artificial.

From this example it is easy to see the all too frequent conflict between the phonological bondage, or closeknitness of pronunciation, and the immediate constituency, or closeness of grammatical ties. Similar problems in English are exemplified by such expressions as “the highest scoring team”, “sharp bladed”, “three hundred and first”, “your nearest store”.

In Hankul texts prepared under my supervision, such as the examples in KEd, we have been liberal in word division. For types 1 through 16 above, either space or hyphen is used (hyphen for some of the very frequent or very short combinations of types 7 through 16); for types 17 through 21 a dot is inserted to set a particle off from the preceding word to which it is attached; and only examples of type 22 are regularly spelled with no internal punctuation. Some such rules, perhaps, could eventually be incorporated into normal Hankul writing, at least in school textbooks, where it is important to reduce ambiguity to a minimum. (Notice the unusually generous word division in the North Korean journal Mkk 1961:4:37-40.) Quite a few homophonous phrases can be distinguished by inserting a pause or “open juncture”:

/ hôysaey ( nakanta/ = hôysa ey na-kanta 'goes off to the office' 
/ hôysaeyna/ = hôysa ey 'na kanta 'goes off to the office or the like'
/na/ = na kaki cey 'before I go'
/nakiceney/ = na-kaki cey 'before going out'
/wuliyekwaney( jakca/ = wuli 'yekwan ey kaca 'let's go to our inn'
/wuli yekwane ykaca/ = wuli 'yekwan ey kaca 'let's go to an inn'
/wuli yekwaneyka ca/ = wuli 'yekwan ey ka ca 'let's go to an inn to sleep'
/kuchaykina omyen( cökheyttal/ = ku chayk ina omyen cöh.keyss.ta 'I hope the book comes, or something'
/kuchayki naomyen( cökheyttal = ku chayk i na-omyen cöh.keyss.ta 'I hope the book comes out'

The following two expressions will both translate as 'the rice tastes good’ yet they represent different constructions:

/pap masi( côtha/ = pap (un) mas i côh.ta ('rice — its taste is good')
/pammasi( côtha/ = pap (uy) mas i côh.ta ('the rice taste is good')

In the examples of this book a hyphen is used in the Romanization as an unobtrusive way to show the first layer of internal structure of some of the words. In the citation of separate forms, the hyphen sometimes shows the direction of attachment: e must have a stem in front and mek- must have an ending attached, as in the word mek.e 'eats'.

1.9. External punctuation.

Koreans borrow English and Japanese punctuation freely. The standard practices accord, more or less, with the current American usage. Parentheses, commas, and quotation marks are seen more frequently than semicolons or colons. Sentences usually end with a period, but question marks and exclamation points are also frequent, though their usage is not consistent. Korean questions are typically marked by something specific in the sentence, such as the final postmodifier ya in -- (ha)nun
ya, usually spelled as an unanalyzed ending -- (ha)unya, and the interrogative ending -(su)p.nikka in -- hap.nikka. For questions so marked there is no need for a question mark, though many writers put one in, anyway. When the interrogation is otherwise unmarked in speech, a rising intonation indicates a question, and such questions are appropriately written with a question mark: Kim sensayng? Pap mek.e? If the question mark is reserved to mark only those questions that have a rising intonation, we can write the distinction that is heard with indeterminates, i.e. words that have both interrogative and indefinite meanings: Nwu ka wass.ey yo. 'Who is here?'
Nwu ka wass.ey yo? 'Is someone here?'
Koreans now ordinarily write both these sentences with a question mark, just as at one time they would have written them with a period (or no punctuation); the spoken distinction is lost in the writing.

In this book the question mark is used only for sentences with rising intonation. The period is used at the end of statements and questions with falling intonation, but it is usually omitted when the sentence is cited as an example with the English translation immediately following. See §2.8 for other intonations that might be marked.

In some cases, the grammatical analysis used in this book is more detailed than that reflected in the Hankul spelling systems. As a result, there are some word divisions that produce spellings at variance with the prescriptions of Korean grammarians, such as -un ya for Hankul -unya, -um ulo for Hankul -umulo, -um ey for Hankul -umay. The grammatical lexicon of Part II carries most of the usual Hankul forms with cross references to the spellings I prefer: -unya - -un ya.

In one or two other cases I have chosen to regularize forms that differ from those favored by the Korean grammarians. I prefer the colloquial -e as the shape for the infinitive after stems ending in --aC- (tat.e) rather than the literary/dialect version -a favored by the grammarians, though I realize many younger speakers are tending to model their speech after the spelling. I prefer the colloquial hay as the infinitive of ha- rather than the literary ha, ye favored by grammarians. But the literary forms are discussed and cross-referenced. Another difference of opinion, more controversial: I do not recognize the validity of a distinction between -te- and -tu- in certain retrospective endings, and accordingly I treat all cases of -te- as literary or dialect variants of -tu-.

1.10. Alphabetization.

In the alphabetization employed in Part II, all superscript letters (¹... n... ⁹... y...) are ignored except where entries are otherwise identically spelled, and the same is true for --q. The other letters have their usual English order a c e g h i k l m n o p s t u w y and the digraphs (kk, ng, wu, ey, -) are alphabetized by their component letters, as if the words were English. Vowel length is ignored except for words that are otherwise spelled identically: the word with the short vowel comes first.

What about the alphabetization of words written in Hankul? There are several different orders in widespread use, and the student may feel that each dictionary maker is plaguing him with new whims. In general, the schemes fall into two types. The first is most widely used in South Korea, with three variations on what to do with the geminates; the second type is official in North Korea.

(1) k (kk) n t (tt) l m p (pp) s (ss) --/ng c (cc) ch kh th ph h
a ay ya yay e ey ye y o wa way oy wu we w ey wi yu u uy i
(1a) Ignore double consonants except where entries are otherwise the same.
(1b) Ignore initial double consonants except where entries are otherwise the same, but keep a difference for final double consonants analogous to that of the singlets:
k kk ks, n ns, l lk lm lp ls lth lph lh, p ps, s ss
(1c) Recognize double consonants both initially and finally; make separate places for the initial geminates (as in parentheses above), and keep the final geminates in the order shown in (1b).

(2) n t l m p s -ng c ch kh th ph h kk tt pp ss cc --
a ay e ye o yo wu yu u i ay ay ey ye y oy wi uy wa we way wey
2.2. Vowel descriptions.

The vowel chart displays a nearly maximal system. In standard Seoul speech oy (mid front rounded vowel) is not distinguished from the diphthong wey, and there is no need for the front rounded category at all. The distinction between (pyŏng i) tŏycinta (= tŏcinta) 'the illness' worsens' and (ce sālam i) twŏycinta (< twie cinta) '(he) drops dead' is orthographic for Seoul speakers; many pronounce the first syllable of twŏycyi 'it's a pig' the same way, as /twey/. Moreover, in rapid speech the w will often drop, leaving /tey/ as the first syllable of all three phrases. There are very few words with wey or way, for that matter, and they are often confused in spelling with the many words that contain oy. Examples are kwŏy 'box, case', kwŏyto 'railroad track', kkwŏy 'with a shout' (= kkwayk), kkwŏynta 'strings, puts through', weyn 'why, what'; way 'why', waykhong 'peanuts', kkway 'extremely', insway 'printing', yukhway hata 'is delightful', and a few others.

Some linguists would move wi from the group of complex nuclei into the high rounded category of simple vowels, since many speakers tend to pronounce wi as a long monophthong [uí] rather than the more common diphthong [uí], coming from an earlier way [uí]. For most speakers, the phoneme /w/ is represented by simple lip rounding, with the tongue position largely determined by the following vowel: wi [uí], wey [œ], way [œ], we [œ], wa [wa]. The phoneme /y/ is usually high [i] regardless of the following vowel. Some speakers of the Kyengki area have a full range of rounded front vowels, monophthongizing wi [uí], oy (and probably wey?) [œ:], and way [œ:] alike, at least when these are historically long.

The vowel e has two markedly different allophones in Seoul speech: higher [ë] when long, and lower [é] (= IPA inverted-ø) when short. Many southern speakers give the vowel a slight internal rounding, as if scooping the back of the tongue with a spoon, when it is at the end of a syllable and especially before a pause. In Seoul speech there is a strong trend toward a rounded but unprotruded [ø]. Other vowels are less noticeably different when long or short, but in general the long HIGH and MID vowels tend to be higher than the short ones, and the long LOW vowels (if anything) somewhat lower than the short ones.
In the noninitial syllables of Seoul colloquial speech, wu is widely substituted for short o after a consonant, and (much less often) the syllable yo gets pronounced as yu, though I believe that is not true of consonant + yo. In very common words, especially endings and particles such as -ko and to, the Seoul colloquial forms (-kwu and twu) can be regarded as standard relaxed speech. But when wu is used for o in initial syllables it is considered substandard; two for ton 'money' sounds vulgar. There are situations where that sort of speech can be effective: Nwüngtam likely 'It's a joke = I'm joking!' (< 'nönüngtam). The substitution of wu for [wo] can take place for each word independently: Cöh.ko mälkwu yo, Cöh.kwu mälkwu yo, and even Cöh.ko mälkwu yu and Cöh.kwu mälkwu yu, as well as Cöh.kwu mälko yo and (?) Cöh.ko mälko yu.

A similar raising of the back mid vowel e to u and the front mid vowel ey to i is also heard in noninitial syllables, and less commonly even in initial position. You may hear üps.ta (and, for some reason, even wüps.ta) instead of ęps.ta, cukta for cękta, -usi yo for -usey yo, etc. There are speakers who raise a to e in variant versions of certain words: -- henthey for hanthey 'to', mulle for mölla 'dunno', etc. (CP the remarks on -tun/-ten in Part II.) Some raised vowels are considered standard. But eti 'where' probably comes directly from MK e/luy rather than from e[nu] tey 'what place'.

Throughout much of southern Korea the vowel ay is distinguished from ey poorly, if at all. In Seoul speech the distinction is seldom maintained in noninitial position, though speakers are aware of it. The two expressions sęy kay ‘three things' and sętykey ‘world' are usually pronounced identically as /seykey/. One young Seoul linguist says of this pair of words “I can make the distinction, but I don’t”. (The name of a Honolulu restaurant /phanspeylli/ sounds like "Pine Belly", but it turns out to be "Pine Valley"!) Some of the homonymy that results makes it harder to identify morphemes: the string /ettehkey/ may represent either etteh.key or etteh.k'y (contraction of etteh.key hay); and /ępsseyoy/ may be intended either as ęps.e(ey) yo 'lacks it' or ępsay yo 'does away with it'. With further raising of /ey/ to /i/ the expressions elin i 'young one' and elin ay 'young child' converge. In the areas where ay and ey have merged, confusion is avoided in various ways. To keep nay kes 'mine' distinct from ney kes 'yours', for example, Taykwu speakers use na kes and ne kes. Other word pairs that might be expected to cause difficulty, such as kąy 'dog' and kęy 'crab' are kept distinct by raising the mid vowel; in Taykwu 'dog' is kęy and 'crab' is ki. And among younger Seoul speakers one hears "ney kes - ni kes" = nay kes - ney kes 'mine - yours'; raised vowels are also heard in ni ka = nay ka 'you' and even ci ka = cęy ka 'I [formal]'. Back formations (hyperurbanisms) are sometimes heard from southerners who merge ey and ay, as when cęy-nil is said for cęy-il 'number one'; one speaker (recorded on KBC 27:6) said selmyeng = selmyeng < selmyeng 'explanation'.

The dialect of Kimhay, on the southern coast, has a minimal system of vowel distinctions. There are six vowel phonemes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>FRONT (UNROUNDED)</th>
<th>BACK UNROUNDED</th>
<th>BACK ROUNDED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HIGH</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>u/e</td>
<td>wu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>ey</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>o</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The quality of the u/e vowel varies from high to high-mid (depending on what is around it), as does the mid to low-mid quality of ey and o. The Kimhay vowel ey is cognate with standard (written) Korean ey, ay, oy, way, and wey; the vowel i is cognate with both i and wi in the standard written language.

The dialect of Ceycwu island (LSN 1978) retains certain features of earlier Korean that were lost in other dialects, notably the vowel traditionally called alay a (= a/lay o), which the Ceycwu speakers pronounce as a lower back rounded vowel ("open o"), though the Middle Korean equivalent functioned as a low back unrounded vowel with the closed o (= wo) as its rounded counterpart. As in other dialects the earlier diphthongs represented by our spellings ey and ay are monophthongized as front unrounded vowels, uy has merged with i, and the usual pronunciation of way is i after a consonant
ney 'yes'), sometimes has a similar oral release [n$] or [n$]. (Cf Lukoff 1954:4, 11; Martin 1991: n14.) Ramstedt (1939:14) cites NK dialect forms "ndui flu: duin luin" for 'four' (nëys), perhaps a variant of the [doy] reported by 1900 Matveev (King 1988b:309) and [noi] in 1898 Tayshin; compare the Hamkyeng form cited by Kim Thaykyun as nei. The velar nasal ng does not occur at the beginning of a word, or after pause, but it can occur as the onset of a noninitial syllable as a result of the consonant "liaison" described in §2.5. In the strings --ngi and --ng-- the velar nasal is fronted and weakened, often disappearing into a nasal y [j], or vanishing completely as in the northern dialect of 1902 Azbuka (and sporadically even in Seoul); King (1988:301-2) reports the phenomenon in 1898 Tayshin, with the nasal vowel remaining, and 1900 Matveev, with no nasality written.

The liquid /l/ occurs after pause only in recent loanwords, and at the beginning of a word only in recent loanwords or in words that do not occur at the beginning of a phrase, such as particles. Internally, /l/ occurs both as a syllable onset and as a coda. When the liquid is syllable-initial, and not preceded by another /, the tongue tip is quickly flapped against the very front of the alveolar ridge, so that the articulation sounds like the single-tap Spanish r or (rather) the somewhat more liquid Japanese r. At the end of a syllable, the l is unreleased and the tongue curls up around and beyond the point where it would have been released, producing a sound that English speakers hear as [l]. The string /ll/, syllable-final 1 + syllable-initial l, sounds like a long l to a speaker of English, but without the velarization that colors the "dark l" of many English speakers. But Lukoff 1954:40-2 seems to feel that /ll/ is phonetically short like /l/ rather than long like /ln/ [n:n], and some native linguists have expressed a similar feeling. Perhaps that perception (or misperception) is due to the existence of an initial [l] but no initial [l:]. for /--/ is realized as the flap allophone [r]. Yet at the same time Lukoff (1954:9-10) describes the articulation of /l/ after /l/ as a "pre-flapped [l]" which he writes as [l]. Often the Korean l (and even more often the ll) is somewhat palatalized, especially before i or y; that is, the center of the tongue is humped at the same time that the tip of the tongue is making the primary articulation. There have been various reports that the flap allophone is used by northern dialects in place of the lateral used in the south before pause or a consonant, e.g. Ramstedt (1939:11) says the allophone of the liquid before a consonant is [l] in South Korea but [r] in North Korea. And there is evidence for that in Russian transcriptions from the 1800s and early 1900s; the Cyrillic spellings of 1902 Azbuka have [r] for the liquid in -IC- clusters. King 1987 says that the North Hamkyeng dialect preserved in the USSR has [r] word-final and before obstruents. He tells me that such speakers pronounce --ill-- as a short lateral, in contrast with [r] for the simple --ill--. In the expression ill laphothe 'daily/everyday reporter' you can hear a sequence of lateral + flap [ill[ill][iri--] but that probably represents a juncture; with totally suppressed juncture the pronunciation is [illill--].

In rapid speech, owing to the consonant "liaison", the strings mh, nh, ngh, and lh often occur as syllable-initial clusters, instead of as a syllable-final consonant + the onset h-. Here the h is "voiced" (murmured) and pronounced as a breathy release of the somewhat shortened nasal or liquid, which has its "r"-like sound, as noted by Ridel (1881:xiv). More common is a variant version which drops the h completely; see §2.7.3.

The distinction between the two sibilants s and ss is often difficult to hear, and many Koreans, especially in the south, appear to lack the distinction in their local speech. Though minimal pairs can be found, the functional load of the distinction seems to be fairly low, especially in noninitial position. To an American ear, the best description might be this: s is something less what you expect of an "s", and ss is something more. There is a fuzzy "lisp"-like quality to the lax s. If you hear a clearcut "s", it is probably the reinforced ss. If you hear an "s" that you can't make up your mind about, an "s" that seems to have something missing, it is probably the lax s. In the Seoul speech of some, the lax s before i and wi is regularly palatalized [i'yi] or even palatal [i'yi], and that helps distinguish si from ssi. But in the speech of others, the ss is also palatalized before i and wi, so that palatalization is not so reliable a guide as the lag, after the plain s, in voicing the vowel, a lag that is indicated in our phonetic transcription by the inverted apostrophe used to symbolize lightly aspirated release.

The affricates are palatalized throughout the south, and the stop that begins the affricate is sometimes a palatal stop, which identifies the phoneme more perceptibly than the sibilant release,
especially the reinforced cc, which tends to suppress the sibilant along with any hint of aspiration. For
many Seoul speakers the palatalization is weak or absent before back unrounded vowels, and in the
north the nonpalatalized affricate is frequently heard before all the vowels. Figulla 1935:103 says /cf/
before /a e o wu/ is the dental affricate [ts], elsewhere (i.e. before /i ey ay wi wey way oyi/) the palatal
affricate. After a vowel and before a back vowel, the voiced version of the nonpalatalized affricate is
sometimes weakened to just [z]. Good examples of that can be heard from a female speaker on the
kuzekkey = kuceckkey ‘day before yesterday’, sazen = sucen ‘dictionary’, paykhwazem = payk.hwa-
cem ‘department store’; ui(d)za = uyca ‘chair’, mo(d)za = moça ‘hat’. Despite the description
implied in several treatises, it is quite rare to hear [z] in any modern dialect as an allophone of /s/;
when [z] or [l]z] is heard, it almost always represents /cf/. But there is evidence for a [z] allophone of
/s/ in earlier Hamkyeng speech, as heard by Putsillo, Matveev, and Tayshin. And Lukoff (1954:8) says
of /s/ “After /m, n, ng/ and before a vowel, it may have a weak and sometimes slightly voiced variant
[z].” On [z] see also §2.11.4. Ridel, who only hesitantly admitted voiced versions of p t k, flatly states
(1881:xxvii) that there was no [z].

2.5. Syllable structure and consonant liaison.

The Korean syllable is a phonetic entity that is automatically predictable in terms of a string of
phonemes: it consists of an initial (the onset), a medial (the vowel or diphthong), and a final (the
coda). The onset can be zero or p pp ph t tt k kk kh c cc ch s ss h m n -ng (-); -mh, -nh, -nhg,
-lh. The final can be zero or p t k m n ng l. The Korean writing system, and our transcription, has
other finals in its “orthographic” syllables, but those are basic forms subject to reduction in the spoken
syllables. Modern Hankul uses the same symbol for initial “zero” and final -ng, though distinctive
symbols were once used; the final zero is left unmarked, though it was marked in some of the earliest
Hankul texts.

Not all possible combinations of initial, medial, and final occur. Medials beginning with y (yey
yay ye ya yu yo) do not occur after s ss c ch ce t th tt except as contractions from i + vowel (ley lay
ie ia iwu io) – see §3.5.(9), or in a few recent loanwords such as syassu (also syaccu and syechu)
‘shirt’ for which the less Japanese-sounding saussu is also heard. The vowel u does not occur after a
labial (p ph pp m) and that is why we can abbreviate the vowel wu to u after a labial, so that our
“pu” = p + wu, “phu” = ph + wu, “ppu” = pp + wu. In a similar way our “yu” = y + wu
since there is no y + u. Medials that begin with w (wi wey way wa) do not occur after a labial
except as abbreviations of wu or o + vowel (wui wuey wuy wue wua), as in mwe(s) < mue(s)
‘what’.

Whenever possible, a syllable shuns the “zero” initial. Korean syllables like to begin with a
consonant. When a syllable with the zero initial is appended to a syllable with a final consonant, that
consonant shifts over to become the onset of the second syllable: pap + i is pronounced pa-pi, pang
+ ey is pronounced pa-ngey, pal + ul is pronounced pa-lul and sounds just the same as pa + lul.
When the second syllable begins with h, the result is what we would expect from our transcription:...
p + h… → …ph… etc. In rapid speech we even find …m (...n …ng …l) + h… → …mh… (etc.), though
the h frequently drops in this position. When the first syllable ends in p, t, or k and the second syllable
begins with the same consonant, the first syllable loses its final and the initial of the second syllable
doubles: …p + p… → …pp..., etc. (For the fact that …p + k… → …pkk..., …t + k… → …kk..., …t + s...
→ …ss..., etc., see the following section.)

How many distinct syllables does Korean have? It is difficult to answer this question precisely.
Suppose we figure that the initials (including zero and l-) are 20 (+ 5 in spoken syllables like -ngi,
-mha, etc. = 25), that the medials are 20 (omitting uy because of its limited distribution and doubtful
status as a phoneme), and that the finals (including zero) are 8. Then we have a minimum (20x20x8=)
3,200 and a maximum of (25x20x8=) 4,000. From these figures we would perhaps want to subtract
the syllables that do not occur in spoken words, but many such syllables will in fact turn up in Hankul
spelling, for one reason or another, and in addition Hankul has a number of orthographic syllables with additional basic finals (such as ph th kk ps ls etc.) and some unusual syllables like sya eye chyess, etc. There are undoubtedly some accidental gaps that do not occur in normal words. Perhaps we are safe in saying that Korean has between three and four thousand different syllables, some of which are fairly rare, and many of which are limited to certain sections of the vocabulary, such as Chinese loanwords, inflected forms, and mimetic words (onomatopes).

2.6. Cluster restrictions.

When two syllables occur in uninterrupted sequence, fewer strings of consonants are found than we expect. The occurring strings are shown in the following table. The line across the top shows the end of the prior syllable; the column at the left shows the beginning of the following syllable. At a point of intersection, an expected string is shown in lowercase boldface. An automatic replacement of a morphophonemically expected sequence is shown in boldface italic. The notion of “expected” is with respect to the analysis underlying the Romanization: when a syllable ending in -p is attached to one beginning with -p, the string that results is syllable-initial pp-, pronounced as the onset of the second syllable but optionally picking up a parasitic final -p (not the original -p) when the articulatory process is slowed down. Syllable boundaries are assumed to be automatically determined at a given tempo. The zero onset and coda are noted with the symbol “0”.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>-p</th>
<th>-t</th>
<th>-k</th>
<th>-m</th>
<th>-n</th>
<th>-ng</th>
<th>-l</th>
<th>-0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>p-</td>
<td>pp</td>
<td>pp</td>
<td>kpp</td>
<td>mp</td>
<td>mp</td>
<td>ngp</td>
<td>lp</td>
<td>p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ph</td>
<td>ph</td>
<td>ph</td>
<td>kph</td>
<td>mph</td>
<td>mph</td>
<td>ngph</td>
<td>lph</td>
<td>ph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pp</td>
<td>pp</td>
<td>pp</td>
<td>kpp</td>
<td>mpp</td>
<td>mpp</td>
<td>ngpp</td>
<td>lpp</td>
<td>pp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t-</td>
<td>ptt</td>
<td>tt</td>
<td>ktt</td>
<td>tt</td>
<td>nt</td>
<td>ngt</td>
<td>lt</td>
<td>t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>th</td>
<td>th</td>
<td>th</td>
<td>kth</td>
<td>nth</td>
<td>nth</td>
<td>nght</td>
<td>lth</td>
<td>th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tt</td>
<td>ptt</td>
<td>tt</td>
<td>ktt</td>
<td>mtt</td>
<td>ntt</td>
<td>ngtt</td>
<td>ltt</td>
<td>tt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s-</td>
<td>pss</td>
<td>ss</td>
<td>kss</td>
<td>ms</td>
<td>ns</td>
<td>ngs</td>
<td>ls</td>
<td>s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ss</td>
<td>pss</td>
<td>ss</td>
<td>kss</td>
<td>mss</td>
<td>nss</td>
<td>ngss</td>
<td>lss</td>
<td>ss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c-</td>
<td>pcc</td>
<td>cc</td>
<td>kcc</td>
<td>mc</td>
<td>nc</td>
<td>nge</td>
<td>le</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ch</td>
<td>beh</td>
<td>ch</td>
<td>kch</td>
<td>mch</td>
<td>nch</td>
<td>ngeh</td>
<td>lch</td>
<td>ch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cc</td>
<td>pcc</td>
<td>cc</td>
<td>kcc</td>
<td>mcc</td>
<td>ncc</td>
<td>ngcc</td>
<td>lcc</td>
<td>cc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k-</td>
<td>pkk</td>
<td>kk</td>
<td>kk</td>
<td>mk</td>
<td>ngk</td>
<td>ngk</td>
<td>lk</td>
<td>k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kh</td>
<td>pkk</td>
<td>kh</td>
<td>kk</td>
<td>mkk</td>
<td>ngkh</td>
<td>ngkh</td>
<td>lkh</td>
<td>kh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kk</td>
<td>pkk</td>
<td>kk</td>
<td>kk</td>
<td>mkk</td>
<td>ngkk</td>
<td>ngkk</td>
<td>lkk</td>
<td>kk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h-</td>
<td>ph</td>
<td>th</td>
<td>kh</td>
<td>mh</td>
<td>nh</td>
<td>ngh</td>
<td>lh</td>
<td>h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m-</td>
<td>mn</td>
<td>nm</td>
<td>ngm</td>
<td>mm</td>
<td>nng</td>
<td>ll</td>
<td>n</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n-</td>
<td>mn</td>
<td>nn</td>
<td>ngn</td>
<td>nn</td>
<td>nng</td>
<td>ll</td>
<td>n</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l-</td>
<td>mn</td>
<td>(nn)</td>
<td>ngn</td>
<td>nn</td>
<td>nng</td>
<td>ll</td>
<td>l</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This table can be regarded as a kind of filter, through which the underlying morphophonemic strings that we expect to occur across morpheme boundaries (or orthographic pseudo-boundaries) are converted to the phonemic strings that serve as input to the rules that tell the articulatory organs how to realize the utterances. A native speaker of Korean unconsciously utilizes a filter of this sort, not directly accessible to observation. The filter can, however, be generated by a set of rules that more or less recapitulates the history of changing phonetic habits through the centuries, and it is possible that the speaker creates his filter, or bypasses it, by making use of such a set of rules. Below are the rules that account for the table, with a few notes on the historical developments that brought them into existence. (The rules are a revision of those in the introduction to KEd. The notes are largely based on Martin 1989 and the works cited there.)

Rules to convert morphophonemic/orthographic strings to phonemic strings:
(1) **NASAL LATERALIZATION.** Change n to ŏ when it is contiguous to ŏ.

(2) **LIQUID NASALIZATION.** Change ŏ to n when it is after a consonant other than ŏ or is after juncture.

(3) **NASAL ASSIMILATION.** Convert the oral stops p t k to the corresponding nasals m n ng when a nasal (m n) follows.

(4) **CLUSTER REINFORCEMENT.** Reinforce simple p t k c s to pp tt kk cc ss after an obstruent (p t k).

(5) **ASSIMILATION.** Pronounce t as s before s or ss.

(6) **ASSIMILATION OF APICALS.** Make the point of articulation of t and n be the same as that of a following labial (p pp ph m) or velar (k kk kh): t → p or k, n → m or ng.

(7) **CLUSTER REDUCTION.** Unless deliberately slowing the articulations, reduce three like consonants to two (ttt → tt); before h reduce two like consonants to one (ttth → th).

It will be observed that strings of lax obstruents are not permitted: the expected kp is automatically replaced by kpp, etc. Since most cases of lax obstruent + reinforced obstruent (kpp, ...) are the result of juxtaposing two basic lax obstruents (<k + p-, ...>, the default Hankul spelling is ~-kp-~ ( ... ) for all cases of /kpp/ ( ... ) except when the second element is clearly a form that has a basic shape with initial pp- (~ ... ). The string /yakpalle/ can represent both yak palle ‘applies medicine’ and yak-ppalle ‘is shrewd and quick’. We are reminded of the appropriate spelling in each case by the recurrence of the forms in such unambiguous contexts as yak ul palle /yakul ()palle/ ‘applies medicine’ and yak.ko palle /yakko ()palle/ ‘is shrewd and is quick’. As in other cases where morphophonemic decisions are called for, Koreans sometimes get confused and misspell words, either in the morphophonemically safer direction (~-kp-, ... ) or in their phonemic form (~-kpp-, ...) as they are heard. (And the decision on where to divide a word into morphemes is sometimes in conflict with the history of the forms; see §2.10.6 for examples.)

An interesting example is provided by the convergence of the two sentences pap to iss.e ‘there is also (cooked) rice’ and pap tto iss.e ‘there is more rice’, which sound the same in rapid speech when no pause is inserted: /papptolisse/. With pauses (“open juncture”) to distinguish the two sentences, they sound different: pap to iss.e /papptolisse/, pap tto iss.e /pappttloisse/. In slow and overdeliberate pronunciations you may hear -tkk- and -tlpp- instead of the usual reductions of -kk- and -pp- from -tk(k)- and -tp(p)-. Some speakers feel that they also articulate -tcc- for the -cc- from -t c(e)- but that is questionable. The pronunciation of -ss- from -t s(s)- is highly artificial; a genuine /tss/ is used by many speakers in pronounced the loanword syaccu ‘shirt’ (also syassu) as [satts], following the articulatory habits of Japanese, from which the word was borrowed.

As earlier observed (§1.5), Chinese loanwords regularly reinforce the sequences ~-ls-, ~-lc-, and ~-lt- to ~-lqs-, ~-lqc-, and ~-lqt-. For /lc/ and /lt/ it is fairly easy to find non-Chinese words without the ~-q-, such as the forms made by attaching the endings -ci and -ta to l-extending verb stems (§8.3.2), and compounds such as thel cangkup ‘wool gloves’. Words made up of Chinese morphemes may appear in compounds without the reinforcement: sil-cakca ‘a reliable person’, chelmul-cen ‘hardware store’. For /ls/ it is not so easy to find contrasts, and I suspect there may be Koreans who reinforce all cases to ~-lqs-. (To be sure, many Koreans simply fail to distinguish /ls/ from /ls/ in any environment; we do not speak of them.) Yet certain types of compounds and phrases turn up cases where I have observed /ls/ at least some speakers. One textbook (M 1:1:70) indicates kyôsilq se for ‘in the classroom’ but that is pronounced kyôsîl se by speakers I have heard (such as 1Yi Tongcay).

Examples:

sânpap 'has an ugly face'; pul salunta 'commits to the flames'; al sunta (← su-) 'emits spawn, lays eggs'; nal sunta (← su- < se-) 'gets sharp(-edged), takes an edge', nal seyllunta 'sharpens, puts an edge on'; twül sai 'between the two', but twülq cwung 'of the two' — Yi Mayngseng tells me that he uses twülq sai more often than twül sai and that he thinks twül cwung occurs but is rare.

In certain compounds made up of Chinese elements the reinforcement seems to be optional: ²lipal(q)-so 'barber shop', ²lipal(q)-sa 'barber'.

The assimilations and reductions described here take place across words and phrases, when the phonetic cues to their boundaries are omitted, as often happens in normal rapid speech: Acik moluni? 'You still don't know?' (←-ngm←), Wang seppang to kkamak nûllan mas! 'The taste that surprised Mr Wang!' (ad for 3-minute "instant meal" (←-ngn←), kot na unta 'will come right out' (←-nn←), tûn ul näbnta 'pays the money' /tônllaynta/, khunq il nass.ta 'that's terrible' /khunnillatta/.

2.7. Sequence variants.

There are certain types of variants which are widely systematic: a given sequence of phonemes for which we always (or always within a morph or a word), find a variant of consistent shape. There are also some which are less predictable, but also widespread, of a similar sort. Nine types of these SEQUENCE VARIANTS are described below. See also the remarks on oy (§2.2) and uy (§2.3).

2.7.1. Precision variants.

In speech at a normal rapid tempo, n is replaced by m before p or m, and by ng before k:

sânqpo ← sâmippo 'stroll, walk', han pen ← ham pên 'one time', cwûnpi ← cwûmpi 'preparation', sinmûn ← simmûn 'newspaper', (mûs meke ← môt meke ←) mûn meke ← mûm meke 'can't eat'; chînkwu → chîngkwu 'friend', pankâwe ← pангkaw 'is happy', sonq-kalak ← song-kkalak 'finger'.

In faster speech, m is replaced by ng before k:

câmûkkan ← cângkkan 'a while', nemkye ← nangkye 'across, over', imkûm ← ingkûm 'king', cikûmb kkalak ← cikung kkalak 'up to now'.

Sometimes, in fast or sloppy speech, pk(k) is replaced by kk:

komarkyes.²up.nîta → komukkeyssummita 'I will be grateful (to you)', poykeyss.²up.nîta → poykkeyssumita 'I will see you'.

In sloppy speech ng often drops between vowels, especially when it is before i or y:

cwungang ← cwiung 'central'; congī → coi 'paper'; tongyang → toyang 'Oriental'; the placenames Phyøngyang → Phye.yang (← Phye.yang, §2.7.9), Yangyang → Ya.yang; ...

Sometimes a final —ng is dropped: the hapsung (jitney) boys in 1960 Seoul would call out sîchel for sîcheng 'City Hall'. In those days when you left a Seoul restaurant you might hear a cordial A(n)nyê kapeyel for Annyêng hi kapssio! 'Good-bye, sir'.

A casual reduction of m to w can be heard in rapid versions of ku man twue (yo) > kwuntw[u]e(yo) (§2.7.7) > k[u]wante(yo) = kwante(yo) > k[w]ante(yo) (§2.7.4) > kante(yo) 'cut it out (= stop); let it go (at that)'.

2.7.2. Vowel length variants.

Vowel length is distinctive in Korean, and the long vowel can be considered as a string of two identical short vowels. But many speakers do not use long vowels in all the words for which some speakers retain them, so that most words with a long vowel within a morph have short variants. Even for a speaker making maximum use of the length distinctions, the long vowel is usually restricted to the first syllable of a word, so that virtually every morph with a long vowel has a grammatically conditioned alternate with the short counterpart, as can be seen from the pair of synonyms ûngpo = pûng 'retribution'. But not all short-vowel morphs have long alternants or variants; many are always short. For practical purposes, I indicate a variable long vowel — any long vowel within a morph — by putting a macron above the letter symbol. In some Korean dictionaries, a long mark is put over the entire syllable; in others, the syllable is followed by two dots, like the colon that is used to mark vowel
length in the International Phonetic Alphabet. A problem arises as to whether the length should be marked LEXICALLY, and accordingly seldom written on a syllable that is not initial in a word, or MORPHEMICALLY. The synonym pair cited above showed a lexical marking of the length; a morphemic marking would be ūngpǒ = pǒ̄ng. South Korean dictionaries have generally shown the length morphemically (and etymologically) for words of Chinese origin. The North Korean dictionary (NKJ), and the Yale dictionary (KED), mark the length lexically, as is the general practice of this book, though in a number of examples the morphemic marking will be seen. Lexical marking seems to be the safer approach, since lexical units can be readily checked with native speakers, and many problems arise in morpheme identifications and our decisions on "basic" length for both Chinese and non-Chinese morphemes. The Chinese characters are not always a reliable guide: the cities of Taykwe and Taycen are pronounced with short first syllables that represent the character täy 'large, great', for which the length may be heard in words like täy-hak.kyo 'university'.

The words kil 'fixed date, term' and kil(t) 'to be long' at times are homonyms for some speakers; at other times for those speakers and at all times, perhaps, for other speakers, they are not. In rapid speech both words may even sound like kil 'road'. The word chwim 'inauguration' is to be pronounced in two syllables, with the first long, but it is often said as a single long syllable, and in rapid speech even that may be heard shortened. The distinction between e and è is the easiest to hear, for in Seoul speech the long variety of that vowel is conspicuously higher in quality, and the short variety is not only lower but backer and more rounded. That helps distinguish heen 'falsehood' from hên — 'old, worn(-out)', and têp'ta  'is hot' from te ept'a 'shoulders more' (An Sangche 1988:120) and te ép's.ta 'lacks more'. For other vowels the length is mainly observed when needed to distinguish particular sound-alikes in certain contexts. For more examples of vowel length, see KM 8-9.

When a one-syllable phrase ends in a vowel, that vowel is automatically lengthened, so that when cited in isolation the words si 'poem' and st 'city' are identically /si/. The automatic lengthening disappears when the word is part of a longer phrase: si to 'poem too', si to 'city too'. This kind of lengthening is ignored by all the orthographies and most of the linguistic descriptions. (A similar phenomenon is common in western Japan and in the Ryūkyūs.)

He Wung (1965:89) points out some length alternations in verb forms. The vowel length found in many of the verbs here called l-extending, s-dropping, and -w- (p-leniting) stems is lost before endings that begin with a vowel — kê-l- → ke.l.e 'hangs', ci(s)- → ci.e 'builds', kōw- → kõpta but kowa 'is pretty' — and also in voice-derived forms such as alll- 'informs' → -l-. The stem pê-l- 'earn money' is an exception (pê.l.l 'earning money', pê.l.e 'earns money'), probably because it is a reduction of peul-l-; similar exceptions are kkù-l- 'pull' (kkûl.e), coming from earlier kuul-1, and ssÌ-l- 'chop' (ssêl.e), which goes back to seul-(LCT 449b). With the exception of tut- 'hear', the verbs that end in leniting t (the verbs here treated as modern I-final stems = -TL-stems) have vowel length before a consonant, where they preserve the original stop unlenited: kêt.ko 'walking', kel.e 'walks'. The length on these stems resulted from the blend of a Middle Korean low tone on the first vowel and a high tone on a lost vowel that must have followed the consonant before the lenition took place: *ke tu'-kwo > "ker'-kwo, then *ke'tu'-e > ke'l'-e. A similar history accounts for the vowel length of s-dropping and -w-stems (Martin 1973; Ramsey 1975, 1978); see below. On the accentual exception of tut- 'hear' it is interesting that this seems to be the only one of these stems that Phyangen preserves unlenited, with the infinitive tut.e = Seoul tul.e despite Seoul-like sil.e 'load' and kel.e 'walk' (Kim Yengpay 1984:53).

The vowel length of a Chinese morpheme usually drops when it is noninitial in a word; this is part of a general tendency to retain accentual distinctions only in the initial position.

In addition to the sort of lexical length mentioned above, there also occurs an "expressive lengthening" as a voice qualifier, often accompanied by rasp or other voice qualifiers, for certain mimetic words, such as the last syllable of adjectival nouns ending in -us (hata). Cf §14.

Younger Seoul speakers have largely lost the old vowel-length distinctions but they have new long vowels based on dropped -h- ($2.7.3$) or -u- ($2.7.5$), or in words borrowed from English and
other modern languages. The older vowel-length distinctions are ignored in Hankul orthography. The new long vowels in modern loanwords are also ignored in the North Korean orthography but in the south the length is sometimes written with a repeat of the vowel as a separate syllable (with the zero initial), though occasionally you will see instead a dash (−), a usage borrowed from the Japanese treatment of katakana words. You may find khulim ‘cream’ spelled “khu-lim”, “khu-li-im”, or even “khu-li--m”.

Decisions on noting vowel length for certain common words can be troublesome. We have followed LHS, KEd, and NKd in writing the stems cina- ‘go past’ and cinay- ‘go past it’ (and their derivatives) with a long first vowel, and that is historically correct, but Kim Minsu follows contemporary Seoul standards in writing them short, and the student is advised to treat them as short despite our retention of the length. We write the noun sihem ‘examination’ without vowel length, but dictionaries list it as sîhem (KEd, NKd) or sîhm (LHS), and the usual pronunciation today is /syem/, with the intervocalic -h- dropped (as usual) and the i losing its syllabicity (reduced to y) but with compensatory lengthening of the following e. The word traditionally spelled iyaki ‘talk, tale’ is usually pronounced yiýki or (more commonly) yêyki, and all three versions will be found in this book. The first vowel of the stem komaw- ‘be grateful’ is short, not long, but sometimes “expressive” length is superimposed in saying Ko(=)mapsup.nita, and that is responsible for the misleading remark in KEd 141b “Some pronounce long [kómámpa]”. There are probably a few other cases of this sort that have escaped my attention. The student need not worry about vowel length except when he hears it, for younger Koreans pronounce most of the older long vowels as short, maintaining only those long vowels that are the result of contraction, such as mám < maum ‘soul’, and the newly arrived long vowels that have come in with modern loanwords (sometimes written double, as geminates): khatu = khaatu ‘card’, aphâthu = aphaathu ‘apartment house’, sicun = sicun ‘season’, éyhosu = eyeyhosu ‘ethos’, phêsuthu = pheesuthu ‘first (base)’, khôtu = khoottu ‘cord’, khyû = khyuwu ‘cue, Q’. Sometimes a bar is written for the second vowel, and sometimes it is simply ignored. The diphthongized English long vowels are usually treated as eyi and owu.

The distinctive length of the central area corresponds to distinctive pitch or a combination of pitch and length in certain other parts of Korea. In the province of South Kyengsang, for which we have He Wung’s description of his native dialect of Kimhay, there are three lexically distinct pitch levels HIGH, MID, and LOW. (The high pitch sometimes has a slight fall, especially on a monosyllable in isolation.) In North Kyengsang (e.g. Antong) and also in North Cenla (e.g. Kwunsan), there are only two lexically distinct pitches HIGH and LOW, and part of the distinction is carried by vowel length. The low pitch of Kimhay is cognate with LONG low nuclei in Antong and the mid pitch of Kimhay is cognate with SHORT low nuclei. (Apparently there are no long vowels in Antong with HIGH pitch.) Farther north, in Hamkyeng (e.g. Hamhung and Hoilyeng) HIGH and LOW pitch are distinguished but there is no cognate distinction of length. Moreover, both the mid and low pitches of Kimhay are cognate with the HIGH pitch of Hamhung, and the LOW pitch of Hamhung is cognate with the high pitch of Kimhay. In each of the Korean dialects the situation is complicated by a certain amount of pitch sandhi (partly described by He Wung) that is similar to the length alternations of standard Korean. We refer here to the “basic” accents of words. The distinctive lexical pitch is not to be confused with the SENTENCE INTONATION of standard Korean, described in §2.8. Speakers from Seoul and from most of the north and west do not differentiate words by pitch alone. But many speakers from the south and east retain their native distinctions of pitch even after they have adjusted their pronunciation to the standard language quite well in other respects.

Below is a table that shows a few stock examples to demonstrate the cognate relationship of pitch and length in the dialects. The first column lists the examples in standard forms; the other columns show the pitch and length for each example in the four dialect types known to me.
A Reference Grammar of Korean

PART I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STANDARD</th>
<th>SEOUL</th>
<th>KIMHAY</th>
<th>ANTONG-KWUNSAN</th>
<th>HAMHUNG-HOILYLENG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mal 'horse'</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>high</td>
<td>high</td>
<td>low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pay 'pear'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>son 'guest'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mal 'measure'</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>mid</td>
<td>low short</td>
<td>high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pay 'stomach; boat'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>son 'hand'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mäl 'words'</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>low long</td>
<td>high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>päl 'double'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>són 'loss'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Middle Korean the syllables of the second type were preceded by a dot, representing high pitch, and those of the third type by a double dot, which represented a long rise going from low to high. In the Yale Romanization the two accent marks of Middle Korean can be represented with a raised dot and a dieresis (raised double-dot): sion 'guest', 'son 'hand', "son 'loss'.

From a typological point of view, it can be said that Korean words have lexical ACCENT, manifested by pitch or length or a combination of pitch and length, depending on the dialect. Somewhat similar remarks can be made about Japanese. But the tones of Chinese are different: they represent a pitch contour that is part of each monosyllable, just like the consonants and vowels. The accent patterns of Korean and of Japanese spread over longer stretches, since these languages have many polysyllabic words and morphemes.

2.7.3. Disappearing h.

The phoneme h freely drops between typically voiced phonemes (the vowels and y w m n ng l): a[h]lop 'nine', sim[i] 'extremely', män[h]i 'lots', sin[h]on 'new marriage, honeymoon', un[h]yang 'bank', cen[h]ye 'totally', kyel[h]on 'marriage', cheł[h]ak-cek ulo 'philosophically', päŋ[h]ak 'school vacation', annyeng [hi] 'in good health', kö[h]yang 'hometown', kyo[h]wan 'exchange', sel[h]wa 'story, tale', in[h]yeng 'doll', un[h]yang 'sound, noise'. The h-less version of kö[h]yang i 'home town [as subject]' can sound like ko.yangi 'cat', though in Seoul that word usually contracts to kwängi. And ol hay 'this year' can sound like olay 'for a long time' (both /ley/eU/). There can be more than one dropped h in a phrase: 'Thay hay (yu) 'I understand' is often reduced to /i.eye/yo/).

For certain words the version with the elided ---h--- is now considered standard: puengi 'owl' (dialect phuengi, puhii) < 'pwahewegi, hwang'a = hwanghwà 'sundries, variety goods' < HWANG-HWÁ (for the dropped w in these two words, see §2.7.4); pinye 'hairpin' < pinhye (? < 'PIN 'hair on temple' + 'hwe 'tongue' or 'hye- 'pull'); ili 'wolf' < 'ilhi. From a strictly synchronic point of view, there is no h in words like män(h) i, despite the spelling, which is morphophonemic; we infer the h from other forms such as mànkho = mänh.ko, as it is spelled. In unfamiliar Chinese words, the underlying h will emerge as a kind of reading pronunciation, but it usually drops when the word comes to be often said. Inflected forms of h-final stems are pronounced without the h when it is between voiced sounds, but occasionally you will hear the h restored for emphasis in certain forms, as in Cöh.un kyëy[h]joyk itu 'It is a GOOD plan', though never in other forms, such as có[h].a > /côwa/, which can be emphasized only by further lengthening the vowel (cô:wa), for the h has been completely absorbed in the infinitive, and an epenthetic glide w has taken its place. How old is the elision and, after a rounded vowel, the epenthetic w? 1882 Ross 35 has mën.wa.la < nohä. In there are examples of m/h/ in the 1500s and 1700s: 'ma'ni ('1517? No 2:26a, Pak 1:20a) and man.i (1703 Sam-yejk 5:2) = män(h).i 'much'; skun.e (1736 6Ye 3:13 [LCT]) = skunhe (1783 Cahyl 1) = kkun(h).e 'end'.

Sometimes the entire h---syllable drops: Na [ha]nthey? 'For me?'; Kulena silphay [hay]ss.e[i] yo 'But they failed'. The verb expression in Pusan ey se Kim Sencw thuwp-ha-[w]en i póto hop.nita 'From Pusan, correspondent Kim Sencwu reports' is often said as póto [h]a[l].nita = /póto[n]mitta/ and equally often as póto hajap.nita = /pótamnita/ < /póto[w]amnita/ (o > w, §2.7.7). A similar example: kac[i] an[h].ulye ko hop.nita = /karangulyekamnita/ < /... k[w]amnita/ 'I won't go'.

2.7.4. Disappearing w.

Before a mid or low vowel the phoneme w freely drops after p, ph, ps, m, wu, or o: sam-[w]elearn 'March', sam [w]en 'three wen [monetary unit]', kwu [w]en 'nine wen', kyō[w]en 'teacher', 6-[w]eln 'May', črm.[w]en 'shop clerk', pep.[w]ang 'pope', m[w]e 'what', cip.h[w]e = chip.hoy 'meeting', cham.[w]ey (→ chami → chaymi, §2.7.9) = cham.oy 'melon', ip.[w]en 'entering hospital', caps[w]e 'partakes' (→ capswu, §2.7.9). The usual way to say Māl hay pwā 'Tell me about it' is [mārebा] = Māl [h]ay [p]wā. There are diachronic examples of postconsonantal w dropping even from wə, which is usually taken to be a monophthongal vowel: pəcwə (1562) > pəcw (1748) > paca 'reed fence'.

In sloppy speech (and widely in Seoul) w often disappears after nonlabial sounds, too, when a mid or low vowel follows: si[w]en hata 'is cool', an [w]ass.ta 'didn't come', towa č[w]e 'does the favor of helping' (< cuwe, §2.7.7), n[w]a [w]ess.e 'put it away' (< noa, §2.7.7) < no[h]a twuess.e, tŏngmul-[w]en 'zoo', chil-[w]el 'July', ceng-[w]en 'January', pyēŋ[w]en 'hospital', kong[w]en 'park', ceng[w]en ey 'in the garden', täy[h]ak-[w]en 'graduate school', cik.[w]en 'staff, personnel', k[w]ank[w]ang-kayk 'tourist', meych [w]el iess.na yo /mey[t]el(y)enna.yo/ 'what month was it?', kh[w]aysok hata 'is speedy' (the first syllable is typically devoiced), h[w]ankap '60th birthday', n[y]en[h]wey = n[y]en hoy 'annual meeting', chen [h]wun 'a thousand hwan (outed monetary unit = wən)'. As the last two examples show, hw can drop as a string: pho[h]wun 'cannonball, shot (put)', sof[h]al [h]i 'sloppily, carelessly' (also /sowal/, /səwəl/). For many speakers the phrases čen[h]wa ta 'it's a phone call' and cen [h]ata 'reports' can converge. The string hw, when not dropped internally or when initial, is articulated by many speakers as a bilabial fricative [f], as noted in §2.4.

From the viewpoint of our Romanization there is an interesting case in tewun → ʔ → (§2.7.5) tēn → . Notice that all cases of -owun, -owul, and -owum freely contract to -on, -ol, and -om; and all cases of -uwun, -uwul, and -uwum to -wun, -wul, and -wum.

Because oy is generally pronounced as wey, words spelled with that diphthong often end up just as [w]ey, so you may hear an tey = an [w]ey for an toy(e) 'it won't do; too bad'. Other examples: pêmc[w]ey = pêmcoy 'crime', sath[w]ey = sat hoy 'declining/refusing office', ... . When you hear /keyley/ it may escape you that this could be k[w]ey[w]ey and the word can be found in the dictionary as koyley 'puppet'. The h of wuye (< hoy) freely drops along with the labial, but only when a voiced sound precedes, as in [w]en[h]wey = wiwen-hoy 'committee', and in rapid speech that can even be compressed to /wēney/. On the other hand, um.ak-hoy 'concert' can be reduced to umakey but not *umakey or *umakey (the latter could only represent um.ak ey 'in/to of the music'), and kwuk.hoy = kwuk.hwey 'national assembly' can shorten to kwukh[w]ey = kwukhey but not to *kwukwey or *kwukey.

For tho[yen]hayss.ta 'got out of the hospital' you will hear (thwēyen > th[w]ey[w]en =) /thēy[en]hetta/ or even just /thēyetta/.

Further compressions may baffle the ear. When i or ū are left directly preceding a vowel by the eliding of h or w (or hw), the high vowel often loses its syllabic and becomes a semivowel glide: si[h]em 'test' > syêm with compensatory lengthening of the remaining syllable. And suwep > swēp (§2.7.7) 'class instruction' may be further reduced to šēp. In rapid speech you will hear drastic reductions such as kyēhyoyk = kyēhwey > kyē[h]wey > kyēy[w]eyk > kyēy = /kēy/ 'plan'. The expression swipsseykoki is from sw[u]ipps[w]eykoki = swuip soy-koki 'imported beef', and in dialects you may hear swipsseykeyk < → [k]w[y]ki < → koyki < -koki with partial assimilation (fronting or "umlaut") of the next-to-last vowel to the final high front vowel. The form swlp does not further reduce to s[w]lp because the w drops only before a mid or low vowel, not i or ū. But notice that instances of hwu reduced to hw (§2.7.7) are followed by nonhigh vowels, and w before a mid or low vowel freely drops, so that in rapid speech (ku) hwō ey 'afterwards' > (ku) hw[u]ey = (ku) hwēy sounds like (ku) hwēy = (ku) hōy 'that meeting' and both can be further compressed to (ku) h[w]ey = /l(ku) hēy/. The city of Šwūwen is often called /swēn/. The word kan[h]o-[w]en 'nurse' will drop the h and/or the w, and /kan(h)oen/ can be further compressed to /kanwēn/, which in turn may drop its w leaving the listener with /kanēn/ to puzzle out.
2.7.5. Postvocalic u.

Sequences of vowel + u are often pronounced with vowel length replacing the u: kim, kim 'weed' (whence kim 'seaweed?'); taum, tām 'next'; maum, mām 'soul, heart, mind'; cheum, chēm 'for the first time'; maul, māl 'village'; keyuluta, kēyluta 'is lazy'; koul, kōl 'district, county'. Since h drops readily after $s$. putslt equates to 'music' in distinguished in when written: These phenomena have been attested in variants of /chwuwel/, and the infinitives peyye 'gets cut' (← peyi-, a passive stem) and peyy 'cuts' (← pēy-, a transitive stem) are often indistinguishable as /peyyel/. Some speakers try to differentiate words like kiyak 'weakness of spirit' and cuwuĩi 'surroundings' from the quasi-homonyms kiak 'instrumental music' and cuwuũi /cuwui/ 'ism' by holding on to the y and w. Other speakers, however, distinguish a y or w which is motivated (morphophonemically expected from our knowledge of other alternants, e.g. in yakca 'weakling' and sāwi 'all around') from one which is simply the predictable lag in phase of a phoneme feature. Such speakers make a difference in pronunciation between nāyo 'puts out [authoritative style]' (< nay-o) and nāy yo 'puts out [polite style]' (< nāy-e yo). An analogous situation occurs in English with words like "prints" and "prince", which are seldom if ever distinguished in speech.

The practice of the Korean Language Society is to write y or w in all cases of a semivowel except when there is a clearcut etymological reason not to do so. Within a morpheme the semivowel is written: iyaki 'story' (contrast i aki 'this child'), kwiyal 'paint-brush', suuwel hata 'is easy, handy'. The two apparent exceptions of ppay-as- 'grasp' and payam 'snake' either show the influence of their abbreviations ppāys- and pāym or else reflect an etymological analysis (cf as- 'snatch', dialect variants piam and pi-emi 'snake'). Other apparent exceptions are kāym 'hazel nut' and sayang (abbreviation sānyang) 'ginger' — but sayyang also occurs.

The phenomenon extends to cases of wu or o + the disappearing h of §2.7.3: no(h.)a 'puts' and towa 'helps' 'rime for most speakers, and both are sometimes shortened to nwā and twā (§2.7.7). These phenomena have been attested for some time: nwowala (1882 Ross 35) = noh.a la 'put it [there]! The intercalated palatal semivowel can be seen in the Middle Korean spelling of -i/y + particle 'ey as "-l/y ye" (in contrast with the "-l/y ey" that represents -l/y Geey).

2.7.6. Intercalated semivowels.

The vowel component FRONT occurs in the phonemes i ey ay (oy) (wi) and the component rounded in wu o (oy) (wi). These two features freely overlap a following vowel to spawn an etymologically unmotivated semivowel y or w. From pi 'rain' + os 'garment' comes pi os 'rain-gear', which sounds like /piyot/. The infinitives chwue 'dances' and chwuw 'is cold' ordinarily sound the same /chwuwel/, and the infinitives peyye 'gets cut' (← peyi-, a passive stem) and peyy 'cuts' (← pēy-, a transitive stem) are often indistinguishable as /peyyel/. Some speakers try to differentiate words like kiyak 'weakness of spirit' and cuwuũi 'surroundings' from the quasi-homonyms kiak 'instrumental music' and cuwuũi /cuwui/ 'ism' by holding on to the y and w. Other speakers, however, distinguish a y or w which is motivated (morphophonemically expected from our knowledge of other alternants, e.g. in yakca 'weakling' and sāwi 'all around') from one which is simply the predictable lag in phase of a phoneme feature. Such speakers make a difference in pronunciation between nāyo 'puts out [authoritative style]' (< nay-o) and nāy yo 'puts out [polite style]' (< nāy-e yo). An analogous situation occurs in English with words like "prints" and "prince", which are seldom if ever distinguished in speech.

The practice of the Korean Language Society is to write y or w in all cases of a semivowel except when there is a clearcut etymological reason not to do so. Within a morpheme the semivowel is written: iyaki 'story' (contrast i aki 'this child'), kwiyal 'paint-brush', suuwel hata 'is easy, handy'. The two apparent exceptions of ppay-as- 'grasp' and payam 'snake' either show the influence of their abbreviations ppāys- and pāym or else reflect an etymological analysis (cf as- 'snatch', dialect variants piam and pi-emi 'snake'). Other apparent exceptions are kāym 'hazel nut' and sayang (abbreviation sānyang) 'ginger' — but sayyang also occurs.

The phenomenon extends to cases of wu or o + the disappearing h of §2.7.3: no(h.)a 'puts' and towa 'helps' 'rime for most speakers, and both are sometimes shortened to nwā and twā (§2.7.7). These phenomena have been attested for some time: nwowala (1882 Ross 35) = noh.a la 'put it [there]! The intercalated palatal semivowel can be seen in the Middle Korean spelling of -i/y + particle 'ey as "-l/y ye" (in contrast with the "-l/y ey" that represents -l/y Geey).

2.7.7. Desyllabification of i, wu, and o.

Sequences of i + vowel or of i + y + vowel are often reduced to y + vowel. The vowel is usually lengthened if it is in the first syllable after a pause. The most conspicuous examples are of the infinitives of stems that end in i: kitalie → kitalye, masie → masye (usually pronounced mase, at least by older Seoul speakers), kacie → kacye (usually pronounced kace), kaluchie → kaluchye (usually pronounced kaluchie), title → titye, ... Since the honorific marker is -(u)si-, the sequence -(u)sye is especially common — and usually pronounced as if -se, at least by older speakers, but among the younger generation the pronunciation with /sy/ [§] is prevalent and it seems to be spreading. Example: kaside → kasye (→ kase). Shortening of longer infinitives in -ie is standard practice in written Korean nowadays. The one-syllable stems are usually not abbreviated in writing but in speech you hear the same sort of shortening, usually with compensatory lengthening of the vowel: tityē for title 'wears a belt', phye for phie 'smokes (= phiwe); blooms', chye (pronounced chē) for chie 'hits', cye (pronounced cē) for cie from either cī(s)- 'build' or cl- 'bear on one's back; ... '.
The vowels \( \text{wu} \) and \( \text{w} \) are often reduced to \( \text{w} \) before a vowel and to nothing before \( \text{w} + \text{vowel} \), especially when the result is not immediately followed by a pause: \( \text{cwe} \) for \( \text{cwewe} \) 'gives', \( \text{twe} \) for \( \text{tweue} \) 'puts away', \( \text{twa} \) for \( \text{towa} \) 'helps', \( \text{mwe} \) (further reduced to me by §2.7.4) for me 'what'. The phenomenon extends to words in which the \( \text{h} \) disappears (§2.7.3): \( \text{nwa} \) for \( \text{naha} \) 'puts', \( \text{cwa} \) for \( \text{coh.a} \) 'is good'. The vowel sometimes lengthens: \( \text{twå} \text{yo} \) (= \( \text{towa} \text{yo} \)), \( \text{nwå} \text{yo} \) (= \( \text{naha} \text{yo} \)), \( \text{cwa} \text{yo} \) (= \( \text{coh.a} \text{yo} \)). The reduction of longer infinitives in \( \ldots\text{wu} \) is in written Korean nowadays but the one-syllable stems ending in \( \text{wu} \) are not usually abbreviated in writing, except that \( \text{cwewe} \) and \( \text{tweue} \) as auxiliaries are often written \( \text{cwewe} \) and \( \text{tweue} \). The \( \ldots\text{wu} \ldots \) then often drops in rapid speech (§2.7.4).

In general the vowel of monosyllabic infinitives reduced from \( \text{i}, \text{u}, \text{e}, \) and \( \text{a}, \text{o} \)-\( \text{a} \) are basically long (\( \text{cyे, cwे, twे, nwा, pwा, wа} \) but the length is suppressed in the past forms: compare \( \text{wå iss.ta} \) 'is (come) here' and \( \text{wass.ta} \) 'came, has come'. And the length is often dropped when the infinitive closely follows other another form, as the auxiliaries often do. In this book we follow LHS (and we correct KEd) in writing \( \text{cyे} \text{ta} \) (\( \text{pota/poita} \)) and \( \text{cyे tulta} \) despite the seeming irregularity of \( \text{cyute/kata/nAyta/pelita} \). NKd has \( \text{cyè} \text{ta} \) \( \text{pota} \) but \( \text{cyè} \text{ta} \) \( \text{pota} \) and, I believe, \( \text{cyè tulta} \) (the photoprint is unclear). The long vowel in the infinitive \( \text{wå} \) 'come' is questionable; the contraction was the usual form in Middle Korean and marked with a single dot, not the double dot that would lead to the modern length. If genuine, the length may be new.

The short vowel of the infinitive in phye \( \text{cita} \) owes to the earlier (and dialect?) form \( \text{phyeta} \) = modern Seoul phita. The infinitive \( \text{khye} \) \( \text{< khyeta} = \text{khit} \) is similar. These infinitives, like that of literary (and dialect?) \( \text{sata} \) = \( \text{suta} \) 'stand', simply absorb the infinitive ending \( \text{-e} \) with no compensatory lengthening, just as \( \text{ka} \) \( < \text{kata} \) absorbs the \( \text{-a} \). A stem that ends in unrounded \( \text{u} \) drops that vowel when it attaches the ending, and there is no lengthening of the resulting syllable: \( \text{khe} \) \( < \text{khuta}, \text{sse} \) \( < \text{ssuta}, \text{tt}e \) \( < \text{ttuta}, \text{th}e \) \( < \text{thuta} \). The irregular length of \( \text{kke} \text{cita} \), the cita (and for LHS and Kim Minswu) \( \text{ttulita} \) is anomalous. Also anomalous is the length of \( \text{kke} \) from \( \text{kka} \), for which no good explanation is apparent; the earlier form was \( \text{pske} \) (1462 \( \text{Nung} \) 2:43b, 1481 \( \text{Twusi} \) 25:13a) with but a single dot, and the earlier form of the was similar, \( \text{pthe} \) (1481 \( \text{Twusi} \) 7:24b). (LHS lists \( \text{kke} \) without a long mark, thus short, but all of his compound verbs have \( \text{kke} \). NKd has a long mark for \( \text{kke} \) itself and a number of the compounds, but strangely leaves \( \text{kke} \) \( \text{cita} \) unmarked.) There are several pairs of expressions that show irregularity with respect to vowel length. We hear, for example, \( \text{kkə} \text{cita}, \text{kkə} \text{cita}, \text{thə} \text{cita} \) but \( \text{kkəttulita}, \text{kkəttulita}, \) and (according to NKd and KEd) the \( \text{ttulita} \), though LHS and Kim Minswu have \( \text{ttulita} \), as if the geminate \( \text{t} \) had curtailed the length. NKd strangely has short \( \text{phə} \text{cita} \) despite \( \text{phəttulita} \); both are long in the other sources.

Other cases of vowel reduction are often heard in the usual construction \( -\text{ci yo} \rightarrow -\text{cy} [\text{y}] \text{no} \), in the command form \( \text{-usio/-usipsio} \rightarrow -\text{us(y)o}/-\text{usips(y)o} \), and in an occasional noun, such as \( \text{kyēk ca} \) for \( \text{kēk ca} \) 'the letter K'. I have heard \( \text{kaneyyo} = \text{an}'ey yo} \rightarrow \text{anyey yo} \rightarrow \text{ani} (\text{y} \text{ey yo) 'it isn't' \rightarrow ani} + \text{ie(y) yo} \). Also: \( \text{hnil} \rightarrow \text{ñayl} \rightarrow \text{ñayl} (\text{§2.7.2)} \) 'tomorrow'; (§3.5.9) \( \text{oylye} \rightarrow \text{oilye} \) (§2.7.3) \( < \text{ohilye (}< \text{'wohi'ye) 'rather'} \); \( \text{toylye} \rightarrow \text{tolie (}< \text{tolihye < twolo-} \text{(h)lye) 'conversely'} \).

2.7.8. Reduction of \( \text{wie} \).

The sequence \( \text{wie} \) is often replaced by \( \text{øy} \) (as \( \text{by way of} \) \( \text{wy} \)) and \( \text{øy} \) is often further replaced by \( \text{wey} \), as noted earlier. Examples are \( \text{swiwe} \rightarrow \text{söy} \) 'sours', \( \text{swiress.e} \) \( \rightarrow \) \( \text{söysse} \) 'soured'; \( \text{ttwie} \rightarrow \text{tööy} \) 'jumps', \( \text{ttwiess.e} \rightarrow \text{töyss.e} \) 'jumped'. The standard Hankul spelling writes this reduction as \( \text{wey} \), apparently influenced by the many speakers who do not distinguish \( \text{oy} \) from \( \text{wey} \); compare the spelling of \( \text{\ldots way} \) for the infinitives of stems ending in \( \text{oy} \), §9.4. The stem \( \text{sakwi-} \) (\( \text{sakwie} \rightarrow \text{saköy} \)) is an irregular development from \( \text{sa'kwey}- \text{get acquainted'} \).

2.7.9. Vowel assimilation.

The vowel \( \text{ey} \) is frequently replaced by \( \text{i} \) in rapid speech when the following syllable contains \( \text{i or y} \): \( \text{cil} \rightarrow \text{cēy-il 'number one'}, \text{kitali yo} \rightarrow \text{kital(y)ey yo} \rightarrow \text{kitalye yo} \) 'waits', \( \text{kitali ya} \rightarrow \text{kital(y)ey ya} \rightarrow \text{kitalye ya} \) 'only by waiting', \( \text{cikhi ya} \) \( \text{nta} \rightarrow \text{cikh(y)ey ya} \) \( \text{nta} \rightarrow \text{cikhye ya hanta 'must maintain'} \); \( \text{kasi yo} \rightarrow \text{kasey yo} \rightarrow \text{kasye(y) yo} \) \( \text{('someone esteemed') goes'} \); \( \ldots \text{i yo} \rightarrow \rightarrow \text{(y)ey yo} \rightarrow \)
A Reference Grammar of Korean

PART I 39

... ye yo ← ie yo 'it is'; hwulî chinta ← hwuley chinta ← hwuley chinta 'lashes, whips'.

We also find pairs of words in which one member, usually the more common form, has a front vowel either after c(h) or before a syllable that contains i or y. Examples: achim, achum 'morning'; illecik-(i), illecuk-(i) 'early'; ayki, aki 'child'; telay-, tayli-, tali- 'take (someone) along'; kitayli-, kitatal- 'wait'; yâyki, yâyki, iyâki 'story, talk'; tay(n)i-, tay(y)ngki-, ta(n)i- 'go back and forth regularly'; caymi, cami 'fun'; haykyo, hak.kyo; teyngi, tengu 'lump'; hayngkil (← hangkil §2.7.1) ← han-kil 'street'. Notice also meychil 'how many days' < myech-(h)ul, not to be misinterpreted as containing the Chinese il < 'QLQ 'day'. More complicated explanations are needed to account for tayneh-u = tanchwu 'button', wenysswu = wenswu 'enemy', mayntunta = mantunta 'makes', oynthong (or weynthong) = ôn-thong 'entirely'. The adjectival noun weyn-man hata 'is fairly good' is a reduction of wuyen-man hata. Where it causes no confusion the assimilated form has been standardized as the spelling for some of the words. One of the vexing problems is with a large group of voice-derived verbs (causatives and passives) in which a vowel of the stem is often assimilated, and there are back formations "correcting" a legitimate /i/ to /ul (or, after a labial, /wu/). In question are words like cwuk-i- 'kill' (often pronounced cwik-i-) from cwuk- 'die', mek-i- (often meyki-) from mek- 'eat', sok,i- 'cheat' (often suyki-) from sok- 'be cheated'. In the appropriate part of Appendix 1 there is a comprehensive list with cross references from the spoken assimilations or back formations to the standard written forms.

The word soycwu ← soocwu ← *syow'uh-cyaw'uy 'hard liquor' may reflect metathesis of the glide and/or assimilation. But soy-koki < *syowy-ko' ki 'beef' is contracted from *sywo 'oy kwo'ki = sou yu koki 'meat of the ox' (CF LCT 1971:223; the accentual anomaly is unexplained). For the compound talk 'chicken' + al 'egg' the expected pronunciation would be /takal/, but instead the standard written form is talk yal (spelled phonemically tal-kyul), and that seems to come from talk [uly al /talk[eyol/ < tol'k oy 'al 'egg of chicken'. Common variants include talk eyl, talk ayl, and talk yayl. (The possibility of a form like *talk yeyl is excluded by §4.3.) Perhaps similar is the pronunciation /silhe/ for /silhe/ silhye 'I dislike it', which is popular today among young women in Seoul, but seems to have been around for a while (1936 Roth 185 gives silhe/silhye). Yet no other -ih- has that sort of variant: /kkule/ means only kkulh.i-e 'boil it' and kkulh.e 'it boils' is pronounced /kkule/. It might be thought that the intruded palatal glide of /silhe/ is due to the i of the preceding syllable, but there is an attestation of sulhye in 1887 Scott 63, apparently made on the earlier version of the stem, which was *sulh-: kaki sultha 'I don't care to go' (1887 Scott 80). One explanation might be a shortening of sul ho.ye > sil-h[iye, with the irregular infinitive ho.ya/ho.ye of *ho- > ha- 'do', for which the attestations of sul-ho.ye (1676 Sin.e 9:10b), sul- hu.ye (1586 Sohak 5:9b), and earlier 'sul'-ho ya (1447 Sek 13:18a) provide support. Compare modern cen-hye 'entirely' < cen + ha.ye and hayng-yey < hayng-hye 'by chance' < hayng < HHOYING + ha.ye.

Less commonly i is substituted for u in attaching endings to stems that end in -es-, -ss-, -es, or -ch-: wussina = wus.una 'laughs but', issina = iss.una 'there is but', chacina = chac.una 'finbun', cochina = coch.una 'follows it but'. The popular Seoul pronunciation til.ye 'ta ponta for tul.ye 'ta ponta 'peers into; looks (gazes) at' assimilates the first vowel to the following palatal syllable.

A common phenomenon, especially in the north, is the reversal of ye to ey: pey for pye 'rice plant', making it a homonym of pey 'cloth' and also of the pey which is a variant of pay 'boat; stomach' for those who do not make the ay  ne ey distinction; Phey(n)yang for Phyengyang (name of city — often spelled "P'yang" in the headlines of English-language newspapers in Korea); peyn(wen) < pyeungwen 'hospital'. The written word myech 'how much' is usually pronounced meych even in Seoul, and it is so written here.

2.8. Standardization variants.

A number of words appear in several shapes, either phonemically or just orthographically, and they reflect different notions of what is "standard" Korean. In some cases, the words are isolated instances; in other cases they reflect more general problems. There is considerable agreement among the Korean grammarians, in both the north and the south, on most of the isolated cases and on many of
the general problems. Where my own observations of current standard usage agree with the decisions of the Korean grammarians I simply use their spellings without comment. In other cases, I have spelled out my differences of opinion, as in my preference for tate (etc.) over tata as the infinitive of tate and of hay over ha.ye as the infinitive of ha. (§1.9, §9.3) and my preference for -tuni over -teni as the retrospective sequential (see the entries in Part II). I have been somewhat crankier than the Korean grammarians in insisting on distinctions between iyu (particle) and ia = ie (copula infinitive), between iyo (particle) and io (copula); with most of them, I deplore the writing of intercalated ʺyʺ within forms of the copula (ʺiyeʺ for ie etc.). But I appreciate the difficulty faced in making these decisions and recognize that most people prefer to write the intercalated y within inflected forms without worrying about the internal structure, since the contraction of (--)ie is (--)ye. In general, I frown upon the widespread writing of words and phrases in abbreviated forms, since that obscures the grammar and often leads to confusion. In this book I have used an apostrophe to indicate omitted letters, as in ʺi- = i- or ha-. In some cases, current South Korean orthographic practice is at variance with the North Korean and those differences I have shown by superscript letters, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>This book</th>
<th>North Korea</th>
<th>South Korea</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>iss.²up.nita 'is'</td>
<td>iss.sup.nita</td>
<td>iss.up.nita²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iss.¹o 'is'</td>
<td>iss.so³</td>
<td>iss.o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anhay 'wife'</td>
<td>anhay</td>
<td>anay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>őlıh-paluta 'is upright'</td>
<td>olp-paluta⁴</td>
<td>ol-paluta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>urłyey 'usually'</td>
<td>uylyey</td>
<td>uylyey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>myęy [Chinese morphs]</td>
<td>mey</td>
<td>myęy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phęy [Chinese morphs]</td>
<td>phey</td>
<td>phyęy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(See §4.3; also §§1.5-6.)

1 An example appears in Mkk 1960:4:26 [sic].

2 But the 1988 revised rules of the Ministry of Education abolishes the spelling ʺ-up.nitaʺ and writes -sup.nita whenever a consonant precedes. Presumably -⁰o is to be treated similarly; the published rules neglect to inform us of that.

3 Cf Mkk 1960:3:26. 4 Pronounced /olpalu-/ according to NKd.

Earlier I had included here ʺmop⁸si" 'very', a word that has been spelled both mopssi and mopsi in South Korea but only mopsi in North Korea, which disregards the etymology: mós < ʺmwo + -pšsi < *ʼpsi, derived adverb < -(p)šsu- < ʼpsu- 'use'; Cf mopssl 'useless, no good' from the prospective modifier. But since the South Korean linguistic authorities, too, mostly favor ignoring the etymology, we will write mopsi and treat the adverb as opaque. (¹Yi Ungpayk 1961 gives the first vowel as long for both mopsi and mopssl, reflecting the etymology, but that length is not reported by other sources.)

The past -ess- and future -keyss- behave, of course, like iss- in group ¹; many South Korean grammarians agree with the North Korean spelling reflected in the superscript ⁹, but in practice the other spelling is more widespread in the south. We assume here that -sup.nita and -so are being used after ALL consonant stems. If the less standard versions -up.nita and -uo are being used throughout, then they should also be used after ss. That is, if you say mek.up.nita it makes sense to write iss.up.nita, but if you say meksup.nita it would be more consistent to write iss.sup.nita. The important thing is to use one or the other consistently (Cf §9.2). Notice also the remarks on superscript ¹ and ² (§1.6).

There are a few words which, though historically -nn-, are actually pronounced -ll- (as if coming from -n.l-). In South Korea the spellings have been standardized as -n.l-, but in North Korea the historical spellings are used, despite the irregular pronunciation. We write -n.³n-:
The verb stem for 'stand' is written se- but pronounced su- even by Seoul speakers who do not ordinarily substitute u for e (except in -ten for the written -ten, noted earlier). The verb stems written phy-e- and khy-e- are pronounced phi- and khy- in Seoul; the stem written kenne- is pronounced kěnnū. The spellings in this book conform to the Seoul pronunciation.

5. An artificial spelling distinction: olun 'right (in direction)' ≠ olh.un 'correct'. See §5.3.

I have followed the Korean grammarians in assuming only one standard treatment of the I-doubling vowel stems (§8.3.1), such as pulu- 'call' and molu- 'not know' with their infinitives pulp and moll, but many otherwise standard speakers double the I everywhere, pronouncing the stems as pullu-, mollu-, etc. I have also followed the grammarians in the standard version of the intensive -ulxe/-lye, with a double II only when attached to the extended stem of the I-extending vowel verbs (wulxe 'about to cry' from wū-l-), but many speakers use a version with a double II everywhere: -ulxe/-lye. For such speakers we will have to say that the ending attaches, in the shape -lye, to the UExtended stem of the I-extending vowel verbs. And many of those speakers use the vowel a instead of e: -ulya/-lya.

There seems to be confusion among Korean grammarians over whether to spell -ulq ka as "ulka" or "ulkka". Some would like to treat anything that appears after a verb stem as an unanalyzable ending, to be written phonemically. (Compare the remarks on -un ya in §1.9.)

For a fuller discussion of problems of standardization, see Martin 1968.

2.9. Intonations.

The following statements about intonation follow the analysis in Martin 1954 (=KM). Every phrase or utterance of more than one syllable has a gradual nondistinctive rise throughout until the onset of a particular intonation, which occurs near the end of the phrase and in conjunction with a pause. The meaning of statement, question, suggestion, and command are sometimes carried (in whole or in part) by the intonation, but often these meanings are wholly or partly expressed by morphs in the ending of the verb form.

Seven intonations are recognized for Seoul speech:

1. PERIOD intonation (.): a fall, beginning on the third, second, or last syllable from the end of the sentence (if on the last syllable this intonation is homophonous with 4).

2. COMMA intonation (;): a rise on the last syllable of a phrase.

3. QUESTION-MARK intonation (?): a rise on the third, second, or last syllable from the end of the sentence (if on the last syllable the intonation is homophonous with 2).

4. EXCLAMATION-POINT intonation (!): a quick fall on the last syllable of the sentence, often accompanied by a voice qualifier of overloudness.

5. DOUBLE QUESTION-MARK intonation (??): a dip on the third, second, or last syllable from the end of the sentence (homophonous with 7 when on the last syllable).
6. **DOUBLE EXCLAMATION-POINT** intonation (!!): a dip on the third, second, or (rarely) last syllable followed by a fall on the next (rarely, the same) syllable.

7. **TRIPLE-DOT** intonation (...): a dip on the last syllable of a phrase or sentence, often accompanied by a voice qualifier of overlength.

Three phonetic features are involved: rise, fall, and dip. The dip can be described as a fall immediately followed by a rise. King tells me children use — hanta as an exclamation with dip and rise (hanta).

The question-mark intonation primarily means *question*: the exclamation-point intonation shows *insistence*. The meaning of the double question-mark is *rhetorical question* or *lively*, and that of the double exclamation-point is *lively* and *insistent*. The comma intonation signals *temporary suspension* and the triple-dot intonation expresses *hesitation*. The period intonation is the sentence-final default when no other intonation is called for. The intonations marked ?? and !! seem to be peculiar to Seoul speech and are largely limited to casual statements of the -ei (yo) type, but occasionally occur with other sentences, as in Ani (yo)!! ‘No’. For examples of the intonations in various types of sentences, see KM 62.

### 2.10. The earlier phonology.

Korean of the 15th-century Hankul texts, called (Late) Middle Korean and here dubbed “MK”, differed from the language of the 20th century in offering a somewhat richer pattern of sounds and strings of sounds. We can explore the earlier system through the Hankul spellings, making inferences about the articulatory values of the written syllables and the environments where the same string of phonemes was written in varying ways or where different strings were written as if they were the same. From the dates of the texts carrying critical examples we deduce the relative timing of changes in the articulatory habits of Korean speakers over a period of four or five centuries. From the patterns found in the earliest Hankul texts we can surmise changes that must have taken place over the preceding hundred years or so, and reconstruct patterns for that period with relative confidence.

Putting the accent patterns aside for separate study (§2.12), we will seek to date the changes in: (1) the vowel system = syllable nuclei, (2) the initials = onsets, (3) the finals = codas, and (4) the intersyllabic strings = interludes.

What clues we have to the pronunciation of Korean earlier than the 15th century, beyond what we can obtain from internal reconstruction, are words written by means of Chinese characters, for the most part intended as phonological representations of the Korean words. Interpreted in terms of the MK pronunciations of the characters, the forms show few surprises, and there is little to suggest that the system of sounds was drastically different from that recorded by the early users of Hankul.

#### 2.10.1. The earlier vowels.

The earlier language had a vowel system similar to the modern system but with the addition of the low back (and functionally unrounded) vowel adaş. In dialects other than that of Ceywu the extra vowel was lost and merged with other vowels. In noninitial syllables adaş merged with its higher counterpart, the high back unrounded ă; that merger began in the 15th century and for the central dialect of the texts it was completed during the 16th century (Cf LKM 1972a:118). With the exception of a few words such as hul’e’ino 1518 Sohak-ch’o 10:23b > hul’in 1586 Sohak 6:122a, in word-initial syllables what adaş merged with was ă but under certain circumstances in certain dialects adaş was replaced by ă in Phyang (Kim Yong-moo 1984:67) before a labial consonant or a syllable with a rounded vowel so that *nam* > nom ‘other person’ (Nam and non’hwa > nonwu ‘divide’ (nanwu)). The standard language includes a few such cases: so’may’ > swomay (1617) > somay ‘sleeve’. And there are also several words where ă became ă, such as — *pol* ‘time(s), layer(s)’ > ay pel ‘first (in time/ order)’, pol’sye > pelsse ‘dipose’ — ‘already’, po’li > pelli ‘discard’, to’li- > teli- [diacritic] > teyli ‘bring a person along’. (The regular development for the verbs is found in the dialect versions pali- and tali-.) Writing the old vowel, called *a’lay ą* = alay a, persisted in conservative spellings long after its distinctive value was lost. As Yi Huy (1824 Enmun-ci 12) observed, “ao is confused with a (as a ‘child’, s’t ‘fact’) or with u (as hul’k ‘earth’).” Symbols were
created to write the syllables *yo and *yu, though the sounds did not exist in the language of the writers of the early texts. It is surmised that those syllables had existed in a pre-Hankul version of the language and were lost in the central dialect not long before the creation of Hankul in 1445. There is evidence in dialect forms to reconstruct "yo for a number of words.

The created symbols are found in "*] kyo *] kyu" (1446 Hwun 26a); later the letters *yo and *-lyoy were created and exemplified with the syllables */kyo and */kyoy (*1750: Hwunmin cengum wunhay 16a), and still other symbols such as */yw(y)a and */yw(y)le were used to write Chinese sounds. Cf. Ledyard 1966:253, LKM 1972a:126.

In the 15th century the vowels ey ay oy ey were articulated as diphthongs, and wey way woy way were treated as triphthongs. For way way way this statement may be questioned, since we assumed that the Hankul symbols corresponding to the digraphs wa and wo of our Romanization represent simple rounded vowels, unlike the diphthongs represented by wa and we. But I am now prepared to revise that assumption and propose that the rounding represents a functional semivowel even in wa and wo.

Later the diphthongs got monophthongized, but the syllable ay itself, which had become u when initial and i when not, was partially restored at the beginning of a word as the disyllable ui by younger educated speakers following the spelling tradition for the Chinese morphemes it represents. The modern pronunciation of the genitive marker as /ey/ (the same as the locative marker) may reflect a raised version of /ay/ from the MK allomorph 'oy rather than a lowered version of */ni < 'uy itself. The triphthong way became the diphthong wi, further monophthongized to a high front rounded vowel [ui] by some speakers. The triphthong way was reduced to the diphthong way [we], and that was further monophthongized by some speakers to the relatively rare articulation of a low front rounded vowel [i], just as wey > wey was monophthongized by some to the mid front rounded vowel [o]. In modern Seoul ay has merged with ey except when word-initial, where the distinction is maintained. In much of the south the two are merged in all positions, and so are u and e. It is hard to say just when the process of monophthongization took place in various parts of the country. The diphthongs can still be heard as such in parts of Hwanghay, as noted in §2.2, and probably elsewhere, too.

The unrounded u was distinguished from wa even after labials (p ph pp m) until about 1748, but then the vowel was assimilated to the labial, so that the modern mul (with "u" an abbreviation of /wu/) represents the two distinct MK syllables *mul 'water' and *mwal 'crowd' (for which the modern word is nul, with the accretion of the suffix -i).

It is generally assumed that earlier the modern back vowels u and e were articulated nearer (if not all the way to) the front of the mouth. The Seoul pronunciation of u today, in fact, is fairly far forward (central rather than back), and the sound of e has moved lower and toward the back, getting rounded to something like [a], which approximates the sound we assume for the lost MK vowel o. Kim Wancin has proposed that the MK vowels were quite different from the modern sounds (in all dialects) because a Great Vowel Shift took place. He claims that the shift moved to the back of the mouth those vowels that once were front and that it raised an earlier mid-central shwa *[a] to the value of the modern u, while the former *[e] shifted back to the shwa position which is still heard for e in many dialects, though Seoul has moved the vowel toward the back low rounded version, apparently during the past fifty years. Linguists in Korea generally accept the notion of the vowel shift, it seems, but do not agree on its timing. Together with some of them, I favor retaining values for the vowels of the 15th century that are close to the modern values, while I reserve judgment on the validity of the vowel shift at an earlier period.

\subsection*{2.10.2. The earlier initials.}

The language of the 15th century had all the initials of modern Korean with the exception of the initial geminates pp tt kk cc ss. In addition the scribes wrote several kinds of clusters. There is general agreement that initials spelled "pC-" began with a labial stop. And everyone assumes that there was an oral obstruent at the beginning of the odd word sanhoy (1447 Sek 19:14b) 'man (male)', probably contracted from soma hoy (not attested until perhaps 1517), the source of modern sanay, though some (such as LCT 121a) would interpret this as [tn] rather than [sn]. Yet many scholars (including LKM
orthography of the initial sibilant written in the clusters "sp-- st-- sk--" and claim that these strings had a pronunciation identical to that of later "pp tt kk", the tense and crisply unaspirated stops we refer to as "reinforced". The geminate spellings of these initials were used in the earliest texts only to present somewhat artificial readings for Chinese characters, in an attempt to capture Middle Chinese distinctions that were ignored in nativized borrowings. They were sometimes used also for phrase-internal strings that represented the prospective modifier -(4b)llq + a voiceless obstruent initial in the following word (especially when it was not a free noun), though these strings were also given other treatments: (1) they were simply ignored, as often in 1481 Twusu and in modern Korean; or (2) they were written with a cluster of final l + q, a symbol which otherwise wrote the glottal-stop initial of traditional Chinese readings. And the digraphs ss and hh were used not only to maintain traditional Chinese distinctions but also to write the initials of a few native words that had perhaps incorporated an emphatic prefix. The only such examples of hh- are the verb stem (h)hye- 'pull'; ...' and compounds that incorporate it. I believe that by and large the textual spellings of native Korean words must be taken at face value, and that when the scribes wrote geminates, including the ss- and hh-, they were pronouncing them tense and with the same crisp release into the vowel that is heard today. When they wrote sC- (or ...C- or ...s-) they heard a sibilant articulation. The initial clusters include not only the groups pt-- pth-- ps-- pc-- (no *pk-) and sp-- st-- sk-- but also ps-- psk-. Those reluctant to allow the sibilant clusters treat these as equivalent to pt- and the missing *pk-. But that makes it hard to explain the spelling contrasts found in 'ptoy 'dirt', 'pstay 'time', and 'staffh', to say nothing of the many strings that attach the genitive particle s in a phrase N s N to either the preceding or the following noun, or run the words together with no junctures, as indicated by variant spellings (see Martin 1982/3 and 1991). LKM, however, rejects the notion that reinforcement in obstruent clusters was automatic in the 15th century (as it is today) and upholds the view that the orthographic pt- contained a lax apical stop in contrast with the tense version in ptt-. I believe that the "sC--" clusters were pronounced with a sibilant both when initial (as syllable onsets) and when medial (as interludes). The obstruent after the sibilant was unaspirated (as in modern English) and identical with the reinforced obstruents of modern Korean, so that we can think of them as "sp pp sk s". The tensesness of the obstruent is a feature of the clustering of two obstruents, of which the minimal case is two identical obstruents, the geminate pp tt kk cc ss, as indicated by spellings such as -l 'ita for -lq 'ta 'will you -?'. What happened later (in the 16th century) was simply a suppression of the s that left the tense allophones of the simple stops newly standing in contrast with the lax allophones that were now the only version of p t k and also c and s. The change was probably gradual and took place as the corresponding interludes became -tC(C)-- in accordance with the merger of syllable-final -s and -t which slowly took hold in the course of the 16th century, after a few earlier harbingers. There was occasional dropping of p from initial clusters in a few attestations of the 15th century; by the middle of the 16th century that was more prevalent. The dropping of the sibilant in the sC (= sCC) clusters was probably complete by 1632, but it is unlikely that it started until the internal -sC- had become -tC- (= -tCC-) in the middle of the 16th century; it probably got under way around 1575. Not all of the modern geminate consonants go back to clusters as such; some were created later as emphatic versions of words, such as the sporadic appearance of forms noticed by Kim-Renaud 1977:92 in casual speech accompanying an emotional connotation. There were a few early verb doublets with (s)C- that are thought to reflect a similar connotation added by tensing the initial (id.:93, Ramsey 1978b:64), and the emphatic version is preserved as the modern stem: kkn(s)- < skew- (1463 Pep 7:91a) < kuzG- (1463 Pep 2:200b) 'pull', eeh- < sih- (1466 Kup 2:62b) < tih- (1459 Wel 17:19a) 'pound', sssip- < sssip- (1462 Nung 5:46a) < sip- (1462 Nung 8:138a) 'chew', ssu- < ssu- (1447 Sek s:4b) < 'su- (1465 Wen 2:2:2:41a) 'write'. The doublets have been used to buttress the argument that the sC- clusters did not contain a sibilant, at least in these words, but it is quite possible that an emphatic prefix may have had the sibilant pronunciation.

With respect to the readings of the Chinese characters, LKM 1963:20 says that up until 1480 the orthography used experimental elements, but then gave them up and simplified the spellings to be more
A Reference Gramnrar of Korean

PARTI 45

nrtural. Hc tintls that tlte nlturll reatlings begun with 1.196 Cin.cn kwenkong, since l48l Twusi gave
no readings tbr the many Chinese characters it uses. Perhaps that is why it is said that orthographic w
ard p were last seen in 1.167. But that date is r bit too early, tbr texts ttom 1475-85 contain examples:
-.w 'Kwow-"syww (1475 Nay 2:2:69b) 'teach', 'TTwow (1482 Kum-sam 2:3a) .way',
PpEN-'Mvow (1482 Nam 2:6ab) 'agony', 'ppwv-"Mwuw (1485 Kwan 7b) .parens'
A^ 'etLe-'poyK (1475 Nay 2:2:72a.73b) '100', 'erLe-soyNc (1482 Kum-sam 2: lb)
'life','Q,tx (1482 Nam l:77a)'evil', 'Lr-'eyEK (1485 Kwan la)'gain'
*Le ctN-'sstLe (1475 Nay l:47b)'true', 'erle:rn (1482 Kum-sam 5:l8a),one
grounr-l', 'KAK.'ppyELe (1482 Nlnr 2:63b) 'plrticul .r', 'HwoLe-zrEN (1485 Kwan
9it) 'suddenly'
And it should be noted $xt l48t Twusi wrote -/crr C- in 3t lelrst onc passage: -'se nilGnvylq'ta
(23:44a) 'will you be able to achieve the writing of ... ?'. But usually the reinforcement after the
prospective modit'ier was simply ignored by this work and later texts, with occasional exceptions: '&rt
tKw^-'KuKl'ul'mal l*wo (la8l Twusi l0:27b)'will they give'up the long spears?'; -hwol'tt i.nl
"/a (1588 Mayng 13:lb)'will do'. There are examples of -tq C in virtually all of the texts from l.t45
to 1462; and also ?1468- lvfong, with -/r7 t, -lq c (15b, 2aa), *lq s, -tq sr, and even -lq t (5b); and
one exceptional case in 1475 Nay (puthulq 'ka l:2t). Bur 1463 Pep, 1463/4 Yeng, 1464 Kumtang, and
1482 Kum-sam have only -l CC tor * -lq C, and the reintbrcement is totally ignored by 1465 Wen,
1466 Kup, 1482 Nam, and 1485 Kwan. The rexts rhar use -/q C also have examples of -l CCto
varying degrees, but the admirably morphophonemic spelling of 1449 Kok has only -l 'ss oy and -l
'ss ye (it
lacks an example of *-lq s), and uses ^lq C for all other cases. The glottal was also used by
one or more of the texts in -lq st, -lq sk, *lq psk, -lq psr, -lq pt, -lq th, and *lq kl. Since in a few
instances it was used even betbre a voiced initial such as a or ruo, the second symbol of the -lg string
perhaps sometimes retlected nothing about the pronunciation, butjust helped identify the ending.
A number of Hankul-written wortls began with initial /-. Some, such u -lwongtont'joke' and

lwo'say'mule', are known to be of Chinese origin; rnd others, such as la'hvuy'donkey' and le'ngwl
'raccoondog'are probably borrowings t'rom Mongolian and Tungusic languages. The adnoun la'non
(1463 Pep 5:202b) 'joyt'ul' - 'latvon in l48l Twusi 7:25 - may be a conrrrction of 'utr 'hwon' - that
is joyous'. The /- in these nativized horrowings and the mlny Chinese words beginning with l- were
probably not distinguished tiom n- by most Koreans of the l5th century, just as the two initials were
not kept apart later: the Chinese loanwortl Loy-'zrLe (l{59 Wel 7:l6a)'(to)morrow'w:ts assimilated as
noy'zil (1482 Nam l:40b). But there may have been speakers who kept initial /- distinct from n-:
1898 Tayshin has [rasil] for 'tomorrow'.
An initial z* occurs in a t'ew nativized borrowings tiom Chinese, such as eynoft'mattress'
(Middle Chinese nhywok), as well as in readings of Chinese characters, always as zr- ot zk, and a
couple of mimetics (zel-zel, zem-zem). The origin of 'zyruch ) yuch 'the four-stick game'is
unknown, but I suspect that the shape was earlier tnywusk or *niwusk, in view of the Hamkyeng
dialect versions (nwus, nyukku, nyukkrvu, nyukki, yukku, yukkrvu, yukki, yuchi); a variant of
ne(yh) 'four' may be the first part of the word. It is unclear whether. or how, initial z- (or z-) was
pronounced, but it continued into the [6th century before eventually disappearing. Internd -eresulted from lenition of s (including s t'rom *c), oftcn at the end or the beginning of a morpheme or
forming a morpheme in itself. A t'ew nouns seem to h:rve hrd an intrinsic '-z- that remains to be
explained, though I believe that they too contrin lenitions ttom s or, in the tbllowing words, rc:
mozom > maum'heart, mind',lqe'zulhllge'zul > lcyewul 'winter', kozolhlkozol > kaul'autumn',
-. . (The second syllables oi these words were written with atTricate-initial phonograms in 14fi)+
Kwan-yek.) As Ramsey has shown, the .-e- verb stems come fiom underlying -zuF (see $t.Z.g, anO
I believe is the result of leniting an s, under conditions as yet unclear. See $2. I l.+.
In modern Korean a phonetic syllable crn begin rvith the velar nasal provided it is between
vowels, but with a t'ew mlrginal exceptions the ...ng is tin:rl in a morpheme or in a syllable of a
polysyllabic morpheme. There are r couple of ivlK morphemes with the initial ng-: the polite marker
that in rurn


-ngi and a bound noun ngek 'place', as in kunge'kuy (= *ku ngek 'uy') 'there'. But words and phrases did not begin with the velar nasal. The traditional initial NG- was written for Chinese readings, but when the words were nativized the initial was omitted, as was the glottal initial Q-. There are at least 25 examples of NG- that are illegitimate from the standpoint of seventh-century Chinese or of Sino-Japanese. Virtually all begin with NGW- or NGYW-, as in NGWANG 'king', NGWUW 'exist, have', and NGWENG 'longlasting'. But a glide is uniquely lacking in the perfective particle NGU (1451 Hwun-en 2a), and while T'ung T'ung-Ho reconstructed a voiced velar fricative for the Old Chinese initial of this particle, Karlsgren had treated it as z. The Old Chinese reconstruction for all the NGW- and w- words, based on shared graphic components in etymological sets, assigns them a voiced velar—a stop in Karlsgren's system, a fricative in Tung's. The character meaning 'do; serve' has two readings in the texts: NGWUY and 'WUY (sometimes "WUY), and the nativized version is "wuy (1446 Sek 6:7b, 24a). The colloquial pronunciation of the 15th century lacked the means to cope with the prescribed distinction of NGYN 'polish': YEN 'extend': QYEN 'smoke', or of NGWUY 'guard': "WUY 'position' (also "WUY): 'QWUY 'entrust' (also "QWUY), with the resulting homonymy found in today's yen and wi. Kôno (1968:17) says that in Korea NG4 was pronounced like Q4A, presumably as laj, from very early, since there is a (mis)spelling with the phonograms NGA-TWO for the name of the priest called A-TWO who came to Korea from China in 375. Quite a few nativized fish names end in -nge and that represents a retention of the initial of NGE 'fish' when not at the beginning of a word, as in binge (1518 Sohak-cho 9:25a) = "LNGE (1466 Kup 1:52b) 'carp'; chyege 'herring' (1799 1Nap-yak 27b) must go back to *CHYENG-NGE (unattested as such, but see 1527 Cahoy 1:11a=20b), with the two nasals simplified to one. In the 16th century the symbol for the velar nasal came to be written only at the end of a syllable and fell together in graphic shape with the zero initial with which it was in complementary distribution.

2.10.3. Palatalization and dispalatalization.

In the 15th century the phoneme c and its aspirated counterpart ch were affricates, as they are today, but they were not palatalized. The realization of c was as [ts-] or ([§2.10.6] [dz-]). The palatalized articulations of the apicals in syllables such tye thye cy chye sye nye lye was an anticipation of the glide and must have been present also in ti thi ci chi si ni li, as contrasted with tuy thuy cuy chuy say suy say lay. Because of examples of hy- and hi- that turn up in various dialects as s(y)- and si we can probably assume that hye and hi (perhaps also the uncommon hyye and hhi) were palatalized. Later, all these articulations underwent divergent developments in different parts of the peninsula.

In the south the nonpalatalized affricates were palatalized: ce merged with cye and che with chye, so that there are two modern syllables ce and che, spelled "cye" and "chye" only when they are contracted from "cie" and "chae". Then the palatalized stops were affricated: tye and ti merged with ce and ci. (The modern Seoul ti is a monophthongization of tuy, a raising of tye in specific words, or the result of borrowing foreign words; and tye is for the most part a shortening of t(y)e < tuy(y)e.) The syllable si was made or kept palatal (a single frontal articulation, so not to be described as "palatalized"); sye got dispalatalized and merged with se, but was reintroduced to represent the shortening of s(y)e. At the beginning of a word, ny- and ni- (including ly- and li- pronounced as ny- and ni-) dropped the apical articulation and merged with y- and i-, and they are so written in the standard orthography of the south. Modern Seoul word-initial ni is the result of monophthongizing nuy, raising the nuy of specific words, or foreign borrowing. The suspective ending in Phyengan is -ti from MK -ti, though the influence of Seoul has made the palatalized version -ci quite popular (Kim Yengpay 1984:100).

In much of the north the affricates stayed apical, with no frontal coarticulation except before y or l. But in those cases there was an erosion of the palatal quality: cye merged with ce, and cye with te. The dispalatalization extended to nye and lye, which were not differentiated from ne and le, with the result that *yecu 'woman' is pronounced yeca by southern speakers but necu by many in the north, where the spelling is standardized as "nyecu" instead of the southern "yecu". Internally, Phyengan has swulo for swu1yo 'completing a course' and illwu for illu 'top-notch' (Kim Yengpay 1984:69).
A Reference Grammar of Korean

WE ARE NOT SURE JUST WHEN THESE CHANGES HAPPENED, THOUGH THE AFFRICATION OF /i/ AND /y/ SEEMS TO HAVE TAKEN HOLD AROUND THE TURKISH CENTURY (LK 1972a:67-8). FOR THE ASIAN, THERE ARE WORDS THAT HAVE INDIVIDUAL HISTORIES, AND A FEW DIALECTS EXISTED ALREADY IN THE 15TH CENTURY. THE VERB STEM "ye-ki"/"deem" was written nye'ki- in 1481 BUT THE PREVAILING SPEAKING WAS NE-ki-. A FORM THAT EXISTS IN 1936 ROSE 37, NO DOUBT THE RESULT OF HIS HEARING OF SOUTH HAMKYEONG SPEECH. THE VERB NEH- "put in" APPEARS AS EARLY AS 1466 (KUP 1:13:2, 2:41B) BUT THE PREVAILING VERSION WAS NYEH- (AS IN 1489 SEK 9:21A), WHICH LED TO MODERN YEH- IN KYENGANG (AND ELSEWHERE); YET HERE SEOUL USES THE GLIDELESS VERSION NEH- HEARD WIDELY IN THE NORTH. IN THE WORD FOR "YES" SEUL ALSO FOLLOWED THE NORTHERN FORM NÖY RATHER THAN THE SOUTHERN YÖY. 1894 GALE WRITES (95) NÖAKI "story" (IYAKI > YAYKI > YÖYKI) AND (165) HAS THE PASSAGE "YENG ILA HOWO" IT IS CALLED "NYENG" (MAT) — NOTE THE INITIAL "NY" IN THE GLOSS — WHICH MUST BE A CONTRACTION OF (N)YEHG "thatching", DERIVED FROM "MYI" > "NI" > "NI" "thatch (a roof)."

1982 AZUKBA KEPT SY [S] DISTINCT FROM S, AS DID 1900 MATVEEV; AND 1988 TAYSHIN "TSUD" < MK "cway" "rat" seems to intrude the glide / without palatalizing or deaffricating the c [ts]. (AZUKBA HAS HÖSSYSE ? < HAYE /JEST/ FOR "did." ) 1894 GALE 65 GIVES /L SYENG PWUDATA AND /L SYEYTA "it is likely that" (= /ULQ SENG SIFTHA/.

AMONG EARLY SIGNS OF PALATALIZATION: FRONTING OF THE VOWEL IN A 'C'K (1463 PEP 1:14A, ...) < AN'OK (1447 SEK 6:11A, 1463 PEP 1:44A, ...) "yet" (? < G"NI EK (NOT TIME), "ho.yem 'cik (1518 MAYNGC 14:21B) = ho.yem 'cuk (id. 14:16A) 'worthy of doing', achim (1736 ROSE-3:9; CITED FROM LCT 522B) < A'CHOM (1447 SEK 6:1B) "morning"; the doublet wun'chi-: wun'chy (1462 NUNG 2:43B) = WUMCHU- (WUN'CHE 1462 NUNG 2:40A) "huddle, shrunk". Notice also, without affrication, ti'si (1449 KOK 43) = to'si (1459 WEL 10:20B) "like", kil'e ki (1568 SOHAK 2:49A) = kuy 'lYe'ki (1527 CAHOF 1:8B=15A) = KULYE'KI (1462 NUNG 8:121B) = KULYE'KUY (1459 WEL 2:40B) "wild goose". On the other hand the front vowel of silh.ta IS NOT ATTESTED UNTIL QUITE LATE; 1894 GALE (177) HAS SULKHO "disliking" < SULTUH < SUL 'HO'-. Yet (H99) HE WRITES NUCIN FOR NUCIN 'late' AND OFFERS THE OPTION OF HOL STI (HAL TTI) OR HOL CI (HAL[Q] CI) "whether to do"; IN = Ul CI ENTENG (TO) (64) HE HAS BOTH AFFRICATED CI < TI AND UNAFFRICATED YU-, IF THE REPRESENTATIONS ARE TAKEN AT FACE VALUE. BUT THERE ARE EXAMPLES OF AND THEN IN ?1517: NO THAT ARE AFFRICATED IN THE KYUANG-KAK VERSION OF 1795 NO-CWUNG THOUGH NOT IN THE PHYENGANG KAM.YENG VERSION, WHICH IS älDER IN ITS LANGUAGE: "TYWO'H" (?1517: NO 2:66A) = CYWOHI (1795 NO-CWUNG [P] 2:59B) = CYWOHI (ID. [K] 2:61B) "nicely". The same stem appears somewhat earlier in cywoha 'yla (1763 HAYTONG 103); AND THE POSTMODIFIER "THYET "pretense" IS WRITTEN CHYEY AS EARLY AS 1730 (CHENGXU YENGEN 92). EXAMPLES OF C WRITTEN FOR TY AND CHY FOR THY ARE FOUND IN 1632 TWUSI-CWUNG, ACcORDING TO AN PYEUNGHUT.

PALATALIZATION OF VELARS ALSO TOOK PLACE, MOSTLY IN KYENGANG AND HAMKYEONG. KING 1988B:291 FINDS SEVEN EXAMPLES OF VELAR PALATALIZATION [K] > [TS] IN 1900 MATVEEV, INCLUDING CIWOO 'LONG' = KIO < CI-L-, CILUMI 'BUTTER' = KILUM 'OIL, GREASE', CIILEY 'ON THE ROAD' = KIL EY; ALSO, WITH SIMPLE AFFRICATION [K] > [TS] FOR THE ICL, CILEI = KIL 'ROAD'. THE WORD KIMCHI 'PICKLED CABBAGE' IS A BACK FORMATION (BY FALSE ANALOGY) FROM CIMCHI, WIDELY HEARD IN THE SOUTH (AND ALSO IN HAMKYEONG), THE EXPECTED PALATALIZATION OF TIM'CHOW (1527 CAHOF 2:11A=22A) FROM CHINESE TIM-'CHOW 'SOAKED VEGETABLES' (LCT 1971:46). A SIMILAR HYPERCORRECTION IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF CEMSIM 'LUNCH' INTO THE DIALECT VARIANT KYEMSIM, WHICH APPEARS IN 1894 GALE 164 WITH THE GLOSS 'DINNER'. THE WORD GOES BACK TO ('/TYEEMSIM (1518 ROSE-38A) AND COMES FROM CHINESE "TYEM-SIM", WHICH REFERS TO THOSE DIM SUM TIDBITS THAT "DOES YOUR HEART" AT LUNCH TIME. A SIMILAR CASE: KYEL (1898 TAYSHIN) FOR CEL < TYEL 'TEMPLE' (KING 1988B:295:N18). DIALECT CHI CORRESPONDS TO STANDARD KHI FOR THREE NOUS: 'WINNOW' ('KH), 'HEIGHT' ('KHUY), AND 'RUDDER', WHICH HAS ONLY THE VARIANT 'CHI' IN THE EARLIER ATTESTATIONS (1527 CAHOF 2:12B=25B "MIS ALSO CHI" — OF MIS NOTHING MORE IS FOUND, PERHAPS "MIL" 'PUSHER'). (1874 PUTTISILLO ALSO ATTERTS CHI 'RUDDER'). SO THE STANDARD VERSION OF KHI FOR 'RUDDER' SEEMS TO BE YET ANOTHER HYPERCORRECTION. PUTTISILLO HAS KINA- FOR CINA- < "TI"-NA- 'PASS BY'.

FOR CYE(A) THE PALATAL QUALITY IS OFTEN SHIFTED FROM THE CONSONANT TO THE VOWEL, METAHESIZING THE GLIDE SO AS TO PRODUCE THE MID FRONT MONOPHONTH OF THE MODERN LANGUAGE: SELMENG > SELMENG, PHYENGANG > PHYENGANG, ... (KING 1990 HAS EXAMPLES THAT ARGUE FOR YE > YEE > EY WITH LOSS OF THE INITIAL GLIDE AFTER THE FRONTING TOOK PLACE, RATHER THAN METATHESIS OF THE GLIDE.) IN PHYENGANG (KIM
Yengpay 1984:69-70) cthye > cthye with nonpalatal [ts-], and sye > sey; hy- - dispalatalizes to h- in general, as well as in hey- 'ignite' < (th)ye- (standard khye = khi-). The word myeh 'how many; a few' is widely pronounced myeh and that is the way we write it for the modern language in this book. The dispalatalization of the syllables m2ey and ph2ey is recognized by the NK orthography but not by the standard spelling in South Korea. Both maintain a distinction of kyey from key and hye from hey that is no longer part of the spoken language.

2.10.4. Nasal epenthesis.

A small number of words have forms with and without a nasal before an affricate. There being nothing obvious about affrication and nasality that would motivate a sporadic insertion of that sort, we wonder whether the form with the nasal is not, in fact, the basic form. But for verb stems such as an(nc)- 'sit' and ye(nc)- 'put on top' several kinds of evidence led LKM 1964 to the conclusion that the versions without the nasal are older.

Ramsey 1978a:54-6 gives a good description of the situation, and points out that for certain words the nasal insertion happened only after a non-affricate had become an affricate. Thus te'ti- 'throw' picked up the nasal of modern Seoul teci- only after the syllable ti became ci. And kwon ca (1518 Sohak-cho 10:6a) 'alone' did not have a nasal so long as it remained howo 'a' < hoyo 'a' < *hupon (n) 'a' (see honca in Part II). Yet if the etymology is *hup[n] 'puan 'a' just one only', that already contains the nasal - and has another that is elided; but if the etymology is *hup[n] 'pof[n] 'a' just one layer', the nasal is not expected. The adverb acik '(not) yet' goes back to a'cik (1463 Pep 1:14a), which is attested also as an'cik (1517 No 2:12a, 1517 Pak 1:64a) and an'cok (1447 Sek 6:11a, 1463 Pep 1:44a), a form surviving in the South Hamkyeong an'cuk cited by Ramsey, and it perhaps has the etymology *an ni cek 'not time'. If the nasal were original in all (or most) cases there would be no need to explain why it did not develop for more than a small number of the words with affricates. And the variable elision of the nasal could perhaps be attributed to whatever motivates the liquid elision before apicals, the MK suppression of stem-final l before t n s. Somehow the nasal elision never happened to mence < mwon cyel(y) (also mwon coy) 'ahead; earlier' in most of Korea, but one dialect in South Cenla has mocy (Choy Hak.kun 139). There was a nasal in an earlier attestation, according to Kim Wancin (1980:155) of the phonograms in hyangka 14:10.

The verb stem a(nc)- appears as az- or as- in the forms as.non (1447 Sek 19:6a) and az'now'la (1462 1Nung 1:3b) but that represents the reduction of the syllable excess (--nc-- < --c-- > --s--), different from the modern --nc-- < --n--. If the stem had really ended in the lentited sibilant --z-- < --so-- we would expect the rising accent on the first syllable of those forms, as in the similar forms of 'seize': as.non (1481 Twus 22:49b), as.mwon (1481 Twus 16:68b), 'ason'on i (1459 Wel 7:46b [ni miscarved as nat]), 'asonon i 'n i (1462 1Nung 9:40a). Similar remarks apply to ye(nc)-: the forms without the nasal can be treated as reductions of --nc--, with no rising pitch for yes-non 'n' i 'la' (1517 Pak 1:56a) and a surprising initial high for yes.non (1481 Twus 22:36b). All modern dialects have the nasal; Ceyuw alone is reported to have a doublet aci-anci-. No modern dialect lacks the nasal for enc- (nor does any show initial y-). Putsillo 1874:572 has three forms with the nasal (answo, answwukuy, answwuey) and one without (acuwu). LKM observes that 1103 Kyeylim (#317) uses phonograms interpreted as "a-cek-ke-la" (for anc.kela 'sit down!') and 1400+ Kwan-yek (#349) used phonograms taken as "a-ke-la", both without the nasal, which could have been noted with a phonogram "an-", used by Kwan-yek to write "an'-a" (#389) for "anta" (?) = a'no'a or = "al'ia" 'knows' or the one used by Kyeylim to write "an(-h ay kwopoy)" (#229) for 'an'h oy kwowoy 'undergarment'.

There is an additional mystery. For the well-attested stem mon-ci- 'stroke' there are examples of a variant without the affricate: mo'nye (1459 Wel 21:133a), mo'nis'i'wo (id. 18:14a), ... Modern dialects all have the affricate.

**NOTE:** In the first entry of Ramsey 1978a:55 correct the Seoul form to enchi and the gloss to 'saddle blanket', corresponding to the earlier enchi ('1720- Waye 2:176) < e'chi (1481 Twus 20:9b).
2.10.5. The earlier finals.

Koreans of the fifteenth century had syllables that, like the modern syllables, could end in a vowel or in one of the consonants p t k m n ng l but there were also syllables ending in an s that contrasted with t and was surely pronounced as a sibilant. Among the “overstuffed” morphemes were nouns and verb stems that ended in the affricate c, in the aspirates ch kh th ph and simple h, as well as clusters such as lk lp lph lm nc nh sk and a few others. The extrasyllabic element spilled over into the following syllable when an ending or particle beginning with a vowel was attached; otherwise (before consonant or juncture) it was reduced to one of the codas permitted to a syllable. In the case of simple h that meant it was dropped in the “free” form, so that nwoh ‘rope’ was pronounced (and written) nwo unless followed by a vowel-initial particle (nwo ‘h o’two ‘with a rope’) or by the copula (nwo ‘h i’la ‘it is a rope’); but when a particle or ending beginning with t or k was attached, the basic h emerged as heavy aspiration so that nwoh + ‘two was pronounced (and written) nwo ‘t hwo ‘also / even the rope’, and nahn- + ‘kwo was na’khwo ‘giving birth’. Some texts, such as 1449 Kok, wrote the syllable excess morphophonemically so that kwoc ‘flower’, for example, was always written the same, while other texts wrote the phonemic form kwos when no vowel-initial particle was attached. But even the most generous of the morphophonemic spellers wrote the phonemic forms of phrases with those morphemes ending in a basic simple h and did so until quite modern times when (apparently around 1933) the “h-pat.chim” was invented. But by then the h-final nouns, dropping all traces of the h, had become ordinary nouns ending in a vowel (so that no ‘rope’ behaved like no ‘oar’) and only the verb stems required the h final. There is evidence for final -h, presumably so pronounced, in earlier phonograms (1250 Hyangyak) for ‘mah’ ‘yam’ and (1103 Kyeyelim) for ‘cah’ ‘foot(rule)’ and pah/h ‘straw rope’; there is no later direct evidence of the h in pah/h, but King tells me the word is treated like other -h nouns that are exempted from the umlauting rule in Hamkyeng. Cf LKM 1972a:85-6.

The 15th-century distinction of -s from -t was lost during the middle of the 16th century (15761 Yuhap 1:8 spelled “sis namwo” for the sit namwo ‘maple tree’ of 1527 Cahoy 1:5b=10a), so that in modern Korean the syllable-final phoneme -t neutralizes those two final consonants, as well as the morphophonemic finals that were already neutralized in -t (nth and for some -th) and in -s (-c, -ch). The affricates (-c and -ch) were distinguished in syllables written with phonograms in 1250 Hyang-kup (LKM 1972a:83-5), but they had fallen together before 1400+ Cosen-kwan, which wrote words ending in -c -ch -s alike, with a Chinese character (THOUGHT) that must have represented a sibilant. In transcribing Manchu and Mongol the syllable-final -s was treated as a sibilant (in contrast with the stop -t) as late as 1748 (Martin 1991:n13).

The Hankul system of initials made provision to distinguish five kinds of “throat” sounds at the beginning of a syllable: (1) simple vowel onset, using the zero initial; (2) sharp onset with the glottal stop q-; (3) the nasal velar ng-; (4) breathy onset with h-; and (5) the reinforced (murmured) breathiness of hh-. These were all needed to write the traditional distinctions of reading Chinese characters, but speakers of Korean did not normally distinguish q- or ng- from the smooth onset; 1446 Hwun [25b] explicitly states that the glottal onset was not distinguished from the smooth in native Korean words. And in the Chinese readings, the q- was traditionally distinctive only before l or a glide: Ql(-) Ql- Qw- Qw- were supposed to be different from l- y- yw- w- but for the other vowels the q- was automatic so that the only versions were QA(-), QE(-), QQ(-), QU(-). For the Chinese readings only, the early spellings put a final zero (the circle symbol) below a syllable that ended in a vowel, so that every Chinese syllable carried a pat.chim of some sort, but this practice fell into disuse by the early 1500s. The zero (the circle symbol) was distinguished from the final -ng, which had the teardrop shape with a tick at the top. When the open syllables of even the Chinese readings came to be written like the open Korean syllables (with no pat.chim) and the differentiation of initial ng- from zero fell into disuse (by the 1490s), the symbols for the zero initial and the final velar nasal were placed in complementary distribution, and they ended up merged into a single symbol with different realizations as onset (nothing) and as coda (velar nasal).

Among the -lC clusters, -1q was written in non-Chinese expressions only for the prospective
Evidence of the nasal assimilation rules became more common in spellings (or misspellings) of the late 1600s, but there are examples I have seen of -pn- → -nn- from 1586, of -kn- → -ngn- from 1553, and of -tn- → -nn- from as early as 1481 and perhaps one from an unavailable text of 1466 (Mok 1; cited from LCT 406b): punnon ← path.noon 'igniting'. Noun stems ending in -h dropped the coda before a nasal (as before a vowel), so that wuh + "ma ta" → wu "ma ta" (1447 Sek 6:31a) 'atop every one', but that may be because all nasal-initial particles were loosely attached. With verb stems, however, the processive -no- attached tightly, and a stem-final -h- was realized as either t or n: il'hwum cit.no'n i il'la (1459 Wel 2:49b) 'affixes a name' ← cih-, cet'noon 't o l (1462 1Nung 2:54a) '(the fact) that one fears it' ← ceh-; 'cwonno n i (1463/4 Yeng 1:59b) 'is quite pure' ← cwoh-, nwo'n no' n i (1447 Sek 13:19ab) 'sends one off' ← nwoh-. Some early texts used the unique syllable-initial geminate nn- to write the result of -h- + -n-, as in 'han swum ti.nnon swo'li (1447 Sek 19:14b) 'the sound of uttering a deep sigh' and ta.nno'n i 'l'a (1451 Hwun-en 15a) 'it (is that) it touches' ← tah-. When the stem ended in -lh- the result was the unique string -lnn-, as in il'no'n i il'ln (1462 1Nung 2:2a) '(it is that one) loses' ← ilh-. The same text will also write il.no'n i (1:62b) '(that one) loses', so perhaps the difficult pronunciation iln-no- was simplified to just il-no-, since there was no other need for syllable-final -ln-. There are also rare spellings of -lnn- as in halh.no'n i (1462 1Nung 8:5b) 'it (is that one) licks', retaining the basic morphophonemic shape. But the most common spelling is -lnn-, as in tung ul al'nno'n i (1459 Wel 2:9a) ← alh- 'has an aching back' and sul'nnwono pa yi's oy (1481 Twusi 8:7b) ← sulh- 'because it is distressing'.

In the modern standard language the liquid dominates the nasal in the morphophonemic strings -ln- and -nl-, both of which merge with -ll-, pronounced as a long lateral with lateral release. Misspellings indicate that this merger began in the 1700s. In the 1800s there was a tendency to write "l.n" for "ll/ regardless of the etymology.

Variant spellings indicate that some of the different consonant strings written between vowels were phonetically equivalent. The difference in spelling is due to (1) considerations of the basic shape of the morphemes juxtaposed, (2) attention to compression or conflation under differing speeds of articulation (tempos), (3) misinterpretations and indecisions stemming from other factors. In the case of simple interludes, the placement of the syllable boundary (as indicated by the dots in the Romanization) was irrelevant to the pronunciation except when it indicated a juncture, usually shown by space or hyphen in the Romanization. The following sets of orthographic strings were phonetically equivalent in Middle Korean (a dot shows the syllable boundary):

\[
\begin{align*}
  s.p &= .sp \\
  s.k &= .sk \\
  s.t &= .st \\
  s.s &= .ss \\
  s.G &= .G \\
  p.t &= .pt \\
  p.th &= .th \\
  p.s &= .ps \\
  p.h &= .ph \\
  k.h &= .kh \\
  t.h &= .th \\
  p.sk &= .psk \\
  s.k &= .sk \\
  n.s &= .ns \\
  l.p &= .lp \\
  t.p &= .tp \\
  m.p &= .mp \\
  t.p &= .tp \\
  s.p &= .sp \\
  l.p &= .lp \\
  m.p &= .mp \\
  l.p &= .lp \\
  n.p &= .np \\
  s.n &= .sn \\
  l.n &= .ln \\
\end{align*}
\]

1 As in pos'Ga (1447 Sek 6:31a) = poz 'Ga (1462 1Nung 1:5a) 'crush'.

Through the centuries spellers have been plagued by the fact that when the tempo of speech slows, the reinforced and aspirated consonants are antagonized by closing a preceding open syllable: appa and appha become ap-papa and ap-phya, kacca and kachha become kat-cca and kat-cha. (But you will rarely hear the word /isse/ slowed to become *it-sse or /mösse/ said as *möt-sse.) Since each of these strings can represent several morphophonemic strings, the speller has to pay attention to the morphemes to know whether to write t.h, t.th, .th, th., or h.t – or even th.h, h.th, th.th (though the morpheme structure makes those particular spellings unlikely). In rapid speech these strings all be compressed to just /th/ and in slower speech they will all be conluted to /th/. Texts of the past several hundred years have many examples of misleading conluted forms such as that of 1894 Gale.
cip.phoyngi for ciphayngi 'staff', and those cited in Martin 1982, to which can be added an earlier example of perhaps a similar sort (assuming a scribal interpretation of nyek as nyekkk): TWONG nyek 'kay [= nye'k uy] chi l' (1466 Kup 1:21b) 'the ones from the east'; compare twong nyek 'kwo'luw [= nye'k wo lwo] (1518 Sohak-cho 9:98a) = twong 'nyek 'khu'luw [= 'nye'kh u'luw] (1586 Sohak 6:91a) 'to the east'. Earlier texts also have examples of misguided morpheme divisions such as 1894 Gale pip. ye (162) = pipye 'mix' and nyek.yes.cl.wo (113) = "rykyess.ci yo 'deemed', as well as etymologically motivated examples such as cip.wung (1936 Roth 42) 'roof' and pak.aci (1881 Ridel 166) 'gourd dipper' (so spelled also in 1632 Kalyey 4:20a).

When the reinforced consonants emerged as phonemes in their own right, the s which had so often preceded them was widely used to write sp st sc sk where the modern language has chosen to institutionalize a different device, less common earlier, the geminate pp tt cc kk. Since the syllable-final -s had merged with -t in the 16th century, a majority of the morphemes that are heard in certain environments as -st are written -s because in other environments (before a vowel-initial particle, ending, or copula) they have the sibilant pronunciation. These morphemes, too, get conflated in slow speech as shown by such spellings as wos.si (1894 Gale 99) = os i 'clothes [as subject]' and stus.sun (id. 109) = ttus un 'as for the meaning', in both of which the interlude represents a long sibilant. In nas.cun (id. 110) = nac.un 'low' and in is.hun nal (id. 115) = ithun nal - ithal nal 'the next day' the s represents an apical stop: /natcun/, /ithunnal/. In the case of pas.sol (id. 104) = path ul 'the field [as object]' the slow form /pas.sul/ tells us that Gale was hearing a dialect that had simplified some of the overstuffed nouns, path ~ pus.

When foreign words have an interlude spelled "--tt--" Koreans like to use the Hankul final --s to represent the first initial: Los.ttey 'Lotte', Cheysusy Maynhays.then Unhayng 'Chase Manhattan Bank'. This violates the unstated rule that the conflated form is to be written only if a morpheme boundary is recognized. A corollary to the rule is that /ptt/ (or the like) is to be spelled p.t unless the second morpheme begins with t, but in the case of iptty 'up to now' and cëpttya 'not long ago' the decision ignores the etymology (< 'i + 'pstay, 'rye + 'pstay), as it does in copssal 'millet grain' (< cwo[h] psol) and similar words, and associates the second syllables directly with modern nouns tta'y 'time' and ssal 'grain'.

2.11. Lenitions and elisions; sources of G.

The fifteenth-century language of the early Hankul texts offers many examples of the weakening or total loss of certain consonants between vowels. Some of the effects can be seen at the end of verb stems or at the beginning of suffixes and particles. Others are internal to words or morphemes. The Hankul system made provisions to write voiced fricatives for labial, velar, and sibilant categories. These functioned as distinct phonemes W, G, and z in the language of early texts, but we have reason to believe that other varieties of Korean of that day retained the p, k, and s which had been lent to create the passing distinction of the voiced fricatives. Many examples of these MK sounds turn up unlent in modern dialects, especially those of Kyengsang and Hamkyeng (Cf Ramsey 1975, Martin 1982/3, Kim Yengpang 1984:168-72): melkwu 'mulberry, wild grapes' (melwu) < melGway, moklay 'sand' (moly) < mwal' Gay; masul 'village' (maul) < mozolh; saypi 'shrimp' (saywu) < sa'Wi; ... In the case of verb stems, the lasting effects of the lenitions can be seen in the shape alternations of the -w- stems (---w--p-), the -s- stems (---s--), and some of the -LL- stems (---lu--ll-). The -TL- stems, earlier as today, showed an alternation of the stop --t-- before a consonant and the flap --l-- before a vowel; the flap represents a lenition of the stop. Since certain dialects today do not have the lenited forms for -w-, -s-, and -TL- stems, we assume they are preserving paradigms of unwritten forms of the fifteenth-century language that were closer to the original system. (An alternative argument would say that these dialects have restructured the paradigms by analogy.) We believe that the motivating factor for the lenitions was largely accentual, but the detailed circumstances remain to be adequately described. Some of the patterns probably result from accompanying vowel elisions and other factors inducing compression. The susceptible particles and endings mostly have velar initials (-k-- -> -G--), but notice also the bound stem -"zow- (deferential), source of the modern -sup- that
marks the formal style, and the particle 'za 'precisely, only (if)', still said (i)su as a dialectal version of Seoul (i)ya, which comes from attaching that particle to the nominative marker 'i', then eliding all cases of -z so that 'i za became ia, which inserted the glide heard in iya. Elsewhere it is proposed that the copula forms ila and (?jiley are lenited versions of i-ta and i-tye.

The phoneme G as assumed here neutralized the several kinds of lenition. The 15th-century spelling distinguished the phoneme only after y, i, l, and z, but it seems likely that earlier it may have been present between two vowels, especially when one or the other was the minimal (and often epenthetic) u or o, and especially between y and u or o, where we will write yG u and yGo even though there is no contrasting *iyu/ or *iyo: keyGulu- /keyGulG- 'be lazy', *nuwGus,pu- 'be remorseful', etc. For a number of such words the source of the G can be found in dialect versions that preserve the original consonant: keyGulu-/keyGulG- 'be lazy' is keykulu- in North Kyengsang (Kim Hyengkyu 1974:368) and Hamkyeng (Kim Thaykyun 1986:55), and nuwuy < *nuuG(yuy 'sister' not only has dialect versions nvwuy, nwpuy, nxwpu but was written with the phonograms "nuu-pi" in 1400+ Cosen-kwan. For a verb stem like towoy- 'become', where a missing consonant is suspected, we are tempted to write, for example, "toG/woy-" with the understanding that the source of the [G] may be a velar (a lenited k) or a labial (a lenited p), and occasionally even a sibilant (z = lenited s). In the case of 'become' we know the missing consonant was labial because of the ambiguous variant toWoy-, so we can presume a history of *topoy- > toWoy- > *toWwuy- > *toG/woy- > toG/woy = modern toy.

But we will forgo writing [G] in these cases and use that notation only for the elision of the velar initial of certain bound elements (kwa, kwos, kwom; ka, kwo; key, kuy; ...) which appear with the lenited velar ('Gwo, 'Gwos, 'Gwom; 'Ga, 'Gwo; 'Gey, 'Guy) after i, y, and often i. Such notations as [G]wa and /G/wo are offered as helpful reminders of the immediate sources of forms with elision. But we will write 'become' as towoy-, and similarly leave implicit the likely dropped consonant in these words, among others: e'Ju, j'Gwa- 'join them', kuf j'wul- 'act', muw ju- 'shake', not j'woy(ya) 'again', sa'Jo, sa'Ho, 'three days', tef ju- 'increase', teJ- 'get exhausted'.

Because of the neutralization represented by the phoneme, Kim Cin.wu and To Swuhuy (1980) treat our -G- as a juncture phenomenon rather than a segment holding specific phonetic content. And G may very well have become a purely graphic convention in later stages of the orthography, before it vanished altogether.

In our Romanization of modern Korean we sometimes indicate an elision with an apostrophe, though not in paradigmatic forms. Among the elisions represented by the apostrophe are these: [k] in 'yu'-wel 'June', [p] in si'-wel 'October', [m] in cameo 'kho quietly', [ng] in su' nim 'monk', [I] in cha'-cita 'is sticky', [l] in kac'-kaci(i) = kaci-kaei 'all kinds', [e] in hal'-meni, [wu] in mak'-kelli 'coarse liquor', etc. And sometimes the elision is of a syllable: [ci] in ape' nim 'father', [ni] in eme' nim. (The elision in these two expressions is ahistorical, for the etyma are ap, and em.)

2.11.1. Velar lenition and elision.

Under certain circumstances the MK velar stop k lenited to the sound that we transcribe as G, which was probably articulated as a voiced fricative (velar or laryngeal) or at least a glottal sizzle. The sound was recognized only after y, i, l, and z (zG was often written sG). Hankul used indirect devices to show it, blocking the usual liaison that would (1) make -I or -z the onset of the following syllable and (2) accrete a syllable-initial y before a vowel after -y or -i.

The circumstances calling for velar lenition ( Cf LCT 1961) involve the joining of noun + particle or verb + ending. The endings include the gerund -'kwo, the adverbative -'key or its variant -'kOy, and those complex endings that incorporate the gerund or are built on the effective formative -'ke-; but there are no examples of lenition (to *'-G') of the summative -'ki, which was little used at the time. The lenition took place after all stems ending in -y-, -l-, or -z- but not after most of those that ended in -I-. For an -I- stem to qualify, it had to be:

(1) the copula 'i-', which predicates nouns. Examples can be found in these entries of Part II: 'i'Gen ma'lon, 'i'Ge na, 'i'Ge nol = 'i'Ge nul, 'i'Ge n'yeng, 'i'Ge n ywo, 'i'Ge tun, 'i'Gey, 'i'Ge 'za, 'i'Gwo, and their shortenings to 'y-' and 'w-.
(2) the causative *it- 'drop it' (< *ti- 'fall').

(3) one of a few polysyllabic stems ending in *-li- (such as *spu'li- 'sprinkle', e'li- 'be stupid', ... ) that were probably confused with the structure *u'li- * (copula prospective modifier + postmodifier + copula). But most of the *-li- stems do not trigger the lenition: po'li'kwo 'discarding it', ki'li'kwo 'praising', ... . And the "confused" stems do not always lenite: e'li'Gwo (1462 *Nung 7:67a, 1463 Pep 2:242a) but also e'li'kwo ('1517- Pak 1:9a) 'being stupid'; no'li'Gesi nol (1445 *Yong 8; for *no'li kesi nol = *no'lisiko nol) [the emperor's command] came down, and ... ', yet no'li'kwo (1481 Twusi 10:35b) 'coming down'.

The peculiar behavior of the stems *i- and *t- led LKM to the conclusion that the basic forms they represent are *iy- and *iti-; contrast ti kwo (1445 *Yong 86) 'falling' with *ti'Gwo = *tiy'Gwo (1459 Wel 10:24b) 'dropping it'. Independent motivation for that conclusion can be seen in the MK abbreviation of the copula as *y- after a vowel (where modern Korean usually suppresses i- leaving no trace) and in the derivation of the stem *t- from *ti- [*Glo] (intransitive verb + causative), as confirmed by the accentuation.

Nouns and adverbs that end in *-i generally triggered the lenition: "ne y *icy svo'li 'Ga a ni 'Ga (1462 *Nung 4:126b) 'is it now your sound or isn't it?'; *i'Gwa (1451 Hwun-en 1b) 'with/and this'; ku'li'Gwos (1459 Wel 8:62b) 'just/precisely that way'; *wali'Gwos kye'Gwom ye n' (1459 Wel 2:72a) 'if we are the ones defeated'. But after the negative precopular noun a'ni 'not' and the expression hon ka'ci 'one kind = the same the lenition seems to have been optional:

*ye non kwo za *salom a'ni 'ka (1475 Nay 2:1:16a) 'isn't he a person alone?'; *i'SYWELQ-PEP ka, *i'SYWELQ-PEP a'ni 'Ga (1482 Kunsam 4:37b) 'is this preaching the law or isn't this preaching the law?'

hon ka'ci 'ka talo'n i *ye (1459 Wel 8:31b) 'are they the same or different?'; hon ka'ci 'Ga a'ni 'Ga (1462 *Nung 1:99a) 'is it the same or not?'

The obligatorily leniting nouns include most prominently the postmodifier *i 'the one that - ; the fact that - * in all of its uses. Most examples involve the zero abbreviation of the copula stem, as seen in these entries in Part II: -u'li 'Ge'm ye, -u'li 'Ge'n i ('Gwa, *'ston), -u'li 'Gen ma'lon, -u'li 'Ge' nul, -u'li 'Ge'ta, -u'li 'Gwan toy. I have been unable to find structures with *u'ni 'G-. And all of the examples of t-(a) li'Gwol or t-(u) ni'Gwol are questions (-u'li 'Gwo, -u'ni 'Gwo, see below), for there seem to be no such expressions with the copula gerund (*u'li 'Gwo or *u'ni 'Gwo). In structures with the postmodifiers *ka and *kwo 'question', the copula modifier (* in) is usually suppressed: (-u'ni 'Ga, -u'ni 'Gwo; -u'li 'Ga, -u'li 'Gwo; *ke'n 'Gwo) but there are examples that let it surface, as found in the entries a'ni 'n 'ka (= a'ni 'Ga = a'ni 'ka), a'ni 'n 'kwo (= a'ni 'Gwo = *a'ni 'kwo), and in *kwo of Part II. Also included: the suspensive -it (< *i', postmodifier + nominative particle), as found in nwop ti'Gwos (1459 Wel 1:37b) 'the higher they are ... '.

The particles *kwa 'with', *kwas 'precisely', and *kwom 'each' regularly lenite to *G- after a noun that ends in I (including LQ, y, or i). The velar initial is totally suppressed after other vowels (including vowel + w); we note this by writing the G in brackets, as a reminder to help identify the morphemes. The postmodifier *ka 'question', is regularly preceded by a modifier but the copula modifier *in is usually omitted, so that *ka stands right after the noun, as if a particle, and it lenites just like the other particles. The few exceptions written without lenition may be due to scribal error or later restructuring:

na'lah[s] s kul 'i *ta *hwo 'uy 'hoy'Gwom pa 'ka (1586 Sohak 6:41b) is a rewrite of na'lah[s] s'kul Gwel i *ta CHWY=Hwo 'uy 'hon kes 'ka (1518 Sohak-chu 9:45b) "is the writing of the nation's history all by Cui Hao?";

ha'nal kwu 'stu.h i *hku'kwo (1481 Twusi 21:2a) 'heaven and earth are large' should be ha'nol 'Gwa (1462 *Nung 8:131b) or ha'nol'khwa = ha'nol'kwa (1462 *Nung 2:20b).

The example na kwos (1:800 Hancung 90; cited from LCT) 'precisely I' is from a late text. The word cey kwom (1518 Sohak-chu 8:3a) is a shortening of ceyye kwom 'individually', a derivation yet to be explained. The adverb-intensifying suffix -kwom (which may or may not be the same etymon as the
PART I

A Reference Grammar of Korean

particle) never lenites: ta' si- kwon (1447 Sek 6:6a) ‘again’, kwop' koy- kwon (1459 Wel 1:47b) ‘double; twice (the age)’. Perhaps juncture could account for a l'wo m i a'ni 'ka (1462 ¹Nung 3:33a) ‘isn’t it that one knows?’ The postmodifier ‘kwon’ ‘question’, like ‘ka’, occurs after a noun by omitting the copula modifier. It lenites after l, y, and i: mu' sum elkwa 'Gwo (1462 ¹Nung 3:59a) ‘what face is it?’, mu' sus ‘CCWOY 'Gwo (1463 Wel 1:7a) ‘what sin is it?’, hon ka'ci a ni 'j [J'Gwo (1482 Nam 2:42a) ‘isn’t it the same?’ After other vowels, both elided and unelided velar are found: ‘es.te.n cyen'cho ‘Gwo (1482 Kum-sam 3:52b) ‘what kind of cause is it?’, ‘i mu' su' kwon (1482 Kum-sam 2:41a) ‘what is this?’, mu' sum yong’ co 'kwon (1462 ¹Nung 3:84a) ‘what are the looks?’. ne 'y sus'ing I ¹nwu 'kwon (1447 Sek 23:41b) ‘who is your master?’ ‘es.te.ye l’il’hwun i ‘PALQ’-ZYA ‘Gwo (1464 Kum-kang se:8b) ‘why is the name princess (wisdom)?’. In Chinese passages the Chinese particle YA is followed by the Hankul 'Gja (?1468· Mong 53a) or 'Gwo (1482 Kum-sam 3:52a).

When attached to a noun that ends in basic -h a metathesis takes place: -h 'k- - ... 'kh-. The only example offered for 'ka is hona' khwa [= honah 'ka] ye'sus 'ka ‘are they one or are they six’, and that is given by LCT 706a as ‘1462 ¹Nung 106”, but both the locus and the citation seem to be in error; it was perhaps taken from hona' khwa [= honah 'kw] ye'sus 'kw “one and six’ on the preceding page. The form in the example, however, is just what we would expect, parallel to that of 'kwon in ku ‘es te n' sta' kwon [= ‘stah ‘kwon’ (1463 Pep 5:165a) ‘what land is that’?

The 15th-century lenition of velar-initial particles was indicated orthographically throughout the 16th century. But in texts from the 1540s and later (cited by NKW 54-5) there are a number of random spellings of unlenited 'kw after vowels (including l, y, l, and -fh), often in close proximity to a lenited version. The 17th-century texts always write k after l and often (randomly) after a vowel, as well. For both 'kwon and 'kwos the velar was written in the few examples found in later texts. The elided form of 'kwon, spelled ‘wa”, was always used in 19th-century texts (as in the 20th century), but there was some random variation in the 17th and 18th centuries, as seen in twos. th oy kwok wi yes kwa yang uy kwol kwa (1799 ¹Nap-yak 18a) ‘the meat of the pig and the meat of the fox and the sheep’.

There are examples of lexical lenition, as in kaci-Gaci (s nay lol) (1569 Chilqtay 10b) all kinds (of smells), lexicalized from ka'ci ka'ci (1463 Pep 5:137b). And there are velar elisions in natived Chinese words:

’mwof[k]’ywok (1489 Kup-kan 1:104, 1527 Cahoy 3:11a = 5b) ‘bathing’ < ‘MWOK: ‘YWO ‘Gwo (1447 Sek 6:27b) and ‘mwof[k]’ywok ‘thang’ co (?,1517· Pak 1:52a) ‘bathhouse’ < THANG: ‘CO.


soyng-kjang (1527 Cahoy [Tokyo] 1:14a, 1489 Kup-kan 6:21 [cited from LCT]) > soyng-yang (1562 Cahoy [Hiei] 1:7b, 1583 Kwang-Chen 3b) = soyngkang (1583 Sek-Chen 3b) ‘ginger’ < SOYNG-KANG.

Although the MK spelling of final -l unlinked to a following vowel is usually to be treated as -l-G-, when the vowel begins a particle in those texts (such as 1449 Kok) that treat particles as separate words, no “G” is to be written: i nal ay ‘za (1449 Kok 109) – CF mozom ‘ay (ibid.). In other texts we find na’i ay, mozo’m ay , ... , syllabified phonetically. But the -G- is indicated, as part of the noun, for forms of azof azG- ‘younger brother’ such as azG on (1445 ¹Yong 24), azG i (1445 ¹Yong 103), azG i’la (1462 ¹Nung 1:86a), and azG i’wo’ n i (1462 ¹Nung 1:76b).

2.11.2 Labial lenition and elision.

Spellings with -G- do not always derive from a lenited velar; some are from lenited labials. We know this either from variant forms that retain the labial or from modern dialect versions with -p-. Despite that information, we will write the MK sound as G except when there are morphophonemic grounds to do otherwise, as there are when other forms of the paradigm of a verb contain a labial. In the case of e l'wo sol[W]wo' l i ‘suyus ta (1463 Pep 4:70-1) ‘it will be possible to tell them’ we choose to identify clearly the stem by noting its elipted W, a lenition of p, as 'W rather than write the G that would be called for by our rules. because of other forms in the paradigm and also the competing
version found in sol Wwo.1 i 'n i (1449 Kok 2). But because of what happened to the vowel (-Wu- > -Gw-), we write 'chiGwun (1481 Twusi 6:43a) = 'chiWun (1459 Wel 18:51a) 'cold' < *chipu-. The phoneme G when used represents a neutralization, thought to be the result of merging the labialized velar fricative and the velarized labial fricative, articulations that are hard to keep apart.

The particle noun is pu the 'starting from', shortened from (- *bol) pu the, a verb infinitive. That particle usually keeps its initial, even after i, y, and l: 'i pu the (1447 Sek 13:1a, 1463 Pep 1:65a) 'starting from this', "a lay pu the (1449 Kok 109) 'from earlier', "nye pu the (1459 Wel 2:70a) 'from long ago' [no example of -l?]. There are only two or three examples of a lenited form Gwu'the < *Wu the < pu the, such as wo nol Gwu'the (?1517 'No 1:35b) 'starting from today' and "en cey Gwu'the (?1517 Pak 1:13a) 'since when'. And there are no examples of *phu the with metathesis of noun-final –h; instead the independent form of the noun appears, as in pu the (1464 Kumkang se:6a) 'from above'. The modern particles pote and pok are derived from the transferrential and the gerund of the verb po- 'look at, see'.

No verb endings begin with p-, but the bound adjective -p- is incorporated in a group of subjective adjectives that end in -W-, such as "swayW- (> swlw-/swip-) 'be easy' from "sway- 'rest'. And the verb stem pat- 'butt' becomes -Wat- > -Gwat- > -wat- to derive a few intensive stems: kolI 'Gwat- 'conceal', nili 'Gwat- 'raise', ta 'Gwat- 'approach; defy', mulli 'Gwat- 'spurn; repel', penguli 'Gwat- 'crack; split it', thiGwut- 'push up against', wuy Gwat- 'lift up'.

Lenition of -p- in compound nouns: -ty-'We'm ul (1445 ?1 Yong 87) 'a mighty tiger' < " pem 'tiger'; phwunglywu-Wa'el (1459 Wel 24:28b) 'musician' < - pa' ci 'a professional'; kolo-Wi (1459 Wel 1:36b) 'a fine rain, a drizzle' < pi 'rain'; mwosI 'Gwoy = mwosi 'pwoy (?1517 Pak 1:51b; in contiguous passages) 'ramie cloth' (> mosi pey); 'pwul Gwep (?1517 Pak 1:74b) = 'pwul 'pep (id. 1:75b) < 'pwu:lo-:pep 'Buddha's Law', 'syel 'Gwep (id. 1:75a) < SYWELO-:PEP 'explaining the Law'. There is even one example of pwe- > -Wye-: 'swoy Wye'lo (1445 ?1 Yong 3:13b [Chinese text]) 'Iron Cliff' [placename]. Examples that survive in the modern language include si'- o li '15 leagues' and si'-wel 'October' < si'- Gw:el ei n' (?1517 Pak 1:18a) < SSP:NGWELO; CF yu'-wel 'June' < 'lywu[k]-'weul y' (?1517 'No 1:27b) = nywu[k]-wel (1608 Thay-yo 16a). An elision of noun-final -p gives us cip/s 'of the house' in ku cip/s 'sto fill (1447 Sek 6:14a) 'the daughter of that house', na y cip/s ke'[s ul (?1517 'No 2:49a) 'things of my house', i' Gwat 'cip/s nul'ku'n i (id.) 'the old man in the house next door', ..

The most common labial lenition is that of the -W- stems, with -p- before a consonant but -W- > -w-, before a vowel. Most of the -W- stems are adjectives, but there are a small number of verb stems, too (see §8.2.3). The -W- stems include -IW-, for which the only modern example is the literary selyW- = selew- 'be sad'. MK had 'petelW- = tteIp- 'be puckery', 'polW- = pUlP- 'tread', and 'yelW- = yI:alp- 'be thin', which do not lenite in the modern language, and also "kolW- 'fine up; compare', which is obsolete. Other MK -IW- stems: *'molW- 'be sad', *solW- 'humbly say' (modern saloY), 'skolW- 'be difficult', 'tulW- 'pierce, bore' (modern ttwulh-, Hamkyeng twulp-).

For a few words we know from dialect evidence that the -G- within an opaque lexical item represents the weakening of a labial stop, rather than a velar. The noun i'Gwuc 'neighbor' (1462 ?1 Nung 3:37a) has the modern dialect versions ipuc, ipucey, iput, iwuc, iwut, as well as the standard iwus, and it is written with the phonograms "i-pun in 1400 + Cosen-kwan. (The Hankul ipus in 1569 Chilat is thought to be one of many dialect influences from Kyengsang, where it was published.)

2.11.3. Apical lenition; elisions of l and n.

The apical stop t weakened to the flap allophone of l. That, we assume, is what accounts for the peculiarities of the -Tl- (or "leniting T") stems as contrasted with the regular -t- stems. The final -t- of the leniting stems was replaced by -l- when a vowel followed.

There are a few etymological examples of lenited t → l (Martin 1983:27): mwolan 'peony' (1576 ?1 Yhap 1:7b) < "MWUW:TAN, 'cho 'ley (1527 Cahoy 1:34a=18b) 'order' < 'CHO:T'TYEY (1447 Sek 19:8b). In certain cases the source of the lenition survives as the modern affricate because of the (southern) merger ty > c, as in the doublet tólyang/tócang 'Buddhist seminary' < (?)'twotyang < 'TTWOW:T'TYANG (1447 Sek 24:36a). The MK doublet pa'lol (1445 ?1 Yong 2) = pa tah (1459 Wel
Before another apical sound (t, c, s, n, and rarely l itself) the phoneme l was often elided. The elision was quite regular in verb forms, so that the word representing "at-ia 'knows' was pronounced and spelled "a ta. In listing these -l- verbs we take note of the ellipsis (writing, for example, "a[nta]" but in general we follow the spelling and write the forms as they sound. (The headings of dictionary entries such as "alta" in LCT and NKW can be thought of as written morphophonemically or etymologically.) Though we often note elided consonants such as -[l]- with an apostrophe, that is not done within a stem or paradigmatic form: "sa:ti < [sa:li]-ti, "sa:-two < [sa:li]-two or < [sa:li]" two, "sa:nwon < [sa:li]-nwon. Many modern dialects continue to elide the liquid before an apical, and even in Seoul the l is sometimes suppressed before -ca (mâca) ‘as soon as’ (Part II, -ca NOTE I). In fishing villages of North Kyengang (Choy Myeongok 1979:23) when -l- is stem-final it drops before all consonants, not just apicals, and stems ending in -lm- are reanalyzed as -mu-. The dropping of stem-final -l- takes place also when stems are compounded: "sa:li-`ni- 'go on living'; "nwo[l]-`ni- > nônil- 'stroll'; "two[l]-`ni- > tônil- 'walk around, circle'; "wuwl-`ni- 'go on crying'.

In specific phrases MK nouns ending in -l (including the reduction of basic -lh) sometimes elided the liquid before the genitive particle s (CF He Wung 285: 313-4): "pa[l] s pata:ng ay (1462 Nung 10:79a) ‘on the sole of the foot’; "kî[lh] s `ko`z ay s namwo miTh uy i `sye `sye (1517-1 No 1:27b) ‘under a tree by the side of the road’. That seems to be the origin of the adnoun mus 'many, all (sorts of)' < mwus < `mwa[l] s ‘of the crowd’ and of the noun tokki ‘ax’ < `twos kway < *`two[l] s ‘kway (ear/edge of stone). Spellings that leave the -l s or -n s intact tell us the particle was probably set off by juncture. For an unusual elision before n- of the string [l s], see Part II, s NOTE 1. Less often, a noun-final n is elided before the particle s: swo[ll] s twop (1462 Nung 1:51b) – preserved by 1874 Putsillo as sworthop; ‘i `ma[n] s `kam yang `uy (1517-1 No 2:22a) ‘for no more sheep than this’ = i man.skan yang ey (1795-1 No-cwung [P] 2:20a; by then presumably pronounced `nkki) = i man yang ey (id. [K] 2:21a). But the several examples of `ma[n] two may be simply `ma + `two: - cywungsyng `ma two `mwo twon-gi `ta (1447 Sek 6:5a) ‘is inferior to [the life of] any living creature’. It is quite possible that the final n of `man developed from a separate morpheme attached to `ma.) See Part II.

In compound nouns final l sometimes drops before n, l, s, or c: `psol[l]-`nwon (1527 Cahoy 1:1b=2b) = psol-nwon (1576 Yuhap 1:4a) ‘pellets of dry snow’ (ssalaki nwnûn); `ch’il-pha[l] l i `kilh l (1517-1 No 1:60a; < `CHILQ-`PÂLQ-`LI) ‘a road of seven or eight leagues’. The word phâ`il ‘the eighth (of April = Buddha’s birthday)’ must have elided the l of phal-l < `PALQ-`ZILQ at a time when the Chinese morpheme for ‘day’ was felt to begin with an apical sibilant.

Etymologies with elision of l before an apical (LKM 1963:87-8) include:

kyeo-sali (1748 Tongmun 2-46; cited from LCT) ‘mistletoe’ < *kyezu(l) sali (‘winter life’);

“WINTER-ul-sa-li” (1431 Wellyeng), “WINTER-sa-i” (1250 Hyang-kup);

kwo[l]-cvokay (1544: Akcang: Cheng-san) ‘oysters and clams; oyster (with shell)’ = `kwul s cywokay (1489 Kup-kan 6:81; cited from LCT); “kwulq-cwo-kay” (1250 Hyang-kup);

minali < *munali < *mul nali ‘parsley’; “WATER-nay-lip” (1250 Hyang-kup).

In a maximally informative notation all elisions can be shown with the elided consonant between brackets, as above for [l]. And it is possible, as set forth in Part II, to treat –[l]-two as –[l]-t’wo though that is probably not the best historical explanation. When the elision is between two words (or within a noun compound), the apostrophe is used: kau’ nay ‘throughout the autumn’, kyewu’ nay ‘all
winter long; atu' nim, tta' nim; so' namu 'pine tree'; cha'-tol 'quartz; silicon'; 'na'-'tol 'days and months'; ppul-takw(un)i 'a part or corner sticking up' (< ppul 'horn'); mu'-soy 'cast iron'; panu' cil 'needlework, sewing', kantu'-cak kantu'-cak 'swaying gently' (< kantu! kantul); cha'-pssal 'hulled' glutinous rice'.

Before i and y the phoneme n is sometimes weakened to just nasality and even dropped. Ramsey (1978:52-3) says that in South Hamkyeng both n and ng are reduced to nasality on the preceding vowel when y or i follows, but a trace of the apical articulation of the n remains in that the preceding vowel will not be fronted (in the usual assimilation to the following y or i). Speakers in various places say [aij] or [a]l for an 'no'. Examples of n-elision from fishing villages of North Kyengsang (Choy Myengok 1979:23): ku key cip i a(y)ia(y) 'that's not a house'; miui = mânh.i 'lots'. The MK noun 'kwoi 'eat' has the earmarks of a missing consonant *kwo/ i and 1103 Kyeylim writes the word with the phonograms "kwo-ni". Quite a few modern dialects, including that of Ceycwu, attest the word as konayngi (Kim Hyengkyu 1974:b-170), retaining the nasal.

2.11.4. Sibilant lenition and elision.

Before a vowel the stem-final consonant of -(s)- verbs (§8.2.5) like cis-/ci- 'build' and nàs-/na- 'be/get better' vanishes in modern Seoul, but in MK it was a voiced [-z-], so that the infinitives were spelled ci'ze and na'ze, using the obsolete triangle symbol for the MK /z/. Since modern dialects retain forms such as /nasa/ for nua 'get/be better' ← nà(s)-, we assume that the MK version was an ephemeral lenition of an earlier -(s)-, a lenition which took place under conditions absent from the regular s-final consonant stems (see Martin 1973, Ramsey 1975). Most of the modern -(s)- stems were leniting in the 15th century, including as- 'seize', but pes- 'take off (clothes, ...)' and its obsolete variant pas- are attested only as regular -(s)- stems. And MK is: (> modern iss-) 'exist', a contraction of MK isi-, never lenited, for that allomorphic was used only before consonants. The verb wâs- 'laugh' was a leniting stem in the 15th century, with the infinitive wâze, but the lenition did not survive to give us modern *wue, and the stem is regular today. Kim Wancin (1973) believes that this stem was restructured because of a clash between the homonyms that developed for such forms as MK wù'tun > wûn 'that cried' and wù'zun > wù-un → wûn 'that laughed'; but notice that 1876 Kakok has (122) wâ-un and (90) wâ-un as forms of 'laugh'. Are there any modern dialects that treat the verb as leniting?

According to the map in LSN 1956:103 the unvoiced [s] is retained for MK z in dialects of the northeast and much of the south but is lost in the middle and the northwest; the area where -z- was lost is somewhat wider than that of the loss of distinctive pitch accent but it covers that territory. LSN concludes that the assimilatory voicing of -s- between voiced sounds (vowels, l, m, n) arose in the middle and northwestern areas during the middle ages (1300-1600); it was apparently not present in the Sind language, he says, and it began to disappear again in the middle of the 16th century. He did not address the question why some MK words have -z- but others have -(s)-. Unless we can establish prosodic conditions for the lenition, the exceptions will have to be treated as the result of dialect mixture or the failure to maintain or even establish an orthographic tradition in the midst of the collapse of the distinction. Did the modern dialects lacking the distinction of -(s)- stems ever go through a stage when they had the voiced [z]? Probably not, though that would be implied by an explanation that would have their modern paradigms restructured by analogy. As mentioned in §2.4, it is rare to hear [z] as an allophone of /s/ in any modern dialect, but there is evidence for that in earlier Hamkyeng speech as reported by Putsillo in 1874 (see Martin 1991, King 1990), though it is apparently absent in that area today. There would seem to be no good motivation for a voiced fricative sound to become voiceless precisely in all-voiced environments, so I assume that modern s (rather than elided [z]) in areas for which the voiced version was earlier reported must be due to people being overwhelmed by the habits of nearby speakers who never gave into the lenition.

Some of the MK words with -(s)- appear with s in modern dialects: kozolh/kozol 'autumn' > kasil, kusul, kisil as well as standard kaul; mozolh 'village' > masul, masil, maswul, ... as well as
standard maul; muzu/mwuzG- < *musuk 'radish' > musu, musi, muku, mukkuw, mutkuw, and (Pukchent) mukk as well as standard mwuwu. The word for ‘kitchen’ appears both as puezep (1451, 1466, 1481) > puep (1632) and as puezek (1481, 1527) > puek (1632) and has the modern dialect versions pusep, pusap, pusek, pusik, pucek, pucik, (Pukchent) pek as well as standard puek (usually treated as puek in Seoul); it is probably from an old compound with 'pulj' s – 'of the fire' attached to a variant of seph < *s*yep[h] (the syep spelling is in 1632 Kalyey but earlier attestations are all sep, and the hypothetical final h is not attested before the 20th century), perhaps a variant of nyepl/nuyek 'side', which would help account for the doublet forms with -p and -k. It is unclear how far back the final aspirated velar of the standard version puek can be traced; Scott wrote pweek ey (1837 Scott 196 = 1893 Scott 240). For more on puek see Ramsay 1954. The noun mozam 'heart, mind' > maum is reported as moum or mosum in Ceycwu dialects; the MK z may have leant from c, since phonograms of 1400+ Kwan-yek (item 405) represent "mo-com". It should be kept in mind that a few of the -z- words survived with an affricate (instead of s or zero): honca 'alone' (see the entry in Part II and the discussion in §2.10.4). . And the particle kkaci < s koe() < s ko'c(ang), as well as ko'cang 'end' and (> kacang) 'most, very', offers evidence for the history of "kos < koz < *ko co 'brink, edge'. LKM 1972a:38-9 calls attention to the forms 'swon'cwo (?1517 Pak 1:63a) < 'swonzo (1447 Sek 6:5a) 'by his/her own hands, personally' and mwormyo (1617 Sin-Sok chwung 1:36) = 'mwormso (1586 Sohak 6:25a) (= chin 'hi 1518 Sohak-cho 9:27b) < 'mwormzo (1481 Twusi 6:34a) 'with one's own body, personally', and would explain modern samci 'Double Three day (= the third of March)' as continuing a nativized SAM·ZILQ 'day three'. He also mentions MK namcin 'man, husband', which must be from a nativized NAM·ZIN.

Some of the -z- words are lexicalized from phrases: "ilza'ma (1462 1Nung 6:70b, 1463 Pep 7:159a) 'indulging in' < "il ('lwo) sa'ma 'making it one's business'. And "nu'zeh 'a few' is from "nu'zehl + a variant of "seyl 'three'. Other examples of lenition of a morpheme-initial sibilant include the defferential -zow- and the particle 'za.

The stem "wuz- 'be laughable', found in "wuzWt 1i (1445 1Yong 16) and "wuz W1 (1449 Kok 179) has undergone a second lenition (labial) by attaching the leniting bound adjective -p-; the source form must have been *wusupu-. The stem 'yez'Gwo- ('yez' Gwa 1462 1Nung 10:41a, 'yes' Gwa 9:87b) derives from *yez-Wwo- < 'yes'-pwo- 'spy on' (He Wung 126).

2.12. The accent of earlier forms.

The language spoken in modern Seoul differs from the 15th-century language in lacking accentual distinctions that are still found in northeastern and southern parts of the peninsula in the form of patterns of pitch or combinations of pitch and vowel length. Although some of the southernmost dialects (such as Kimhay) have three pitch levels – high, mid, low – others (such as Antong) have two levels, high and low, but distinguish some of the low syllables by lengthening the vowel. Still other dialects (such as Hamhung) merge those two categories but end up with both pronounced high and the expected high pronounced low. And in older Seoul speech the vowel length of the third category was preserved, but a difference of pitch level got lost, so that there was a merger between the short high and low syllables. In most of the texts of the 15th century a single dot was placed to the left of a high-pitched syllable, a double dot to the left of syllables that were long and rose from low to high, and the low short syllables were left unmarked. When a word is cited in isolation without tone marks we cannot be sure whether it represents all low syllables in a tone-marked text or is taken from a text that did not mark the tones. In words and phrases of more than one syllable the stretches of tones formed accentual patterns, much like those of Japanese pitch accent, and that makes Korean different from a tone language such as Vietnamese or classical Chinese. Scholars of the early Hankul period were acutely aware of the traditional Chinese four tones (să-seng) and wrote these for the Hankul readings of Chinese characters, equating the low tone with the "even" tone (phyeng-seng), the high tone with the "going" tone (ké-seng), and the long low-high with the "rising" tone (săng-seng).
The "entering" tone (ip-seng) was posited by Chinese phonologists to account for the syllables ending in unreleased voiceless stops -p, -t, and -k, still heard in Cantonese but lost in northern Chinese. In borrowing Chinese words, Koreans treated those stops as -p, -l, -k, with the apical version written -LQ in Hankul readings of characters, and marked them with the single dot of the "going" tone. But the character readings, with respect to tone as well as other features, were somewhat artificial, constructed to conform to the information that Chinese phonologists had compiled as riming guides for the language of the 7th century. Chinese words that got into popular usage were often treated differently, though the "even" tone (accounting for almost half the Chinese morphemes) was usually equated with the Korean unmarked low tone.

The accentual patterns of native Korean words did not, of course, come from China, but must be considered a distinctive part of the ancestral forms. Because of partial correlations between the accent and the canonical shapes of morphemes, it is suspected that at least some of the patterns were internal developments, so that possibly the ancestral language may have treated pitch as nondistinctive; but that hypothesis remains unproven. The low-high rise marked by the double dot is often the result of collapsing two syllables (low + high) into a single long syllable; and sometimes, especially in verb forms, it indicates retention of the high pitch of a syllable that elided its vowel, typically the nondefault or o that represented a minimal vowel quality. Thus for 'walk' the modifier ke’lun < *ke’tu-n (1459 Wel 1:27b) has an overt vowel to carry the high tone, but the gerund "ke’ti’kwo < *ke’tu’-kwo” (1449 Kok 130) does not, so the high pitch is added on to the low pitch of the preceding syllable. (See Ramsey 1978a:209-24.)

The MK tone dots have been transcribed as they appear (or do not appear) in the cited passage when that is from a photocopy of the original text or when it is from a secondary source that included the information. The examples from 1445 Yong carry the accents of LKM’s 1962 interpretation. I have added in brackets a few tone marks that I think are missing because of broken type, or that are the result of surface processes (such as the frequent loss of a dot from a string of three dotted syllables), where the restoration helps the reader see the structure. I have not, in general, given the basic or reconstructed dots for strings of morphemes in endings. There, as toward the end of long phrases in general, a tendency developed to disregard distinctive accent after the first in a stem (or a noun), either omitting the marks or indicating an automatic "sing-song" tone of alternating pitches. The tendency became quite noticeable in 1481 Twusi, where Kim Chakyun (1979), like Kim Wancin and Ceng Yenchang earlier, observes that many particles and endings that had been marked ‘(high) in 1445 Yong, 1447 Sek, 1449 Kok, and 1459 Wel are left unmarked (low) or marked ‘(low-high), and that is even more striking in 1587 Sohak; he characterizes the trend as (38) "neutralization at end of word". We have left unmarked the frequent suppression of a final dot on the infinitive ending when a particle (with dot) is attached, such as e’wule ‘za (1451 HWun-en 13a) Cf e’wule (1463 Pep 2:114b). And for the most part we do not call attention to suppression of the second of three dots on contiguous syllables, as in ‘pwola’m ol (1468: Mong 20a) ‘the sign’ — Cf ‘po’lu’m i’n i (1459 Wel 21:217-8), but we make a few exceptions when it helps account for the words in a phrase: ‘wos ‘kwa ‘pap ‘kwa ‘ay (1481 Twusi 16:19a), ‘swoy ‘jhey ‘aye (1459 Wel 2:28b), swo’li ‘jhey ‘aye (1447 Sek 24:1b), ‘hoy ‘jhey ‘za (1447 Sek 23:13a), ‘i kak’si ‘k’wo ‘za (1459 Wel 7:15b). We leave unmarked the suppression of an accent in ‘nwuy.h ey ‘nun (1445 Yong 30) = ‘twuy’jhey ey ‘nun, Cf ‘twuy’h ey n’ (id. 70).

There are numerous examples of the crisis of a final low pitch with the tonal residue of an ellipsed high-pitch syllable (Cf He Wung 337): ‘nay h ay to ‘li ‘eptwo’ta (1481 Twusi 25:7a) ‘there is no bridge on the river’ < toli ‘i; ‘co ‘non mot nwa ‘uy ‘Gwo ‘MOY ‘non azo nwa ‘uy ‘Ia (1459 Wel 21:162a) ‘[the Chinese word] ‘CO is an older sister, ‘MOY is a younger sister’ < nwa’uy ‘Ia ‘Gwo – nwa’uy ‘Ia. That is what accounts for the rising accent in preconsonantal forms of the -L- stems (§8.3.2).
2.12.1. Accentual patterns.

A limited number of patterns were available for words of a given length. The patterns are shown below, with examples, for nouns and adverbs of one, two, and three syllables.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>L</th>
<th>H</th>
<th>R</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mol 'horse'</td>
<td>'mal 'measure'</td>
<td>'mal 'words'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LL</td>
<td>HL</td>
<td>RH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pwoli 'barley'</td>
<td>'seli 'mild'</td>
<td>'cyepi 'swallow'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LH</td>
<td>HH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>'mwo koy 'mosquito'</td>
<td>'ke 'cus 'false'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(HLL)/HLH</td>
<td>RR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>'twos.ka'pi 'goblin'</td>
<td>'a'mo'lyey 'how'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HLH</td>
<td>LLH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>'hnu'key 'rainbow'</td>
<td>LRL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ye'tolay '8 days'</td>
<td>LH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(-)</td>
<td>(-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>('ema 'nim 'mother' a'pa 'nim 'father'</td>
<td>RLH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>'ke 'cu-'mal 'lie'</td>
<td>(-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LLL</td>
<td>(-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cintol 'azalea'</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>'kay lye'ki 'goose'</td>
<td>(-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LRL</td>
<td>HRH</td>
<td>RHL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(-)</td>
<td>(-)</td>
<td>(-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RRL</td>
<td>RRH</td>
<td>(-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(-)</td>
<td>(-)</td>
<td>(?)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ramsey, following Ceng Yenchun (1971), assumes that certain patterns freely varied with each other: HH / HL; LHL / LLH; HLL / HLH / HHL. That assumption is made for two reasons: the patterns are merged in the reflexes found in the modern dialects, and for some of the words the early attestations vary. We find three kinds of evidence for a given etymon:

(1) Only one pattern is attested. For these, we have no direct evidence that the pattern was not distinctive.

(2) Two or three patterns are attested and the variants are unmotivated, in that they cannot be explained by their environments. For certain words there may be only one attestation for a variant pattern, while for other words there are several attestations for each pattern.

(3) Certain words accentuated H(H)H are converted to H(H)L when a particle or copula expression is attached. This is a prosodic adjustment, as if to avoid a long string of high syllables, though such plateaus can be found in other phrases.

In the examples that follow, the English gloss is given first.

**Type H X X**

**HHH**

‘wild goose’ *kay lye’ki (1527 Cahoy 1:8b=15a)

**HLH / HHL**

‘goblin’ ‘twos.ka’pi (LCT; 1447 Sek 9:36b, 1449 Kok 163, 1482 Kum-sam 4:23a); ‘twos’kapi ‘n i (1459 Wel 21:105a).

**HHH / HLH (? or HLL, attributing the accent to the particle)**

‘crane’ ‘twu’luwu’mi (LCT; 1459 Wel 7:66a, 1527 Cahoy 1:9a=16a); ‘twulwu’mi[il uy (?1517- Pak 1:27b)

**HLH**

‘rainbow’ ‘muci’key (1445 Yi Yong 50, 1462 Nung 2:87b, 1481 Twusi 16:42b, 1527 Cahoy 1:1b=3a)

‘tadpole’ ‘wolchang-i’ (1527 Cahoy 1:12b=24a) = ‘wolchang (1446 Hwun 29a; the dot is strangely missing in the Taeyi-kak repro, but it is clear on the photo plate included in Yi Sangpayk 1957)

‘rather’ ‘wohl’lye (1459 Wel 1:37a, 21:149a; 1462 Yi Nung 2:67a; 1463 Pep 2:77a, 2:158a, 4:192-3; 1475 Nay 2:1:2b)
A Reference Grammar of Korean

PART I 63

HLR
‘mother’ ʾema ʾnim (1445 Yong 90, 1449 Kok 16, 1459 Wel 2:6b); ʾi (1459 Wel 8:84b) = ʾema ʾniʾm i (1459 Wel 21:27b, 21:28a)

HLH / HHH
‘grandfather’ ʾhanaʾpi (= ʾha.n aʾpi) (1527 Cahoy 1:16a=33a), ʾhanaʾpi l’ (1445 Yong 125);
haʾnaʾpi (1517–1 No 2:34a)

HHL / HHL / HHH
‘peak’ ʾryengʾpaki (1447 Sek 6:43b, 1459 Wel 18:16b); ʾryengʾpaki (1465 Wen 2:2:1:38a);
ʾryengʾpaki (1527 Cahoy 1:13a=24b) ‘peak’

HLH / HHL
‘elephant’ ʾtovokhiʾli (1459 Wel 3:7b), ʾtovokhiʾli (1447 Sek 6:5a); ʾlottoʾkhiʾli (1527 Cahoy 1:9b=9a)

LHL
ʾnose longone’ = ʾlong-nosed one

Type L XX

LLH
‘ant’ kaʾyaʾmi (1447 Sek 6:35 [1 Yi Tonglim version], 6:37, 1481 Twusi 15:56a, 1482 Nam 2:32a),
kaʾyaʾmi l’ (1481 Twusi 7:18b) = ka.ʾyaʾmi (1459 Wel 18:39b, 1481 Twusi 8:8a, 1482 Kum-sam 5:36a)

‘branch’ kaʾyaʾci (1481 Twusi 23:23a) = ka.ʾyaʾci (1481 Twusi 10:5b)

‘here’ ingeʾkuy (1475 Sek 19:17b; 1459 Wel 13:35b, 14:59a; 1481 Twusi 7:14a; 1482 Nam 1:14a)

LHL
‘eight days’ yeʾtolay (1459 Wel 2:35ab)

‘mullet’ kaʾmwotli (1527 Cahoy 1:11a=20b)

LHR
‘acorn’ twoʾthwoʾʾpa.m ol (1481 Twusi 24:39a) = LHH twoʾthwoʾʾGwan (id. 25:26b)

‘father’ aʾpaʾnim (1449 Kok 23); ʾi l1459 Wel 8:84b, ʾi 10:2a; aʾpaʾnim sʾkuy (1447 Sek 6:1a)

LHH
‘harp’ keʾmunʾtro (1481 Twusi 16:30b; 1586 Sohak 6:94b), keʾmunʾtro (1481 Twusi 8:38a);
‘puddle’ wangʾteʾnigi (1527 Cahoy 1:3a=5b)

‘sneeze’ coʾchoyʾywm (1475 Nay 1:49b, 1527 Cahoy 1:15b=29b, 1586 Sohak 2:7a)

‘wife’ myeʾnuʾli (1447 Sek 6:7a, 1527 Cahoy 1:16a=31b, 2:1a)

‘acorn’ (1) twoʾthwoʾli ([1517=]1614 Saseng 2:68a [dots obscured in repro], 1527 Cahoy 1:11b)

(2) twoʾthwoʾʾGwan (1481 Twusi 25:26b)= LHR twoʾthwoʾʾpa.m ol (id. 24:39a)

LHL / LHH
‘aunt’ aʾcoʾmi (1445 Yong 99, 1481 Twusi 8:38a); aʾcoʾmi (1527 Cahoy 1:16b=31b, 1:16b=32a),
aʾcoʾmi oyʾswonʾtoy (1475 Nay 2:1:29b)

‘midst’ kaʾwonʾtoy (1482 Kum-sam 2:65a), kaʾwonʾtoy s (1482 Kum-sam 2:31b); kaʾwonʾtoy (1447 Sek 6:31a; 1459 Wel 1:4a, 1:30a, 2:51b, 9:22b; 14621Nung 2:84b, 3:38a; 1468 Mong 43b, 64b; 1481 Twusi 15:44a; 1518 Sohak-cho 8:32b), kaʾwonʾtoy nʾ (1449 Kok 70), kaʾwonʾtoy lʾ (1482 Kum-sam 2:65a), kaʾwonʾtoy s (1527 Cahoy 3:34b=15b)

‘a mute’ peʾweli (1550 Yonghem 11b); peʾweʾli (1447 Sek 19:6b, 1459 Wel 17:52a, 1527 Cahoy 2:16b=34a)

‘packsaddle’ kiʾluma (1481 Twusi 15:1b, 21:22b, 22:8b; 1586 Sohak 5:54a); kiʾluma (1527 Cahoy 2:13b=27a)

‘seagull’ koʾmyeki (1481 Twusi 7:37a, 10:2a, 15:53a, 21:38a); koʾmyeki (1527 Cahoy 1:9a=16b)

‘traveler’ naʾkanay (1481 Twusi 7:2a [LCT is wrong], 7:9a, 7:14b, 7:26b, 10:2b, 15:23a, 15:31b); naʾkanayʾnʾi (1517–1 No 1:18b)

At least one noun has variants starting either low or high:
There are a few words with more than one rise. They are reduplications, phrases, or half-assimilated Chinese loans:

RR
"always, ever" "nay" "nay" (1445 1 Yong 16, 1447 Sek se:2a, 1463 Pep 2:20b [dots obscured in repro])
"filial devotion" "hywo-yang" (1586 Sohak 6:50b = 1518 Sohak-cho 9:55a) < 'HYWO:YANG'
"grudge" "wen" "mang" (1586 Sohak 6:83b) = 'wen mang' (1518 Sohak-cho 9:90a) < QWEN:'MANG

RRH
"bird heak" "say" "puwu-li" (1527 Cahoy 3:3b = 6b)
To the examples of rise patterns we can add various forms of verbs and compound verbs, taken from examples in Part II and here listed without gloss or source:

RRL "ti" "nayGwo"
RRH "ket" "nay ya"
RLR "?
RLL "etusul", "wulGenul"

RL "ayGwa-thye", "azop'kwo", "cyektwo'ta", "cywokwo'na", "ep.su'sya", "hoyGi'ta", "hoyGwo'ta", "iGe'un", "kyesi ta", "mantha'la", "salGne'na", "samke'nul", "sitcop'key", "twolo'lya", "wulGwe'le"

RRH "al'Gwa'ye", "cwo'so'Wa'n", "cye'ku'nu", "nam'to'wok", "sa'ni'la", "wu'ni'ta"

RHL "a'laseil", "a'losyam", "a'molyey", "ep'kesin", "ep'siGwal", "ep'susil", "kye'siken", "mey'zoWa"

LLR kolo 'chuwonm
LRL cap 'sopke'n, mas'-'nula, tut' 'copkwo, tu'zopta
LRH tut' cop kuy, nip ' sop' kwo, tut' cop' ti
LHR kol 'hoy' 'nay

HRH ?

Examples of (invariant) LH:
"butterfly" 'napoy' (1462 1 Nung 7:83b; 1481 Twusi 15:11b, 21:6b; 1527 Cahoy 1:11b = 21b), 'napoy' "lol" (1463/4 Yong 1:22b; dot obscured?), 'nap' 'poy' (1481 Twusi 15:32a, 23:20a) ≠ 'nap' 'o'y' 'of the monkey' (1465 Wen se:64a, 1482 Kum-sam 2:44b) = 'nap' 'uy' (1481 Twusi 20:21a)

"bug" 'pi'Gey' (1447 Sek 9:24b, 1449 Kok 28a, 1459 Wel 9:26a, 1462 1 Nung 7:83b, 1463 Pep 2:107a [dot obscured in repro], 1527 Cahoy 3:2a = 3a)

"fault" 'he mul' (1459 Wel 2:6a; 1462 1 Nung 4:53a, 4:122a; 1463 Pep 4:36b; 1527 Cahoy 2:17a = 35a, 3:29a); 'he mul' (≈ ul 1445 Yong 11b; ≈ 1 1447 Sek 9:4b, ≈ un 1462 1 Nung 7:85a)

"fish; flesh, meat" 'kwo'ki' (1447 Sek 6:10b; 1481 Twusi 7:5a, 7:7b, 10:31b, 16:19b, 22:7b; ?1517-'No 1:22a; 1527 Cahoy 2:11a = 21b, 3:2a = 3a), "lol" (1447 Sek 9:12a), "lol" (1481 Twusi 25:14b), "non" (1481 Twusi 16:19b), ≈ 'la' 'two' (1447 Sek 9:13a); 'kwo'kfi 'oy' (1459 Wel 1:14a), ≈ 'lan' (1481 Twusi 21:3a)

"root" 'pwl'hwuy (1445 1 Yong 2, 1462 1 Nung 2:22a, 1463 Pep 2:131a, 1481 Twusi 7:23b, 1527 Cahoy 3:2a = 3b), ≈ 'la' (1459 Wel se:21a), ≈ 'lol' (1447 Sek 6:30b, 1449 Kok 99)

"scales (of fish, etc)" 'pi'nul' (1527 Cahoy 3:2a = 3a), ≈ 'ul' 1449 Kok 28a, ≈ 'Gwa' 1459 Wel 7:35a), 'pi'nul'ey (1447 Sek 13:8a), 'pi'nul'ol (1482 Nung 1:64a), 'pi'nol' (1481 Twusi 25:14b)

2.12.2. Accentual variants.

Certain words are attested with two or more accentual patterns. In the most common type, the variant loses all dots but the first, exemplifying the tendency to neutralize pitch distinctions in the later part of a word:

'as if' 'ma'chi' (1447 Sek 6:25b, ?1517 Pak 1:23a, ?1517-'No 2:66a) > 'mach' (1481 Twusi 7:7b, 10:9a; 1482 Kum-sam 2:53a)

'fitting' 'mas'tang (1462 1 Nung 1:89a; error?) > 'mas'tang (1447 Sek 13:12b, 1462 1 Nung 10:42b, 1463 Pep 3:196b, ?1468 Mong 20a, 1481 Twusi 8:6b, 1482 Kum-sam 2:37a, 1475 Nay 2:1:49a)
"deliberately" kwu 'thuy ye (1459 Wel 9:13b, 1463 Pep 2:203a, 1481 Twusi 20:29a) > kwu 'thuy ye
(1449 Kok 145; 1481 Twusi 10:12a, 25:29a)

"first" pi 'lu 'se (1463 Pep 1:131a, 1465 Wen 1:2:3:6a) > pi 'luse (1464 Kumkang se:6b; 1465 Wen 1:2:2:140a, 2:3:1:25a, 2:3:2:68a; 1475 Nay 2:1:16a; 1482 Kum-sam 2:3a, 4:36b; 1482 Nam 1:33b)
mirror' ke wu 'luw (1462 l'Nung 2:17b,b; 1481 Twusi 21:35b) > ke 'wulwu (1447 Sek 24:20b; 1459 Wel 8:20b; 1482 Kum-sam 2:63a, 3:31a)
obligatorily' mwo 'lwo 'may (1447 Sek 6:2b; 1451 Hwun-en 13a; 1459 Wel se:17a, 7:15b, 14:31b, 23:91b; 1462 l'Nung 4:77a; 1465 Wen 2:3:2:44a; ?1468- Mong 10b; 1463 Pep 4:148b; ?1517- No 2:44a) > mwo 'lwomay (1475 Sey 1:76b; 1481 Twusi 15:6a, 15:42b, 20:4b; 1482 Nam 1:24a)
necessarily pan to 'ki (1462 l'Nung 1:17a, 1:67a) > pan 'toki (1465 Wen 1:1:1:63a, ?1468- Mong 13a)
king' nim- kum (1445 l'Yong 33, 49, 84, 121; 1459 Wel 1:31b) > nim-kum (1481 Twusi 10:9b, 22:46 [faint]; 1475 Nay 1:9b)

"woman" kye 'cip (1463 Pep 2:28b; 1447 Sek 6:6b) > kye 'cip (1447 Sek 6:4a; 19:19b, 24:2b; 1459 Wel 7:10b, 8:94b; 1463 Pep 4:176a,b)

The honorific term for "(one's) words" is usually mal-ssom but when it is before the particle o 'lwo it appears as "mal-ssom", as in 1447 Sek 13:48a ("mal'-ssom o 'lwo") and 1465 Wen se:11a ("mal'-so.m o 'lwo"); Cf He Wung 328. (He Wung misreads 1451 Hwun-en 1a as a similar example with the nominative particle, but the text has "mal-ssom i la.)

The word for 'cloud' is kwulwum (1445 l'Yong 42; 1447 Sek 19:41b; 1449 Kok 81; 1459 Wel 2:51b, 7:35a, 7:31-2; 1462 l'Nung 4:6a, 8:50b; 1463 Pep 3:35a; 1465 Wen 1:1:10b; 1481 Twusi 7:23b, 8:11b, 15:9a, 15:9b, 21:7b, 21:14b, 21:22b, 21:41b; 1482 Nam 1:34a; 1482 Kum-sam 3:36b; ) but there is at least one example of kwulwum: 'kwu lwum i la (1459 Wel se:18a), yet on the next page (18b) kwulwum uln.

A word for 'branch' is cited as 'kaciby lCT and, He Wung gives a single example of the latter, 'ka'ci 'lwo ia (1481 Twusi 7:1a), but in the only reproduction of the passage I have seen the marking is unclear; in any event, it could be treated as 'ka'c'ilwo ia with the second dot going with the copula form ("ilwo'la). Other examples (1447 Sek 13:47a, 1449 Kok 19, 1459 Wel 1:43b, 1481 Twusi 8:3b, 15:4a) all seem to be 'kaci. Compare the LH word ka'ci 'kind, sort' (as noun 1465 Wen 1:1:2:61a; as counter 1447 Sek 6:4a and 24:2b, 1459 Wel 21:8:8:9, 1462 l'Nung 2:17a, 1481 Twusi 8:24b, 1482 Kum-sam 4:40a), whereas hun ka'ci 'same' (1447 Sek 13:29a, 23:4a; 1459 Wel 2:61a, 8:31b, 9:22a; 1462 l'Nung 1:17a, 1:99a, 2:19a, 6:54a; 1482 Kum-sam 4:20b; ?1517- Pak 1:72).

Ramsey 1978a:109 has a list of forty two-syllable nouns said to be High-Low or High-High in Middle Korean, including the above three. But for these three, at least, the attestations of the High-High versions are very few, as we see above, and perhaps are to be accounted for as a back-shift of the initial accent of the copula forms 'i'la and 'lwo'la and of the particle 'o 'lwo', which often functions as an adverbialization of the copula ('so as to be, being, as'). Of the other words listed by Ramsey, for 'fly' LCT has pho'li (1527 Cahoy 1:11b and NKW pholi (1481 Twusi 10:28b, 20:26a), but the High-High pattern occurs only isolated in the 16th-century dictionary; the word is one of several early examples of the accreted noun/suffix and was earlier (1446 Hwun 27b) just phol. The only tone-marked examples of kwuki 'ladle' and was earlier (1446 Hwun 27b) just phol. The only tone-marked examples of kwuki 'ladle' (1527 Cahoy 2:7a = 11a), pak'ha 'mint' (1527 Cahoy 1:8a = 15a), and toypo 'plane' (1527 Cahoy 2:8b = 16b) are High-Low, as are those of:

'chick' piywyuk (1444 Hwun 28a)
'owl' puheng (1446 Hwun 28a) = puheng (1527 Cahoy 1:8b = 15b, probably < 'puheng (pa'hwoy) 'Phoenix (Rock)' (1445 'Yong 11:1b) 5:27b) = pwonhwang (1527 Cahoy 1:8a = 15a) < PWONG-HWANG
'midst' sel'i (sel'i 'eye 1445 'Yong 4, 1459 Wel 10:13a, 16:39a; sel'i 'la 1459 Wel 1:19b). If the mistake, kwulwum se 'li lwo 'eye (1481 Twusi 22:21b) treats the first two words as a compound I suspect a dot on the first syllable of kwulwum 'cloud'.
'taro' thwoljan (1481 Twusi 7:21b, 22:256a)
The only attestations of the following words are High-High:

'jar' 'tan ti' (1517· Pak 1:41a, 1527 Cahoy 2:7a = 12b)
'rice wash-water' 'stu'mul' (1459 Wel 21:110b, 1527 Cahoy 3:5b = 11a)
'strawberry' 'ptal'ki (1527 Cahoy 1:6b = 12a; correct the heading "ptalki" in LCT 199a)
'belch' 'thu'lim' (1527 Cahoy 1:15a = 29b)
'helmet' 'thwu kwu' (1445 'Yung 52, 89; 1527 Cahoy 2:14a = 28a)
'goat' 'yem' sywo (1527 Cahoy 1:10a = 19a)

The word for 'wave' is normally treated as a phrase: 'mul s 'kyel' (1465 Wen 1:2:23:22b) = 'mut[l] s 'kyel'
's'kyel' (1527 Cahoy 1:2b = 4b), 'mul s 'kyel' i (1449 Kok 107; 1482 Nam 2:58a, 2:58b), 'mul s 'kyel' s (1447 Sek 13:9b, 1459 Wel 9:22b, 1462 'Nung 8:84a, 1463 Pep 1:51a), 'mul s 'kyel' ul (1463 Pep 1:51a, 1465 Wen 1:2:1:28a), 'mul s 'kyel' uy (1481 Twusi 8:11b), 'mul s 'kyel' 'i'la (1462 'Nung 1:64a).

But the second dot is absent in 'mul s 'kyel' ul (1481 Twusi 10:3b) and 'mul s 'kyel' Tywung e'y (1468· Mong 43a) — yet 'mul s 'kyel' e'y (ibid.). Cf 'tear' 'nwun s 'mul' (1449 Kok 45, 1475 Nay 2:2:13b; ~ 1459 Wel 1481 Twusi 8:30a), 'nwun s 'mul' ul (1481 Twusi 7:10b) = 'nwun s 'mul' ul (1445 'Yung 91). Other words treated as phrases include:

'pal s tung 'heel' (~ 'kwa' 1463 Pep 2:12a, ~ 'ul' 1463 Pep 1:55a, ~ 'i'Gwo 1463 Pep 1:55a), 'pal s tu'ng i (1459 Wel 2:40b, 2:57a; 1463 Pep 2:12a); and the lexicalized all-lower version paflj s tung (1527 Cahoy 1:15a = 29a).

'pal s pa'tang 'sole of foot' (~ s 1459 Wel 2:37b), 'pal s pa'ta'ng ay (1466 Kup 1:32b; 1:63b lacks dot on ay [ayl]); and the lexicalized pafl[l] s pa'ta'ng ay (1462 'Nung 10:79a), pafl[l] s pa'ta'ng (1527 Cahoy 1:15a = 29a).

'pal s kalak 'toe': 'pal s kalak' o'wo (1482 Nam 1:50a); and the lexicalized pafl[l] s kalak' o'wo (1447 Sek 6:39a ['Yi Tonglim version]).

Ramsey concludes that all cases of High-High or High-Low belong to a single class of words with optional recurrent (or spread?) of the high pitch, whether both variants are attested or not. In this book, a noun attested in only one variant is cited in that form; those with two variants are cited as one or the other, depending on the distribution. In effect, we imply that the earlier language had two classes, which eventually fell together, as indicated by the accent classes of the modern dialects described by Ramsey. To the extent we differ with Ramsey, it is perhaps a question of the timing of the merger of patterns, but we end up with at least four accent classes and he has only three: Low-Low (as in toli 'bridge', mozom 'mind', motoy 'joint', polom 'wind', pwhatyee 'Buddha', .. ), High-Low (as in kwo'ki 'fish, meat', na'lah 'nation', se'li 'frost', a'tol 'son', a'chom 'morning', .. ), and High with the pitch of the second syllable nondistinctive as in these examples:

HH / HL
'child' 'a'ki (1447 Sek 9:25b; 1459 Wel 1:44b, 8:100b, 8:101b, 21:124b; 1463 Pep 6:47a; 1517· Pak 1:56a, 1:57a, 1:57b), 'ak'ij oy (1459 Wel 8:81b, 8:83a); 'aki (1447 Sek 6:13b; 1449 Kok 148; 1459 Wel 2:33b, 8:86a, 8:86b, 10:24b, 23:74b, 23:87a; 1475 Nay 2:1:40b; 1485 Kwan 10b)
'drought' 'ko'mol' (1527 Cahoy 1:3a = 2a), 'ko'mol' s (1447 Sek 9:33b, 1462 'Nung 8:115a); 'ko'mol' ay (1445 'Yong 2, 1463 Pep 2:28a), 'ko'mol' i (1481 Twusi 7:36b, 25:11b)
'firefly' pantwoy (1446 Hwun 29ab; 1465 Wen 1:2:3:40b, 2:2:1:52a; 1481 Twusi 8:40a, 21:9a, 24:7a; 1482 Nam 2:59b); pantwoy 'lol' (1481 Twusi 6:20b)
= 'pan two (1527 Cahoy 1:11b = 21b); pantwoy 'twof' /ta or pantwoy 'ylwof' /ta (1481 Twusi 8:12b)
'food' ('ITTAP· PPEH >) 'cha'pan (1447 Sek 6:16a, 1527 Cahoy 2:10a = 20a), 'cha'pan' o'l (1449 Kok 122), 'cha'pan' o'wo (1517· Pak 1:7a); chapan (1459 Wel 1:32a), 'chapa'n on (1459 Wel 2:25b), chapan' ul (1481 Twusi 24:63a); chapan' i (1481 Twusi 22:6a)
'granny' 'hal'-'mi' (1459 Wel 10:17b, 1527 Cahoy 1:16a = 31a), 'hal'-'mi' 'lol' (1445 'Yong 19); 'hal'-'mi' oy (1482 Kum-sam 3:12a; 1482 Nam 1:8b, 2:4a)
'lightning' pen key (1445 'Yong 30, 1447 Sek 6:32a, 1449 Kok 16t, 1463 Pep 3:35a, 1482 Kum-sam 2:44a, 1527 Cahoy 1:1b = 2b); penkey (1465 Wen 2:1:2:19a), penkey s (1482 Kum-sam 2:44b)
A Reference Grammar of Korean

PART I 67

'mark'  'pwo'lam (1463 Pep 5:14a, 1527 Cahoy 1:18b=35a), 'pwo'la'm i (1517-1No 2:16a), 'pwo'la'm ol (1468-1Mong 20a); 'pwo'lam (~'ho'ya 1462 'Nung 1:70b, ~'ho'ya 1482 Nam 1:70b), 'pwo'la'm i n i (1459 Wel 21:21-17b, 1462 'Nung 8:119b)

'mother'  'e'mi (1527 Cahoy 1:16a=31a; 1459 Wel 8:86a, 21:22a, 21:27a, 21:53a; 1482 Kum-sam 2:61a; 1481 Twusi 8:67b), 'e'mi 'lol (1518 Sohak-cho 9:55a), 'e'mi l' (1462 'Nung 5:85b), 'e'mi/l uy (1459 Wel 21:21b), 'le mi i' sya (1459 Wel 8:83a); 'em'i 'lol (1447 Sek 6:1b; 1459 Wel 21:20a, 93a), 'emi two (1447 Sek 6:3b), 'emi Gwa (1462 'Nung 5:85b); 'emi 'la (1459 Wel se:14a), 'net' 'ku'mul (1517- Pak 1:70b; 1527 Cahoy 2:17a), 'ku'mul.i i'la (1464 Amitha 7a); 'kum'u l ey (1447 Sek 9:8a, 1462 'Nung 8:93a), 'kum'u l i (1459 Wel 8:10b), 'kum'u l un (1481 Twusi 7:3a), 'kum'u l ul (1463 Pep 2:8b, 2:24b), 'kumul s (1481 Twusi 21:38a)

'rabbit'  'thwos'ki (1465 Wen 1:68a, 1527 Cahoy 1:10b=19b), 'thwos'ki l' (1481 Twusi 16:36b); 'thwos'ki (1481 Twusi 21:38a, 1482 Kum-sam 4:63a), 'thwos'ki i' lol (1481 Twusi 10:26a), 'thwos.kif uy (1462 'Nung 1:74a, 1466 Kup 1:6a, 1482 Kum-sam 2:66b) = 'thwos.kif oy (1481 Twusi 24:25b, 1482 Kum-sam 4:36b)

'shade'  'ko'nol (1462 'Nung 8:50b, 1463 Pep 6:165a, 1527 Cahoy 1:1a). 'ko'no'l h i (1462 'Nung 8:51a]= 'ko'no'l h ay (1465 Wen 3:1:2:50a); 'kono'l i (1463 Pep 5:180a), 'kono'l 'Gwas (1481 Twusi 23:8a), 'kono'l h ay (1463 Pep 2:103-4, 1481 Twusi 7:24a), 'kono'l h i (1459 Wel 18:26a, 1463 Pep 3:45b, 1481 Twusi 24:30a), 'kono.l h on (1481 Twusi 15:9b)

'sleeve' (1) 'so'may (1527 Cahoy 2:11b=23a); 'somay (1481 Twusi 8:45b), 'somay l'ol (1481 Twusi 20:47a, 22:25a), 'somay yey (1481 Twusi 6:4a, 23:2a),

(2) 'so'moy yey (1517- Pak 1:72a), 'so'moy s (1463 Pep 1:31b)

'snake'  'poy yam (1527 Cahoy 1:1b=22a), 'poy ya.m i Gwo (1459 Wel 21:42b); 'poyya'm i (1445 'Yong 7), 'poyya m oy (1463 Pep 2:165b), 'poyya'm on (1481 Twusi 21:36b), 'poyya'm ol (1481 Twusi 15:8b), 'poyya'm 'kwa y (1462 'Nung 7:79a, 1481 Twusi 6:4a), 'poyya'm 'kwa (1550 'Yenghem 15b)

'thunder'  'wul'Gey (1447 Sek 6:32a, 1463 Pep 3:35a, 1482 Kum-sam 2:2b, 1527 Cahoy 1:2b), 'wul Gey s (1481 Twusi 10:18a); 'wulGey (1481 Twusi 7:24b, 10:19a; 1482 Nam 34b)

'topknot'  'syang thwa (1527 Cahoy 2:12b=25a)= 'syanghwo (1586 Sohak 2:2a)

'twenty'  'su'mul sal (1445 'Yong 32) '20 arrows', 'su mul 'kwo t ile la (1447 Sek 6:38a) 'it was 20 places', 'su'mul[h] hon 'hoy s so'zi 'ye (1447 Sek 6:47a) 'in the space of 21 years'; 'su'mul h i'm ye (1462 'Nung 2:57b), 'sumul 'h in ssi'CYLEQ ey (1462 'Nung 2:8b) 'when 20 (years old)'., 'su'mu nal (1517- Pak 1:8b) '20th day', 'su'mu nu'mon 'hoy 'lol (1447 Sek 24:2a) 'for over 20 years', 'su'mu 'nas (1517- Pak 1:20a), 'su'mu 'lyang two (id. 1:20b); 'su'mu'h ey 'ye (1462 'Nung 2:6b), but 'sumul'h ey (ibid., also 1481 Twusi 8:19a)

'wolf'  'il'hi (1527 Cahoy 3:10a=18b), 'ilhi 'Gwa (1447 Sek 9:24b) 'and wolves', 'ilhi to'woy 'ye 'ys.tw'oa (1481 Twusi 10:19b) 'has become a wolf'.

Not in Ramsey's list of HH / HL nouns:

'bowl'  'swo'la s ('1517- Pak 1:56a), 'swo'la lol (1586 Sohak 2:3b)

'mosquito'  'mwo'koy (1445 Sek 9:9b, 1459 Wel 9:26a), 'mwo'kuy (1527 Cahoy 1:11b=22a); 'mwo'koy swo'li ?< 'mwo'koy [s] swo'li (1462 'Nung 4:3b); 'f[mwo'koy (1579 Kwikam 2:60a)

'net-edge guide ropes'  'pye'li (1527 Cahoy 2:8a=14b); 'pyeil 'lol (1481 Twusi 16:63b)

'now'  'ice[y ['i < 'i cek 'this time'] (1417 Sek 6:5b, 6:11ab, 24:16a; 1459 Wel se:13b, 2:42b, 2:64a, 8:98a, 8:101a, 9:35f, 10:8b, 13:19ab, 21:21b; 1481 Twusi 7:31b, 8:10b, 8:38a; 1482 Nam 1:30b), 'icey n' (1463 Pep 2:41a), 'icey s (1473 Sek 10b, 1459 Wel 2:9b, 9:35d), 'icey two (1459 Wel 2:64a), 'icey za (1449 Kok 115), 'icey 'la (1459 Wel se:13b); 'i ce'y (1462 'Nung 4:126b, 1517-1No 1:1a), 'i ce'y l' (1462 'Nung 10:19a). Also icey (1459 Wel 23:78a), 'icey n' (1463 Pep 5:178b).

'pillow'  'pye'kay (1527 Cahoy 2:6b=11b); 'pyekay (1463 Pep 2:73a, 1481 Twusi 15:11b)

'picture'  'ku'lim (1527 Cahoy 3:9v=20v); 'kulim (1481 Twusi 16:25b, 1517- Pak 1:64b)

Note that kuli mey (= kulim 'cey') is a noun meaning 'reflection, image, shadow' and is not to be taken as 'ku( )lim 'picture' + particle 'ey, for which we mean an example.
The noun *hyenma* 'how many / much' has both syllables high in *hyen ma* s with the genitive particle.

For certain words the accent-marked attestations are really too few for us to draw conclusions:

'thunder' *p ye l ak* (1527 Cahoy 1:1b=2b) is also attested (says LCT) in 1481 Twusi 18:19, but that text is not available to me;

'flute' *phi li* (1527 Cahoy 2:16r=32h) is reported also in 1481 Twusi 9:40, to which I lack access;

'lotus persimmon' *k wo* *yw om* (1446 Hwun 28b) appears also with the odd pattern HR *k wo* *yw om* (1527 Cahoy 1:6b=12a) and it is HH *k wo* *yw om* in 1517 Saseung 2:13a (says NKW, but the Taycey-kak repro lacks the dots).

The first-person plural pronoun *wu li* (1447 Sek 6:5a; 1459 Wel 13:35b, 13:36a; ?1517 Pak 1:54a; ...) suppresses the second accent when followed by a particle: *wu li* *G wos* (1459 Wel 2:72a), *wu li* *two* (1459 Wel 8:100a), *wu li* *za* (1463 Pep 5:121b), *wu li* *n* (1459 Wel 2:69b), *wu li* *tol hi* (1447 Sek 9:40a, 19:30b; 1459 Wel 10:12b, 10:31a, 18:18b), *wu li* *tol* *th w o* (= *tolh* *two*) (1459 Wel 18:3a), *wu li* *uy*, (1463 Pep 2:231a). Modifying a noun in the sense 'our' the word is often *wu li* (1445 1.Yong 3; 1459 Wel 18:42b, 21:193b; 1462 1.Nung 10:42b; 1463 Pep 2:5b; 1482 Nam 1:54b; ?1517 Pak 1:51a) but there are also examples of *wu li* (1447 Sek 6:5b; 1451 Hwun-en 1a; 1459 Wel 2:69a, 2:70b) which might be treated as compressions of *wu li* *uy*. Some cases where a single dot occurs for an earlier double dot may be due to broken type (as seen from the placement of the remaining dot), but often these result from historic change, whereby the double-dot (low rising) accent merged with the simple high accent represented by the single dot, so I have generally left these the way the text carries them.

The hypothesis that (at least by a certain time) the high pitch was distinctive only in the first syllable of a word will account for some of the variant accents found for verb forms in §2.12.4: "ho( jya 'do', *iti* 'ye 'fall', *pway* 'ye 'cut', *psit* *k w o* 'insert', *psti* 'tii 'use', *psu* 'tii 'insert', ...) But the majority of the HH-stems do not exemplify the variation. The hypothesis that there was no distinction between LHL and LHH could account for accent variants in a few verb forms:

*pwo* *n ay ya* (1481 Twusi 25:27b) = *pwo* *n ay ya* (1447 Sek 24:15ab) 'send'

te'pule (1481 Twusi 7:37a, 20:29a) = te'pule (1447 Sek 6:23a, 13:15a; 1459 Wel 2:6b) 'take along'

*i k u yt i* (1481 Twusi 8:42a) = i'kuy*t i* (1481 Twusi 7:7b, 1586 Sohak 2:9b) — CF i'kuy*ye* (1459 Wel se:9a) 'win'

e' wul G w o ( ~ *two* 1449 Kok 134) = e' wul G w o (1462 1.Nung 3:38a) 'join'

ne'ki k wo (1481 Twusi 25:23a), ne'ki t i (1481 Twusi 16:61b, 1482 Kum-sam 5:14a, 1475 Nay se:6a)

= ne'ki'k wo (1462 1.Nung 1:34b), ne'ki't i (1447 Sek 24:3ab, 1475 Nay 1:17a) 'deem'

*te* e'le W un (1447 Sek 13:33b) = *tele* W un (1447 Wel 9:24a, 1459 Wel 18:39ab), *tele* W un (1462 1.Nung 4:38b) 'dirty'

il'G wusyan (1447 Sek se:5b); CF il'G wu* s ya* (1461 Wel 21:218b) 'achieve'

"peculiarities in the accent patterns of certain pronouns and indeterminates are not amenable to generalization (cf Ramsey 1979a:170-4, 'yi Sangek 1978:112-6); the attested facts are stated in the individual entries of Part II."

2.12.3. Accent suppression before particles.

A number of nouns suppress the high pitch on a syllable before the locative-allative particle *'gy* and its variant *'gy* (He Wung 327). Included are most of the monosyllabic nouns that have the high pitch, and at least one two-syllable noun:

*kalh* 'knife' → kal* h ay* (1466 Kup 1:82a)

*ki l h* 'road' → kil* h ey* (1447 Sek 6:3b, 6:15b; 1481 Twusi 7:6a, 8:2b, 10:27b; 1482 Nam 1:49b; ?1517 Pak 1:54a)

*kwoh* 'nose' → kwo* h ay* (1447 Sek 13:38b, 1459 Wel 1:36b), kwo* h ay* 'eye' (1462 1.Nung 3:24b)

'kwuy* 'ear' → kwuy* 'eye' (1447 Sek 19:16a, 1449 Kok 2, 1475 Nay 1:37a)
For at least one word this holds for the genitive use of the particle 'nom, too: 'nom 'another person' → *nom my + NOUN PHRASE (1447 Sek se:6a, 1463 Pep 2:28b, 1465 Wen 3:3:1:62a, 1468: Mong 20b, 1518 Sohak-cho 8:15a [no'm is smudged], 1475 Nay 1:9a); and also as the genitive-marked subject of an adnominalized verb (1465 Wen se:77a). That differs from 'nom 'lowly person' where the genitive is 'nom my (1459 Wel 17:76b), later reduced to 'nom my (1481 Twusi 7:6b).

Monosyllabic nouns which do not lose their accent before the locative: *hye 'tongue', *hoy 'sun', *poy 'belly', *pi 'rain', *mul 'water', *mwul 'crowd', *pul 'fire', *pol 'community, village' as in *i 'po'l ay 'in this village' (1459 Wel 8:94a), *skwum 'dream'. Kim Wancin would assign these exceptions an underlying pattern of High-High, rather than just the single High assigned to the other accented monosyllables. Perhaps the high persists from a lost or absorbed second syllable?

The word for 'bosom' is not attested without the locative particle, but we infer that phwum 'my is from *phwum on the basis of the attested accent of the related verb phwum- 'embrace'.

In the same environment (before the locative marker) the double dot is sometimes reduced to a single dot, i.e. the low-high rise becomes just high:

'mwye h mountain' → *mwoy h ay s (1482 Kum-sam 3:36b) = 'mwoy h ay s (1482 Kum-sam 3:33a); but 'mwoy h ay (1449 Kok 41), 'mwoy h ay s (1481 Twusi 7:30b)

'swok 'deep inside' → *swok h ay s (1481 Twusi 7:24b) but *swo k ay (1459 Wel 1:13a)

'twolh 'beam' → *twol h ay (1481 Twusi 7:5a) 'to the beams'

Usually the double dot is retained: *nuw n ey s 'ol (1482 Kum-sam 2:61b) 'moonlight on the snow'; *mul s 'ko z ay (1459 Wel 8:99a) 'at the water's edge'; *i 'l ay (1475 Nay 2:2:47b) 'in the event (of --)'; *twuy h ey s (1445 'Yong 28), *twuy h ey n' (id. 70), *twuy h ey 'nun (id. 30), *twuy h ey (s --) (1459 Wel se:24b) 'in back'.

The modern dialects of Hamkyeng and Kyengsang show a similar cleavage of monosyllabic tonic nouns, and the grouping is probably inherited from the 15th-century accent, but we lack sufficient data to set up a system of correlations that will account for the exceptions. (See Ramsey 1978a:167-9.)

The accent of a monosyllabic noun is sometimes lost before the genitive particle s, perhaps evidence that certain cases of N1 s N2 are compound nouns: 'mwoy h → *mwoy h s 'kwo l ay (1447 Sek 6:4b, 1449 Kok 141) 'in a mountain valley', ...

2.12.4. The accentuation of verb forms.

There are many complexities in the accentuation of MK verb forms and the corresponding forms in the modern dialects. Studies by He Wung, Kim Wancin, Ceng Yenchun, Kim Chakyun, Yi Sangek, and others shed light on many of the problems, and in particular Ramsey 1978a presents a wide view of the situation and discusses the interpretation of the available data in admirable detail.

We must assume a basic accent for the endings - *tum, - *teleq, and - *ton so as to account for such phrases as pa'to m ye (1462 'Nung 8:104b), me kuldq 'tet (1459 Wel 8:8b), and two to'n l (1445 'Yong
101) even though the accent is often or always suppressed in many structures. That is why there are
discrepancies between the accent of entry citations and examples for some of the forms in Part II.

Stems fall into two major types, depending on whether they begin high (single dot) or low (no dot
or double-dot), but many of the monosyllabic low-accent stems that do not end in a consonant take on
high pitch before certain endings — or, put another way, many of the monosyllabic high-accent stems
that end in a vowel lose the accent in many of the common paradigmatic forms, such as the gerund
-alko, the adverbial -key, the indicative assertive -ta, the susceptible -ti, thehortative -cyey, the
substantive -(\4)0m which appears only in the complex structure -(\4)0m ye, the modifier -(\4)0n and
prospective modifier -(\4)0l(l)q and forms based on these (including the subjunctive assertive -la, as in
ha'la 'do it'). But they retain the accent before the infinitive -\4\4, the honorific -(\4)0i-si-, the
deferential -zop-, and the aspect markers -(\4)on-, -(\4)u-, -(\4)u-. This seems to indicate that the
infinitive, like the other markers, was originally a bound stem. (And that deepens my suspicion that
-\4\4 is cognate with Japanese ar\4 'be'.) The polite marker -n\4 is like the bound stems, to judge from
\4\4 ci-ngi 'ta 'wants (to do)' < 'ci-, -l-ngi 'ta (1459 Wel 21:212b) 'it is -' < 'i-, and k\4\4 c
i phu-tos ho-ngi 'ta (1463 Pep 1:85b) 'flowers seem in bloom' — but also ep-tos ho-ngi 'ta
(1462 Nung 1:105b) 'seems to lack'. If so, the lack of an initial dot on ha-ngi 'ta (1463 Pep 7:68b,
1464 Kumkang 62b) 'are many' < 'ha-' is puzzling. The high/low stems are basically low before the
modulator -(\4)066 etc.), though after most vowels that is obscured by the usual ellipsis of that
morpheme, which leaves behind an accentual trace:

'na ioy (1447 Sek 19:7b, 1449 Kok 185) ← na-\4 wof-\4 ioy, 'nalq (1462 Nung 3:24b) ← na-\4 woflq
< 'na- 'emerge'

'ha' m ol (1482 Kum-sam 3:19a) ← ha-\4 wof-m < 'ha-' much/many

'\4\4wlq (1447 Sek 9:12a) ← cuw-\4 wul-lq < 'cuw-' give'

'wo m i (1459 Wel 9:10b, 1482 Kum-sam 3:19a), 'wo' ol (1482 Nam 1:50b), 'wo' jm ay (1481
Twusi 21:25b) ← wo-\4 wof-m < 'wo-' come'

'\4\4wol (1462 Nung 2:84a) ← pwo-\4 wof-m < pwo- 'see'

But after -i-- the modulator survives intact:

ni'yu'n i (1481 Twusi 7:1a), ni'ywu (id. 10:18b) ← ni-\4 wu-n, 'niywon (1482 Nam 1:72b, ?= ni
\4 ywon) ← ni-\4 wu-n < 'ni- 'roof, thatch (a roof)'

'\4\4wu m un (1462 Nung 8:8a) = (*\4cywu' m un ← ci-\4 wu-m < 'ci- 'carry on the back'

'\4\4wu m ey (1481 Twusi 7:6b) = (*\4cywu' m ey ← ci-\4 wu-m < 'ci- 'cut (wood)'

There is something odd about the accent of 'i\4 wro' m on (1482 Nam 2:64a) where we expect *i\4 wro
m on ← i-\4 wom < 'i- 'carry on the head'; perhaps the scribe misplaced the dot.

Compare the modulated forms of those stems that are always high:

'\4\4wy\4 ioy (1468 Mong 53a) ← thi-\4 woi-\4 toy, 'thy\4 y\4on (id. 10a) ← thi-\4 wou-\4 n, 'thy\4 w\4un (1463 Pep
5:38a) ← thi-\4 wu-m < thi- 'hit'

'sky\4 y\4on (1462 Nung 10:1b) ← sky\4 wou-m < sky\4 'wake up'

Before the causative formative -\4 the high/low stems are basically low, and that accounts for the rising
accent of some of the stems below: 'nay- 'make emerge' < 'na-\4 i- < 'na- 'emerge',

'pwo-\4 'show' < *pwo-\4 i- < *pwo- 'see', 'sey- 'erect, let/make stand' < *sey-\4 i- < *sey- 'stand',

'tiy\4 one of, let/make fall' < *ti-\4 i- < *ti-\4 i- 'drop', and 'tiy\4 -2 'smelt (metal), create (out of metal)

probably < *ti-\4 i- < *ti-\4 becomes'. The basic final y on 'tiy\4 1 'drop' and 'tiy\4 -2 'smelt, create' is
needed to account for the velar lenition in such forms as 'ti\4 Gwo\1 (1459 Wel 10:24b) 'dropping' and
the unattested '*ti\4 Gwo\2 'smelting,' creating'. (The only other case of basic ly- is 'ly', the copula, with
the gerund form 'i Gwo.) The summative -ki is nonlenting, and that accounts for 'swoy ku'ius 'tiki
yey s 'two li'la (1465 Wen 1:12:181a) 'it is a mold for making metal vessels'.

Interestingly, when the summative -ki started taking over part of the work of the subjective -\4, it
was treated not like -\4 ti or -\4 key, but like the bound stems: 'ku\4 ki (1517-1 No 1:26b), 'pwo\4 ki (id.
1:37b) — compare ka ti (id. 2:7a), pw\4 ti (below). The earliest examples of the summative, however,
are what we expect: ho'ki 'lol 'cul'k\4ye (1447 Sek 6:13a), ho'ki 'lol 'culk\4ti 'it (1459 Wel 10:18b). And
that 16th-century text also has ho’ki ‘Gwa (1517-1No 2:43b), so the first two examples above may be scribal errors. Another regular example: “il ho’ki yey (1481 Twusi 25:7b).

The transference, to my surprise, is treated as if a bound stem: ‘kata ‘ka (1445 Yong 25, 1482 Nam 1:36b), ‘wota ‘ka (1447 Sek 23:57b), ‘hyeta ‘ka (1481 Twusi 16:1b), ‘hota ‘ka (1462 Nung 3:84a, 1482 Kum-sam 2:31b), ‘na’ta ka ‘m ye (1459 Wel 21:215b), ‘iti ‘ka ‘m ye (1481 Twusi 25:43a), … That argue in favor of the notion that ‘-ta’ka is a bound infinitive rather than the indicative affirmative ‘ta + particle ‘ka, as it is viewed in this book. The only apparent counterexample, in ‘na-ka’kwo ‘cy ‘tha ‘ka (1481 Twusi 8:29a) ‘I want to go out but ‘-’, is probably a surface reduction of ‘na-ka’kwo ‘cy ‘hota ‘ka. Also arguing for explaining the transference as a bound infinitive is the accentuation of the low-pitched stems that are closed monosyllables:

makta ‘ka k (1466 Kup 2:66a), and not *mak’ta ‘ka k

cwukta ‘ka (1445 Yong 25) despite cwuk’ta (1459 Wel 17:21a)
is.ta ‘ka (1482 Kum-sam 2:13b), and not *is.ta ‘ka despite is.ta (1462 Nung 2:83a; 1463/4 Yeng 2:62a; 1482 Kum-sam 3:9b; 1482 Nam 1:14a; 1517-1No 1:62b, 2:36a)

There is another set of structures on which the accent sheds light. What I had earlier taken as the indicative affirmative -ta (and ‘i’la) + forms of the emotive bound verb ‘sfoj- I now realize must be retrospective emotive forms: ‘taswo ‘la, ‘taswo’n i, ‘-ta’ongi ‘ta, ‘-ul i ‘la’fj’songi ‘ta, ‘-ul i ‘la’f jsongi ‘ta. (See the entries of Part II, where they are so treated.) That is because of the accent of the stem in such forms as ‘hotaswo’la (1481 Twusi 16:18a), ‘ho’taswo’n i (1446 Sek 13:43b), and ‘ho’ta’songi ‘ta (1462 Nung 2:6-7).

In citing a stem or the “naming” form (the indicative affirmative) of the high/low verbs we will use a hollow dot (•), meant to represent zero (the low pitch) except when one of the relevant elements is attached — the infinitive ending or one of the bound stems. With the prominent exception of ‘ho- ‘do; ‘be’ there are no high/low stems ending with the minimal vowel ʊb, for those are all high; the stems that end -e- or -a- are all of the high/low type. (There are no low-pitch monosyllabic stems ending -ʊb-, but there are such stems with the shapes -ʊby- and -ʊby-.) This fact may be used to argue that the vowel of ‘ho- must be a reduced form of some other vowel. Elsewhere I use the irregular infinitive to support the claim that the stem was earlier the unique shape *hyo- (see the entry ‘ho’ia in Part II). It may be questioned whether the semivowel adequately strengthens the minimal vowel, but compare the monosyllabic stems that end in -ʊby-, which all belong to the high/low group with the unexplained exception of ‘skwu- ‘dream’, which may well be contracted from a dissyllabic stem (as suggested by the initial cluster) and ‘hwo- ‘broad-stitch’, for which the modern ho- (and dialect accent corresponding to the long vowel) would suggest an earlier version *hwọ- like ‘pwo- ‘see’.

We find the following groups of monosyllabic stems that do not end in a consonant:

(1) Stems that are RISING, here marked with a preceding high double dot (•••). None end in -ʊby- (without preceding w) or in -ʊb-, nor in -wʊb-; the apparent exceptions such as ‘cwu- or ‘pwo- are modulated forms of non-rising stems (‘cwu-, ‘pwo-).


(1b) Rising in most forms (including the effective forms with -Gʊb-), but not the infinitive and forms containing the modulator or the short version of the effective aspect marker - (y)ʊb-. These stems end in -wʊby-, -ay-, -ey-, -yey-. We mark them with two hollow dots (•••). (2) Stems that are always LOW, here left unmarked (•). These stems end in -ʊby- or -wʊby-.

(3) Stems that are always HIGH, here marked with a preceding high dot (••). These stems end in -i-, -wʊby-, -oy-, or (?) -ay-; also the copula ‘iy-. The stems ‘skwu- ‘dream’ and ‘hwo- ‘broad-stitch’ exceptionally belong here, rather than in group 4.

(4) Stems that are HIGH/LOW, here marked with a preceding hollow dot (•••). They are low except in
the infinitive and when compounded with other stems, including bound stems such as the honorific (-u'o si-), the aspect markers (-'kafa-, -'tafa-, -'no-), the deferential (-'zop-), and the polite (-ngi -). These stems end in -e-, -ye-, -w'tu-, -i-. (Apparently there are no monosyllabic stems that end in -e- without a y before the vowel.) The stems stay low when -'two 'even/too' or -'tos 'like' is attached.

The accent groups to which a stem of a given shape may belong:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1a</th>
<th>1b</th>
<th>2a</th>
<th>3a</th>
<th>4a</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i'ly-1.2</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>*ho-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u'ly-</td>
<td>-u'ly-</td>
<td>hoy-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-wu-</td>
<td>-swu'ly-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ye-</td>
<td>-syey-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a'na-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ay-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RISING RISING/LOW LOW HIGH HIGH/HLOW

The parenthesized blanks are modulated stems (stem + modulator) only.

There are stems that end in -i- both in Group 3 and in Group 4. Only the effective forms of "ni-'go" are attested: 'nike (1445 1Yong 58, 1459 Wel 8:1a), ni'ke (1459 Wel 8:101b); 'nike'la (1459 Wel 8:101a); ni'kesi 'n i (1459 Wel 8:93ab); ni'kesi 'tan (1445 1Yong 38); 'nike'no (1463 Pep 4:37b). From these 'ni-ke-' forms alone we cannot tell whether the stem belongs with Group 3 (HIGH) or group 4 (HIGH/Low), but we assign it to Group 4 to accord with 'nye-' 'go', from which it was likely derived. The somewhat later stem 'nye' seems to belong with Group 1a (ALWAYS RISING).

A number of accentually anomalous examples have to be explained individually, as prosodic adjustments or scribal mistakes: 'wuy f'ho'sya (1463 Pep 7:17a); 'la f'hosya'i i (1447 Sek 6:17a), 'kot f'hosyani i (1463 Pep 2:43b); ho'n i f'jGwo (1481 Twusi 7:40a), 'mwot ho si.l i 'la (1462 1Nung 2:50b); 'ep-tos f'ho-nga 'ta (1462 1Nung 1:105b); solong f'hosiy won p'a lal (1457 Nay 1:55b); 'mwot ho ya 'ys.ke'nul (1462 1Nung 8:57a); a'ni ho ya is.ta.n i (1481 Twusi 7:23a), a'ni ho ya 'ys.ta.n i (1465 Wen 1:1:1:44b), a'ni ho'wo ta (1481 Twusi 8:2a); 'QILQ: 'TTYENG ho'sa-ngi 'ta (1459 Wel 8:96b). We would expect the contractions of 'ho-kafa- to be 'khafa- and that is what we find in 'khafa ma'lon, 'khesin, 'khesina, and 'khesin ma'lon. But most of the other forms are attested only without the accent: khe'n i ('Gwa, 'la), khe'no, khe'nul (za), khen 'i, (a'ni) khan 'i'n i 'la, khen 'tyeng (CF' hoken 'tyeng), ke'ta, ke'tun. And only khef'in ywo despite 'kha.n ywo (1481 Twusi 16:37b), khe'n i 'Gwa despite a'ni 'kha.n i 'Gwa (1481 Twusi 16:61b). These anomalies are probably the result of secondary loss of the accent, though the details are unclear. That must be the case, too, for khe 'za (1475 Nay 2:1:16b) < hoke'za; compare khe 'za (1463 Pep 2:224b). There are a few similar cases for 'the- < 'hote-, such as ku'le the'n i a'ni the'n i (1459 Wel 9:36d) < 'hote'n i, a'ni than i (1463 Pep 2:28b) < 'hote'n i, a'ni thwo'ta (1481 Twusi 8:2a, 16:22b) < 'hote'wo'ta.

There are two ways to look at the stems of group 4. The usual assumption (He Wung, Kim Wancin, Ramsey 1978a) says that the stems of the first group are historically low and acquired an accent before the infinitive, the bound stems, and so forth. 1Yi Sangek 1978:119 (and now Ramsey 1992) would treat the stems as high, especially because as the first element in compound verbs they are high regardless of the following stem. (But the form in the compound is often the infinitive.) There are arguments both ways. Suppose we say that all the stems in groups 3 and 4 were basically high, but that those with the sturdier vowels suppressed the accent in the paradigmatic forms mentioned. We would then have to explain why there are examples of --i- in both groups, and there seems to be nothing else that differentiates these two sets of stems. Several causative and passive stems are derived from
monosyllabic vowel stems and the derived stems almost start low, even those from the always-high stems: *pto*-i' (1481 Twusi 16:71a) < *pto- 'pick, pluck', *thoy Gwo- (1459 Wel 7:52b) < *'tho- 'receive, undergo' or 'ride', *skoy Gwo- (1481 Twusi 15:26a) < *'skoy- 'awaken' [the first dot of the LCT entry “*skoy Gwo’ia” is an error], *psio*-i' (1459 Wel 14:7b) < *’psio- ‘wrap’, *pco-i' (1475 Nay 2:2:51b) < *’pco- ‘weave’, *psei-i' (1481 Twusi 23:38a) < *’psei- ‘use’, *su'i' (1481 Twusi 10:39b) < *’su- ‘write’, *ptuy Gwo- (1459 Wel 8:99a) / *ptuy’ Gwo- (1459 Wel 18:56b, 1481 Twusi 22:39b) < *’ptuy- ‘float’, *phway Gwu- (1462 *Nung 7:16b, ... ) < *’phway- ‘burn (a fire)’. The one exception (LCT 693b) is from a passage poorly reproduced: ?*’[jchoy’i- (1466 Kup 2:18a) < *’cho- ‘kick’. Examples derived from the high/low stems of group 4: *hoy- < *ho’i- < *’ho- ‘do’, *cay- < *ca’i- < *’ca- ‘sleep’, *nay- < *’na- < *’nay- ‘emerge’, *ye’i- (1518 Sohak-cho 9:19b) [LCT “*yei’ia is incorrect] = *seye- (1445 Yong 11, 1481 Twusi 15:29b [under wrong entry in LCT]), *pwoy- < *’pwoi- < *’pwo- ‘see’. Yet *cit- (1459 Wel 21:106a; cf LCT 683b) < *’ci- ‘carry on the back’ is inexplicably high.

The entries in the dictionaries are unreliable guides for many of the verbs discussed here: NKW has *’sye’ia ‘stand’ with an initial dot while LCT lacks the dot; LCT has a dot on *’hye’ia but not on *’hye’ia ‘pull’ while NKW omits the dot for both; neither dictionary has a dot on *’sa’ia ‘buy’. Of the high group, *’hoy’ia ‘white’ has the dot in NKW but not in LCT.

Further complications of stem behavior are largely the result of compressing syllables. They are taken up in the description of verb conjugations.

2.12.4.1. Vowel-final monosyllabic stems that are rising.

Group 1a. Rising in all forms

*pwoy- ‘show’: *pwoy Gwo ‘cy e (1465 Wen se:43b), *pwoy Gwo ‘za (1447 Sek 6:34a); *pwoy m ye (1461 *Nung 6:89a); *pwoy’ ya (1459 Wel 13:35b, 1463 Pep 4:63a); *pwoyye’ton (1462 *Nung 2:23a); *pwoy Gesi’ nol (1449 Kok 110); *pwoy no ta (1465 Wen 1:1:2:107a); *pwoy’ sya (1462 *Nung 2:17a); *pwoyywo’ m i (1459 Wel 10:7b); *pwoy’ ywo. l i ‘la (1459 Wel 21:21b)

*pwoy- ‘shine’: *pcwoy Gwo (1481 Twusi 8:47a); *pcwoy (1463 Pep 3:12b, 1462 *Nung 4:72b, 1527 Cahoy 3:6a=13a); *pcwoy m ye n’ (1466 Kup 2:14b); *pcwoy’ n i (1459 Wel 2:51a); *pcwoy’ ya (1459 Wel 1:48b, 1462 *Nung 3:76a); *pcwoynon (1482 Kum-sam 3:59a); *pcwoyywo’m ol (1481 Twusi 7:13b), *pcwoyywo’ n i (1481 Twusi 10:31-2)

*nay- ‘make emerge, ... ‘: *nay’i (1463 Pep 2:249b), *nay’i (’1468: Mong 18b); *nay’ Gwo (1481 Twusi 8:30ab); *nay’ Gey (1459 Wel 21:20a, 1462 *Nung 1:29a); *nay’’ ye sy (1463 Pep 3:180ab), *nay’ l i ‘le.n i ‘la (1464 Kumkang 79b) – *nay’ l i (1463 Pep 5:196b) = *nay’ l i; *nay’ n i ‘la (1447 Sek 24:16b); *nay’y m ye (1459 Wel 7:48a); *nay’ y a (1447 Sek 6:9b, 1449 Kok 49), *nay’ ye (1518 Sohak-cho 10:34b); *nayya nol (1482 Kum-sam 4:39a); *naywynon (1447 Sek 9:12a); *nayno n i (1459 Wel 27:9b); *nay y’won (1462 *Nung 3:24b); *nay sya (1463 Pep 6:97a); *naysil (1447 Sek 24:37ab, 1459 Wel 1:11a), *naysi n i ‘ngi ‘ta (1445 Yong 8); *nay’ ywol (1481 Twusi 21:42a), *nayyo’m i (1482 Kum-sam 4:39a), *nayywo’ m i (1462 *Nung 4:27b)

*kay- ‘get clear’: *kay’ Gey (1459 Wel 10:88a); *kay’l (1527 Cahoy 3:1b=2a); *kayn (1462 *Nung 10:1b), /[j ‘kayf’ Jn i (1481 Twusi 23:20a); *kayGe’ nol (1481 Twusi 16:65a); *kaynw’o ta (1481 Twusi 7:7b)

cay- ‘put to sleep’: *cay’ ke (’1517: 1 No 1:47b; *key = *Gey); *cayte’ n i (1447 Sek 6:16a). The infinitive should be *’cay y’u, the effective forms *’cay’ Ge’u–, and the modulated stem *’cay yw’u–.

*pskey- ‘pierce’: *pskey Gwo (1459 Wel 12:1a, 2:48b); *pskey’ m ye (1459 Wel 8:24b, 1462 *Nung 1:28a, 1465 Wen 1:1:2:16b); *pskey’ n i (1459 Yong 23, 43), *pskey’ n i ‘ngi ‘ta (1445 Yong 50), *pskey (1518 Sohak-cho 8:35a, 1463 Pep 5:194b); *pskey ye (1449 Kok 4), *pskey ye ti’n i (1449 Kok 41), *pskeyye’ y’s ke’tun (1459 Wel 1:27b); *pskeyye’ nul (1449 Kok 41); *pskeyyywo’ m ol (1465 Wen 1:1:1:76a); *pskey Ga’ l’a (1481 Twusi 24:37a); *pskey’ Ganwos’ta (1481 Twusi 24:26b); *pskeyyo’ Wa’ (1459 Wel 1:6b); *pskeysi n i ‘ngi ‘ta (1449 Kok 14), *pskeyywo’ta (1462 Kum-sam 3:48a)

*iney- ‘shoulder, bear’: *me y ti (1465 Wen 1:1:1:90a); *me y Gvo (1465 Wen 1:1:1:90a, 1586 Sohak 6:66a), *meyl (1527 Cahoy 3:10b=23b); *meyl’ Jn ye (1963/4 Yeng 2:73b); *me y’syam
The "ey't&, it

is unattested

if the

infinitive would be "*e'y'ya", the effective forms *"e'y'Ge- or *"e'y'y'a-, the modulated stem *"e'y'yu'bu-

*"hvoy- reckon, count, think, consider, figure": "hvoy ti (1459 Wel 17:34b); 1463 Pep 3:62b);

"hvoy Gwo (1459 Wel 2:63b); "hvoy Gwo k (1481 Twusi 15:4a); "hvoy Gey (1459 Wel 1:19a, 1463 Pep 1:26a);

"hvoy (1447 Sek se:1b; 1527 Cahoy 2:1b=2h, 3:9a=21a), "hvoy i 'le'la (1459 Wel 1:21a);
"hvoy (1447 Sek 6:6a, 13:26a; 1459 Wel 7:31b; 1462 1Nung 3:76a); Is "hvoy ye 'two (?1517 Pak 1:61b) an error?, "hvoy Gen 'i ay n' (1459 Wel 21:104a, 1463 1Nung 1:101a), "hvoy/Gen 'i un (?1517 Pak 1:64a), "hvoyGa l ye two (1459 Wel 21:14a), "hvoyye. I i 'Ga (1481 Twusi 10:12a);

"hvoyym "hvoy non (1459 Wel 9:13b), "hvoyyon 'ta (1447 Sek 6:8a), "hvoyyon 'la (1481 Twusi 15:5b);

"hvoy 'ya (1445 1Yong 104), "hvoyzo 'Wol (1447 Sek se:1b); "hvoywo yo'y (1462 1Nung 4:123b);

"hvoy yworm (1465 Wen 3:3:1:62a), "hvoyyu 'm i (1481 Twusi 21:42a); "hvoy'yon (1447 Sek 19:11b), "hvoy 'wol n (1481 Twusi 14:4b);

"hvoy- 'make stand; build": "hvoy Gwo (1447 Sek 6:44b), "hvoyye. m ye (1459 Wel 17:37a); "hvoyye. ye

(1447 Sek 9:19b, 1462 1Nung 4:123b), "hvoyya ya (1459 Wel 21:213a), "hvoyya 'wo (1482 Kum-sam 3:48b);

"hvoyya i (1445 1Yong 11), "hvoyno 'n i (1459 Wel 18:82b); "hvoyzo 'Wol (1449 Kok 65), "hvoy zo 'Wol n i (1459 Kok 10), "hvoyyo 'Wosi n i (1449 Kok 34), "hvoyzop 'n'won (1447 Sek 13:14b);

"hvoy ywolq (1462 1Nung 5:8b), "hvoy 'wo m i (1462 1Nung 1:9a), "hvoyyo 'm ol (1475 Nay 2:2:15b), "hvoy 'wo m o 'lawa (1459 Wel 23:76b); "hvoywo yo' (1459 Wel 17:37b);

"hvoy- 'go': "hvoy. m ye (1481 Twusi 23:19b); "hvoywo yo 'y (1482 Kum-sam 5:38a). Some of the unattested forms must have been *"hvoyti, *"hvoy Gwo, *"hvoyyn, *"hvoyyl(q), *"hvoy 'm ye, *"hvoy'yu, *"hvoyyu'wu'tun.

"hvoy- 'time', pass, exceed": "hvoyrywo 'l'wok (1459 Wel 7:9b); "hvoyGe 'run (1459 Wel 7:31b);

brokentype looks like "key"). This assignment assumes that the unattested infinitive would be

*"hvoy 'ya, the modulated stem *"hvoy'yu'bu-

"Iiy-1 'drop, let make fall": "ti Gwo (1459 Wel 10:24b [twice], "tiGwo (1481 Twusi 15:14ab);

"tiye (1481 Twusi 7:18b), "ti 'ya (1449 Kok 45), "tiGe 'run (1481 Twusi 10:32a), "tiywo 'm ol (1481 Twusi 8:57b), ti 'y'wo m ul (?1517 Pak 1:44b);

"tiy-2 'smelt metal; create (out of metal)'": "ti j'm ye (1482 Kum-sam 2:31a); "ti 'ye (1465 Wen 2:2:2:24b) = "ti 'je (1482 Kum-sam 2:30a); "ti zowo 'm ay (1463 Pep 1:220a); "ti 'yu'un (1465 Wen 1:1:2:181a); "ti 'je yey s (1465 Wen 1:1:2:181a)

"hoy- 'make let do': "hoy Gey (1462 1Nung 3:115b), "hoy 'm ye 'n' (1449 Kok 99); "hoy i 'nghi s 'kwo (1464 Kumkang 11a), "hoy 'n (1482 Nam 1:68b); "hoy ye (1447 Sek 9:21a, 1459 Wel 9:39a, 1482 Nam 2:5a), "hoyye (1481 Twusi 7:16b, 25:37a); "hoy non (1463 Pep 1:9b); "hoy 'ya (1447 Sek 6:7b); "hoy 'si m ye (1465 Wen 1:2:2:92b)

The stem ey- 'turn' is attested only in the suggestive "eyi'i (1518 Sohak-cho 8:2b). If the infinitive was *"ey'y'a, it belongs to Group 1a; if it was *"ey'y'a to 1b.

Group 1b. Rising in all forms except the infinitive, the modulated forms, and the short effective forms

*pway- 'be empty': "pwaym ye (1449 Kok 18) = "pway.m ye (1482 Kum-sam 2:54a); "pway.l i ye (1459 Wel 1:37a); "pwayyn (1481 Twusi 7:4a, 10:32b) I pwayye (1459 Wel 1:48a);

pway 'yu'toy (1462 1Nung 5:59b), pway 'yu'm ey (1447 Sek 13:10a)

"mway- 'move': "mwayra (1459 Wel 2:14a); "mway ti (1462 1Nung 3:9b); "mway Gwo (1481 Twusi 15:52b) = "mway Gwo (1482 Kum-sam 4:39b); "mwayye. m ye (1449 Kok 172, 1468 Mong 42b) = "mway.m ye (1481 Twusi 7:23b); "mway (1445 1Yong 2, 1459 Wel se:2b, 2:14a); "mwayn (1481 Twusi 15:15b, 1482 Kum-sam 2:13a); "mwayno 'n i (1463 Pep 3:35a); "mwayte 'n i (1449 Kok 172), "mwayte la (1481 Twusi 8:10a) I mwayye (1459 Wel se:3a, 1462 1Nung 3:117a); mway 'yu'm ol Gwo (1465 Wen 2:3:2:32a), mway yaw (id. 1:1:2:106-7), mway 'yu'm ey (1481 Twusi 7:29b)
The Company was "ey'yt&", it (14Et
Twusi 15:52b)

The effective forms *"sey'Ge"- or *"sey'y8a-, the modulated stem *"sey'ywa'-.

"hyey- 'reckon, count; think, consider, figure': "hyey'i (1459 Wel 17:34b; 1463 Pep 3:62b);
"hyey Gwo (1459 Wel 2:63b); "hyey'Gwo k (1481 Twusi 15:4a); "hyey'Gey (1459 Wel 1:19a, 1463 Pep 1:26a);
"hyeyl (1447 Sek se:1b; 1527 Cafley 2:1b=2h, 3:9a=21a), "hyey'i l 'le la (1459 Wel 1:21a);
"hyey' ye (1459 Sek 6:6a, 13:26a; 1459 Wel 7:31b; 1462 1Nung 3:76a) - Is it hyey 'two ("1517- Pak 1:61b) an error?;
"hyey' Gen 'i ay n' (1459 Wel 21:104a, 1462 1Nung 1:101a), "hyey' /Gen 'i un ("1517- Pak 1:64a), "hyey'Ga l ye two (1459 Wel 21:14a), "hyey'e l i 'Ga (1481 Twusi 10:12a);
"hyeym "hyey'non (1459 Wel 9:13b), "hyeynon 'ra (1447 Sek 6:8a), "hyeynow la (1481 Twusi 15:5b);
"hyey'sya (1445 1Yong 104); "hyeyzo'Wot (1447 Sek se:1b), "hyeyyo'toy (1462 1Nung 4:123b);
"hyey' ywom (1465 Wen 3:3:162a), "hyeyyyu' m i (1481 Twusi 21:42a), "hyey' ywon (1447 Sek 19:11b), "hyeyyywo n i (1481 Twusi 14:4b)

"sey'ye- 'make; build'; "sey'Gwo (1447 Sek 6:44b), "sey'ye'm ye (1459 Wel 17:37a), "sey'ye (1447 Sek 9:19b, 1462 1Nung 4:123b), "seyy ya (1459 Wel 21:213a), "seyyya 'wo (1482 Kum-sam 3:48b);
"seyysi n i (14-45 1Yong 11), "seyyono n i (1459 Wel 18:82b); "seyyo'Wa (1449 Kok 65), "seyyo zWo'ni n i (1449 Kok 10), "seyyo' Wosi n i (1449 Kok 34), "seyzop'now (1447 Sek 13:14b);
"seyy ywolq (1462 1Nung 5:8b), "seyy' ywo m i (1462 1Nung 1:19a), "seyyymo'ol (1475 Nay 2:2:15b), "sey' ywo m o 'lawa (1459 Wel 23:76b), "seyyywo'toy (1459 Wel 17:37b);

"nyey- 'go'; "nyey'm ye (1481 Twusi 23:19b), "nyeyyyo'toy (1482 Kum-sam 5:38a). Some of the unattested forms must have been *"nyey ti, *"nyey'Gwo, *"nyey'n, *"nyeyl(q), *"nyey'm ye, *"nyey'y8a, *"nyey'ywun.

"kyey- 'time; pass, exceed'; "kyeytoy'iwok (1459 Wel 7:9b); "kyey'Ge' t'un (1459 Wel 7:31b; broken type looks like "key"). This assignment assumes that the unattested infinitive would be *"kyey y6, the modulated stem *"kyey'ywa-.

"ity-1 'drop, let/make fall'; "ti'Gwo (1459 Wel 10:24b [twice]), "tiGwo (1481 Twusi 15:14ab);
"itiye (1481 Twusi 7:18b), "iti 'sya (1449 Kok 45), "itiGe'tun (1481 Twusi 10:32a), "itiyom' ol (1481 Twusi 8:57b), "iti' ywo' m ul ("1517- Pak 1:44b)

"ity-2 'smelt (metal); create (out of metal)': "tit'ym ye (1482 Kum-sam 2:31a), "ti'ye (1465 Weng 2:2:22:4b) = "itil'ye (1482 Kum-sam 2:30a), "iti'zowo'm ay (1463 Pep 1:220a), "iti' ywan (1465 Weng 1:1:12:181a), "iti'k'ie yey s (1465 Wen 1:1:2:181a)

"hoy- 'make; let do'; "hoy'Gey (1462 1Nung 3:115b), "hoy'm ye n' (1449 Kok 99), "hoy'li 'ngi s 'kwo (1464 Kumkang 11a), "hoyh (1482 Nam 1:68b), "hoy' ye (1447 Sek 9:21a, 1459 Wel 9:39a, 1482 Nam 2:5a), "hoyye (1481 Twusi 7:16b, 25:37a), "hoy'non (1463 Pep 1:9b), "hoy'sya (1447 Sek 6:7b); "hoy'syi m ye (1465 Wen 1:2:92b)

The stem *"ey' ti turns is only in the suspective *"ey' ti (1518Sohak-cho 8:2b). If the infinitive was *"ey'y6a, it belongs to Group 1a; if it was *"ey'y6a to 1b.

Group 1b. Rising in all forms except the infinitive, the modulated forms, and the short effective forms

"pwuy- 'be empty'; "pwuy'm ye (1449 Kok 18) = "pwuy.m ye (1482 Kum-sam 2:54a); "pwuy'I i ye (1459 Wel 1:37a); "pwuyyn (1481 Twusi 7:4a, 10:32b) I "pwuy'ye (1459 Wel 1:48a); "pwuy yyu' toy (1462 1Nung 5:59b), "pwuy' ywu' m ey (1447 Sek 13:10a)

"mwyu- 'move'; "mwuyta (1459 Wel 2:14a); "mwuy'ti (1462 1Nung 3:9b), "mwuy'Gwo (1481 Twusi 15:52b) = "mwuy'Gwo (1482 Kum-sam 4:39b); "mwuy m ye (1449 Kok 172, ?1468- Mong 42b) = "mwuy.m ye (1481 Twusi 7:23b); "mwuyl (1445 1Yong 2; 1459 Wel se:2b, 2:14a); "mvuy (1481 Twusi 15:15b, 1482 Kum-sam 2:18a);
"mvuywo n i (1463 Pep 3:35a); "mvuyt e n i (1449 Kok 172), "mwyuyta 'la (1481 Twusi 8:10a) I "mwy' ye (1459 Wel se:3a, 1462 1Nung 3:117a); "mwy' ywu' m l 'Gwo (1465 Wen 2:3:2:32a), "mwy' ywum (id. 1:1:2:106-7), "mwy' ywu' m ey (1481 Twusi 7:29b)
muy' nwola (1481 Twusi 7:20b, 23:23a); muy'ywo'm i (1462 ¹Nung 4:27b), muy'ywu'm ul (1462 ¹Nung 9:109a, 1464 Kumkang 79b)

sty- 'be sour': styu' Gwo (1481 Twusi 15:21b); styu'm ye (1462 ¹Nung 5:37b, 1463 Pep 6:68b); styun (1445 ¹Yong text 5:4b, 1462 ¹Nung 2:115b, 1466 Kup 1:32a); styul (1527 Cahoy 3:6b=14a)

ptuy- 'make/let it float': ptuy' Gwo (1481 Twusi 10:34b); ptuy'ywo'm on (1462 ¹Nung 6:26b), ptuy'ywu'm i (1463 Pep 7:50a)

styuy- 'wear (a belt)', gird oneself with': styuy' Gwo (1482 Nam 2:18b); styuy'm ye (1586 Sohak 2:2b); styuy ye (1463 Pep 2:39b [broken type]); styuy'sya (1445 ¹Yong 112); "styuy < *styuy-i 'belt' (der n)

ploy-1 'get pregnant with child': poy Gwo 'eye' (1462 ¹Nung 7:55b); poyn (1463 Pep 6:47a); poyl (1527 Cahoy 1:17b=33b); poy Ya (1447 Sek 13:10a, 1462 ¹Nung 4:76a); poy' ywom (1459 Wel 8:81a)

ploy-2 'soak': poy Gwo (1462 ¹Nung 5:88a); poy n i (1466 Kup 1:16a)

moy- 'tie/sew (on), attach': moyl (1459 Wel se:3a, 1462 ¹Nung 8:106b); moy'n i (1449 Kok 76); moy ya (1463 Pep 4:37b), moy ye ye (1481 Twusi 8:53b) - CF moy ye' (1465 Wen 1:1:89b) < moy-i- (VP), moy Gye (1459 Wel se:3b) < moy' Gi- (VP); moy'syan (1462 ¹Nung 5:24a), moy'yes't na (1481 Twusi 7:34a); moy' ywom (1465 Wen 1:2:2:161a), moy'ywo'm i 'la (1462 ¹Nung 5:88a), moy'ywo m ol (1464 Kumkang 83, 1465 Wen 1:1:1:101b); moy ywolq (1462 ¹Nung 7:8a), moy ywun (*1468* Mong 58, 1482 Wel 8:47b)

ptwuy- 'jump': ptwuy' Gwo (1482 Nam 2:66a); ptwuy'm ye (1482 Kum-sam 2:13a); ptwyl (1459 Wel 9:19b); ptwuy'n i (1482 Kum-sam 4:31b); ptwuy'e (1481 Twusi 16:2b; 1462 ¹Nung 8:15a, 8:40a, 8:139a; 1462 ¹Nung 8:139a)

pthwuy- 'spring, snap, splash': pthwuy'n i (1481 Twusi 25:53a); pthwuy'nwas.ta (1481 Twusi 25:19a; der smudged); pthwuy'e (1481 Twusi 17:3a). VC pthwuy Gwun (1445 ¹Yong 48).

twoy- < towoy- < tOwoy- 'become': twoy' Gwo (1518 Sohak-cho 8:3b; faint dot), twoy kwo (1586 Sohak 1:7b); twoy'n i 'la (1518 Sohak-cho 10:6b); twoy'sikwo (1588 Cwungyong 19b). The unattested infinitive should be *towy ya; the modulated stem *towy'yo-.

2.12.4.3. Vowel-final monosyllabic stems that are high.

Group 3. Stems that are high in all forms

'skwu- 'dream': 'skwu' kwo (1449 Kok 67); 'skwum 'skwulq (1462 ¹Nung 4:130a); 'skwumywo'm i (1475 Nay 2:2:73a)

'hwo- 'broad-stitch': 'hwol (1527 Cahoy 3:9a=19b); 'hwo'wa [= 'hwo'a] is 'kwo (?1517 -¹No 2:52b)

twoy- 'measure': noun 'towy 'measure' (1459 Wel 9:7b); 'towy it (?1517- Pak 1:67b); 'towy Gey (?1517- Pak 1:12a); 'towy'm ye n' (?1517- Pak 1:12a); 'towy'non (1459 Wel 9:7b); 'towyGe' nul (1447 Sek 6:35b); 'towyte'n i (1447 Sek 6:35a, 1449 Kok 168); 'towywyo'm i 'lwoswono' n i (1481 Twusi 8:10a). The unattested infinitive should be *towy ya.

'pwy- 'cut': 'pwyGwo (1481 Twusi 8:61a) - 'pwyGwo (id. 7:38b) must be a mistake; 'pwygl (1481 Twusi 7:38b); 'pwyyl (1527 Cahoy 3:3a=5b) = 'pwyylq (1459 Wel 8:98b); 'pwyye (1481 Twusi 7:32b) = 'pwy'ye (1459 Wel 1:45a, 1482 Kum-sam 4:31a); 'pwyynon (1481 Twusi 7:18b, 10:32a); 'pwy ye tun (1459 Wel 1:45a). The modulated form in pwywyo'm ol (1481 Twusi 21:24b) should carry a dot at the beginning; I lack access to the text of (?pwy'ywil (1481 Twusi 9:30 ).

'phwy- 'burn (a fire)': 'phwy Gey (1462 ¹Nung 7:16b, 7:18a); 'phwum ye (1459 Wel 7:35a); 'phwun (1462 ¹Nung 7:18a). Presumably the infinitive was *phwy 'ye. The causative stem is phwy Gwuo.

'chu-1 'eliminate, get rid of': 'chu key (1463 Pep 2:214b); 'chu'm ye (1465 Wen 2:1:1:52a); 'chul (1465 Wen se:47a); 'chull (¹~ on 1459 Wel 13:21a, ~ un 1463 Pep 2:207a)

'chu-2 'shift': 'che (1459 Wel 17:17b, 1462 ¹Nung 7:9a); 'chwum on (1463 Pep 5:155b)

'chu-3 'dance': 'chukwo (1481 Twusi 8:4b); 'chulm ye (1459 Wel 21:190b)

'khu- 'big': 'khu'kwo (1447 Sek 6:32b); 'khu kuy (1447 Sek 6:34a), 'khu'key (1462 ¹Nung 1:3a, 1518 Sohak-cho 9:24a); 'khu'm ye (1462 ¹Nung 2:4ab, 1463/4 Yeng 2:12b), 'khu'm ye n' (1459 Wel 23:77a); 'kutil (1527 Cahoy 3:11a=25b); 'kun (1445 ¹Yong 27; 1462 ¹Nung 4:18b; 1463 Pep
'phu· bloon·: 'phu'kwo (1459 Wel 21:2a); 'phulq (1447 Sek 13:25a); 'phu'm ye (1459 Wel 2:31a, 21:6b); 'phu.m ye (1482 Kum-sam 2:6b), 'phu'm ye n' (1459 Wel 2:47a); 'phun (1447 Sek 13:25a, 1481 Twusi 21:15b), 'phu.n i 'la (1459 Wel 2:47a); 'phe (1449 Kok 158, 1459 Wel 2:47a), 'phe 'ys.non (1482 Nam 1:37b), 'phe 'ys.te 'n i (1447 Sek 6:31a, 1449 Kok 9, 1459 Wel 2:1a, 1481 Twusi 8:34b), 'phey 'sy wo.m ol (1481 Twusi 23:30b); 'phunke 'tun (1459 Wel 8:75b); 'phusu'ra (1482 Kum-sam 3:33a, 1482 Nam 1:66a); 'phu-tos (1463 Pep 1:85b); 'phwu'm i (1462 1Nung 1:19a), 'phwu.m ol (1482 Kum-sam 3:33b); 'phwu'lq 'i (1462 1Nung 1:19b); 'j'phwu'toy (1459 Wel 7:57b)

'ptu-1 float*·: 'ptu ti (1462 1Nung 6:26b), 'ptun (1462 1Nung 1:62b; 1481 Twusi 7:12b; 21:22b); 'ptu'k (1481 Twusi 7:2a); 'ptu'm ye (1462 1Nung 3:79b) and 'ptu'm ye (1462 1Nung 2:31a); 'pte (1462 1Nung 4:7b); 'pnu'm i (1462 1Nung 3:106a)

'ptu-2 open (eyes): 'ptu'kwo (1449 Kok 65); 'ptukuy (1482 Kum-sam 2:59b); 'pte (1462 1Nung 1:59a); 'ptue'na'·: 'ptue na' (1482 Wel 8:38b); 'ptwu'm i (1463 Pep 2:163b)

'ptu-3 spoil:·: 'ptul (1527 Cahoy 3:6a=12a), 'ptun (1466 Kup 2:61b); 'ptuno'n i (1466 Kup 2:61b); 'phu-burst·: 'phtuthi (1463 Pep 2:243a); 'phu'kwo (1418 Twusi 25:26b); 'pthe (1481 Twusi 7:24b)

'psku-· exterminating:·: 'pskuki (1482 Kum-sam 5:3a); 'pskun (1459 Wel 8:38b, 1463 Pep 6:153a); 'pske (1459 Wel 2:71b, 1462 1Nung 8:43b, 1481 Twusi 25:13a); 'pskuku'nul (1447 Sek 6:33b); 'psku'nun (1449 Kok 106); 'psku'ya (1449 Kok 101); 'psku'towy (1482 Kum-sam 5:3a)

'psu-1 bitter·: 'psuta (1481 Twusi 8:18a); 'psu m ye (1462 1Nung 3:9b, 5:37b); 'psun (1462 1Nung 3:9a, 1466 Kup 78b, 1482 Kum-sam 2:50a); 'ps (1459 Wel 2:25b); 'pswum (1462 1Nung 3:10a). The expected dote is mistakenly omitted in psul (1527 Cahoy 3:6b=14b).

'psu-2 use·: 'psu'i (1447 Sek 19:30b), 'psuti (1447 Kum-sam 5:8a) - 1518 Sohak-cho 10:1b has psu'ti non but that may be a mistake, since the preceding line has 'psul; there seems to be a mistake also in psu key (1459 Wel 23:73a) 'so as to use', countered by 'pskuwo 'la a little later in the same passage; 'ps (1462 1Nung 1:81a, 1463 Pep 2:240a, 1481 Twusi 8:17a); 'psu'n (1451 Hwun-en 1b, 1482 Kum-sam 2:17b); 'psu'sya (1445 Yong 77); 'pswu'toy (1464 Kumkang 87b), 'pswu.m i (1482 Kum-sam 5:8a); 'pswul (1462 1Nung 1:19a)

'(s)su-1 write·: 'sun (1482 Kum-sam 3:7b); 'ssul (1527 Cahoy 3:9a=20b); 'ssu.m ye (1447 Sek 6:43a, 1463 Pep 2:163a); 'sse (1447 Sek 9:30a), 'sse (1481 Twusi 23:44a); 'sswutoy (1463 Pep 4:72b), 'sswum (1447 Sek se4b)

'(s)su-2 wear on head·: 'sukwo (1482 Nam 1:30b, 1481 Twusi 15:6b), 'susu'kwo (1459 Wel 10:95b, 1467a)

'stu-1 cauterize·: 'stukwo (1466 Kup 1:22a); 'stu'i (1d. 1:41a); 'stula (1d. 1:36b) = 'stu'la (1d. 1:3a, 19a, 25a, 26b, 29a, 76a); 'stu'm ye n' (1d. 1:22a); 'stum (?1517 Pak 1:38a); 'stu'n i (ibid.); 'ste (1466 Kup 2:72b); 'stwutoy (1466 Kup 1:20a, 36b) = 'stwuo'toy ('?1517 Pak 1:38b); 'stuno'n i (1d. 1:57a)

'stu-2 scoop·: 'stuko (1481 Twusi 15:56a), 'ste (1475 Nay 1:3a), 'stul (1527 Cahoy 2:15a=7a)

'cho-i cold·: 'cho'kwo (1459 Wel 1:26b); 'chol (1527 Cahoy 1:1b=1a, 3:1b=2a); 'chon (1449 Kok 102); 'chwow (1462 1Nung 3:12a). The unattested infinitive should be *cha.

'cho-2 get full·: 'cho'ti (1449 Kok 180); 'cho'm ye (1447 Sek 19:7b); 'chon (?1517 Pak 1:55b, 1518 Sohak-cho 8:27b); 'cha (1447 Sek 6:4b, 1449 Kok 140), 'cha'za (1462 1Nung 8:28b); 'choke'za (1447 Sek 19:39a); 'chwo'm ol (1463 Pep 3:98b); 'cho'sya (1459 Wel 2:8b)

'cho-3 kick·: 'chokwo (1482 Nam 1:50a), 'thi'-'cho'm ye (1449 Kok 39); 'chol (1527 Cahoy 3:4b=8b), pak 'cha (1481 Twusi 15:33a)

'cho-4 attach, fasten on·: 'cho'i (1481 Twusi 8:49b); 'cha (1465 Wen se:8b); 'choke'na (1462 1Nung 7:46a); 'chwon (1481 Twusi 25:8a)

'pho- dig·: pho'kwo (1449 Kok 60); 'pha (1459 Wel 1:7b, 1462 1Nung 7:9a, 1481 Twusi 21:42a); 'phwom ' (1463 Pep 4:95b), 'phwo m ol (1462 1Nung 3:87b)
"pto"—pick, pluck": pto'kwo (1475 Nay 2:2;69b), pta.l i' Gwo (1481 Twusi 10:8b); pta (1449 Kok 99, 1459 Wel 2:12b); ptonon (1475 Nay 2:2;68b, 1481 Twusi 8:15b); pten (1481 Twusi 15:21a), pwe.m ol, pwoatoy (1475 Nay 2:2;69a)

"pto-1", "pluck (harp strings), play (string music)": pto'kwo (1481 Twusi 24:38a, 1482 Kum-sam 4:10b); ptho.m ye (1482 Kum-sam 2:11b); pthol (1459 Wel 8:49a, 1527 Cahoy 2:9a=17a); pthono ta (1482 Kum-sam 5:8a). The unattested infinitive would be *ptha.

"pto-2", "cut open, split": pt'ko'kwo (1459 Wel 23:73b, 1466 Kup 2:79a); pt'ha (1482 Nam 1:15a)

pco-1, "salty": pco'm ye (1462 rNung 5:37b); pco1 (1527 Cahoy 3:6b=14a, 3:8a=17b); p'con (1459 Wel 1:23a, 1466 Kup 1:32a); pcowon (1462 rNung 3:51a). The unattested infinitive: *pca.

pco-2, "weave": pco'ti (1462 rNung 9:53b), pcon (?1517 Pak 1:29a), pcol (1475 Nay 2:2;51b, 1527 Cahoy 3:8b=19a); pca (1475 Nay 2:2;51a, 1481 Twusi 20:19a); pcven (1463 Pep 2:140a). The forms pco'y isya (1475 Nay 2:2;51b) and pco'y (id. 2:52a) are from the causative pco'y-.

psko- "peel, husk, shell; hatch": psko'kwo (1481 Twusi 7:32a-3); psko'm ye (1463 Pep 2:116a, 2:117a). The unattested infinitive would be *pska, the modalized forms *pskwo-.

"ps-", "wrap": pso kwo (?1517 Pak 1:28a) pso.m ye n' (1481 Twusi 16:67b); pson (1481 Twusi 8:33-4); psa (1481 Twusi 20:39a), psowon (1481 Twusi 21:4b)

(s)so- "valuable": sso'i (1517-1:No 2:4b); sso'm ye (1447 Sek 13:22b); ssson (1459 Wel 18:78b); ssa (1463 Pep 2:140a). The unattested modalized forms would be *sso-.

"tho-1, 2", "ride": tho'i (1517-1 Pak 1:37b), tho'kwo (1459 Wel 10:28a), thokwo 'eye s (1481 Twusi 15:55b); tho1 (1459 Wel se:18a); tho2 (1459 Wel 2:27b); tha (1482 Nam 1:36b); tho'sya (1459 Wel 2:27b); thwown (1445 rYong 34)

"tho-2", "receive, undergo": tho1 (1481 Twusi 8:33a); tho1 (1481 Nay 1:se:2b); tho2 (1447 Sek 19:2b); tha (1481 Twusi 7:2b); tho'no ni 'la (1462 rNung 1:89a); tho'm o (1459 Nay 3:63a)

"tho-3", "burn (a fire)": tho1 (1462 rNung 9:108b); tho1 (1465 Wen 1:12:181a)

"hoy", "white": hoyta (1482 Kum-sam 4:22b); hoy Gwo (1459 Wel 1:23a); hoy'Gey (1445 rYong 50); hoy1 (1459 Wel 1:22b); hoyn (1445 rYong 50; 1447 Sek 6:43b; 1481 Twusi 7:1a, 16:60a; 1527 Cahoy 2:14b=29b; hoy'Gey no1 (1481 Twusi 16:1a). Probably scribal errors: [fr]hoy' Gwo (1463 Pep 1:148b); [fr]hoyywo'm ol ko cang muy'nowa (1481 Twusi 23:23a) — CF hoyywo'm ol (1481 Twusi 7:27a). The unattested infinitive: *hoy ya. Variant huy- (huy n'm o) — 1481 Twusi 25:2b.

moy- "remove (weeds), weed": moy (1527 Cahoy 3:3a=5a); moyya (1481 Twusi 7:34b); moy'wo'm i (1462 rNung 1:19a); moy ywolq 'ri (1462 rNung 1:19a)

"soy", "leak": soy'ti (1463 Pep 3:56a); soy m ye n' (1466 Kup 1:78a) — [f'soy'm ye n' (1459 Wel 23:77b) omits the dot here and twice above in the line; soy (1463 pep 1:24b); soy ya (1463 pep 6:89b); soy'non (1462 rNung 6:106b, 1465 Wen 1:1:2:107b), soy'nona (1447 Sek 13:10b); soy'ywom (1465 Wen 1:1:2:97b)

"skoy-", "wake up": skoyti (1481 Twusi 10:7a, 1485 Kwan 3a); skoy'Gey (1459 Wel 13:18b); skoy'm ye (1464 Kumkang 38a, 1468 Mong 42b); skoytq (1447 Sek 9:31a); skoyin (1465 Wen 1:2:147a); skoy ya (1468 Mong 59a); skoy yan (1465 Wen 1:1:2:151a); skoy'Gey na (1459 Wel 10:70b); skoyywo'n i (1459 Wel 10:24b), skoy ywom (1465 Wen 1:1:2:37b), skoyywo'm ol (1461 Twusi 21:20b).

"chuy-", "slant, lean": chuyti (1463/4 Yeng 1:52a), chuyin (1459 Wel 1:45b); chuy'ye (1465 Wen 1:110a, 1586 Sohak 2:62a)

Critical examples are lacking for 'kuy- 'crawl", 'skuy- 'shun", 'spuy- 'drain", 'pco-3 'squeeze", and a few others. The only examples of 'muy- 'get cracked" are of the infinitive, as in 'mu'yye 'ye (1481 Twusi 16:29b). These are put into the always-high group by default.

'iy- (copula): i' Gwo (1459 Wel 1:31a); i' Gey (1462 rNung 2:27b); i'la (1447 Sek 6:17a; indicative assertive); i'm ye (1463 Pep 5:30a); i'm ye n' (1459 Wel 2:49a); in (1462 rNung 2:6b, 2:8b; 1517-1 No 2:54b); i'nya (1447 Sek 13:29a), isi na (1449 Kok 2); i'ngi 'ta (1447 Sek 24:46b, 1459 Wel 21:218b); ila'n i (1446 Sek 6:19b; retrospective modifier). Presumably the loss of accent is secondary in yel'h un in 'hoy' yey (1462 rNung 2:6b), nul'h i'm ye (1447 Sek 13:49b), SYANG isya'-s'ongi 'ta (1447 Sek 23:22b), ...
21.2.4.4. Vowel-final monosyllabic stems that are high/low.

Group 4. Stems are high only before the infinitive ending or one of the bound stems

"ci-1 'want to do' (aux): ci'la (1447 Sek 24:8a, 24:9b; 1459 Wel 1:10b, 1:11b, 7:12a, 8:101b; 1462 Pep 2:28b; 1481 Twusi 8:1b, 22:35a) ll ci'ye (1462 1Nung 1:16b); cye (1447 Sek 6:14b, 6:15a; 1451 Hwn-wn 3b; 1459 Wel 18:3a, 21:124-5; 1462 1Nung 1:38a, 7:73b; 1465 Wen se;43b, 1:1:275b, 2:3:1:47a; 1471 Twusi 7:14a, 8:38b, 15:55b; 1586 Sohak 6:35b); cye 'y.n i 'la (1463 P6 4:13b); ci-angi 'ta (1445 1Yong 58; 1447 Sek 6:22b, 24:8b; 1459 Wel 2:9b, 2:27b, 8:1a, 8:4-5, 10:10b) "ci-2 'carry on the back': ci kwo (1463 Pep 2:165a), ci (1527 Cahoy 3:10b=24a); cywum (1463/4 Yeng 2:73b), cywu m ul (1481 Twusi 24:32a) ll cye ('1517 Pak 1:11b; 1481 Twusi 7:28a) < ci'ye ci-3 'chop (wood)': cywum eY (1481 Twusi 7:6b) ll cinon (1481 Twusi 7:39a). This assignment assumes not attested forms as *ci'i, *ci'kwo, *cin, *cil(y), *cy < *ci'ye.

"ci-1 'get fat': ci'ti ('1517 Pak 1:22b); ci'kwo (1481 Twusi 16:62b); cin (1481 Twusi 15:4b, 1466 Kup 1:80a); cci key (1459 Wel 23:73a) ll soff'h' cye (1481 Twusi 16:15b) < *ci'ye "ti-1 'fall': ti kwo (1445 1Yong 86); ti'key (1459 Wel 1:29a); tiil (1527 Cahoy 3:1a=5a); tin 't ol (1445 1Yong 31) " tin tol (LKM 1962:117) must be a misprint (cf. Tacyey-kak repro) ll ti'ye (1447 Sek 29b, 25:18; 1459 Wel 2:10b=24b) ll tye (1449 Kok 34) = 'i'ye (1462 1Nung 8:93b, 1463 Pep 4:174a). The substantive *i'me is unattested; *im (1482 Kum-sam 5:34a) is the modulated substantive (we expect *i'YWum < *i'ywum = i'wu'm on (1482 Nam 2:64a), see p. 70.

"ni- 'roof, thatched': "nit = nil (1527 Cahoy 3:8=18r) ll nisi'kwo (1475 Nay 2:272b). See p. 70.

"ti-1 'fall': ti kwo (1445 1Yong 86); ti'key (1459 Wel 1:29a); tiil (1527 Cahoy 3:3a=5a); tin 't ol (1445 1Yong 31) " tin tol (LKM 1962:117) must be a misprint (cf. Tacyey-kak repro) ll ti'ye (1447 Sek 9:27b, 1518 Sohak-cho 10:11b); ti'ye (1481 Twusi 15:44a); 'ti'ke nur (1447 Sek 6:30-1); 'ti'ke'uen (1462 1Nung 1:19a); tinwun (1481 Twusi 21:14b); tywu m ul (1481 Twusi 23:30b); "tywu m i (1482 Kum-sam 2:49b); tywu m ay (1482 Kum-sam 2:6b); tywulq (1447 Sek 9:28a) "ti-2 'become' (aux): ti'key (1447 Sek 6:13a); ti'kwo (1481 Twusi 20:16a); ti'me ye (1459 Wel 2:71b); ll ti 'ye 'ys ke not (1481 Twusi 15:44b)

"psl- 'overflow': psl'm ye (1449 Kok 178), psl'kwom (1459 Wel 7:9b). There are no attested examples that would call for *psl-; but such forms as *psl'ye and *psl'kJe- must have existed.

"ca- 'sleep': ca'it (?1517 1No 1:47b); ca'kwo (?1517 1No 1:10b); ca'key (?1517 1No 4:6b); ca'm ye (?1468; Mong 42g); calq (?1462 1Nung 9:88a), cal (1459 Wel 1:25b, 1527 Cahoy 1:15b=30b) ll ca'za (1481 Twusi 16:66a); 'casya (1482 Nam 2:76a), 'cano ni (1447 Sek 13:10b) " ha- 'many/much': halk 'ka [= haltq 'ka] (1465 Wen 1:2:2:136a); ha'm ye (1459 Wel 10:19a); ha'm ye n (1481 Twusi 22:20a); han (1445 1Yong 19, 1447 Sek 6:25b, 1459 Wel 17:44a, 1463 Pep 4:84b) ll han 'pi (1445 1Yong 67) 'heavy rain' must be either a mistake or a variant of the modulated modifier "han (1447 Sek 6:2b); ha'n ye (1447 Sek 19:4a), ha'n i 'la (1459 Wel 2:31b) ll ha'wo (1463 Pep 7:62b), 'ha'ua (1459 Wel 1:24b), hano ni (1445 1Yong 2, Manlytek text); haxin (1449 Kok 18); ha'm ol (1482 Kum-sam 3:19a) = ha'-wol-m. See p. 70 for ha-ni 'ta.

"ka- 'go': ka'ti (?1517 Pak 1:67b, ?1517 1No 2:7a); ka'kwo (1462 1Nung 7:3b); ka'key (1447 Sek 6:9b); ka'm ye (1459 Wel 8:10b, 1481 Twusi 7:3b), ka'mye n (1447 Sek 6:22b); ka'tos (1459 Wel 2:7a) ll ka (1447 Sek 6:35b; 1459 Wel 2:11a, 10:20b, 18:71b; 1462 1Nung 2:50b; 1463 Pep 1:77a;
unexplained: coy 'cwo 'hol 'syeng i (1518 Sohak-cho 8:37b) 'those who have talent'.

hon (1445) Yong 47, 123; 1447 Sek 6:15b, 6:19a, 6:22a, 9:19-20, 13:33b, 13:39a, 13:47a, 13:39a, 24:2a; 1459 Wel 1:14ab, 1:23b, 4:6a, 2:12a, 7:7b, 7:48a, 8:38b, 10:8b, 10:9a, 17:12v, 18:13b, 21:34ab, 21:129a, 21:216a; 1462 1Nung 1:3a, 1:18b, 1:23b, 1:77b, 1:113a, 2:81a, 2:92b, 2:98a, 2:111a; 1465 Pep se:23a, 2:24a, 2:26a, 2:172ab, 3:180ab; 1464 Kumkang 72b; 1465 Wen 2:3:2:68a; 1468: Mong 20b, 47b; 1475 Nay 1:25b, 2:247b; 1481 Twusi 7:23b, 8:13b, 8:42a; 13:13a, 16:61b, 20:29a, 21:3b, 21:20a; 1482 Kum-sam 2:68b, 3:25b, 5:30-1; 1517: Pak 1:64a; 1517: No 2:53b; 1586 Sohak 2:9b, 4:13a; ho'n ywo (1459 Wel 8:95a); hon 'tol (1445) Yong 69; 1459 Wel 17:1b, 17:33b; hon 'on (1447 Sek 24:18a; 1459 Wel 2:70b; 1481 Twusi 8:7a); hon 't oy (1447 Sek 24:49b; 1459 Wel 8:101b, 1481 Twusi 24:13a); hon 't oy (1462 1Nung 7:54a); ho'n i (1445) Yong 6, 18; 1447 Sek 6:5ab, 6:6a, 6:17b, 6:22a, 9:19-20; 1459 Wel se:11a, 18:7b, 21:216ab, 23:65b; 1462 1Nung 1:53a, 2:17b, 2:40b, 7:27a; 1463 Pep 1:249a, 3:196b, 6:144a; 1465 Wen 1:1:1:45b, 3:3:1:62a; '1468' Mong 20b; 1475 Nay se:8a, 1:18a; 1481 Twusi 7:13b, 8:9a, 15:42b, 15:47b, 16:70b, 22:50a; 1482 Kum-sam 2:1b, 2:2a, 3:3b, 3:19b, 3:34b, 1518 Sohak-cho 10:3a); ho'n i 'za (1447 Sek 24:20b; 1482 Kum-sam 2:3a); ho'n i 'la (1447 Sek 6:2b; 1459 Wel 7:44b, 7:70a; 1462 1Nung 1:113a, 4:11a, 10:42b; 1463 Pep 2:113b, 2:173a; 1464 Kumkang 11a; 1475 Nay 2:113b; 1482 Kum-sam 2:3a; 1482 Nam 2:5a) = ho'n i 'fla (1465 Wen 2:3:1:38b, 1481 Twusi 16:47b; 1482 Nam 2:5a); ho'n i -ngi s 'kwo (1445) Yong 28); ho'n i 'Ga (1481 Twusi 7:14a, 10:42a); ho'n i 'Gwo (1518 Sohak-cho 10:24b) = ho'n i 'fla (1448) (1481 Twusi 7:40a); ho'n i 'ya (1468: Mong 31a, 31b); ho na (1447 Sek 13:45a, 1462 1Nung 1:53a)

1 ho'ya (1445) Yong 123; 1447 Sek se:2b, 6:1a, 6:3b, 6:4a, 6:8a, 6:8b, 6:9a, 6:11a, 6:13b, 6:15b, 6:16b, 6:23a, 6:27b, 6:34a, 6:35b, 9:4b, 9:14a, 9:24b, 9:40a, 13:19a, 13:36a, 13:43b, 13:49b, 13:57a, 13:57b, 13:58a, 13:58b, 13:59a, 13:61a, 18:26b, 19:6a, 19:8a, 19:29b, 23:11b, 23:29a, 24:6b, 24:29a, 24:37b; 1459 Wel 1:12b, 1:15a, 1:16b, 1:17b, 1:30ab, 1:53a, 2:42b, 2:60a, 2:69a, 7:13b, 7:17b, 7:31-2, 8:7a, 8:104b, 9:52a, 10:31b, 13:35b, 17:35a, 13:43b, 17:54a, 17:85a, 18:3a, 18:7b, 18:26b, 21:20a, 21:120b, 21:129b; 1462 1Nung 1:58a, 1:90b, 2:6b, 2:67a, 3:42b, 6:29a, 7:13a, 7:24a, 7:73b, 10:1b, 10:18a; 1463 Pep se:21a, 1:208a, 2:172ab, 2:226a, 3:47a, 3:104b, 3:196b, 3:197a, 4:75a, 4:154b; 1463/4 Yeng 2:62a; 1464 Kumkang 79b, 87b; 1465 Wen se:5a, 1:2:2:136a; '1468' Mong 22b, 32b, 43a, 62b; 1475 Nay 2:116a; 1481 Twusi 8:27b; 1482 Kum-sam 2:1b, 2:2a; 1485 Kwan 3a, 4b; '1517: Pak 1:3a, 1:6a, 1:18b, 1:54a; '1517: No 2:19b, 2:36a; 1550 'Yenghem 8b; 1586 Sohak 2:9b); ho'ya (1468: Mong 13b; 1457 Nay 1:77b, 1:84a, 2:217b; 1481 Twusi 6:43a, 7:9b, 7:12a, 8:2b, 8:33b, 8:52a, 16:19a, 16:37b, 20:29a, 22:7b, 22:34-5, 23:44a, 25:18a; 1482 Kum-sam 2:10a, 2:24b, 2:57a, 2:65a, 2:37b, 3:31a, 3:30b, 5:35b, 5:40b; 1482 Nam 1:24a, 2:2b, 2:63a), 'ho'ya s ye (1481 Twusi 25:56b), 'ho'ya n (1481 Twusi 7:29a), 'ho'ya tw'o (1459 Wel 1:13a, 21:20a; 1481 Twusi 22:7b, 24:59b), 'ho'ya za (1447 Sek 6:2b; 1459 Wel 1:47a, 10:14b; 1462 1Nung 1:44a = 'ho'ya za (1586 Sohak 4:9b); 'ho'ye (1518 Sohak-cho 8:33b), 'ho'ye s ye ('1517: Pak 1:54b; 1518 Sohak-cho 8:38-9); 'ho'ya pol (1447 Sek 6:8b, 23:23b; 1459 Wel 7:15b; '1468: Mong 32ab; 1481 Twusi 22:35a; 1482
stems

It is difficult to predict the accent of later syllables in verb forms incorporating the common bound stems showing status, respect, and aspect. We will assume a basic and etymological accent for -'k'2a-
(and variants -'G'2a- and -'a-), the effective, and for -'t''u-', the retrospective. That is needed to account for such forms as:

RETROSPECTIVE nilk'ten (1481 Twusi 21:42b), nilo'ten (1459 Wel 9:36d), mwot'te'n i (1445 Yong 9), is'ten 't ay n' (1464 Kumkang 79b), is'ten 'ta (?1517- Pak 1:37b), is'tesi 'ka (1445 Yong 88, 89), pa'te'n ywo (?1517- Pak 1:26b), mek'te'la (?1517- No 2:53b); ho'tan cyen'cho 'two (1459 Wel 7:13b), ...

EFFECTIVE cephu'kesi'n ywo (1449 Kok 123), kap'kan 'i n i 'la (1459 Wel 18:18b), kos'ke'sin ma'lon (1447 Sek 13:63a), me'ke'la (?1517- No 2:39a), me'ke'nyul (1447 Sek 6:32a), is'kesi ton (1475 Nay 1:40a), na'ma is'kesi'nol (1447 Sek 23:56b), nilo'kasi'tun (1482 Kum-sam 4:50b) = nilu'kasi'tun (1447 Sek 9:27a), nilo'kasi'na (1459 Wel 18:49b), talo'kasi'nu (1445 Yong 101), ca'kesi'nol (1482 Nam 1:28b), wo'kesi'nol (1459 Wel 7:10a) = wo'kasi'nol (1447 Sek 6:44b), 'ku'kenul 'za (1482 Kum-sam 2:16a), ...

Quite often the accent will be suppressed for prosodic or other reasons that are hard to pinpoint. But no word of that sort will lack dots altogether: one or more of the other syllables will be marked as accentuated.

The situation for the PROCESSIVE is more complicated, so we put its dot in parentheses in citing the morpheme -(f)no-. A number of the forms are attested as accentual doublets or near-doublets:

'ho'non (1459 Wel 21:215b; 1462 Nung 1:77b, 8:124b; ?1517- No 1:35b; 1518 Sohak-cho 9:90a; 1588 Mayng 13:13a) but also 'honon (1447 Sek se:1a, 9:33a; 1481 Twusi 7:1b); ho'no.n i (1586 Sohak 2:30b, 4:43a) but ['be many'] hano'n i (1445 Yong 2, Manylek text; 1459 Wel 1:30ab; 1482 Nam 1:36b); ho'no.n i 'la (1447 Sek 6:5b, 13:2a; 1459 Wel 1:11a, 1:23b, 2:2a; 1462 Nung 6:43a, 8:86b; 1481 Twusi 20:34b; ?1517- Pak 1:58a; 1586 Sohak 2:25a) but also hono'n i 'la (1482 Nam 2:6ab) and hono'n i 'la (1482 Sek 16:91b).

'kanon (1447 Sek 6:19a, 1481 Twusi 7:10b) and 'kano'n i (1445 Yong 2, 1447 Sek 6:9b) but ka'non ta (?1517- No 1:1a);

'ho'now (1459 Wel 13:35b, 1462 Nung 1:90b) but also honow (1447 Sek se:6a);

'josinon (1447 Sek 23:22b) but also 'hosinon (1447 Sek 6:5b).

'ano.n i 'la (1482 Kum-sam 2:3a) and pwo'no.n i 'la (1459 Wel 21:206a, 1465 Wen 1:2:139b), but also sano'n i (1447 Sek 13:10a, 1481 Twusi 25:23a).

Processive modifiers are usually unaccented: -(f)'non. The common form is no'n = ' that is /stays/ is usually unaccented, and that is true also of its contracted versions 'ys.no.n and 's.no.n with rare exceptions that imply is'non as the model: toway ye 'ys'no'n i (1481 Twusi 8:42a, ~ 'Gwo 7:26b), toway ye 'ys'no'n ywo (1481 Twusi 8:42a); Mal'ka's no'n (?1517- Pak 1:40a).

Processive indicative assertive forms (no'ta) never carry the accent on the aspect marker: 'hono' ta (1447 Sek 6:2a, 6:14b; 1481 Twusi 7:2a, 8:1b, 8:52a); ano' ta (1447 Nung 2:114b), i'kanon' ta (1481 Twusi 15:6a), mwo'lon' ta (1462 Nung 1:16b), mekno' ta (1481 Twusi 25:18a).

When the modulator -lu- is attached to the processive, the combined form -'nwo- (sometimes -'nwu-) is usually unaccented: 'ho'now (1459 Wel 13:35b, 1462 Nung 1:90b), is'no'n i (1447 Sek 6:20a), tut'now ka (1449 Kok 2), toway'now'n i (1463 Pep 2:28b), cap'nowla (1481 Twusi 10:7b), ip'nowla (1481 Twusi 8:42a), hosin'now (1462 Nung 1:86a), wolm'ki'si'now'sog't' 'ta (1463 Pep...
2:47a). But not in these examples: 'honwon (1447 Sek se:6a); [NGWEN] honwon 'i un ... (1579 Kwikam 1:24b); 'honwo'la (1459 Wel 10:4b); 'mwoonwo la (1481 Twusi 22:39b) = 'mwoonwo la (1481 Twusi 16:39b); 'po lanwo'la (1447 Sek se:6a); wonwos 'ta (1481 Twusi 7:39a); 'nuw'-ys.nwon (1482 Nam 1:15a); nilu sinwon (1447 Sek 9:35b; Cf 1459 Wel 55-6).

After the honorific marker, the processive is sometimes accented – 'hosi'non (1447 Sek 23:22b), but usually not: 'ho sino' (1447 Sek 6:5b), 'ho sino' ta (1447 Sek 13:26b); sisu 'sinon 'ka (1449 Kok 124), tas.ko sino 'n i (1447 Sek 6:12a), nilu 'sino' n i (1447 Sek 13:47b), 1462 !Nung 1:38a), 'ka sinon (1459 Wel 2:52a), 'nye' sino 'n i -ngi s 'kwo (1447 Sek 6:23a), 'alo sino 'n i -ngi s 'ka (1447 Sek 6:14-5). After the deferential - zap the processive morpheme is normally not accented, but there are a couple of exceptions: cwo 'cop non (1463 Pep 1:24b), ki 'tu' zap' no'n i 'la (1447 Sek 24:5b).

When the polite marker -ngi is attached the processive morpheme is always accented (-no-ngi -): 'pho no-ngi 'ta (1459 Wel 8:94b), 'wo no-ngi 'ta (1447 Sek 6:29b), 'woi no-ngi 'ta (1459 Wel 10:8a). And -ngi itself never carries an accent.

The underlying accent of the honorific marker -ib'si- often surfaces: 'ho sino' n i (1459 Wel 1:25b), 'ho sino' n i (1447 Sek 6:5b), 1459 Wel 1:10b, 2:69a), 'ho sino' n i 'la (1465 Wen se:6a), 'ho sino' n i -ngi s 'kwo (1447 Sek 24:9a, 1459 Wel 9:35de), 'ho sino' n i 'si n i 'la (1463 Pep 4:117a); 'ho sino' ta (1447 Sek 13:26b), 'ho siten 'ka (1517- Pak 1:51a); kwatu si'ta (1463 Pep 2:173a); wopwo 'siko (1463 Pep 2:173a); tula si'kwo (1447 Sek 13:30b); sisu sinon 'ka (1449 Kok 124); nilku si'nwon (1465 Wen se:68a); ceho sya (1449 Kok 46), cwacho sya (1459 Wel 8:93b, 1463 Pep 3:19b), meku sya (1459 Wel 10:9a), anco sya (1459 Wel 8:101a); ... Sometimes, the accent appears on the preceding vowel: 'ep susi'kwo (1462 !Nung 1:18b), 'ep susi' 'ta (1449 Kok 53), 'ep susya m i (1463 Pep 2:15-6) – CF 'ep.su'sya (1463 Pep 2:22a), sa'mosi n i (1447 Sek 6:4a); 'a losi'm ye (1465 Wen 1:2:3:6a); te pu lusi n i (1449 Kok 52); 'wu' lusi' kwo (1459 Wel 8:101a); 'tu'lusya'm i (1447 Sek 23:44a); twuthe wusi'm ye (1462 !Nung 10:42b); ... We can regard this as a prosodic displacement which pushes the accent back a syllable; there are no examples of the dot appearing on both the syllable initial and the epenthetic vowel. When there is a dot on the syllable preceding - si- it is usually part of the accent pattern of the stem: mwo'lo'sya (1445 !Yong 19, 1459 Wel 21:210b), na' hwo s ya i 'la (1459 Wel 17:78b), il 'Gwu'syan (1459 Wel 21:218b), 'tho'si'l i 'le'la (1517- Pak 1:64b), ne 'ki s ya (1447 Sek 6:17b), a ni'i 'sya (1463 Pep 2:6a), ... .

The basic rising accent of the deferential -zoW- is the result of contraction from *-zo'po- (< *-oso'po-) and it surfaces for some of the forms: cap sopke' n i (1459 Wel 21:203a), mak 'sopke' nul (1459 Wel 10:1b), ilkhon 'copnwon (1482 Kum-sam 4:11b), pat coppte'la (1459 Wel 2:37b), tut copkwo 'za (1449 Kok 106), ... But in many of the forms only the low pitch survives: 'hozo W (1447 Sek 24:5b), 'pwozo W an i (1459 Wel 8:17b), kazo Wwon (1459 Wel 8:92b), ituco Wolq (1447 Sek 9:2a), 'a'zoWol kka (1445 !Yong 43), 'hospop kwo (1447 Sek 6:1b, 24:5b), 'situcop key (1447 Sek 24:10b), 'pwozop' ta (1459 Wel 8:28a, 18:81a), 'hospop'ien (1447 Sek 13:51a), ... Sometimes, instead, a high pitch appears, as the result of a prosodic displacement from the following element: pwo zowa 'two (1462 !Nung 1:47a), ka'zoWa 'za (1447 Sek 23:40a), 'ho'zoWo'm ye (1447 Sek 6:17a), 'ho'zopke'na (1447 Sek 13:53b), 'ho zopno' i n (1463 Pep 5:186a), ... .

2.12.5. Accent and spelling in Middle Korean texts.

The accent dots of Middle Korean were written to the left of the syllable and therefore vary in where they stand in the stream of phonemes depending on the extent to which morpheme identifications are permitted to override phonetic considerations. The text Wel.in chen-kang ci kok (= 1449 Kok) normally separates particles from a preceding noun that ends in a resonant: ye'um 'ul (99), 'nom i - nom 'ol (11), 'ema 'nim 'i (17), mosom 'ol 'lan (121); nwn 'ey (2), cey 'kan 'ol (40); sal 'i (41), 'stoi 'ol - mye' noi 'i (36); ... But forms of the substantive are excepted: pwus kulywo'm i (120). And the syllabification is phonetic for nouns with a voiceless final: ci p ul (43); 'pa p ol (122); kwo' c i (7), mi'ih wy 'non ... (70). Noun + copula, like verb stem + ending, was left unanalyzed, and that accounts for the syllabification of kwon-mill in nwm 'i -- ceyye kwo.m il 'is oy (134).

Sekpo sangce (1447 Sek) spells noun + particle according to the spoken syllables, but certain nouns ending in -ng are excepted, probably because they are clearly of Chinese origin: cywungsoyng
The text of Yongpi echen ka (= 1445 Yong) follows the spoken syllables: 'no'm i (48), 'no'm on (77); 'kwulwu m i (42), mozo'm ol (85), 'nim'-kum'i (49) 'hyen pe'n ul (31); mo'l i (31), nwun z 'mu'l ul (91), 'mil' mu'l i (67), 'ku'l ul (7), 'pye'l i (50, 101), palo'y a2 (2); twoko' k i (33), twoko'k ol (19, 115), 'kwo'i ol (110), 'kwo'i ay (26), 'pi'u i (8); na'c oy (101).

The spellings of Nayhwn (= 1475 Nay) are similar, but exceptions are made for certain morphemes with final resonants, some of which are of obvious Chinese origin (kesang 'ul 1:70b, 'cans,k an i na 2:1:2b, si'c yel' ey 3:3:2a, 'chapan 'ul 2:2:73b, kani'n 2:2:59b) though others are not: 'nim-kum' i (10a), swul' ul (3:61a). CF 'mwo,m o'wo (2:1:30a), 'no'm oy (1:9a), mozo'm ay (se:6a); 'swo' n i (1:18a); 'swul' i (2:2:47b), he'nu'm i (1:84a), 'i'lo l (1:53a, 1:84a, 2:1:40b).

Twusi enhay (= 1481 Twusii) follows the pronunciation in syllabifying noun + particle, but makes a few exceptions for morphemes with final resonants, both Chinese ("sy a wong' ol 25:9a) and non-Chinese (swul' ol 15:38a, yet for the same word also swu'l ul 8:3:4a).

The later version of Sohak enhay (= 1586 Sohak) generally demarcated the particles: 'k ye'sim' ay (6:122a) = 'k ye'sim' ay (see p. 267), ancum 'ul (3:9b), a'chom' uy (4:3:3a), kunsim 'ul (4:9b); 'pyeng' i (1586 Sohak 6:27a), "syeng' i (8:3:7b); 'kul' ul (6:102b), 'mal' i (5:9:5b); swon 'ay' choyk 'ul (6:102b); ... There were a few lexicalized exceptions: c'uwuk' um wolwo (2:1:1a). The adverb "man'it (2:4b) 'if' reflects the Chinese source 'one in ten thousand [chances]'!. And 1586 Sohak overanalyzed "swul' ul (6:5:8a) = "nu'u 'ul (1449 Kong 52) 'whom'. The earlier version known as Pen,we Sohak enhay (= 1518 Sohak-cho) syllabified phonetically: ka'zo'mye'iw'o'm on (9:90a) - CF ka'omye'wom' un (1586 Sohak 6:63b); 'sa'lo'm ay (8:2:2a) - CF 'sa'nom' i (5:4:8b); 'no'm oy (8:15a); it'hwu'm i (8:2b); 'swo' n i (10:3a) - CF 'swo'n ol (6:102b). Occasionally it conflated -l 'ul to -l'ul, as in na'lah'ha ta'solten' il 'ul [< "il' ul] (9:3:9a) = 'a'solim' ul (1586 Sohak 6:3:5b).

None of the texts had a way to write final h or consonant clusters, so they were always syllabified phonetically: "nah' i (2); sta'h ay (1449 Kok 41), 'sta'h ol (1447 Sek 6:19a); wu'h u'wo (1447 Sek 13:1:3b); tu'lu'h ey (1445 'Yong 69); 'twuy.h ey' nun ... al'ph oy 'non ... (1445 'Yong 30); 'kil' ul (1447 Sek 6:19a, 1449 Kok 86); ha'ol h i (1445 'Yong 21, 10, 34), 'tol' h i (1449 Kok 11); an'h ay (1475 Nay 1:4b); nam'k ol (1449 Kok 86), nam'k i (1449 Kok 99); nyen'k ul (1445 'Yong 20), nyen'k i (1447 Sek 6:22b, 24:43b); twos'k ol (1475 Nay 10a); hon 'na'ih ay (1445 'Yong 47).

3.0. Words.

The description of Korean grammar in this book is based on a division of Korean sentences into words, and an assignment of each word to a PART OF SPEECH. The decisions on word boundaries are based on syntactic criteria, and therefore they are more generous than the decisions that underlie the writing of spaces in Hankul texts, where the criterion is purely phonological, based on the likelihood of pause when a sentence is said. A short word, such as a postpositional particle that marks the grammatical function of a noun phrase, is usually joined to the preceding word as if it a suffix, so that you will not hear an overt pause or slowdown between the words; but a silent grammatical juncture lurks just below the surface of the structure, and we find it convenient to reveal that with a space in our Romanized sentences.

3.1. Inflected and uninflected words.

On the basis of internal structure, the words of Korean clearly fall into two classes: inflected and uninflected. Each inflected word consists of a STEM + an ENDING. The stem (sometimes called the
(1) Derivationally related nouns and verb stems:

hemul < *he'mul 'error, misdeed', hemu-l- (< ?) 'tear down'

il < 'il ‘event, happening, matter; job, work’, 'il- ‘come into being, happen'
kém 'black checker' (= hukci), kém- < 'kem- 'be black'
kil < 'kil ‘fathom’, kil-l- < 'kil- 'be long'
kot < '*kwot 'straightway', kot-ta < *kwot- 'be straight' (or 'kwot 'place')?

kkwumi 'beef shreds', kkwumi- < 'skwu 'mili- 'decorate'
mak < mak 'last', mak- < mak- 'block, obstruct; ... complete, put an end to, ...

phum < *phwum (⇒ phwu 'in ey) 'bosom', phum- < *phwum- 'carry in the bosom'

pis < pis 'comb', pis- < pis- 'comb the hair'
pophul 'nap', pophu-l- 'cloth) has a nap'

pypëm 'span', pypëm- 'measure by the span'
sin < 'sin 'shoe', sin- < 'sin- 'wear on the feet'

söl 'skin pustules', söl-l- 'be itchy and sore'

tél 'less', té-l- < 'tel- 'lessen'

tti < 'stay 'belts', tti- < stay- 'wear (a belt)'

In the case of -l- stems we might conclude that the noun is the imperfect adnominal (= prospective modifier), deriving kil 'fathom' from kilq 'to be long', but there is little to argue against treating such cases as simply the stem. The noun of the pair kamul < 'ko'mol 'drought' and kamu-l- < 'ko'mol- 'go without rain' could be a reduction of kamulm, the regular substantive of the verb, in contrast with the irregular derived substantive kamulm 'drought', which preserves the expected earlier form of the substantive in its uncontracted form (kamulm 'going without rain') < *kò'molom; unfortunately, we lack attestations until around 1700 for either the verb stem or the noun. Neither as 'year of age' nor as 'flesh' can sal be directly related to säl- < *sal- 'live' for the nouns earlier had the low-back vowel *ol, MK *ol and *olh, respectively. Similar: nař < *nolh 'warp', na-l- < *nol- 'thread the warp (of a loom)'. Nor can we easily relate an 'inside' to an- < *an- 'clasp to one's bosom' because the noun was earlier 'anah (as attested by the h preserved in anphakk < anh pakk 'inside and outside'), nor eis 'gesture' to ci(s)- < *ciz- 'make, do' because the noun apparently comes from an earlier 'cuc 'appearance'.

We should consider also those cases of derived nouns and adverbs that coincide with a stem having final -l- or -y-, such as kalkhwi 'a rake' and kalkhwi- 'to rake', toy- < *twoy 'a measure' and toy- < *two- 'to measure', kko- < *swoy 'ruse' and kkoy- < *swoy- 'cheat out of'. When verb stem and noun coincide in shape it is hard to decide which came first; often all we can say is that the two are derivationally related. In some instances the meaning of one of the pair is clearly secondary: ai lúl páy- < pay- 'conceive a child' must come from pay < 'pay 'belly', not the other way around.

(2) The last word of Sálam sallye cwa 'Save me!' and Na kom cwa 'Give me some!' is a contraction of cwoo < cwoo; compare cwoo contracted (by way of cwwuo) from cwwu so 'give!'. Similar are I ke(s) pó 'Look at this!' and Ka-pó 'Go and see!' < poo. CM I:119 is confused about these forms and those of (4) below.

(3) The stems i- 'it is' and ha- 'does; is' are often abbreviated to zero, leaving the endings standing as if free. In this book the abbreviation is shown by an apostrophe: twù si 'myen 'if it's two o'clock', pata 'ci it's the sea'; ka ya 'keyss.tà 'I'll have to go'.

(4) The infinitive (§9.4) has a zero alternant after certain stems, e.g. ka from ka- 'go'. In the intimate style we find commands like Ese ka 'Go on!' and I ke l' sa 'Buy this!'

(5) There are a few odd abbreviations like po' to tut' to mós hanta = pocí to tut. ci to mós hanta 'can neither see nor hear' (similarly o' to ka' to mós hanta 'can neither come nor go', olú' to naylì to mós hanta 'can neither rise nor fall'), and ...? tus = ...-mun tus 'seemingly ( ...-ing)'. In Middle
Korean the ᵇᵄᵄ forms could attach directly to the stem, and ᵆᵄᵄ stems elided the liquid. Starchevskiy (1890:668) described that and included the ᵇ₃₃ version of the particle ᵇ₃₃, the source of ᵇᵄᵄya, as well as ᵄᵄᵄ and ᵅᵄᵄ; there are MK examples of that in Part II.

Unlike stems, uninflected words occur freely without the requirement that something be attached. There is a class of PARTICLES and they are very similar to the verb endings in some respects, but the nouns occur freely without a particle, in a great variety of environments, and many of the particles are found attached to verb forms (stem + ending) as well as to nouns.

3.2. Parts of speech.

In this book all the inflected words are called VERBS. There are, to be sure, many subclasses, but they share the characteristic of being stems that require the attachment of one of the inflectional endings in order to serve as a free word. The uninflected words divide into two broad categories called NOUNS and PARTICLES. The characteristic of particles, which are typically quite short, is that they occur as the last member of a PHRASE, or as part of a string that can be treated as the last member. In pronunciation they are attached to the last word of the phrase: a noun or a verb form or some other particle. These characteristics they share with forms of the copula (i-), a secondary subclass of verb. Typically, particles occur after nouns, but some of them also are attached to verb forms, not only those forms which often serve as the head of a nominal phrase (as does haki 'doing') or an adverbial phrase (as does hakey 'so as to do') but also forms which often stand as the head of a verbal phrase, such as hay 'does'. Particles that are CASE MARKERS specify valences that certain other languages express through affixes or prepositions; CONTEXTUAL particles (delimiters and particles of focus) convey information carried in many other languages by articles, adverbs, prosodic elements, or word order. Many of the particles originated as bound nouns or verb forms.

The verb ending is considered to be in construction only with its stem. The particle, on the other hand, is taken to be in construction with the entire phrase, which may end in a noun, a verb form, or one or more prior-attached particles. In a string of particles, the constituents are assumed to peel off from the right, even when two (such as ey se) form a frequent collocation.

3.3. Free and bound words.

The borderline between "free" and "bound" forms is not always easy to delineate and many decisions have to be somewhat arbitrary, but I try to be as consistent as possible. Every word is to some extent "bound" in that there are constraints upon its occurrence: 'eats' can take as its object 'rice' but not 'his high-jumping' though 'likes' can take both phrases as objects. But some words are much more severely bound than others, so that it is easier to list their constraints in general terms. In this book I speak of FREE and QUASI-FREE nouns, of FREE and BOUND verbs. I also speak of certain words as being SEPAREABLE or INSEPARABLE, meaning that elements (such as particles) either can or cannot be inserted between those words and the other words with which they are typically in construction. Another kind of word category is that of the BOUND NOUNS, nouns that are restricted in construction to limited sets of partners. The bound ("prenoun" =) adnoun approaches the status of a noun prefix, the bound "postnoun" approaches that of a noun suffix. The bound "preverb" approaches the status of a verb prefix or an adverb, the bound "postverb" approaches that of a verb suffix. Ultimately perhaps all noun prefixes should be called "bound adnouns" and all noun suffixes should be called "bound postnouns", but I have made a division, based on the relative range of occurrence with different sets of nouns.

In the same sort of way, it might be said that those particles which appear only after nominals approach the noun subcategory of "postnouns" and those which appear only after verbs approach the category of verb endings. The difference lies in the constituency of the phrases: I consider that the particle always stands in construction with the entire remainder of the phrase.

3.4. Ionized parts of speech.

The chart labeled PARTS OF SPEECH (pp 90-91) presents a detailed overview of my analysis of Korean word types. We find three "polar" categories: the major groups of NOUN and VERB, the minor
group PARTICLE. There are numerous subcategories, some interrelated in complex ways that I have tried to capture in the chart. The categories of VERBAL NOUN and POSTNOMINAL VERB are "ionized" in that they show what seem like chemical bonds (attractions) between the categories of noun and verb. The verbal nouns occur in phrases that are in construction with postnominal verbs. Some of the verbal nouns also turn up in other constructions as ordinary nouns, and some of the postnominal verbs also occur as other subcategories of verb. Certain verbal nouns are SEPARABLE, in that they can form a phrase with additional elements (such as particles) before the appearance of the postnominal verb, while other verbal nouns are INSEPARABLE. And some of the postnominal verbs are separable, in that a particle or the like can intervene between the preceding noun and the postnominal verb, while others are inseparable. Frequently an inseparable verbal noun turns out be also PRE-INSEPARABLE (that is, it combines only with INSEPARABLE postnominal verbs), but some are PRE-SEPARABLE for they occur with postnominal verbs that, with certain other verbal nouns, are separable. Auxiliary verbs are also divided into separable and inseparable.

The class of VERBS divides into TRANSITIVE and INTRANSITIVE, and the intransitive includes the subcategory of ADJECTIVE (= descriptive verb), which in turn has the one-member subcategory of COPULA, a general noun-predicate. In the same sort of way, verbal nouns have properties of transitive (vnt = transitive verbal noun), intransitive (vni = intransitive verbal noun), and adjectival (adj-n = adjectival noun). There are a few verbal nouns that are DEFECTIVE, for they occur with only a few paradigmatic forms of the postnominal verb; there are also a few DEFECTIVE VERBS. In earlier treatments I have restricted the terms "verbal noun" and "adjectival noun" to constructions with the postnominal verb and adjective ha- 'do/be', since those are the most common. But the extended treatment offered here is somewhat less predictable and therefore, except in the cases of examples of each of the part-of-speech categories will be found in later sections (§§5-7), and information on the constructions involved should be sought in those sections and in the appropriate entries of Part II.

3.5. Shortened words.

Some words frequently appear in shortened form. We have already (§3.1) called attention to the "zero" abbreviation of ha- 'do/say/be' and i- 'be'. After a vowel these stems may fail to emerge and that leaves just the endings, standing alone as if free words: -V 'myen = humyen 'if it does/is' or = imyen 'if it is'. The suppression of i- takes place after a vowel unless the stem is itself followed by a vowel (as in the past Iess.ta or the infinitive ie), when i- merely reduces to y- after a vowel: kama 'ta "it's the oven" but kama yess.ta "it was the oven". The suppression of i- is so common after a vowel as to be considered standard (an alternant of the copula rather than a variant), but the abbreviation of ha- is somewhat less predictable and therefore, except in a few complex endings like -ulye 'myen, it is usually treated as a shortened variant. The difference in the way that suppressed ha- and suppressed i- are treated reflects the fact that the phonological bondlge of the copula with a preceding word is closer than that of ha-. In ka ya 'keyss.ta 'I'll have to go' there is no pause, but one can be inserted with the ha- restored as ka ya l ha'keyss.ta 'I will have to go'. On the other hand, it sounds pedantic or bookish to say wuli nala ita for wuli nala 'ta 'it's our country'.

The shortened forms of the plain and prospective modifiers of these two verbs ('n = han 'that did; that is'; or = in 'that is', and l(tq) = hal(q) 'that is to do/say/be' or = ll(q) 'that is to be') are homonyms with the shortened forms of the postvocalic shape of the topic and object particles (n' = nun, I' = lul). In our Romanization we distinguish them by the location of the apostrophe: uysa 'n (sàlam) 'a (person) who is a doctor', uysa n' 'as for the doctor'. The "zero" abbreviation of the progressive modifier of ha- ('nun = hanun) is distinguished only by our apostrophe from the homophonous full postvocalic shape of the topic particle nun: cangsa 'nun (sàlam) 'a (person) who is engaging in business', cangsa nun 'as for business'. When writing, Koreans do well to avoid abbreviations as much as possible. It makes the content easier to understand if you write out in full the forms of the copula and ha- wherever they occur in a Hankul text, and spell particles in their full forms, as well as taking care to specify the grammatical role of phrases by marking them with the appropriate particles more often than is usual in speech, where case markers are casually dropped.
Chart: Parts of speech (left)

1 postsubst adj-n insep: cik
2 postnom/postmod adj-n insep: man
3 postmod adj-n sep: pep, tus
4 postmod adj-n insep: ak, man, (p)pen, wu
5 postmod vni insep: chek, (s)sa
6 pre-insep postmod: seng/sang
Chart: Parts of speech (right)

bound postverbs
(> suffixes)  defective
           infinitives

Stems - VERBS - Endings

vi--------vt
 pseudo-vi /

insep     qvi      insep
  
Postnominal  'ess', 'keyss')  aux

sep       ADJ


<- quasi-pcl v forms
There are various sorts of common abbreviations:

(1) ke = kes 'thing, one, fact'; mue, mwe, mwares = mu seas 'what, something'; an = ani 'not'; key = keki 'there' or = (ku) kes = 'that' one'; cey = cekhi 'there'; yey = yekhi 'here'; -uq cey = -uq cek (ey) '(at) the time that'; anh = an ha = ani ha = 'do/say/be not'; -canh = hahi anh = ('haci ani ha=) 'do/say/be not'; mas i 'ss.ta = mas i 'ss.ta = is tasty'; cyaym 'ss.ta or caymi 'ss.ta. Notice that /masita/ is mas i 'ss.ta with the particle overtly present because the synonymous phrase mas iss.ta (without the particle i) is /matatta/.

(2) il' lo = ili lo '(toward) this way'; il' one la, ili on', il' on' = ili one la 'come here!'; k'an tuw- = ku man twu- 'leave it alone'; et' ta = eti (ey) 'ta 'to where'; kac'/ta cuw- = kacye 'ta cuw- = kacie 'ta cuw- 'bring it (for someone)'; teyliko o < teyliko 'bring him along'.

(3) The nominative particle i is shortened to y (the front component combining with a preceding vowel) in some of its irregular appearances after a vowel, where we would expect the suppletive alternant ka, and the copula i- is sometimes reduced to y in a similar way: (kes ke → key = kes i or kes i-). The nominative forms nay 'I', cey 'I [formal]', and ney 'you' appear either alone or pleonastically followed by the particle ka; they are historically from na, ce, and ne + this reduction of the particle i to y. The identical-sounding nay 'my', cey 'my [formal]', and ney 'your', on the other hand, are contractions of na uy 'of me', ce uy 'of me [formal]', and ne uy 'of you'. The pleonastic sequence i ka is used for i in the northeast, in Hamkyeng, according to Mkk 1960:4:26, which has the examples chayk i ka iss.ta = chayk i iss.ta 'there is a book' and sensayng i ka osinta = sensayng i osinta 'the teacher comes here'. This usage has been reported not only in dialects of Hamkyeng but also of Kyangsan.

(4) After most adjectival nouns, forms of ha 'do/be' which consist of the stem with an attached ending that begins with t, c, or k have shortened variants, in which the vowel drops and h undergoes metathesis (that is, it switches positions) with the voiceless consonant: tha for hata, chi for haci, kho for hako. Examples are kantan tha 'is simple', kantan kho 'being simple', and kantan chi 'is simple, I suppose'. After certain processive verbal nouns, a few forms of ha- shorten in the same way: sayngkak hakey → sayngkak khey (→ sayngkakhey, CF §2.6) 'so that one thinks'. The shortened version of the periphrastic hagi 'does' appears only in negative expressions, where it is optional. The variant has two shapes: chi after a typically voiced sound (as in salang chi anh.nunta 'does not love') and 'ci after a typically voiceless sound (as in sayngkak 'ci anh.nunta 'does not think'). After an adjectival noun the shortening of hagi 'is' is usually chi regardless of the preceding sound, as in nek.nek chi anh.ta 'is not enough' and phyen.an chi anh.ta 'is not comfortable'. But many people seem to 'ci and chi in free variation with both descriptive and processive verbal nouns. In the 15th century the short variants enjoyed wider use, including examples of 'do' as a transitive verb: Cin ol 'khwo 'cy e ho 'm ye n' (1462 Nung 7:73b) 'if one wants to do the true thing'. The aspirated forms ('ih < ho 't a, 'thi < ho 'ti, 'kh w o < ho 'kw o, 'k hoe < ho 'key / 'kh u y < ho 'k ay) occur only after voiced sounds, and the unaspirated forms ('ta, 'ti, 'k w o, 'key, 'k y u, ...) appear only after voiceless sounds, but the -LQ of Chinese loanwords, though probably pronounced just as /l/, was sometimes treated as voiceless (SEE P. 50): pat non 'hwoki 'lol 'KYWELQ 'key ho 'n i (1447 Sek 9:19-20) 'he let them divide the fields'. (The Middle Chinese source of -LQ was an unreleased final /t/.)

(5) There are a few examples of dropped (CF §2.11.2): phul-ath [diacritic] = phul path 'weedy spot, bush, thicket'; si'-wel ← sip-wel 'October' (we would expect sip'-el, see §2.7.4) and si'-o li = sip-o li '15 leagues'; ka'-o [diacritic] kap-o (a cyclical binom); tleum ha- ( < tleip- + -um) 'be a bit astringent'. There are also a few examples of dropped k, notably 'yu-wel ← 'yuk-wel 'June' (but this may have been influenced by the poetic name for June 'yuvel 'flowing month') and anyu'-wel 'May or June'. But mokwa < "mwo-kwa (1527 Caboy 1:6a=11a) = mok.kwa < "MWOX-KWA 'Chinese quince' and Paychen < Paykchen (placename) are variant borrowings. The texts provide at least one example of m dropped after p: 'pap-e ki (1517? No 1:45b; the initial circle is too round to be an m) < 'pap me ki (1481 Twusi 15:4b) 'eating, having one's meal'.

---

A Reference Grammar of Korean
(6) Final I drops in many words when they serve as the first member of a compound that has the next member beginning with an apical articulation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>word</th>
<th>meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kyewul</td>
<td>'winter'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kyewu</td>
<td>'winter garb'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sal.i</td>
<td>'winter'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kyewu</td>
<td>'winter'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nay</td>
<td>(also kyewul nay with /ll/) 'all through the winter'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

kaul 'autumn', kau 'nay' 'all through the autumn'
hanul 'heaven', hanu 'nim' 'God'
pul 'fire', pu' napi 'moth' (< fire butterfly'), pu'-nemki 'a kind of stove', pu' ce 'fire tongs' (< chopsticks'), pu' son 'fire scoop' (< hand'), pu sap 'fire shovel'
atul 'son', atu 'nim' 'esteemed son'
ttal 'daughter', tta 'nim' 'esteemed daughter'
chi 'sticky', cha' co 'glutinous millet', cha' tol 'fint' (< sticky stone'), cha' pssal (spelled chap-ssal) 'glutinous rice'

hwal 'bow', hwal 'sall 'arrow'
mal 'peck', mal'toy 'pecks and measurefuls'
mul 'water', mu' cawi 'pump', mu'-nem.i ('?) overflow', mu' com 'athlete's foot, fungus'
mul 'dye', mu'sayk 'dyed color'
panul 'needle', panu' cil 'needlework', pan'-cil koli 'sewing box' < *panu'-cil/ /s 'kwo/ li
kulum 'net', kumu' cil 'netting'

kempul 'dried grass and twigs', kampu' namu 'tinder'
petul 'willow', petu' namu 'willow tree'
sol 'pine', so' namu (also sol namu) 'pinetree'
ssal 'rice', ssa' cen 'rice store'

ipul 'bedclothes', ipu' cali 'bedclothes and mattress'
cwul 'line', cwu' tay 'fishing line and pole'
nal 'day', na'-nal-i 'day by day'
tal 'month', ta'-tal-i 'month by month'

si-nay 'streamlet' (from s i' thread, ... + nay 'stream')

si'-tha(y) 'ox pack' (from si/-sil- 'load' + thay/tha = cim 'burden')

Notice also kwutu-cil 'hypocaust work' and kwutwu-tay 'hypocaust' from kwutwul 'hypocaust' (by way of kwutwu'[l] /s cil/, *kwutwu'[l] /s tay?). pha'-il from phal-ii '8 April = Buddha's birthday'. This dropping of the liquid before an apical consonant was a general phenomenon in Middle Korean (Cf §2.11.3), and it regularly occurred in verb forms such as ma'ti and ma'ta for modern mâči and mâlti. The modern language retains the basic -I- of such stems except before n (månun) and s (mânsinta), or in fossilized forms such as -ca màca. The elision of I before n is no longer productive, however, and newer formations regularly have I.n, pronounced /ll. See nım in Part II. Some dialects apparently never elided the I, e.g. that of Ceycwu (LSN 1978:18): tolol-i 'monthly', naln-li = inallalil 'daily', tol-nim = ittolilim/ 'your daughter'. On the other hand, the 'Yukic dialect reflected in the Cyrillic versions of 1902 Azbuka retained the liquid elision of Middle Korean.

(7) When the infinitive ending -e is attached to a stem ending in i, the form is usually shortened by one syllable: ...ie → ...ye. The shortened form is more or less the written standard for polysyllabic stems (kitalye ← kitalie 'waits for') but monosyllabic stems are usually spelled out in full (kie 'crawls') except for the unshortened copula (ye = ie 'it is') and the auxiliary verb ci- 'become' (-e cye = -e cie 'gets to be' as in hul ye cye 'gets to be cloudy'). Except in special circumstances the pheme /y/ does not occur after s, c, cc, or ch, but the recommendation of the orthographers is to regularize the abbreviation ...ie → ...ye in these cases, too, and write kasye (rather than kase) for kasi 'someone esteemed goes', kacye (rather than kace) for kacie 'holds, gets', keluchye (rather than keluche) for keluchie 'teaches', sal-cye (rather than sal-cce) for sal-cie 'getts fat'. What is said for the infinitive ending -e also applies to the past-tense forms in ...-l- t-ess-: kasyess.ta (rather than kaseess.ta) for kasiess.ta 'someone esteemed went', kacyess.ta (rather than kaceess.ta) for kacieess.ta 'has got', keluchyess.ta (rather than keluchess.ta) for keluchiess.ta 'taught', sal-cyess.ta (rather than sal-
make

Some speakers contain the honorific marker -(u)si-, which can be used to turn almost any verb stem into an honorific. Some speakers pronounced --sye not as /sye/ but as /sy/ with the palatal sibilant they have learned to make for foreign loanwords such as syassu/syacch 'shirt', but I have not heard speakers make a distinction of /sy/ from /sye/. The shortening of --ie to --ye is the source of virtually all cases of ty, thy, and /ty/-: titye = title 'treats', pethye = pethe 'props', eph-tye /eptye/ = eph-tie (= epithetic) 'overturns'. Words which, in the spellings of earlier days, once had ty- are now pronounced e- in the south and in the standard language, t- in the northwest dialects, such as that of Phyengyang, which is famous for the word tengke-tang = cengke-cang [railroad] station' (from earlier tyengketyang) -- see §2.10.3. I have tried to follow the recommendation of the Korean Language Society in this book, though I would prefer to have all the forms spelled out in full as --ie, both in the Romanization and in Hankul, so as to avoid possible confusion.

(8) The dropping of h or ng (§2.7) sometimes leads to further shortening of vowel strings: ohilye → (oilye → ) oylie 'rather, contrary to expectation'; kongyen hi → ko'yen 'i → köyni, kwáyni 'in vain'; áymay han → áymay 'e)n → áymen 'vague'; siwen hata → syèn hata 'is refreshing'.

(9) ---' tus hata = -nun tus hata (in literary clichés) 'seems to do'; ----' mòs hanta = -ci mòs hanta 'cannot do' (in a few expressions).

(10) Final --i, at times itself a morpheme, drops from the first member of a number of compounds, especially those involving diminutive suffixes: kkoli + -ayngi → kkolayngi 'tail', kaci + -angii → kacangi 'branch', kkochi + -ayngi → -ayngi → kkochayngi 'skewer, spit', thokki + -ayngi → thokkaayngi 'rabbit', ppuli + -eyngi → ppuleyngi 'root'; taykali + -ppali → taykal-ppal, + -ppayki → taykal-ppayki 'head'.

(11) A phrase with two similar syllables juxtaposed sometimes reduces the first: ec' cenyek = ecceq cenyek 'last night'.

(12) The auxiliary adjective siph.ta appears in a shortened form taken from the southern dialect variant siphuta. Although that variant itself is seldom heard in Seoul, the shortening found in -ko 'phuta (= -ko siph.ta) 'wants to' is quite common: nay ka pokoko 'phun sinmun 'the newspaper I want to see'.

(13) For still other cases of shortening, see the various stems that are called s-dropping (§8.1.5), ambivalent (or h-dropping, §8.2.4), and -- from the viewpoint of the Hankul spelling -- the l-extending vowel stems (§8.2.2).

3.6. Vocabulary.

By source the bulk of Korean vocabulary falls into three classes, which I will call CORE or (even though it may contain early loanwords) native-Korean, CHINESE (systematically borrowed from China), and ENGLISH, though the class contains modern loanwords from other European languages. Many of the modern loanwords were borrowed through their Japanese renderings, but some of those have been given new versions taken directly from English. There remains considerable controversy over the standardization of current loanwords from English. The trend is to favor close imitation of American pronunciation of the words, rather than to follow Japanese patterns, as was sometimes done in the past. But for words well established over several generations, the now traditional version is usually conceded.

The Chinese vocabulary, which can be referred to as "Sino-Korean" when reference to it might be confused with the language spoken in China, has been well integrated during the past thousand years and it is now a component of the language -- in sheer quantity the major component. It is interesting to observe that while the majority of all words in a Korean dictionary are of Chinese origin, only about ten percent of the words in the so-called "basic vocabulary" come from Chinese. Virtually all non-Korean words have been brought into the language as uninfluenced words, as some kind of noun. When the word clearly carries a verbal meaning, Korean has treated it as a verbal noun, putting the loanword...
into construction with a postnominal verb, typically ha- ‘do/be’. But there are also verbal nouns in the core vocabulary, most conspicuously the mimetic words described in §14. I know of only two verb stems of possible Chinese origin: sangwu- ‘harm’ (= sang ha-) ? < STANG 'hwo- and paky- < poy- ‘conceive (a child)’, if that is from the Chinese morpheme paky < PHOY ‘fetus’ rather than poy < *poy ‘belly’. (The non-Chinese etymology is supported by the Japanese derivation of hara’mu < *pary-ma- ‘get pregnant’ from hara] < *para ‘belly’; there is no alternative possibility from Chinese.)

Owing to the severe restrictions on syllable types in Chinese, morphemes of the Chinese vocabulary are limited to a rather neat pattern of shapes, roughly those permitted by the chart of Korean syllables spoken in isolation, with the exception of most of those with geminate initials (pp tt ee ss kk). A list of all the occurring types of Chinese vocabulary will be found in §4.5; those shapes that end in -p -l -k had final unreleased -p -t -k in Middle Chinese, as they still have in Cantonese. The core vocabulary, on the other hand, includes some shapes which are less than a syllable, such as the <n> of chan ... ‘... that is cold’ from cha-, the -ss- of kass.e ‘went’ (from ka-) or even less than a phone, as in the alternant of the infinitive that is represented by the palatal feature (front component) reflected by our spelling - in hay ‘does’ from ha-. The core vocabulary includes some shapes which are more than a syllable but less than two syllables: kiph- in kiph.e ‘is deep’, pakk in pakk ey ‘outside’, kkoch in kkoch ita ‘it’s a flower’, kaps in kaps i ‘the price [as subject]’. And it includes some shapes which are two or three syllables (phulu- in phuluta ‘is blue’, meli ‘head’, ewumeni ‘pouch’, kitali- in kitalinta ‘waists’) or something slightly more than two: muluph in muluph i ‘the knee [as subject]’. Words of four syllables or more are usually either borrowings or compounds (as are many words of two or three syllables), but in some cases the origins are obscure.

The alternations in shape of the Chinese vocabulary are fairly easily stated, as are the basic shapes. For the Korean vocabulary the statements are more complicated because: (1) “overstuffed” morphemes (like pakk and kiph-) must be reduced to permissible syllables when not followed by the copula i- or a particle that begins with a vowel; (2) decisions must be made on morpheme boundaries within words, and the decisions are not always so easy as they are for the Chinese vocabulary, where we are helped by the restricted shapes and the morphemic writing system of Chinese; (3) there are several special rules when endings are attached to verb stems.

Two morphemes, core and Chinese respectively, sometimes have shapes that begin with ng. These are -ngaei ‘offspring of’ (ultimately perhaps from aki ‘child’, though we find no other cases of affricating palatalization of the velar in a noninitial syllable) in songaei ‘calf’ (so ‘cow’), mangaei ‘colt’ (mal ‘horse’), and kangaei ‘pup’ (kay ‘dog’); and -nge ‘fish’ in fish names taken from the Chinese: oinge, punge, l nonsense, 1inge, sange, swunge, kwângne, and paynge < payk-(ng)e.

3.7. Layers of vocabulary in earlier Korean.

By the time Hankul was created Korean had acquired many borrowed words from various other languages, such as Manchu and Mongol. Most of the loans, however, came from classical Chinese, which was the standard written means of communication. The Chinese words were borrowed as logographic characters and pronounced with an approximation to the Middle Chinese sounds. But some of the words were borrowed early and got thoroughly nativized, so that their association with the characters, and the traditional Chinese phonetic values, was forgotten. Most loans, however, retained their association with Chinese even when they became part of the common vocabulary of speech, as when san ‘mountain’ and kang ‘river’ displaced the native words attested as MK *mwoy and ko’lom.

Scholars set up a system of somewhat artificial readings for the characters and codified this in a dictionary of character readings that was published in 1448 under the title Tongkwuk cengwun (*TWONG-KWUYY *CYENG-NGWUN – the tone mark on the first syllable is unexplained). The Tongkwuk readings were an attempt to capture in terms of Hankul symbols the traditional phonetic distinctions of Middle Chinese as found in the rime lists written by Chinese philologists. This reconstruction of Chinese phonology took place nearly five centuries before the Sinologist Bernard Karlsgren interpreted the distinctions of Middle Chinese in terms of the Swedish Dialect Alphabet. The Tongkwuk readings were written as Hankul syllables immediately following the corresponding Chinese
characters in many of the texts of the 15th century. The modern way of pronouncing Chinese characters used in Korea is simpler than the Tongkwuk readings in that certain unrealistic distinctions (such as the initial velar nasal and glottal stop) are abandoned, and the unaspirated voiceless initials of Middle Chinese are equated with the plain series of Korean obstruents, rather than the emerging tense (reinforced) series favored by the prescriptive orthographers of the 15th century.

For certain words the prescriptive readings coexisted with nativized versions, so that a number of doublet forms can be found in the texts. The nativized version often appears in Hankul without the accompanying Chinese characters (Cf LCT 1971:78):

cin si̊e lwo (1481 Twusi 20:19b) = cin 'ssilq lwo (1482 Kum-sam 2:16a) = cin 'ssilq lwo (1459 Wel 9:36d) ‘truly’
cywongywô (1518 Sohak-cho 8:9a cywong ‘ywo y ← cywongywo ’; 1586 Sohak 3:8b) ‘essence, the essential’ = CWONG 'QTWOW (1482 Kum-sam 2:69a)
cywungsoyng (1447 Sek 6:19b, ... ) = ‘CYWUNG-SOYNG (1447 Sek 6:5b, ... ) ‘creatures’
kànan (1475 Nay 2:2:47b; 1482 Nam 1:30b), kannan (1475 Nay 1:30a) = KAN-NAN (1447 Sek 6:15b, 13:56b; 1465 'Wen 3:3:1:62a) ‘poverty; poor’
kwøpyel (1445 'Yong 35, 1459 Wel 2:43a) ‘tidings, news, a letter’ = KYUV 'PYEL (1447 Sek 24:16a)
kwong so (1447 Sek 9:30b) = K Wong 'Sso (1459 Wel 9:50b) ‘engaging in public affairs’
mì hwok (1447 Sek 9:36b) = MIYE 'HWIYOK (1459 Wel 9:17b) ‘bewilderman’
si̊e cyel (1475 Nay 2:2:47b, 3:32a; 1481 Twusi 7:25b) = si̊e cyel (1518 Sohak-cho 8:19b, 21b) = ssilqe 'lq (1447 Sek 9:2a, 13:47b, 13:60b; 1462 'Nung 2:114b, 5:85b; 1459 Wel 18:83a; 1465 Wen 2:3:1:52a, ... , ‘time (when)’
yang niye (1447 Sek 6:10a; 1459 Wel 10:7b, 17:35a; 1463 Pep 5:212b, 1464 Kumkang 64b, 1482 Kum-sam 2:25a, ?1517' Pak 1:14b) = SSYANG-LYEY (1447 Sek 9:14a) ‘always’
twocok (1445 'Yong 30; > ttwocok) = ‘TTWOW-'CCUK (1459 Wel 2:19b) ‘thief’ (= totwuk)
yangsyyang (1466 Kup 2:64a) = TTYANG-SYYANG (1459 Wel 8:8b, [1447]→1562 Sek 3:22b) ‘always’
waynu (1447 Sek 13:6a) = NGWUY-TTWOW (1459 Wel 10:25a) ‘forming the head / van’
way 'ho' (1447 Sek 6:1a, 6:7b, 6:13b, 6:16a, 13:49b) = ‘WUY ’ho’ (1459 Wel 7:17b, 9:5-6, 13:35b, 13:36a, 17:54a; 1463 Pep 2:172ab, 2:231b, 7:17a, 1465 Wen se:6a; 1482 Kum-sam 5:48-9) ‘do for (the sake of)’

LCT 1971:78 finds over thirty words that were usually written without the appropriate characters, and presumably they were all well assimilated. Additional notes on some of those words:

camskan (1459 Wel 7:15b) = ‘cams kan (1447 Sek 13:53b; 1475 Nay 1:55b, 2:1:2b; 1463 Pep 2:226a; 1465 Wen 1:1:1:44b; 1481 Twusi 7:1b; 1482 Kum-sam 2:13b; 1482 Nam 2:31a) ‘a while’ < (?) ’CCAM S KAN ‘the space of a while’
cukçay (1459 Wel 9:35f; 1463 Pep 6:97a; 1466 Kup 2:4b) = ‘cukça ’hi (1447 Sek 6:2a, 6:11a, 9:12b, 24:16a; 1459 Wel 2:6h) ‘suddenly’ = *CUX CA [< *CHO] ’hi
coy cwo (1447 Sek 6:7a) ‘talent, ability’ = *COY-CHOW
‘cwosim (1447 Sek 9:37a, 1459 Wel 1:6a) ‘taking care’ = *CHWOW-SIM = Beijing çňoxin
cyang ’cho (1459 Wel 1:18a, 17:78b; 1462 'Nung 1:28b, 7:73b; 1463 Pep 1:123a, 3:35a; 1475 Nay 2:1:30a; 1482 Kum-sam 4:22b) ‘in future’ < *CYANG-'CHO (Beijing jängci ‘for a while; almost’)
‘ho'yang 'yek (1447 Sek 6:2b) ‘deeds’ = (?) ’HOYNG ‘YUK ‘perform virtue’ (Cf Soothill 221b; LCT and Kim Wancin assign the second syllable to two different characters but both are read ‘CYEK)
ins ‘so (1459 Wel 2:9a) ‘greeting (bow)’ < *ZIN 'SO ‘people-thing’ (Beijing rěnshí ‘gift’)
kwu ’kyeng (1459 Wel 2:27b, 2:35b, 7:11a) ‘viewing’ = *KWUW-'KYENG ‘seek the scene
kwuys 'kes (1447 Sek 6:19b, 1482 Kum-sam 2:7b, 3:27b, 3:34b) = ‘KWUW S KES ‘devil’s’ thing’
"Iwongtam (1447 Sek 6:24b, 1459 Wel 1:44b) 'joke' < *'LWONG-TTAM "play talk"

"mo'yang (1463 Pep 2:189b; 1481 Twusi 7:2b, 22:1b) > 'mo'yang (1481 Twusi 15:20a, 1518 Sohak-cho 10:12b) > 'mo'yang (id. 9:24b), 'mo'yang (id. 10:1b) 'always' < *MOY (s) 'YANG "each(s) appearance"

Phwun'lywu (1447 Sek 9:21a, 13:9a) 'music' < *PWONG-LYWU (Cf Beijing fengliu 'elegance')

Pwan pyel (1447 Sek, 9:29b, 13:36a; 1459 Wel 2:6a) 'thinking, considering, worry' < *PWUN-(P)PYELQ (> Beijing fenhbye 'separate, distinguish')

'Si hwok (1462 rNung 9:88a, 1463 Pep 6:145b, 1481 Twusi 8:8a) 'sometimes; perhaps' < *SSI-'HWOK

Syang to-Woy (1459 Wel 1:43a) 'is common, vulgar' < SYANG 'constant, always'

Tangta ng-i (1447 Sek 19:34a, 1459 Wel 1:7b, 1466 Kup 2:64a, 1481 Twusi 7:4b, 1482 Kum-sam 4:20b) = tangtang-i (1481 Twusi 7:9a, 7:31a, 20:34b) < *TANG-TANG 'hi 'suitably'

Tyangka (1447 Sek 6:16b, 6:22a) [marriage into] the husband's family' < *TTYANG-KA

For cyen 'hye', hyong 'hye', and twok 'hye see Part II, hye. LCT's list is representative, but not
exhaustive. We can add among others:

Namcin (1459 Wel 1:43b) 'male; husband' < *NAM-ZIN "male person"

Nam phyen 'husband' < *NAM-PPYEN "male side/direction/party"

'Sya'wong 'husband' < *SYA-WONG "house elder"

Kansyuwu ho- (1447 Sek 9:36a, 1465 Wen 2:3:2:88b), kanso ho- (1475 Nay 3:32a) < *(')KAN-

'SYWUW 'guarding' > Beijing k'anshou

Tyang so 'selling' (1459 Wel 13:8b, 23:64a; 1463 Pep 6:170b) < *TTYANG-‘SO "market event"

Several common elements of modern Korean have Chinese origins that are now largely forgotten:

... ca 'person' < "CYA, ... cha on the verge; (as) an incidental consequence of; (for) the purpose of' < 'CHO next, second(ary)'...

Certain characters were given more than one reading (§4.7), sometimes reflecting divergent
meanings in classical Chinese, and this led to doublet compounds, as well: "KAY-THWALQ (1459 Wel
14:39b, 1462 rNung 7:27a, 1482 Kum-sam 2:4ab) = "HHAY-THWALQ (1447 Sek 13:43b) 'emancipation'.
Here the character itself represents a triplet, with a third reading "HHAY as in "MYWOW-HHAY (1482
Kum-sam 5:24b) 'the wondrous understanding'. Doublet forms that differ only by accent are virtually
unfound in the Chinese part of the vocabulary. Tongkwuk cengwun recognizes more than one tone for
certain characters: 'dye' is listed as Zyem, "ZYEM, or 'ZYEM, but the only example I have found is the
last, in the expression ZYEM-CCYENG (1465 Wen 2:3:1:43a) 'pure-washed'. The character for
'separate, special' was read both "PYELQ and 'PPELYE: 'KAK-'PYELQ 'hi (1447 Sek 13:10b) = 'KAK-

PPELYE 'hi (1462 rNung 1:89a, 1482 Nam 2:63b) 'especially'.

Indirect evidence that the usual reading of MWON 'gate' was mwan (as made explicit in 1527
Caboy 2:4a=7a) can be found in the choice of variant forms of these particles in its passages: spol'i
MWON 'ul 'yel'la 'ho 'ye 'ys.te'n i (1459 Wel 10:25a) 'wanted to open the door quickly' (we expect
MWON 'ot); kasoy 'two 'hwon [MWON] 'ulan sywokcyel ["jep.si ['jye'] 'ti ['jmal'] 'ja (1481 Twusi 7:9a)
do not to your regret open a door made of thorns' (we expect MWON 'olan). Incorporated in the word
SA-MWON 'ramaña: SA-MWON 'uy 'swon-' 'oy (1447 Sek 24:22a) 'to the 'ramaña' (we expect 'oy). In
sep [MWON] 'ey (1481 Twusi 7:9b) 'to the twig gate' the writer was probably following the nativized
mwan that would have been the normal spoken version, as attested in Hankul somewhat later (?1517-
Pak 1:12b), for otherwise we would expect the particle to be 'ay.

Some of the compounds may have been borrowed from Chinese dialects of the day:

cokya (1445 rYong 25, 1447 Sek 6:5b, 9:33a; 1459 Wel 13:8b) < *'CO-CA = Beijing ziji 'self'

Phunco (?1517-1No 2:23, 26) < *'PWUN-'CO = Beijing fenzi 'starch'

Syuw lwup (1446 Hwn 29a [the dot is missing in the Taycey-kak repro but clear in the photocopy
of Yi Sangpayk 1957?) 'umbrella' < *'SYWUY-'LIP = (?) dialect equivalents of Beijing shui 'water'

'li (< 'lyep) 'umbrella'

Yang co (1447 Sek se:5a, 6:13b, 23:4a; 1459 Wel se:16a, 8:15b, 8:19b, 23:86b; 1462 rNung 3:84a)
< *'YANG-"CO = Beijing yàngzi 'appearance'; Cf the postmodifier "yang < 'YANG 'pretense'. But other words were possibly made up in Korea and then naturalized. That appears to be the explanation for cyen cho (1447 Sek 6:2b; 1459 Wel 7:13b, 9:35d; 1462 Nung 1:64b, 1:77b; 1465 Wen 1:1:1:47a; 1463 Pep 5:169b; 1482 Nam 1:3a) 'cause, reason' < CYEN 'effect' + CHO 'next, secondary'; perhaps 'cyen-lyang (1447 Sek 9:13a, 24:47b; 1463 Pep 6:144a; ...) 'money and food' < CYEN 'money' + LYANG 'provisions' (modern Beijing qiānliang means 'tax; husband's allowance') and (canchi <) 'can choy 'banquet' < CHAN 'meal/eat' + CHOY 'vegetable'. The noun hwe (1462 Nung 6:96b, ...) 'boots' is taken from an ancestor of Beijing xué ('boots', not xié 'shoes') that is more immediate than the form reflected in the reading HWA.

Some of the Buddhist terms are borrowed from Chinese loans of Indic words: MI-LUK 'maitreya (the Buddha to come)', NYELQ-PPAN 'nirvāna (extinction)', PPI-KHWUW 'bhikṣu, (almsman, mendicant monk)', PPI-KHWUW-NI 'bhiksuni (nun)', SA-MI 'śrāmanera (religious novice)', SAM-MA-TI (1462 Nung 5:31b) 'śāmādhī [a trance-like state of unperturbable meditation]', SAM-MOY 'śāmādhī (meditation)', SAM-MWOWN 'śrāmanā (begging monk, ascetic)'. Others are Chinese calques (loan translations) of Indic expressions: CYENG-KAK 'sambodhi (Buddha wisdom)', CYWUNG-SOYNG 'sattva (all living things)', KYLEQ-'CIP = 'samgīta (a council to consolidate and collect the Buddha's teachings and to decide orthodoxy)' rather than from SO-LYANG (LCT 1971:87) = Beijing siliang 'consider', but those etymologies seem less convincing than the Chinese compounds. The noun nungkum 'apple' (first attested 1834) is from lingkum (?1517- Pak 1:4b) < LIM-KKUM. Both 'cywung 'monk' and 'swang 'nun' seem to be variant forms of SUNG 'Buddhist priest'. The expression 'sywok cyel 'ep si 'in vain, futilely' seems to be from SYWOK- CYELQ 'ep-si' without (even) a brief religious ceremony.'

Kim Wacinc (1971:228-30) lists 36 words that he considers to be prehistoric borrowings from Chinese, which preceded the wholesale borrowings called Sino-Korean, referring to reconstructions of Middle and Old Chinese readings of certain characters. Some of the words are well deserving of such attribution: 'caw 'measure', sywok 'vulgar, lay(man)', tyeh 'flute', and sywok 'mattress' are surely Chinese loanwords, as is 'mek 'ink stick'. The nouns 'pwut 'writing brush', pwuthe 'Buddha', and tyel 'temple' are to be considered together with their Japanese counterparts as cognate borrowings. The derivation of cek 'time' from Old Chinese *dyeg (> Beijing shi) is intriguing but must be weighed against the comparison with Japanese toki, just as the derivation of 'kwon < kwo ma 'bear' from Old Chinese *gyuun must be weighed against Japanese kuma, and the derivation of tak 'chicken' from Old Chinese *tyeg *bird' must share attention with the putative Japanese cognate tori. Other derivations that look good include 'sal 'arrow' from Old Chinese *syer and *pwo 'hemp cloth' from Middle Chinese *pwo 'cloth' (Kim Wacinc mistakenly labeled this shape as Old Chinese, but that form was *pwag). On the other hand, mol 'horse' is more likely to have been directly borrowed from Mongol mori rather than an early Chinese equivalent of "MA, as Kim Wacinc proposes.

4.0. Shapes.

Morphemes are abstract entities that take on shape only when they are realized as what are sometimes called MOPHES, just as phonemes take on substance only when they are articulated as PHONES. When a single phoneme is articulated with perceptibly different sounds, often determined by the environment, the phones are said to be ALLOPHONES of that phoneme. When a morpheme is
realized in more than one shape, usually depending upon the adjacent sounds or morphemes, the
morphs are said to be ALLOMORPHS of that morpheme. Quite often the variation in the shapes can be
described in general terms that apply to groups of morphemes or to TYPES of shape. Words and stems
often contain more than one morpheme, and they too can also be described in terms of shape types.

4.1. Shape types.

A word, or a morpheme, sometimes occurs in more than one shape. The SHAPE is the way the
element is represented in phonemes, as actually pronounced. In general we find a resemblance between
the several shapes of a given element. Except for the nominative particle i /ka and a few of the
inflectional endings, the different shapes of a given morpheme or word have some stretches of phonetic
makeup in common. The differences in shape between the alternants of many morphemes and words
can be stated in general terms; such statements are often called MORPHOPHONEMIC rules. Some of
these rules were stated in §2.6; a glance at the chart of permitted consonant clusters tells us to expect
that a morpheme which sometimes has the shape sip can be expected to show the shape sim (and even
the shape si) in certain environments. These alternations are so automatic (every "expected" --m before
a nasal turns out to be pronounced --m) that for the most part they are disregarded by the Hankul
spelling and by the Yale Romanization. When we hear the spoken sequence --mm-- we cannot be sure that
it will be spelled p + m (or ph + m, ps + m) instead of m + m unless we recognize the
morphemes or words involved. As a result of convergence, Korean has a fair number of words and
phrases that sound the same but are spelled differently because each constituent part is always written
according to its "basic" shape, as found in some of its other environments. That is why the string
/ce/mman/ is written ci/m man when it means 'just the burden' but cip man when it means 'just the
house' and ciph man when it means 'just the straw'.

The alternations shown in the cluster table are AUTOMATIC in that you apply them to shapes
regardless of the particular words involved; and they are FULLY AUTOMATIC because you need not
even know what the grammar of the words may be. A similar kind of fully automatic alternation is
found in English when an expected "s" is pronounced /z/ after /g/: we do not have to know the
grammar to pronounced "legs" as /légz/, for the rules of our language automatically keep us from
saying /legs/. Such rules work for nonsense words as well as real words: the pseudo-word "blergs" can
only be pronounced /b légz/.

Notice that the morphophonemic rules apply only if the two syllables are run together, with no
pause intervening. In general, that is true for most of our rules for alternations that occur at the point
of contact between Korean morphemes or words. Thus, 1 + n → /ll/ in ku tul ney /ku tul ley/ 'they',
tal nala /tal lá/ 'the moon (as a place)', saynghwal-nan /saynghwal-an/ 'the hardships of life', tül-
noli /tül lo/ 'picnic', and other expressions where pause virtually never intervenes. In certain other
expressions, pause is infrequent: kal nal /kaullal/ 'autumn day/weather', onul nal /onullal/ 'today'
- compare onul nal(-ssi) /onullal(ssi)/ 'today the weather - '. The expression cal nol.a 'plays
nicely' (adverb + verb) is usually pronounced without pause /callolal/. Pause is infrequent between
short unmarked object and verb, so that atul nahl ko ttal nahl ko 'giving birth to sons and daughters =
(lived) happily ever after' is usually said /atullakh or tullakh/. With a marked object, there are
common versions with or without pause: al ul nál nant'a 'lays eggs' may be heard as /alullánnta/ or as
/alun nant'a/. Since the accusative particle ends in I and the verb náy- 'puts out, ...' takes many
different nouns as object, that verb is frequently heard in the alternant shape láy-. There are also cases
of unmarked subject + verb that are such common expressions they are usually said without an
intervening pause, e.g. pul nant'a /pu llant'a/ 'a fire breaks out' (= pul i nanta). Kyel nanta and kol
nanta, both meaning 'gets angry' (from 'temper appears'), are usually pronounced /--ll--/ as are their
synonyms kyel náynta and kol náynta ('displays temper'). If a pause is inserted, it would be more
natural to attach the appropriate particle to mark the subject or object: kyel i l nanta, kyel ul l
náynta. In expressions of modifier + nominal, an intervening pause is usually unnatural in relaxed
speech, so that tte-nal nal 'the day to leave' is usually pronounced /t tênallal/. We can know the
appropriate spelling for the expressions -ul nalom ita ‘it depends on’ and -ul nawi (ka) eps.ta ‘there is not enough to; there is hardly a need to’ only from etymology or reading pronunciations, for they are usually pronounced with /-ul-/-. To be sure, by inserting a somewhat artificial pause the Korean speaker can distinguish an otherwise homophonic phrase like salq kos ‘places to buy (them)’ from sal kkoch ‘flowers to buy’, both /salkko/ in normal speech, and mös kanta ‘can’t go’ from mös kkanta ‘can’t peel’, both /mökstant/ in normal speech.

The only cases of fully automatic (phonemically determined) alternation other than those from the table of permitted clusters are (in part) the alternations of l and n (§4.4) when after pause, and of yey (§4.3) when not after pause. Other alternations are widely but not fully automatic, because you have to be aware of at least some grammar to decide whether they apply. In the following sections six kinds of alternations are described:

1. Treatment of syllable excess, §4.2.
2. Treatment of yey, §4.3.
4. Occurrence of reinforcement (-q) with the prospective modifier -ul, §1.5, §9.3.
5. Occurrence of reinforcement (-q) with consonant stems that end in sonants (m, n, or an l that is reduced from basic lp, lph, lm, lth, lk), §8.1.1.

4.2. Syllable excess.

There is a limited group of “overstuffed” morphemes, each of which has a basic form that ends in a consonant that can occur only at the beginning of a Korean syllable or in a string of consonants that can occur only if divided between two syllables, part at the end of one syllable and part beginning the next. The “overstuffing” or SYLLABLE EXCESS is heard only before certain vowels. Before pause or a consonant — and in certain constructions also before a vowel — the excess is replaced by those corresponding consonants which are permitted at the end of a syllable. Before certain consonants the excess replacement then undergoes further replacements, those that are phonemically determined for the consonant (§2.6). For example, kaps ‘price’ is reduced to the shape kap before pause or in phrases like kap to ‘the price too’; the final p of this shape kap is then subject to the automatic alternations of any final p, so we hear /kaman/ for kaps man ‘just the price’.

Before a vowel which (1) begins a particle, such as the nominative marker i or the accusative ul, (2) begins the copula i-, or (3) begins an inflectional ending, such as the infinitive -e or the adversative -una, the full basic form is heard with its syllable excess intact: kaps ul ‘the price [as object]’, kaps i ‘the price [as subject]’, kaps ita ‘it’s the price’. (The phonemic shapes are actually /kapssul/ and /kapss(-)/, because of the automatic rule under which an orthographic ps is not distinguished in pronunciation from pss, as we earlier observed.)

Before a vowel which does not begin an inflectional ending, the copula, or a particle, the usual treatment reduces the excess: kaps olumyen ‘when the price rises’ is pronounced /kapolumyen/ and kaps ālki elyewe ‘it’s hard to find out the price’ is pronounced /kapālkielyewe/. There are exceptions in a few compounds (yetelp hay ‘eight years’ is /yetelphay/), in derived verb forms (olk, hi- ‘get roped’ /olkhi/-), and in iterated noun + the adverb-deriving suffix -i (moks, moks-i ‘in portions, in shares’ is /mongmokssi/). In a few combinations both treatments occur: /masisse/ or /matisse/ for mas iss.e ‘is tasty’ but the former is better regarded as mas i ‘ss.e, a reduction of mas i iss.e, as we had occasion to remark earlier. According to one study (Kim Hyenglyong 1985) in modern written Korean there are 1,757 different orthographic syllables that carry a “final” component (pat.chim), and 1,384 (= .787) of these carry codas that are allowed at the end of a PHONETIC syllable: p t k m n ng l. The remaining 373 (= .213) represent morphemes with syllable excess.

The following list of morph-final strings includes all the occurring types of syllable excess. Some of the types occur with both nouns and verb stems; others only with one or the other. There are also
stems ending in h, lh, nh, and w, for which see §§8.2.2-3. Historically, there are nouns that once ended in h, lh, nh, and mh, but they have dropped the final h in modern Korean. The etyma have left morphophonemic relics in the case of salh ‘flesh’, anh ‘inside’, amh ‘female’, and swuh ‘male’, but the words in which a reflex of the h appears are now spelled (with respect to this feature) phonemically: salkhoki = salh-koki ‘red meat’, anphakk = anh-pakk ‘inside and outside’, swukhay = swuh kāy ‘male dog’, amkhay = amh kāy ‘female dog’. (See below for more on this. A list of the MK -h nouns is at the end of this section.) There are also relics of excess at the beginning of certain syllables: pssii = ssi ‘seed’ in pyeppssii = pye-pssii ‘rice seed’, pssal = ssal ‘grain’ in ipssal = i-pssal ‘raw rice’, pttu- = ttu- ‘open (one’s eyes/ears)’ in chicptte = chi-ptte ‘looking with raised eyes’, ... .

For the inflectional stems ending in -l-, which show different behavior from other elements ending in l, see §8.1.4. There are a few archaic examples of excess mk in nouns: namk = namu ‘tree’ (Cf modern namak-sin ‘wooden shoes’), kwumk = kwumeng ‘hole’. These go back to MK nouns that had two allomorphs which developed from *-m'ok; there were similar types from *-n'ok, *-s'ok, *-l'ok, and *-l'bl. Those nouns are listed in §8.3.1, where we see how the verb stems of this type developed into the peculiar alternation found in the modern -ll- verbs. For all of the nouns with more than one shape, including those with syllable excess, the free shape that occurs before pause is also used before certain particles, such as the MK genitive s.

The first column of the list shows the morph-final ending, the second column shows the phoneme to which the excess is reduced; the third column gives a noun example, and the fourth a verb example. The notes immediately follow the list.

### LIST OF MORPH-FINAL STRINGS

| p | cip ‘house’ | cap- ‘catch’ |
| t | nāt ‘grain’ | tat- ‘close’ |
| k | mok ‘throat’ | mek- ‘eat’ |
| l | mal ‘horse’ | tul- ‘listen’ |
| m | kām ‘persimmon’ | kām- ‘shampoo’ |
| n | an ‘inside’ | sin- ‘wear on feet’ |
| ng | khong ‘soy bean’ |  |
| th³ | path ‘field’ | math- ‘take charge of’ |
| s | os ‘clothes’ | pes- ‘take off, doff’ |
| ss | - | iss- ‘exist, stay’ |
| c⁴ | nac ‘daytime’ | chac- ‘look for’ |
| ch⁴ | kkoč ‘flower’ | coch- ‘follow’ |
| ph | apph ‘front’ | ciph- ‘lean on’ |
| ps | kaps ‘price’ | épś- ‘not exist’ |
| kh | puekh ‘kitchen’ |  |
| kk | pakk ‘outside’ | kkakk- ‘cut, mow’ |
| ks | moks ‘share’ |  |
| ls | tols ‘cycle; postnatal year of age’ |  |
| lth | - | halth- ‘lick, taste’ |
| lk | k, (l) talk ‘chicken’ | ilk- ‘read’ |
| lm | m, (l) [sālm ‘life’] | kwūhm- ‘go without food’ |
| lp | p, (l) (yetelp ‘eight’) | pālp- ‘tread on’ |
| lph | p, (l) | ulph- ‘intone, chant’ |
| nc | n | anc- ‘sit down’ |

¹ Many speakers treat the few nouns ending in a basic t as if they ended with an s. Even tikut ‘the letter T’ is pronounced with final s by most speakers when it is followed by, say, the nominative marker i. But the Hankul spelling writes final t for this and for a few other nouns. Choice of final s
instead of t for the basic form of certain words, such as ches ... 'first', would seem to be arbitrary, or based on the notion "when in doubt treat final /t/ as if from s". The only basis for writing the adverb mös 'not possibly' with a final s rather than the t used in older spellings is the word calmos 'mistake', derived from cal mös hanta 'cannot do it well' /cal(i)möthanta/, which is treated as having a final s (calmos ul hanta 'makes a mistake').

2 But the consonant-stem tut- / tul- 'hear' is never pronounced with the syllable-final -l, in contrast with the i-extending vowel stem tu-l-, which has the syllable-final allophone before a consonant, as in tulko 'entering' (compare tut.ko 'hearing'). The infinitive tule is said as tu-le, with the flap allophone, whether it means 'hear' or 'enter'. See §8.3.2.

3 In Seoul th + i, or t + hi, is regularly replaced by /chi/; path its pronounced /pachita/ 'it's a field' though path ey is /pathey/ 'in the field', and the passive forms ket-hi-, tat-hi-, mut-hi-, ppet-hi- are usually pronounced with /-chi/-.

Notice that a morpheme boundary is always involved; there are no cases of /thi/ within a morpheme. In a similar fashion, t + i is replaced by /ci/; /kwuc/i for kwUt.i 'firmly' (but kwUt.e 'is firm' is pronounced /kwutE/); /ttampaci/ for ttam pat.i 'sweatshirt' (but ttam ul pat.e 'receives sweat'), /haytoci/ for hay tot.i 'sunrise' (but hay ka tot.a 'the sun rises'), /mrtaci/ for mi-tat.i 'sliding door' (but milko tat.e 'pushes and closes').

4 Many southern speakers treat noun-final c, ch, and th as if s / nasey/ instead of / nacey/ for nasey 'in the daytime', /kkos/i instead of /kkochi/ for kkoch i 'the flower [as subject]', /pasi/ instead of /pachi/ for path i 'the field [as subject]' — and the pronunciation /pathi/ is heard in the north.

The reduction of the excess is as follows. A string of more than one consonant simplifies to one, by dropping all consonants in excess of the first, with the exception of certain cases involving the liquid and an obstruent. The strings ls and lth act like most clusters, dropping all but the l. The string lp also acts this way for the one noun example: yetelp reduces to /yetel/. Noun-final lk, however, reduces to k, so that talk becomes /tak/.

For verb stems the strings lk, lm, lp, and lph are given both treatments as competing variants. The standard variant seems to treat the liquid as excess, so that ilk-, kwulm-, pälp-, and ulph- are reduced to ik-, kwum-, päp-, and up- before adding an ending that begins with a consonant, such as -ta or -sup.nita. But some people retain the liquid, so that the reduction is to il-, kwul-, päl-, and ul-. Those who use the compound adjective yelp-pulk- 'be light red' seem to pronounce it /yelpulk-/. Stem-final lk is most commonly treated in the standard way (with the l dropping) except when attached to endings that begin with k, where the other treatment seems more common: ilk.ko and ilk.ki are pronounced /ilkko/ and /ilkki/ rather than the /ikko/ and /ikk/ that (automatically compressed from ik-ko and ik-ki) we would expect as consistent with /ikk/ /ik-ci and /ingnun/ (→ ik-nun) → ilk-nun. The proper analysis of these forms is il- + /kko/ (etc.), the reinforced (=q) allomorph of -ko, rather than ilk-+ -ko, since endings regularly reinforce after a liquid reduced from a cluster. Compare the unexpected treatment of salk 'leopard cat' + kwäyni 'cat' → salk kwäyni /salkkwäyni/ 'leopard cat' where we expect /sakkwäyni/ as consistent with talk koki /takkoki/ 'chicken meat'. In overprecise speech, a theoretically dropped liquid sometimes reappears, giving anomalous syllable-final clusters, as in /talktto/ for /takto/ = talk to 'chicken too'. That is somewhat similar to the retention, or re imposition from spelling, of /ll/ by certain English speakers in words such as "palm" and "calm".

After dropping any excess, if what remains is not a permissible syllable-final consonant (p t k l m n ng), as with ss c ch, or if it is an l which is the last phoneme of a consonant stem (§8.1.4), but not an l reduced from a cluster, that remaining consonant is treated as the phoneme /l/ with whatever reflex would be appropriate to t. (But historically the l of the -T/L- stems is a lenited form of t.)

Below is a fairly complete list of examples for each extrasyllabic final. But instead of s, for which there are a large number of examples (as there are for p k m n ng l), those examples ending in a basic t are listed, since their number is much smaller. In each list, all the nouns are grouped at the end.
EXAMPLES OF EXTRACTIONAL EXCESS

et- < "et- 'obtain', it- 'be good', ket- < ket- 'fold up', kot- < kwot- 'be straight', kwut- < kwut- 'be hard, firm', mit- < mit- 'trust, believe in', mot- [obsolete] < mwt- 'gather up', mut- < mwt- 'bury', mut- < mwt- 'stain, color', nat-/nath- [obsolete] < nat-/nath- = nathana- < na tha 'na- 'appear', pat- < pat- 'receive', pet- < pet- 'stretch out (like a road)', ppet- 'extend, stretch out (an arm or a leg)', ssut- < 'swot- 'pour out', tut- < tut- 'close', tit- (a truncation of titi- < tu tiv-) 'read, step on', toi- < twot- 'sprout, bloom; (sun 'moon) rise', titut- < 'put- 'bite, snatch, graze';

kot < 'kwot- 'immediate, direct; to wit', 'kwot > kwos 'place', mat < mot 'senior, eldest', nät < 'nat 'grain', 'pet > pés 'friend', 'tet > tes 'a while'.

cith- < cith- 'be saturated, (liquid) thick, (color) dark', 'heth- 'get disarrayed/ scattered', huth- < 'huth- 'get dispersed, scatter out', kath- < 'koth- 'be like; be together', kith- 'remain', math-1 < math- 'smell, sniff (it)', math-2 < mast- 'take charge of', nath-/ [obsolete] < nath-/nat- = nathana- < na tha 'na- 'appear', path- < path-1 'sift, drain; (liquid) dry up', payth- < path-2 'spit out', puluth- (truncation of puluthu- < pulu thu-) 'get swollen', puth- < 'put- 'stick, be attached', yath-/yeth- < yath-/yeth- < nyeth- 'be shallow';

hoth < hwoth 'single', keth < kech 'surface, shell', khongphath < khwong 'phoch 'kidney', koputh (= kopupthangi) 'outside fold of a bolt of cloth', kthuth < (s) kuth 'end' (but kthuthu in kthuthu-meli butt-end'), kyetth < kyeth 'side', melimath < (me,li math) 'head (of bed or grave)', mith < miuh 'bottom, underside', muth < mwt- 'land, shore', nath < 'nath 'piece, unit', pakkath < pas[k] kyeth 'outside', path < path 'dry field, garden, phath < 'phoch 'a kind of red bean', pyeth < pyeth 'sun', sath < sath 'crotch', soth < swoth 'put', swuth < (?)*swusuk (CF Kim Thaykyun 323b) 'quantity, bulk (as of hair)', toth [obsolete] < twoth 'boar'.

iss- < is(?)- 'exist, stay', (?)*ass- (past) < -?a is(?)- -keyss- (future) ? < -ke ysf(?) ia.

There is also ssâyss- 'be plentiful', contrasted from sasah ye iss- 'be piled up', which lacks the expected modifier form (ssṣas.un), replacing it with ssây, contracted from sasah.in. The modifier form of iss- is relatively uncommon but it occurs: see the entry iss.un in Part II.

eykkwuc- ? < * ay s kwuc- 'be undeservedly misfortunated', cac- 'wind' ease up, calm down', cac- < coc- 'be frequent, incessant', cac-/ cee- 'lean back', cee- < cee- 'get wet', cee- < cee- 'dog', bak, bay, cee- < cee- 'treat it', cee- 'twist (a pigtail)', cis-kwuc- 'be annoying', chac- < choc- 'look for, find', ic- < nic- 'forget', ic- 'wane; get chipped', kaec- < koc- 'to be prepared' (rare except in the causative kaec.chwu- < ko chwo- = koc- 'hwo- 'make ready'), kaec- (a truncation of kaci- < ka ci-) 'possess', kkoc- < kwoc- 'insert', kkwucoic- < kww cie-/kwu cit- 'scold (a child)', kwuc- 'be bad, vile; (weather) be threatening', (mnw ?) kwuc- 'go blind', mac- < mac- 'be suitable, appropriate', mac- < mac- 'meet; face', mayc- < moyc- 'bind, tie', mec- [ dialect?] < mec- = memchuw- < mécwu- = memul(?)- (< mec mul- ) 'stop', mec- 'be bad', mec- < mec- 'be low', nac- < mec- 'be late', peluc- 'scatter, dig out', pic- < pic- 'breathe, ferment, make', potuc- 'bump into', pulu-cic- 'cry out, shout', seluc- < selec- 'discard' (obsolete), selkec- < selgec- (obsolete) = selkeci- ha- 'do dishes', tac- (truncation of taci- < [ dialect] tati-) 'harden by stamping, press, mince';

cecc- < cee- 'milk', cee- 'penia', i su lai ' (wild) cherry' > isula = isula = isula (h) [ dialect], kac- (truncation of kwuc < kach, used as adnoun) 'leather', kalac (truncation of kalaci < kalati ?1834?) 'fox tail (plant)' (= kangac phiul), kic- 'coat collar; portion', kwoc (kwo(i) 'skewer', koc < kwoc2 'cape, promontory' (postnoun), koec- (truncation of koecang 'place', CF kos < kwot 'place'), mec- 'cherry', nac- < nac- 'daytime', nuc- 'late' (adnoun), nuc [ obsolete] = nuc 'sign, portent, omen', on-kac- < 'won- kas (truncation of on kaci < won ka ci 'all kinds'), pâm-nuc ( = pâm-nuenggi) 'chestnut blossoms', pcc (= pceci) 'cherry', pic < pit 'debt', pon kac- (truncation of pon koecang 'native place' (= pon kos <
  'ach 'reason', 'cich > kis 'feather(s)', isulach = isulae(h)i (dialect) < i'sulac 'wild' (cherry), kach < kach 'skin, hide', kkoch < (< s) kwoc 'flower', meych (myech) < *myech 'how much / many', michi [literary] 'and', nach < nach 'face', much < nuc [obsolete] 'sign, portent, omen', pich1 < pyeh 'sunshine', pich2 < pich 'color; sign, mark; scene(s)', such 'time interval, while', suwch < swusik 'charcoal', tach (tech') 'anchor', tech (dialect tek) 'snare; small drum' < *tesk, toch < twosk 'sail', yuch ? < *nyuswsk 'Four Sticks (a Korean game)'.

ph  ciph- < tiph- 'lean (hands) on, feel (pulse)', eph- < eph- 'overthrow' (rare except in compounds and tichipe eph- 'turn inside out or upside down'), iph- = ulph- > ulph- 'chant', kaph- < kaph- 'reward, repay', kiph- < kiph- 'be deep', noph- < nwoph- 'be high', siph- < sipku-'be inclined toward, be desirous', teph- < teph- 'cover with, use as a cover', tynoph- 'be lofty', thoph- 'search everywhere for; soften and spread hemp tufts (to make rope)', ? pumph- (= puphu-l-) in puphu-tay- and pumph-tay- (but the aspiration could not be realized here, so this seems to be a purely orthographic or historical example).

aph < alliph 'front' (and compounds such as ochi-aph 'front of an outer garment'), ciph < tiph 'straw', hêngkeph < hêng 'kes < *han '(< *he'[l-o]h) kes 'piece of cloth' [--ph unexplained], iph < niph 'leaf', 'iph 'gate', keshep 'a keep reinforcement; a weed pot-cover; vegetables for piping pap', muluph < mwulwuph 'knee', nuph (dialect nwuph) 'marsh, swamp', pwpuph > puck 'drum', seph < seyph 'kindling, firewood; gusset; prop', swuph < *swuph 'forest', yeph (f *nyekh) < *nyeph/nyekh 'side, flank'.

ps  êps- < *eps- (<? *e*p[is]f- or *e*p[v isf]) 'be nonexistent' and certain stems derived from it: kâ,yeps- 'be pitiful', maykêps- 'be despondent', silêps- 'be frivolous, unsubstantial', silumêps- 'be absentminded, vacant', sokkelêps- 'be futile, hopeless', yelêps- 'be timid, cowardly';

kaps < kâps 'price'.

kh  -;

puêk < puêk/puzep ?* 'pull/stop/ep/put' 'kitchen', ... nyekh 'direction' (see yeph).

kk < sk kakk- < kosk- 'cut, shave, pare', kkek- < kesk- 'break off', kyekk- < kyesk- 'experience, undergo', mukk- < mwusk- (?* *mwul sk-) make into a bundle', nakk- 'fish' from naks- < naksk- (CF naks-il spelled nakk-si 'fishing'; See -si in Part II), pokk- < powsk- 'roast', sekk- < sesk- 'mix it', sokk- (dialect sokkwwu-) < swosk'wo-' (?* swos'kwo-' 'raise') 'weed out', takkk- < task- 'polish', tükk- 'get dirty/rusty', yekk- < yesk- 'knit, weave';

pakk < pask 'outside', pusk (? < *pull sk-) 'moxacautery', swusk > swuch 'charcoal', twosk > toch 'sail', twosk > tos(-call) 'mat'.

ks  -;

moks < mwok 'portion' (--- unexplained; blended with mwus 'bundle' < mwusk-?), neks < neks 'spirit', saks < saks1 'charge, fare', saks2 > ssak 'sprout', seks 'surge of emotion (especially anger); a mooring', syeks 'reins', ches-paks [dialect] 'first', mayks [dialect] = mayk 'pulse'; naks 'fish hook' (> nakk.si).

h (For MK --h nouns, see p. 109.) ? ecch- [dialect] = cca- < *pco- 'weave', ecch- < tih- 'pound, ram', ceh- 'fear' -- also (1465 Wen 1:2:3:40a) cyeh-, cih- 'affix', cůh- < *nyoh- 'be good/liked', 'cwoh- 'be clean', eh- < *[p]eh- 'get cut' (mistakenly treated as "eth-" in
LCT 558a, the correct analysis is LCT 1971:22) - Cr v 'hi- [<p]e-hi- 'cut it', nah- < nah- 'be born', neh- < nyeh- 'put in', noh- < nwoh- 'put', peh- 'get cut', pih- 'sprinkle, sow' (<pi 'rain' + 'ho- 'do'), ppah- 'grind', ssah- < ($s)ah- 'pile/heap up, build', spih- /spyeah- = pih-, tah- < tah-1 'touch; arrive', itah- < tah-2 'braid'. (See §§8.2.2.)

mh (For MK --mh nouns, see p. 109.)

nh (For MK --nh nouns, see p. 109.) anh- (< a'ni ho-) 'not do/be' (negative auxiliary) and compounds that contain it, hunh- < hun 'ho- 'be common, plentiful, easily had, cheap', kkonh- 'mark, grade, rate', kkunh- 'break/cut off; stop', mahnh- < manh- 'man' 'ho- 'be much/manly'. (See §§8.2.2.)

lh (For MK --lh nouns, see below.) alh- < alh- 'ail', halh- > halh- 'lick, taste', helh- = hel ha- < hel 'ho- 'be easy, undemanding', ilh- < ilh- 'lose', kolh- < kowh- 'be unfilled, half-empty', kolh- < kwolh- 'rot', kuklh- < kul 'boil', kkwulh- 'bend knees (to kneel)', olh- < wolh- 'be right', silh- < sulh- 'be disliked', ssulh- < sulh- 'polish (grain)', talh- 'wear away; boil dry', ttwulh- < *tolw-(tolw-) 'pierce'. (See §§8.2.2.)

ls - ;

kols ' (water-)course, (fixed) direction', *kwols > kol(ay) 'hypocauta flue', ols 'compensation, preparation', tols < twols 'cycle, postnatal year of age'.

lth halth- < halh- 'lick, taste', hwulth- 'tear off something stuck to the surface, rinse out something stuck inside a bowl; thresh';

lk elk- < elk- 'wrap, tie up, fasten', kalk- < kolk- 'scratch with a sharp point', kulk- < kulk- 'scratch', kwulk- < kwulk- 'be burly', malk- < molk- 'be clear', mulk- < malk- 'be thin, watery', nalk- < nolk- ' (thing) be old', nulk- < nulk- ' (person) get/be old', olk- 'trap, ensnare', palk- < polk- 'dawn; get/be bright', (p)ulk- < pulk- 'be red';

chilk < *chulk 'arrowroot; striped', holk (variant of hol) 'a growth', hulk < holk 'earth, soil', katal ( = katak) 'strip, piece, strand', kkatal 'reason', kisulk ( = kisul) 'edge, border', selk < selk [obsolete] = selki 'wicker trunk', salk < solk 'leopard cat', siwul (variant siwul) < si Gwolk 'edge' [old-fashioned] ( = kakang-cali), talk < tulk 'chicken'. Yi Yuncay also gives the pre-separable intransitive verbal noun inseparable wulk (ha- 'get rash/hasty') but I am unable to find evidence that the I is ever pronounced; the spelling may be historical or based on an association, morphemic or dialectal, with the stemolk- or with the stem pulk-. (Yi Yuncay was mistaken in labeling the word adjectival.)

lG1 I40 < *ủy0 See §§3.3.1.
lI I40 < *уй0l See §§3.3.1.

lm celm- < cyelm- (1775) < "cyem- 'be young', cilm- 'bundle up to carry, pack on back', "kalm- 'store/hide it', kólm- < f"kwolm- 'fester', külwlm- < f"kwulm- 'go without food', pälm- 'measure off by the arms; guess', sälm- < söl'm- 'boil', sälm- 'resemble' < "talm- 'spread (disease)', "telm- 'get dirty/dyed', olm- < "wolm- 'move' (= olm-ki-) and 'be infected by, catch (a disease)';
sälm "life', ál'm 'knowledge', and all other regular substantives from the I-extending vowel stems (§8.2.2, §§9.5).


kopl 'layer; time', "salp > sap 'shovel', yetelpl (dialect yatul, yatap, yatak) < ye'tulp / ye'itulp (< *yotulp) 'eight' (see below).

lph ulph- < ulph- / lph- 'chant'; aytalpl < ay 'tolp- 'feel pity', kotalpl- [lit.] = kotalphu- 'be tired' (< kwo tol 'ph-a 'with great effort');

nc anc- < a(n)nc- 'sit down', enc- < enc- < yenc- 'place, put up/on', kki-enc- 'shower
oneself";

nk/nu < *nuk SEE §8.3.1.

mk/nu < *mok SEE §8.3.1.

mk/mwo < *mwok SEE §8.3.1.

mk/mwu < *mwuk SEE §8.3.1.

zG/zθo < *sθok SEE §8.3.1.

Not included in the list are the names for letters of the Korean alphabet. These are rather artificial concoctions, usually pronounced according to a common variant: tikut /tikus 'the letter T', thiuth /thius 'the letter TH', chiuich /chius 'the letter CH', phiuph /phiup 'the letter PH', khiukh /khiuk 'the letter KH'. There is also hiuh, the only known case of noun-final h in the standard orthography. The h is treated as /t/ before pause or consonant, and should be either /h/ or dropped before the copula or a particle beginning with a vowel, but in fact this word nearly always gets the variant treatment represented by the basic shape hius. The bound preparticle pa.yah (§5.2.9) is written together with its particle ulo as an unanalyzed word: pa-ya-hu-lo. The verb stems with final --lph- carry a literal flavor; they seem to be truncated from vowel stems ending in --lpu-, as shown by the third example.

An example of --nth is found in Khun sacen, which lists panth as a variant of pân 'half'. I am told that /panthun/ is South Cenla dialect for pân 'as for half'. Y Yuuncay lists panth as Kyengsang dialect. The th is etymologically unexpected and its origin is unknown (?? hatun).

When followed by a vowel that is NOT the beginning of an ending, a particle, or the copula, syllable excess is reduced just as before a consonant, so that the common noun-final --s is pronounced t and articulated as the onset of the vowel-initial syllable to which it is attached. Examples:

s → t: os an 'inside the garment' /otan/, kulus an 'in the plate' /kulan/, ches atul 'first son' /chetatul/, ches insang 'first impression' /chetinsang/, ches ucel 'first syllable' /chetuncel/, kis os 'a kind of mourning robe' /kitot/, has os 'padded garment' /hatot/, wus os 'outer garment' /wutot/, wus akwi 'crotch between thumb and index finger' /wutakwi/, üpus atul (emi, epi) 'step-son (-mother, -father)' /üputatul/ (/üputemi/, /üputepi/), yës wang 'ancient kings' /yüytwang/, swus ümsik 'fresh food' /swutümsik/, hes wus,um 'empty smile' /hetwusum/, pelus épis 'lacks manners' /pelutépis/-.

c → t: eec emeni 'wet-nurse' /ecetemeni/, ...

ch → t: kkoch ahoop songi 'nine flowers' /kkota(h)opssongi/, kkoch alay 'under the flower' /kkotalay/, hayq-pich ani 'in myen 'unless it is sunshine' /hayppitanimin/, och olu- 'get lacquer-poisoned' /otolu/.

t: mat atul 'eldest son' (but mat ita 'is the eldest' Seoul /maicta/, ... Compare mat hyeng 'the eldest brother' /mathyeng/.

th → t: soth an 'in the pot' /sotan/, path alay 'below the field' /patalay/, path wi 'above the field' /patwi/ (compare path twi 'behind the field' /pattwi/), both os 'single-layer garment' /hotó/, kkuth ani 'ta 'it is not the end' /kkutanita/, pith épis 'lack color' /pitepss/-, puth-an 'hug' /putan/-, sath-sath-i 'in every corner, exhaustively' /sassachi/.

ps → p: kargs echi 'worth' /kaperchi/, kargs épis 'lack value' /kapepss/- (compare kaps ci- 'be of value' /kapecci/).

ph → p: aph, aph-i 'in front of each' /apaphi/, iph wi 'on the leaf' /ip(w)i; (CF §2.7.4), muluph wi /mulup(w)i/ 'on the knee'. Compare noph-tala(h)- 'be sort of tall' /notttala(h)/.

kh → k: puekh an 'in the kitchen' /puekan/.

ks → k: neks épis.i 'absentmindedly' /nekepssi/.

ls → l: tols an ey 'within the first year of life' /tolane/.

The following cases involve reinforcement (~q, CF §1.5.): alayq i 'lower teeth' /alayn/-, aphq
ima ‘forehead’ /amnima/, cipq imca ‘householder’ /cimnmcu/, hothq ipul ‘single quilt’ /honnipul/, kyepq ipul ‘double quilt’ /kyemnppul/, pamq isul ‘evening dew’ /pammisul/, sòkq iph ‘the inside leaf’ /songnip/, ttekq iph ‘seed leaf’ /tengnip/, wiq ip-swul ‘upper lip’ /winipiiswul/ ‘upper lip’. For certain examples the reinforcement may be optional: pathq ilang ‘field ridge’ /pangnilang/ is also reported as path ilang /pilatilang/. The orthographically identical path ilang ‘field and the like’ with the colloquial particle ilang /lang is pronounced /pachilang/, and many speakers say /pasilangi/.

In a few expressions, contrary to what we expect, the syllable excess persists, as in yetelp hay ‘eight years’ /yetelphy/ where we would expect (?)yetel(h)ay. The word for ‘eight’ has been restructured as yetel(q) for most speakers, who say yetel ita and not yetel ita for ‘they are ten’. In causatives and passives, the derived stems preserve as much of the excess as can be pronounced: palphí- ‘get trodden on’ /palphi-/ is the passive of palp- ‘tread on’, but kolm-ki- ‘has it fester’, the causative of kolm- ‘fester’, must be reduced to /komki/. And most derivatives are like compounds and reduce the excess: noph-talah- ‘be sort of tall’ /nopotla(h)/-, nelp-tala(h)- /nelttala(h)/- ‘be sort of wide’, kwulk-tala(h)- ‘be sort of burly’ /kwuktala(h)/- or /kwulttala(h)/-.

Yet Ungpayk 454 calls our attention to the rule by which compounds are spelled phonemically rather than morphophonemically if the last consonant of a double-consonant pat.chim is not pronounced:
kolmak /kwulmek ha- ‘be almost full’ from kolh-/kwuhl- ‘be not yet full’ (but notice kwülm- ‘go without food, starve’);
kolpyeng ‘deep-seated disease; fatal blow’ from kolh- ‘rot’ + pyeng ‘illness’;
halecak halceacak ‘in little licks’ from halth- ‘lick’ + -cak (diminutive suffix < cāk- ‘little’);
siółcwuk /saylecwuk ha- ‘be sullen’ from sílh- + suffix -cwk;
malsswuk /melsswuk ha- ‘be neat’ from makl- ‘clear’ + suffix -swuk;
malecang /melcceng ha- ‘be intact, perfect’ from makl- ‘clear’ + suffix -ceng;
olmu ‘snare’ from olk- ‘bind, lay a snare’ + ?; one proposed etymology has ołk.a kam-i > *olk.a kam-i > olkami ‘snare’ > *olkamu > *olk’mu > olmu. It is unclear just why sílh-cung (= sílhq-cung) ‘ennui’ is not spelled according to its pronunciation /siółcwung/.

Moreover, there are examples of phonemic spelling even when the syllable excess is pronounced:
yalphak ha- ‘be thin-surfaced’ from yalph- ‘be thin’ (with syllable excess retained) + suffix -ak, or (with syllable excess suppressed) + the mimetic phak ‘deflated, flat; soft’, probably unrelated to Chineseloanmorph pak < *pfaak ‘thin’;
silkhum ha- ‘be dislikable’ from sílh- + suffix -kum (CF sílh.ko ‘disliking’ /silkho/). The structure of malkkum /melkkum ha- ‘be clean’ can be explained as a reduction of malk- → mal- before attaching the suffix, which then reinforces its initial, as it does in malk-ko and malk-ei when pronounced /malkko/ and /maleci/ rather than the competing version /makko/ ← mak-ko and /makci/ ← mak-ci.

Some confusion exists over whether there are two versions of ‘rather wide’: /nepttala(h)/- = nelp.tala(h)- and /nelttala(h)/- = neltpala(h)- (spelled nel.tala(h)- in North Korea). NKd lists both versions and suggests that the latter comes from nelu- ‘be broad’; most South Korean authorities prefer the second version (nel- not nep-) but derive it from nelp-. A similar problem: /nepceik/ and /nelecik/. The South Korean authorities seem to prefer the latter and spell it phonemically. NKd lists nelp.cik (presumably to be pronounced /nepcik/) but refers it to the entry nel.cik for which the pronunciation is explicitly stated as /nelecik/; there are entries for /nepceek/ spelled both nelp.cek and nep.cek, and similarly for /nepcwuk/.

Finally, we should keep in mind the ongoing tendency to restructure the basic forms of most nouns bearing syllable excess. Even Seoul speakers often simplify noun-final -ps to just -p; the pronunciation /kap/ for kaps ‘price’ in ümsik kap[s] ey nun in drill 3.7 of KBC 24 is not a slip of the tape or the tongue, but a variant of what is heard as /kapss/, a more formal version, in mulken kaps ey nun in drill 3.9. In everyday speech people quite often say /kapun/ and /kapulo/ (for kaps un, kaps ulo) instead of /kapssun/ and /kapssulo/, even though they may well say /kapssi, kapssita/ for
kaps i, kaps ita. The liquid in talk 'chicken' is widely ignored, so that tak i and tak ul are the commonly heard nominative and accusative forms; the liquid is retained in a derivative talkyal 'egg'. In modern usage moks 'portion' and kols 'course, channel' are generally just mok and kol: Ku ttang un nay mok[s] ip.nita; ney mok[s] un ... 'That land is my share; your share ...'; Kol[s] ul kiph, key pha la 'Dig the channel deep!'. We can treat puek 'kitchen' as an obsolescent version of the widely used puel (also pêk); but pakk 'outside' persists unsimplified. The noun mulup 'knees' is heard either with the simplified basic form mulup or in a derivative muluphak(-i), which preserved the syllable excess when the diminutive suffix -ak was added. But aph 'front', yeph 'beside', and ipph 'leaf' (also iphali, ipskaw) commonly retain the older basic shapes. Modern Seoul speech is in flux on the question of merging noun-final -th, -ch, and -c with -s. The four-stick game is generally treated as yus rather than the older yuch; och 'lacquer; sumac' is treated just like os 'garment'; and path is more often heard with final s than with the traditional th or (before i) ch. But both meych and meys are common for the orthographic myech 'how many', and only the affricate is heard in nae ey 'in the daytime/afternoon', though you may notice an allophone of that which is articulated as a voiced sibilant [z]. There are no good examples of noun-final -t, since nàt of nát-at 'grain' is no longer a free noun, and earlier cases of noun-final -t merged with -s over two centuries ago, so that 'mwoth 'nail' and 'mwox 'pond' are now both mos. Despite these remarks on colloquial usage, this book follows the traditional spellings and we treat syllable excess as basic to those nouns that began simplifying it relatively late.

Earlier forms of the language had a wider array of extrasyllabic finals, including stems ending in -sk- (> -kk-) and -st- (> -th-). There were even a few nouns without vowels: see in Part II the entries psk 'time', s 'fact', t 'fact'. The reduction of the excess was similar to what it is today, but in the 15th century there was no need to reduce -s since it was a syllable-final consonant. Stems ending in -(n)c- such as a(n)c- 'sit' reduced to -s-, as did those ending in -(z-) (erited from -s-) and those ending in -sk- and -st-. The doublet wumcha/-wumchi- 'huddle, shrink' contracted to a reduced stem wums- in a few examples. The noun poych 'oar' must be the result of truncating an unattested phrase po'y 'chi 'boat rudder'.

In the modern language final -h, -nh, and -lh occur only for verb stems, but in Middle Korean there were nouns that had these basic codas (and also -mh), which surface as the aspirating of a voiceless consonant that begins a following particle, though the /h/ was suppressed when the noun was in isolation, i.e. before pause. As mentioned above, there is evidence for some of these noun-final h's in such modern compounds as am-khay < amh kāy 'female dog' and swu-khay 'male dog' < swuh kāy. The spellings of 1898 Tayshin show final h for a number of nouns with the particle i (or incorporated -i) attached: itah, ita 'earth'; patahi, pata 'sea', twuhiyi 'behind' (= Seoul twi ey); and even one case of final h in isolation, narahi, narah. (1874 Putsillo gives 'behind' as twui, twuhe.) All these nouns had a basic final -h in Middle Korean. The standard noun nai 'age' must have developed like the Tayshin nahi, by incorporating -i to the MK noun that had the basic shape 'nah' and survived in its "free" shape as na in modern dialects (e.g. the South Hamkyeng version used by 1936 Roth 197); Cf naq sal 'age, years [often derogatory]' (KEd). 1894 Gale writes (48) hon.a.hun 'as for one' (< MK hona'hun), and (148) hon.a (< MK honah/) with an unexpected syllable break perhaps reflecting the allomorph hon- but missing in hona.hi (80); also (82) patahi and pata.hul for the nominative and accusative of 'sea' (< MK pa'tah), and (64) chol.ha.lì for chalali 'rather' (< MK chol'hal). Some of the stems ending in the final aspirate seem to have incorporated the pro-verb 'ho- > ha- 'do/be', which was prone to elide its minimal vowel, leaving the h behind to fend for itself. Although ilh- is the only MK version for 'lose', 1898 Tayshin attests both ilhata (with palatalized [l]l) and ilhla ("irta" with [r]l). Yi Congchel 1983 clearly writes mahn ha- (with the Chinese character MYRIAD) for mänh; the basic stem in the earliest Hankul texts is sometimes manho-. The basic form of MK word for 'above' was wuh; the final h was suppressed when the noun preceded juncture (that is, when it was not followed by a closely attached particle or copula form), and it is that form which survives as the standard North Korean wu, while Seoul has standardized wi < wu[h] +
incorporated -i, a development more common as a northern characteristic. (1894 Gale 133 writes mwul wu.huy ‘in the water.’) NKd lists a dialect form wuthi, not in the Hamkyeng dictionary nor in Choy Hak.kun (though he has “uge” = wukeye), which may reflect the earlier h, but the derivation is unclear. There are two examples of -ng: stang h ay (1617 Sin-Sok 1 Yel 4:64) ‘on the land’ seems to be a hybrid of earlier sta’h ay and stang (id. Hyo 1:1), but syang h ay ‘regularly’ (1518 Sohak-cho 8:9b) is not so easily explained.

In the following lists of MK nouns ending in -h a few of the examples occur as doubles, with or without the h in the basic form. That means there are competing phrases without the h where we would expect it. (Of course, all the nouns suppress the h when they occur as free forms.) The two versions of the doubles are separated by a slash.

MK nouns with final -mh: *anhn ‘female’, *wunhn ‘cave’.


4.3. Treatment of yeey.

The phoneme string /yey/ occurs only after a pause; in other positions it is automatically replaced by /ey/, so that pon yeysan ‘the main/original budget’ is pronounced either /ponlyeysan/ or /ponelysan/. The string /ey/ itself begins the basic form of very few words (eywu- ‘surround’, eyu- ‘cut’, ... , and recent loanwords) so that it is infrequent after pause.

Among the Chinese morphemes, the South Korean spelling writes phye for /phye/ as in phye ‘lungs’, and myey for /mey/ in the bound noun m’ey, which appears in 1yem ‘sleeve’, m’eyk’wu ‘sleeve opening’, 1yennm’ey (in company), and punm’ey ‘parting (of people).’ Both North and South spell hyey for /hey/ in Chinese loans such as hyeyseng ‘comet’. Certain elements beginning with /key/ are distinguished in Hankul by the spelling key, such as kyeysi- ‘stay’ [honorific], kyeysi- ‘revelation’ (pronounced just the same as k’eysi ‘notice, bulletin’), but there seems to be no good reason for any of these spellings, except perhaps historical. The spelling conventions are that only South Korea writes the unpronounced distinction of myey: mey and phye: phye, but both South and North write the unpronounced distinctions of kyey: key, hyey: hey, and ye: ey. (CF Mkk 1960:9:37-8.)

Because of the automatic alternation of yeey with ey, morphemes with the basic shape lyey (such as the common one meaning ‘rite, ceremony’) never actually occur in that shape at all: it is a fictive form based on the occurring alternants /ley/ (as in sillyey ‘discourtesy’ /silley/ and köleyey ‘ancient rites’
/kóley/) and /yey/, as in 'yéypay 'worship'.

In addition to word variants like /- Éysan/ for yéysan, which have to be caught on the fly and can be ignored for most purposes, we also observe the alternation of /yey/ and /yey/ in morphemes with the basic shape yéy, such as the one that means 'esthetic, art' and occurs initially in yéyswul 'esthetic techniques' and finally in mun,yey 'literature and art, humanities' = /munyey/, hak,yey 'science and art = arts and sciences' = /hakey/, kongyey 'arts and crafts' = /kongyey/, klyy 'crafts' = /kiyel/, swuyey 'handicraft' = /swuyey/, etc. The dialect variants n'éy (northern and modern-Seoul) and yéy 'yes' can be seen as a somewhat similar case, from a basic *nyéy.

4.4. Alternations of l and n.

Except in recent loanwords (latio 'radio', nyúsu 'news', nikheyl 'nickel'), in a few native oddities (see below), and in the grammarians' neologisms liul 'the letter L' and niun 'the letter N', the phoneme l does not occur after pause, nor do the strings ny and ni. In older loanwords l... → n...: 1Nwuka pok,um 'the gospel of Luke', nampho-tung 'lamp'. After pause, a morpheme whose basic allomorph begins with l appears in an alternating beginning with n. But those morphemes whose basic allomorphs begin with li, ni, ly, or ny appear in allomorphs which begin with i or y:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BASIC SHAPE</th>
<th>SHAPE AFTER PAUSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ël : ñ</td>
<td>yóol 'major road'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ñ : ñ</td>
<td>sinay 'city confines'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ly : y</td>
<td>nolyek 'effort'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ny : y</td>
<td>swuyey 'handicraft'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>li : i</td>
<td>sàli 'reason'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ni : !</td>
<td>nöni 'a kind of clay'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

So far as the alternants after pause occur ONLY after pause, they can be called phonemically determined, provided we ignore the recent loanwords and a few native oddities such as nyesek 'rascal of a man', nyen 'rascal of a woman', nyen-nom 'men and women rascals', niun 'the letter N'. But in most words the "altered" allomorph occurs word-initially whether the word is preceded by pause or not: ku *yëca 'that woman', i 1nöpyen, ... . That is sometimes obscured by the "-q" phenomena discussed below.

Certain other cases must be specified in detail. The word for 'league' or 'Korean mile' has the shape /li/ except after a numeral, where it has the shapes /li/ or /ni/ (written li): il li 'one mile', il li 'two miles', sam li /samnl/ 'three miles', etc. The Chinese word for 'two' always has the shape /li/ except after the word if 'one': il-li 'one or two' is usually pronounced /lli/. The word for 'reason' has the shape /li/ (written li) except after the prospective modifier: -ul il èp's- 'not stand to reason that - '. The Chinese word for 'six' has the shape /yuk/ (spelled 1yuk) except after a numeral: sip 1yuk = sip-lyuk /sinmyuk/ '16', 1yuk-sipro 1yuk /yuksimnyuk/. See §5.5.

A number of words beginning with i... or y... have alternants beginning with ni... or ny... (or reflexives of those structures) which appear in certain environments; these are best treated as cases of reinforcement (-q): cipq ìl /cinil/ or cip ìl /cipil/ 'housework', hulq ìl /hailil/ 'things to be done'. In the case of the noun ìl the MK form had an oral beginning, but certain other nouns that nowadays behave the same way were spelled as ni- or nye-: i 'tooth' was MK 'ni and iph 'leaf' was 'niph (in contrast with iph 'gate') but ip 'mouth' was MK ip. We are tempted to write "alayq ni" for 'lower teeth', and that would be historically correct, but we have no way of keeping that situation apart from /alaynhipswul/ 'lower lip' where "alayq nip-swul" would be historically incorrect. For the modern language we will treat all cases alike and write not only alayq ip-swul but also alayq i, letting a rule interpret "q i" as /nii/ and "q y" as /nny/ in examples such as hanq yeph = /hannyeyh/ 'one side'. For Chinese words, the historical ny-, ly-, and li- are in general so written in the North Korean orthography, and the initial nasal is preserved in the spoken dialects, with loss of the -y- (except in 'Yukcin). The initials of those strings are represented by superscript ¹ and 2 in the Yale Romanization.
etteng n'yeca /ettennyeca/ 'what sort of woman', ponq n'yento /ponnyento/ 'this year period', musunq liyu lo /musunnniulbo/ 'for what reason', kulenq yek.hayng /kulennyekhayng/ 'such exertion'; yang yoli /yangnyoli/ 'western food', Cwungkwuk yoli /cwungkwungnyoli/ 'Chinese food'; sampayqk łyukspo il /sampayngnyukssipoil/ '365 days'. The behavior of these is not distinguishable from that of the historically correct y... and i...: musunq yoil /musunnyoil/ 'what day of the week', nolanq yangmal /nolannyangmal/ 'yellow stockings' (KBC), kulenq ilmyen /kulennilmyen/ 'such a side (to it/him)', Pusanq yek /pusanneyk/ 'Pusan station', Sewulq yek /sewullyek/ 'Seoul station', sicheg-aphq yek /sichengmynek/ 'City Hall Station'; sonnmiq-yong sikkang /sonnimnyanglsikkang/ (KBC 2:24) 'guest dining room', chayq yénékwa /chanyengnyekwku/ 'book research'. For certain strings the reinforcement is optional: kkoch(q) ilhum 'lower name' can be said either /kkotlum/ or /kkonnilum/. The poetic noun im 'beloved' (so spelled in the north as well as the south) was earlier nim and is probably the same morpheme as the honorific postnunm -nim < MK 'nim *esteemed--'; the noun imkum < MK 'nim-kum 'king' probably contains the same etymon.

Almost all verbs beginning with i-- or y-- have the reinforced form, but only after prefixes or the negative adverbs mós and an: mósq i.e.e /mônnice/ 'can't forget', mósq il.e na /mônnilen/ 'can't arise', mósq ilk.e /mônnike/ 'can't read', mósq ike.e /mônnike/ 'can't ripen', mósq ip.e /mônnipe/ 'can't wear', mósq yel.e /mônyele/ 'can't open'; anq i.e.e /annice/ 'doesn't forget', anq i.e.e na /annilen/ 'doesn't arise', anq ilk.e /annike/ 'doesn't read', anq ilk.e /annike/ 'doesn't ripen', anq ip.e /annipe/ 'doesn't wear', anq yel.e /annyle/ 'doesn't open'. For the stem iss- 'stay, be' the q seems to be optional for mós but usual for an (because of pervasive n-enphasis): mós(q) iiss.keys.e /môtikkeysse/ or /mônnikkeysse/ 'can't stay', anq iss.keys.e /annikkeysse/ 'won't stay'. The Middle Korean source of iss- was spelled without an initial nasal, -si-, but almost all the other relevant stems were spelled ni-- or ny--. For those verbs the non-reinforced treatment is sometimes heard (mós i.e.e /môttice/, mós yel.e /môtylee/), but not commonly. An example with a prefix is csiq-lik-i /cinnik-i/ 'knead; mince'. When the accusative particle is omitted in the phrase os ul ipko 'wearing clothes' the phrase can be pronounced either /otipkkko/ = os ipko or /onkipkkko/ = osq ipko. If only the juncture after the accusative particle is dropped, you may hear both /osulipkkko/ with the flap [r] and /osullipkkko/ = os ulq ipko.

There are also words which begin with /y/ but have alternants beginning with /ny/ in certain environments. The word łyen 'year' after a numeral is pronounced /nyen/ (and that is automatically /lyen/ after 1); the same pronunciation is common after ku 'that' and similar adnouns. The MORPHEME for 'year' has the shape /yen/ spelled łyen when word-initial, but elsewhere it is nyen (including /lyen/ after 1) elsewhere: łyen 'next year'; mal.nyen 'the later (closing) years'; łyen 'yearbook'; łyento 'year period'; łyen-nyen 'year after year', Cf łyennyen 'successive years' and yennyen 'prolonging one's years (= life').

For a few words, such as those cited on p. 41, history has gone awry and confusion is rife. Some Koreans treat ...-n-n-... the same as ...-n-... and ...-l-...; namely as /ll/, and say Alyeng hasimnikka for Annyang hasip.nikka 'How are you?'. The words kwannyaem 'idea' and kónnan 'difficulty' are often treated as if kwan.lyen /kwallyen/ and kom.lan /kollan/, and those spellings are included in some of the dictionaries, and we have taken account of a few of these by writing such Romanized versions as kón.4nan. (The word /kwellyen/ 'cigarette' is usually spelled phonemically, though etymologically it is kvén.yen.) Somewhat similar cases are klyem for kinyem 'memory, souvenir' and kilung for kinung 'talent, ability'. Double /ll/ sometimes appears for no good reason where a single /l/ is expected; such forms are usually regarded as dialect variants. Occasionally, reinforcement (-q) is involved: /mullyak/ 'liquid medicine' is best treated as mulq yak. That is perhaps the best way, too, to treat 'one or two': ilq-i.

Dialects of the northwest dispalatalized the older initial ry thy ny, while the southern dialects affricated t(h)j so that they merged with the affricates ch(h) and retained the glide but dropped the nasal of ny. (Only Yucicn preserves the original situation.) That is why for Seoul łyeca 'woman' and chengke-cang 'station' (< tyengke-tyang) northerners are known to say neca [nædza] and tengke-tang.
These phenomena were noticed by ¹Yu Huy in 1824 Enmun-ci (p. 7): "In Korean pronunciation tya, tye have become cya, cye; thya, thyhe have become chya, chye. Only in Phyengan province do people not equate thyen 'heaven' with chyen 'thousand' and ti 'earth' with ci 'arrival'." There are examples of c for ry and ch for th in the 1632 edition of Twusi enhay (CF An Pyenghuy 1957). Seoul irregularly has neh- < nnyeh- 'put in' where we would have expected yeh- (as in various dialects), reflecting the MK variant neh- attested in 1466 Kup (see p. 47) and perhaps influenced by the initial of noh- 'put'. 1898 Tayshin writes nyetta (? = /nyetha/) 'lay, stow'. (Tayshin nipstiely 'lips' must be a back formation, for MK had ip si 'Gwul without the nasal initial.) The northern tendency to dispalatalize has weakened in the 20th century, and the southern palatalizations in loanwords such as latino > taeio 'radio' and tsithoma > cisythoma 'distoma' are now common in the north, as well (Mkk 1960:9:39).

For more on ny- and ni- see §1.2. For further discussion of alternations involving ¹ see §5.1, §8.1.4, §§8.2.1-3; §4.7, §4.8; §1.6; §2.6. Cf. Thak Huyswu 1956:160-7.

4.5. Shape types of Chinese vocabulary.

The table on pp. 114-5 shows all the shape types that occur in "normal" basic readings of Chinese characters. With the exception of those queried with question marks, which were included out of deference to Korean dictionaries, I believe examples can be found of real words containing morphemes with shapes to justify the inclusion of each of the entries in the table. Distinctions of vowel length are ignored. Certain shapes (such as lye) are always short, regardless of the particular morpheme represented, and certain shapes are always basically long (like the, which represents a single morpheme). But other shapes are distinctively short or long depending on the morpheme. The long vowel in these shapes usually corresponds to the Middle Chinese "rising" and "falling" tones, but there are many exceptions. Parentheses enclose marginal or special shapes.

Although there are characters that are to be read with the syllables cum, cwul, nin, nwul, nyek, nyep, and phik, they are not used in loanwords found in modern Korean, so those have been left blank in the table. There are no characters read with the syllables cwang, hi (as distinct from huy), kul, kya, mam, non, nyak, nyang, nyey, op, phyu, or pik; these, too, are blank in the table. Among the filled slots in the table, several shapes appear in only a few loanwords and some of the n- shapes do not appear in environments critical for deciding the initial. For kh- the only shape is khway.

A few of the rarer shapes, with examples:

- hyul kwuhyul 'relief (of the poor)', hyulkum 'relief fund'
- kyak kyak.kum 'collecting funds'
- nimm nimkum 'pay', nimtay 'lease'
- nwul nwul.en 'stammering speech', mok.nwul 'innocence and lack of eloquence'; but enwul 'inarticulate' is commonly said /elwul/
- nwun nwun.cho 'fresh grass', nwunhan 'mild cold', nwun.lok 'light green'
- nypel nypel 'Nirvana'
- nyukt nypel.hyel 'nosebleed'
- phyak phyak.hata 'is snippy', koiphyak.hata 'is fussy'
- thum thum.ip 'trespassing'

The shapes kkik, ssang, and ssi are anomalous in beginning with reinforced consonants, but the North Koreans standardize kkik 'ingest' as kik, and ssi was spelled si in earlier times. The reading ssang 'pair' first appeared in 1677, but the reading ssi 'clan' seems to be fairly new, and is probably the result of truncation from compounds ('-q si 'the clan of -'), just as the initial reinforcement of a few nouns such as kkoch 'flower' are to be accounted for. The noun thall 'mishap, -' is associated with a Chinese character that has the traditionally assigned reading i, but both the sound and the meaning are peculiarly Korean, so the word is not to be taken as part of the Chinese vocabulary. The origin seems to be unknown but it is probably the same as the word thall 'arma' attested ("tha'lo") in 1462¹ Nung 8.78b, of unknown etymology. The modern meaning is attested from 1785.

To write most words of the Chinese vocabulary the Koreans have traditionally used Chinese characters, called Hányu or Hánmun-ka. For each syllable of a Chinese word there is an appropriate traditional character, so that knowing the characters is often a help in finding out what morphemes make up the word. The bulk of the Chinese vocabulary consists of binoms — two-morpheme (hence two-syllable) words. You can suspect that you are hearing a Chinese word, and accordingly that the word can be written in Chinese characters, whenever you hear a word that consists of any two syllables listed in the shape-type table. Sometimes, of course, you may be wrong, especially if one of the syllables (such as ka or sa) is of a very common type anyway. You would be mistaken to think that salang ‘love’ should be written with Chinese characters. And sayngkak ‘thinking’, despite its definitely Chinesey flavor (and perhaps even a Chinese etymology), is not written with characters.

The Chinese characters are listed in dictionaries, and the dictionaries are usually organized according to a somewhat arbitrary system that analyzes the structure of each character so as to find a "radical", traditionally the element that gives the character its category of meaning, and a residual part that is often called the "phonetic" because it hints at the pronunciation. The 214 Radicals are ordered according to the number of strokes originally made in writing them (some are now written with fewer strokes than the order implies), and each of the characters is listed according to its Radical number + the number of residual strokes. For example, the character 梨 may ‘plum’ is listed under Radical 75 (the Tree or Wood Radical), in the subgroup of characters that have a residual-stroke count of 7, so that we can designate its general location as "75.7". The radical, as so often, is on the left and by itself is a character that means ‘tree’. The part on the right is the phonetic; by itself it is the character 每, which is listed under Radical 80, while the bottom part of that character by itself is 父 ‘mother’ 父. It sometimes happens that a character has a residual-stroke count of zero; that is, the character is a radical itself, like 木 mok ‘tree’ 75.0. When there are several characters with the same residual-stroke count, the order is usually determined by an arbitrary tradition that follows earlier dictionaries. Most Korean dictionaries of Chinese characters also have an index by "total stroke count", which is useful if the radical is not readily ascertainable, and an index by Korean readings arranged according to the Hankul alphabet, with the order under each reading determined either by the radical or by the total stroke count. A list of the names by which Koreans call the 214 Radicals will be found in Appendix 5. (Some of the names, like the radicals they represent, are rare.)

When we look up a character in a Chinese character dictionary, called Hányu saecen or (after the name of a dictionary famous in ancient China) okphyen “Jewel Book”, we are given only scanty information, usually just a Korean "reference tag" which tells us the appropriate pronunciation and something of the meaning. If there are several meanings or readings, each is given, usually following the traditional entries of large Chinese dictionaries, so that the information is often archaic and not always relevant to real loanwords that are used in Korean today. The typical form of a reference tag for a noun is the Korean translation (as a noun or noun phrase) + the reading: 냥 sałam ‘the in that means sałam “man”’. The reference tag for a verb typically gives the Korean translation in the form of a prospective modifier (or a phrase that ends in one) + the reading: 볼 polq kyên ‘the kyên that means pol “to see”:’. The prospective modifier is also used for the adjectives, but a few of the adjectives are tagged with the simple modifier, to differentiate them from processive use of the same stem: 大 khun tay ‘the tay that means khun “big”; < khun tay (1576 ᵃYuhap 2:47b) vs khulq tay (Kim Sepcey 1957:59) ‘the tay that means “to grow”; 長 kihn chang ‘the chang that means “long”’, < /kin tyang < TTYANG (1576 ᵃYuhap 2:48a) vs /“kih” tyang < TTYANG (ibid.) ‘to grow’ (replaced by cala-). Notice that while often a comma sets off the reading from the gloss (”salam, in”, “pol, kyên”, “khun, tay”) it is usual to pronounce the tag without a pause, and the prospective modifier regularly carries the reinforcing -q.

The table on the next two pages is a continuation of §4.5. from the preceding page.
### SHAPES OF CHINESE MORPHEMES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a</th>
<th>ya</th>
<th>wa</th>
<th>e</th>
<th>ye</th>
<th>ay</th>
<th>way</th>
<th>ey</th>
<th>yey</th>
<th>o</th>
<th>yo</th>
<th>oy</th>
<th>wu</th>
<th>yu</th>
<th>uy</th>
<th>wi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ang</td>
<td>yang</td>
<td>wang</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>yeng</td>
<td>ayng</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>ong</td>
<td>yong</td>
<td>wung</td>
<td>yung</td>
<td>ung</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>ing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ak</td>
<td>yak</td>
<td>ek</td>
<td>yek</td>
<td>ayk</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>ok</td>
<td>yok</td>
<td>wuk</td>
<td>yuk</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>ik</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>am</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>em</td>
<td>yem</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>un</td>
<td>im</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>ep</td>
<td>ysp</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an</td>
<td>wan</td>
<td>en</td>
<td>yen</td>
<td>wen</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>on</td>
<td>wun</td>
<td>yun</td>
<td>un</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>in</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ai</td>
<td>wai</td>
<td>el</td>
<td>et</td>
<td>wai</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>ol</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>wul</td>
<td>yul</td>
<td>ul</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>il</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| ka | kwa | ke | yel | wet | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|----|-----|---|-----|-----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| kaw | kwak | kw | kyek | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| kam | - | kem | kyem | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| kip | - | kep | kyep | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| kan | kwan | ken | kyen | kwen | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| kal | kwai | kel | kyel | kuel | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ha</th>
<th>hwa</th>
<th>he</th>
<th>hay</th>
<th>hway</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>heng</td>
<td>hyang</td>
<td>hwang</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>hyeng</td>
<td>hayng</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hak</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>hak</td>
<td>hyek</td>
<td>hayk</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ham</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>hem</td>
<td>hyem</td>
<td>hynem</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hap</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>hyep</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>han</td>
<td>hwan</td>
<td>hen</td>
<td>hyen</td>
<td>hwen</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hal</td>
<td>hwai</td>
<td>hel</td>
<td>hyet</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| ma | - | - | may | - | - | myey | ao | myo | - | - | - | mu | - | - | mi |
|----|---|---|-----|---|---|------|---|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| mang | - | - | myeng | mayng | - | - | - | mong | - | - | - | mok | - | - | - |
| mak | - | - | myek | mayk | - | - | - | mok | - | - | - | muk | - | - | - |
| man | - | - | myen | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | mun | - | - | - |
| mal | - | - | myel | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | mul | - | - | - |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pang</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>pay</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>po</th>
<th>pu</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>pi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pak</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>pyek</td>
<td>payk</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>pok</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pan</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>pen</th>
<th>pyen</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>pon</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pal</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>pel</td>
<td>pyel</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>pul</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pha</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>phay</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>phye</th>
<th>pho</th>
<th>phyo</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>phi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>phyak</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>phyek</td>
<td>phayk</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>phok</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phal</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>phyen</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>phil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A Reference Grammar of Korean

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>na</th>
<th>me</th>
<th>na-y</th>
<th>no</th>
<th>nyo</th>
<th>nwu</th>
<th>ni</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nang</td>
<td>nyeng</td>
<td></td>
<td>nong</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>nung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nak</td>
<td>?nyek</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nam</td>
<td>nyem</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nap</td>
<td>?nyep</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nan</td>
<td>?nyen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nat</td>
<td>?nwal</td>
<td>nyel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>la</th>
<th>lye</th>
<th>lay</th>
<th>lye-yo-lo</th>
<th>yoy-lu</th>
<th>luyu</th>
<th>li</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lang</td>
<td>lyang</td>
<td>layng</td>
<td>long-lyong</td>
<td>lyung</td>
<td>lung</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lak</td>
<td>lyak</td>
<td>lyek</td>
<td>lok</td>
<td>lyuk</td>
<td>luk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lam</td>
<td>lyem</td>
<td></td>
<td>lyen</td>
<td>lym</td>
<td>lim</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lap</td>
<td>lyep</td>
<td></td>
<td>lon</td>
<td>tyuk</td>
<td>lim</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lan</td>
<td>lyen</td>
<td></td>
<td>lym</td>
<td>tyuk</td>
<td>lin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tal</td>
<td>lyel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ta</th>
<th>tey</th>
<th>tay</th>
<th>to</th>
<th>toy</th>
<th>twu</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tang</td>
<td>tek</td>
<td></td>
<td>tong</td>
<td></td>
<td>tuk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>tok</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tap</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taw</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>tha</th>
<th>the</th>
<th>thay</th>
<th>tho</th>
<th>thoy</th>
<th>thw</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>thang</td>
<td>thayng</td>
<td></td>
<td>thong</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thak</td>
<td>thayk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>thuk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>than</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>thum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ca</th>
<th>cwa</th>
<th>ce</th>
<th>cay</th>
<th>cey</th>
<th>cco</th>
<th>coy</th>
<th>cwu</th>
<th>ci</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cang</td>
<td>ceng</td>
<td>cayng</td>
<td>cong</td>
<td></td>
<td>cung</td>
<td>cing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cak</td>
<td>cek</td>
<td></td>
<td>cok</td>
<td></td>
<td>cwk</td>
<td>cik</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cam</td>
<td>cem</td>
<td></td>
<td>cok</td>
<td></td>
<td>cwp</td>
<td>cim</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cap</td>
<td>cop</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>cwp</td>
<td>cip</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>can</td>
<td>cen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>cwp</td>
<td>cip</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>cwp</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>cha</th>
<th>che</th>
<th>chay chhay chhey</th>
<th>cho</th>
<th>choy</th>
<th>chwu</th>
<th></th>
<th>chi chwi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>chang</td>
<td>cheng</td>
<td>chayng</td>
<td>chong</td>
<td>chuang</td>
<td>chung</td>
<td>ching</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chak</td>
<td>chek</td>
<td>chayk</td>
<td>chok</td>
<td>chwik</td>
<td>chuk</td>
<td>chik</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cham</td>
<td>chem</td>
<td>chaym</td>
<td></td>
<td>chik</td>
<td></td>
<td>chik</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chan</td>
<td>chex</td>
<td>chayn</td>
<td>chon</td>
<td>chwn</td>
<td></td>
<td>chin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chat</td>
<td>chwal</td>
<td>chel</td>
<td></td>
<td>chwul</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>chil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sa</th>
<th>se</th>
<th>say</th>
<th>sway</th>
<th>sey</th>
<th>so</th>
<th>soy</th>
<th>swu</th>
<th>si si</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sang</td>
<td>seng</td>
<td>sayng</td>
<td>song</td>
<td></td>
<td>swung</td>
<td>sung</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sak</td>
<td>sek</td>
<td>sayk</td>
<td>sok</td>
<td></td>
<td>swuk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sam</td>
<td>sem</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>swuk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sap</td>
<td>sep</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>sup</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>san</td>
<td>sen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>sup</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sal</td>
<td>sel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>sup</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.7. Characters with multiple readings.

For each Chinese character there is usually one basic "reading" (= pronunciation). This means that each character represents one loanmorph in the Chinese vocabulary; of course the pronunciation is subject to the same sort of automatic alternations as any other element in Korean (→p becomes →m before m→, etc.). But some characters have two, and rarely three, readings that cannot be predicted except by knowing the particular words in which they are used. There are two types of multiple readings. In the one type, difference of meaning goes with the difference in shape, and we have two loanmorphs represented by a single Chinese character with usually a single etymological origin. In the other type, there is no difference in meaning; we have variant versions of the same loanmorph. There are a few cases that are simply variants that have been spawned for the whole word, and those we have not listed below: phyengphung for pyengphung assimilated the first syllable to the aspiration of the second; ¹nachim-phan for ¹nachim-pan 'compass', where the aspiration of the last syllable comes from assimilating to the preceding syllable, is the standard form in the North Korean dictionary. Nor have we included khan, which seems to be a nonstandard variant of kan 'interval'.

In the list of the first type of multiple readings, the reference tag is shown for each reading and critical examples are given. In the second list, the meaning of the character is given on the left; then critical examples are listed and the relevant morph shapes are presented in small capital letters, with the more common shape given first. There follows a third list of a few morphemes with unpredictably varying shapes that begin with basic 1→ or m→ (Cf §4.4, §4.8).

4.7.1. Multiple readings: list one.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHARACTER</th>
<th>SHAPES</th>
<th>TAGS</th>
<th>EXAMPLES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.3 丑</td>
<td>chwuk/chwu</td>
<td>so chwuk 'sign of Ox' ilum chwu (in names) pulk.ulq tan 'red'</td>
<td>chhwu-si 'Hour of the Ox' Kong Songchwu (person) tanswun 'red lips' tansim 'sincerity' molan 'peony' ken-kon 'Heaven and Earth'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3 丹</td>
<td>tan/lan</td>
<td>molan (uy) lan 'peony' hanul ken 'Heaven (as divination symbol)' malulq kan 'be dry'</td>
<td>kanco = kenco 'drying'1 phyen.li 'comfort'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.10乾</td>
<td>ken/kan</td>
<td>phyen-hal phyen 'comfortable' täysopyen (uy) pyen 'easing nature' kot cuk 'id est' pepchik chik 'rule'</td>
<td>täypen 'defecating' söpyen 'urinating' yencuk 'if so' pepchik 'rule' kyuchik 'regulation' punswu 'fraction' pun swû 'no. of minutes' il-phun 'one farthing' nam-puk 'North and South' phaypay 'defeat'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.7 便</td>
<td>phyen/pyen</td>
<td>nanwulq pun 'divide; minute' tön phun 'farthing' pulk-nyekh pulk 'north' phäy-halq pay 'suffer defeat'</td>
<td>chanma hal cham 'participate' pyëlq ilum sam (constellation) hap-hal hap 'join' hop hop (measure)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.7 則</td>
<td>cuk/eik</td>
<td>nanwulq pun 'divide; minute' tön phun 'farthing' pulk-nyekh pulk 'north' phäy-halq pay 'suffer defeat'</td>
<td>chamseng '21st of the 28 Constellations' haptong 'combination' il-hop 'one hop (a third of a pint)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>Korean</td>
<td>Pinyin</td>
<td>Translation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.4 否</td>
<td>pû/pl</td>
<td>anī pû 'not'</td>
<td>pûkyel 'voting down'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.6 咽</td>
<td>in/yel</td>
<td>mok-keumeng in 'throat'</td>
<td>inhwu 'throat'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.10 塞</td>
<td>sayk/say</td>
<td>mok-meyulq yel 'choke'</td>
<td>cènsayk 'obstruction'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.6 契</td>
<td>kyey/ke</td>
<td>kyéyyak kyé 'contract'</td>
<td>kyéyyak 'contract'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38.8 姿</td>
<td>pha/pa</td>
<td>nuilk.un kyéyp pha</td>
<td>'nôpha 'old woman'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40.8 宿</td>
<td>swuk/swu</td>
<td>cam-calq swuk 'stay overnight'</td>
<td>sengswu 'the stars'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50.2 布</td>
<td>phô/pô</td>
<td>pelil phô 'spread'</td>
<td>phôko 'decree, proclamation'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53.6 度</td>
<td>to/thak</td>
<td>pep to 'law; degree'</td>
<td>cengo 'degree, extent'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53.11 崢</td>
<td>kwak/hwak</td>
<td>tey-twuli kwak 'enclosure'</td>
<td>hwakcheng 'purification'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60.6 率</td>
<td>sol/lyul</td>
<td>pil hwak 'empty'</td>
<td>thôngsol 'general command'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>kenulilq sol 'command'</td>
<td>insol 'leading (people)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60.9 復</td>
<td>pu/pok</td>
<td>tasi pu 'again'</td>
<td>kwênsol 'the family one heads'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60.12 徽</td>
<td>cing/chi</td>
<td>hoypok-halq pok 'recover'</td>
<td>pi'yul 'ratio'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>puluq cing 'recruit'</td>
<td>nung.lyul 'efficiency'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61.8 惡</td>
<td>ak/o</td>
<td>um.ak chi '4th note of pentatonic scale'</td>
<td>pi'yul 'ratio'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mûcil ak 'bad'</td>
<td>nung.lyul 'efficiency'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>miwe hal o 'hate'</td>
<td>shi-'lives and dislikes'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See §4.8 (p. 125).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference Grammar of Korean</th>
<th>Example Words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kalul chwu 'discriminate'</td>
<td>chwu 'judgment'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ssah.bar thou 'accumulate'</td>
<td>thoy 'accumulation'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pachilq cey 'offer'</td>
<td>ceychul 'presentation'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poli (uy) li (phonetic)</td>
<td>Poli 'Bodhi, Buddhahood'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seym swu 'number'</td>
<td>swu 'numeral'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cawu sak 'frequent'</td>
<td>-(q) swu 'number of'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppaykppayk hal chok 'dense'</td>
<td>pinsak ha- 'be frequent'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pakkwulq yek 'change'</td>
<td>saksak 'constantly'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swiwlq i 'easy'</td>
<td>sacke 'constant shifting of personnel'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tashi kawng 'again'</td>
<td>chok 'fine mesh'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kochilq kyeng 'change'</td>
<td>mu.yek 'trade'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>culkil lak 'rejoice'</td>
<td>Yeks 'the Book of Changes'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>umak (uy) ak 'music'</td>
<td>yongi ha- 'be easy'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cwukulq sal 'kill'</td>
<td>kawngsin 'renovation'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sangsway (uy) sway 'attack'</td>
<td>kawngsayng 'rebirth'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'nak.wen 'paradise'</td>
<td>pyenkye 'change'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>umak 'music'</td>
<td>kyengcil 'change (in structure)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>salin 'murder'</td>
<td>swyo 'onslaught'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sangsway 'counter-balancing'</td>
<td>kamsay ha- 'impar'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hwalq 'talcum'</td>
<td>chimmol 'sinking'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kolkay 'humor'</td>
<td>Sim ssi 'Mr Shim'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sangthay 'state, condition'</td>
<td>pitung 'boiling'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hyengsang 'form'</td>
<td>pul.yen ha- 'be quick-tempered'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sang(q)-cang 'citation of merit'</td>
<td>hwalsye 'talcum'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kongkay-q-cang 'open (public) letter'</td>
<td>kolkey 'humor'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hyepchak 'narrowness'</td>
<td>sangthay 'state, condition'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyachen (place)</td>
<td>hyepchak 'narrowness'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hwakka 'artist'</td>
<td>hwakka 'artist'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hoyk swu 'stroke count'</td>
<td>hoyk swu 'stroke count'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paychen pay (name)</td>
<td>paykpal 'white hair'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paychen onchen 'Paychen hot springs (spa)'</td>
<td>Paychen onchen 'Paychen hot springs (spa)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page</td>
<td>Word/Part</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109.4</td>
<td>seng/sayng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120.4</td>
<td>sayk/sak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140.9</td>
<td>ce/chak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>yep/sep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>144.0</td>
<td>hayng/hang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>145.4</td>
<td>soy/choy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>147.0</td>
<td>kyên/hyen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>149.7</td>
<td>sel/seyl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>149.15</td>
<td>tok/twu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>157.5</td>
<td>pha/phi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>167.0</td>
<td>kum/kim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### CHARACTER . SHAPES MEANING EXAMPLE 1 EXAMPLE 2

| 1.4 不 | pul / pu¹ | not, un- | pulphyen 'discomfort' | putang 'injustice' |
| 9.2 介 | cup / cip | ten, some | cupki 'furniture' | cip.mul 'furniture' |
| 9.5 佐 | cwā / că² | assist | pócwa 'assistance to superior' | căpan 'salted fish or caviar' |
| 11.2 內 | nāy / nā | inside | nāyoy 'in and out' | nāin 'court lady' |
| 12.0 八 | phal / pha³ | eight | phal-wel 'August' | (sā-wel) pha-il 'Buddha's birthday' |
| 12.2 六 | łyuk / łyu / nyu | six | łyuk.il '6th day' | łyuk.il '5th or 6th day' |
| 18.2 切 | cel / chey | cut | celqtan 'amputation' | ilche 'altogether (< one cut)' |
| 18.6 刺 | că / chek | stab | căkuk 'stimulation' | cheksal 'stabbing to death' |
| 24.0 十 | sip / si’ | ten | sip-il ‘eleven’ | si’-wel ‘October’ |
| 29.2 反 | pān / pen | reversal | pāntay 'opposition' | pentap 'turning it into rice land' |

### Character, Shapes, Meaning, Example

| 30.2 句 | kwu / kwi | sentence | kwutwuq-cem 'punctuation mark' | kwicel 'couplet' |
| 40.3 宅 | thayk / tayk | house | kathayk 'domicile' | tayk 'your house' |
| 48.7 差 | cha / chi | difference | chai 'difference' | chamhi(-pucye) 'lack of uniformity' |
| 50.5 帖 | chep / chey | document | swuchep 'notebook, album' | cheyci, (cheymun) 'document of appointment' |

### Multiple Readings: List Two

1. Popularly ken in the meaning 'dry' too, as in ken-cênci 'dry battery' (Ceng Insung 225).
2. See also paynge < pay-nge 'whitebait' (§3.6).
3. Identical morpheme lyel; minimal contrast of hayng and hang.
4. Chinese characters once used to write Korean particles, endings, and the like.

4.7.2 Multiple readings: list two.
### Part I

| 68.9  | cim/chim | guess | cimcak 'conjecture' | chim.lyang (same) |
| 72.11 | phok/phó | violent | phoktong 'riot' | hoyngpho 'tyranny' |
|       |          |        | phokphung 'tempest' | phóhak 'tyranny' |
|       |          |        | phokto 'rioters' | (phóto 'rioters') |
|       |          |        | phóki = capho-(caki) | 'despair' |
| 72.15 | phok/pho | expose | phok.yang 'burning sun' | phopayk 'bleaching in the sun' |
| 75.0  | mok/mó | tree, wood | mok.kun 'tree root' | mokwa 'papaya' |
| 85.6  | tong/thóng | alley; clear | tongkwu 'village' | thongchel, thongchok 'discernment' |
| 107.0 | phi/pi | skin | phipu 'skin' | phok 'despair' |
| 115.5 | phyeng/ching | balance | chenyphyeng 'balance, scales' | chingchwu 'balance weight' |
| 119.10 | tang/thang | sugar | tangpun 'sugar content' | sélthang 'granulated sugar' |
|        | ta/cha | tea | takalq-sayk 'light brown' | sathang 'sugar; sweets' |
| 149.7 | së/sey | swear | së.yak 'oath' | mäyngsey 'pledge' |
| 149.12 | sik/ci | knowledge | cisik 'knowledge' | phyoci = physik 'mark, signal' |
| 159.0 | cha/ke | vehicle | cha 'vehicle, car' | cacen-ke 'bicycle' |
| 161.0 | cin/sin | Sign of the Dragon | kicha 'train' | cengke-cang 'rail station' |
| 184.0 | sik/sa | eat | catong-cha 'auto' | thánsin 'birthday' |
| 187.4 | thay/tha | stupid; burden | thaycak 'worthless work' | tansa 'lunch-basket rice' |

---

1. The -l drops regularly before t or c (CF §3.5).
2. Cf §2.7.4.
3. Cf §3.5.
4. Yi Ungpayk 571. I cannot find the word in any dictionary, nor can I find ?cheycen 'lightning-fast', a purported example that comes from an unknown source.
5. But usually pronounced si-thay. In fact, does anybody say /sitha/? I assume (perhaps wrongly) an etymology that involves both sit/sil- 'load' and the Chinese loanmorph: si[t]-tha(y). The final -y is etymological and not a reduction of the incorporated i that is common for nouns in certain northern dialects. The si-tha version is not found in the major dictionaries; is it a ghost? Kim Minswu and Hong Wungsen treat thaycak as nonstandard for thacak, a version that I have not found in the other dictionaries.

---

1 The drop regularly before t or c (CF §3.5).
2 Cf §2.7.4.
3 Cf §3.5.
4 Yi Ungpayk 571. I cannot find the word in any dictionary, nor can I find ?cheycen 'lightning-fast', a purported example that comes from an unknown source.
5 But usually pronounced si-thay. In fact, does anybody say /sitha/? I assume (perhaps wrongly) an etymology that involves both sit/sil-'load' and the Chinese loanmorph: si[t]-tha(y). The final -y is etymological and not a reduction of the incorporated i that is common for nouns in certain northern dialects. The si-tha version is not found in the major dictionaries; is it a ghost? Kim Minswu and Hong Wungsen treat thaycak as nonstandard for thacak, a version that I have not found in the other dictionaries.
4.7.3. Multiple readings: list three.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHARACTER</th>
<th>SHAPES</th>
<th>MEANING</th>
<th>EXAMPLE 1</th>
<th>EXAMPLE 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40.11 婉</td>
<td>nyeng/lyeng</td>
<td>calm</td>
<td>annyeng ha-1 ‘be in good health’</td>
<td>milyeng ‘illness, indisposition’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt; NYENG</td>
<td></td>
<td>cengnyeng ‘for sure’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61.5 怒</td>
<td>no/lo</td>
<td>anger</td>
<td>no ha- ‘get angry’</td>
<td>tàylo ‘great anger’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt; &quot;NWO&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td>pűnno ‘indignation’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>kyek.no ‘wild rage’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>149.8 論</td>
<td>lon/non/('non)</td>
<td>discussion</td>
<td>'ilion ‘logic’</td>
<td>uynon ‘discussion’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt; 'LWON'</td>
<td></td>
<td>ilon ‘dissent’</td>
<td>1nonmun ‘treatise, dissertation’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>en.lon ‘discussion’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mullon4 ‘of course’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>149.9 諾</td>
<td>?nak/lak</td>
<td>acquiesce</td>
<td>sungnak5 ‘consent’</td>
<td>helak ‘permission’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt; 'NAK'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>khwaylak ‘ready assent’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 But those speakers who say /allyeng/ are treating this as a single-reading character lyeng. For them cengnyeng is properly to be analyzed as ceng.lyeng.

2 From this form alone we would not know whether the appropriate spelling of the second element in /kyengno/ is lo or no. The practice is to write lo only when /l/ is pronounced. Notice that /pűnno/ could not be “pūn.lo” for that would be pronounced /pūllo/.

3 Yi Ungpayk draws a distinction between uynon ‘discussion’ and uylon ‘argument’ and on that both NKd and LHS agree, but KEd puts the two words together as uy’tnon and gives uylon as a variant pronunciation of uynon, a shape that is unanticipated, in any event, though attested from at least the late 19th century: uynwon ho.ye la (1893 Scott 4) ‘consult!’.

4 This could, of course, be from “mul.'non” but we decide on lon for reasons of history and the relative infrequency of 'non in environments where it would be distinguishable.

5 I see no reason we cannot write sung.lak and say the character has only the reading lak with /nak/ as an automatic alternant. If some speakers say (?)khwaynak, however, that is another matter.
4.7.3. Multiple readings: list three.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHARACTER</th>
<th>SHAPES</th>
<th>MEANING</th>
<th>EXAMPLE 1</th>
<th>EXAMPLE 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40.11 녕</td>
<td>nyeng/lyeng</td>
<td>calm</td>
<td>annyeng ha-1 ‘be in good health’</td>
<td>milyeng ‘illness, indisposition’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt; NYENG</td>
<td></td>
<td>cengnyeng ‘for sure’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61.5  怒</td>
<td>no/lo</td>
<td>anger</td>
<td>no ha- ‘get angry’</td>
<td>tāylo ‘great anger’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt; ~NWO</td>
<td></td>
<td>pūnno ‘indignation’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>kyek.no ‘wild rage’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>149.8 論</td>
<td>lon/non/('non)</td>
<td>discussion</td>
<td>'ilon ‘logic’</td>
<td>uynon ‘discussion’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt; LWON</td>
<td></td>
<td>ilon ‘dissent’</td>
<td>'nonmun ‘treatise, dissertation’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>en.ilon ‘discussion’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mullon4 ‘of course’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>149.9 诺</td>
<td>?nak/lak</td>
<td>acquiesce</td>
<td>sungnak5 ‘consent’</td>
<td>helak ‘permission’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt; ‘NAK</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>khwaylak ‘ready assent’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 But those speakers who say /allyeng/ are treating this as a single-reading character lyeng. For them cengnyeng is properly to be analyzed as ceng.lyeng.

2 From this form alone we would not know whether the appropriate spelling of the second element in /kyengno/ is lo or no. The practice is to write lo only when /l/ is pronounced. Notice that /pūnno/ could not be ‘pūn.lo’ for that would be pronounced /pūllo/.

3 Yi Ungpayk draws a distinction between uynon ‘discussion’ and uylon ‘argument’ and on that basis both NKd and LHS agree, but KEd puts the two words together as uy’nnon and gives uylon as a variant pronunciation of uynon, a shape that is unanticipated, in any event, though attested from at least the late 19th century: uynwon ho.ye la (1893 Scott 4) ‘consult!’.

4 This could, of course, be from ‘mul.‘non’ but we decide on lon for reasons of history and the relative infrequency of ‘non in environments where it would be distinguishable.

5 I see no reason we cannot write sung.lak and say the character has only the reading lak with /nak/ as an automatic alternant. If some speakers say (?)khwaynak, however, that is another matter.
4.8. Chinese morphemes with basic l...

A number of problems arise with morphemes which had a basic l-- initial in Middle Chinese. In South Korea the standard practice is to spell these morphemes in two ways: with n-- (or zero before l, y) if they are at the beginning of a word, with l-- elsewhere. In North Korea the morphemes are spelled with initial l-- in all positions. Our Romanization writes 'n-- (or l-- before l, y) for these cases where the two systems diverge. There are a few morphemes which, despite an etymological l--, are standardized to n-- in both Koreas: no = 'no 'oar', nwu = 'nwu 'loft, pavilion', nwú = 'nwú 'frequent' (CF nwúnwúi = 'nwúnwúi-i 'frequently'), nwúki = 'nwúki 'dampness'. In the word silyen 'disappointment in love', we find an unusual shortening of the expected silyen, ignored in the North Korean spelling, but indicated in South Korea by writing silyen. A similar case should be no'ey /no(y)ey/ 'slave' (CF háley 'male slave', kwánley 'official slave', yéysok 'subordination'), but the North Korean spelling seems to be no'ey, like that of the south.
A small group of morphemes have the shapes lyul and lyel. These morphemes follow a special pronunciation rule: after a vowel or n, the I unexpectedly drops. The liquid actually appears only after I or some consonant other than n (when it appears in the reflex /n/), so that we would not know that these morphemes begin with a basic I (rather than n) without additional information from their history or from dialect pronunciations. The alternation is ignored in North Korean spelling, but noted by the South Koreans, so we mark it by ...'-y...' in our Romanization. Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHARACTER</th>
<th>AFTER VOWEL</th>
<th>AFTER -n</th>
<th>AFTER -l</th>
<th>ELSEWHERE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LYUL 60.6</td>
<td>kyu'yul</td>
<td>sen.'yul</td>
<td>illyul</td>
<td>pep.lyul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rule</td>
<td>/kyuyul/</td>
<td>/snyul/</td>
<td>/illyul</td>
<td>/pennyl/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95.6 率</td>
<td>pi'yul</td>
<td>hwán.'yul</td>
<td>kwulqel-lyul</td>
<td>nuun.lyul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ratio</td>
<td>/piyul/</td>
<td>/hwânyul/</td>
<td>/kwulqelyul/</td>
<td>'efficiency'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75.6栗</td>
<td>phi'yul</td>
<td>san.'yul</td>
<td>hallyulq-sek</td>
<td>hwang.lyul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chestnut</td>
<td>/phiyl/</td>
<td>/sanyul/</td>
<td>/hallyul-sek/</td>
<td>/hwangnyul/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LYEL 19.4</td>
<td>wu'yel</td>
<td>chen.'yel</td>
<td>collyel</td>
<td>yong.lyel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inferior</td>
<td>/wuyel/</td>
<td>/chenyel/</td>
<td>/collyel/</td>
<td>/yongnyel/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.4列</td>
<td>'na.'yel</td>
<td>pan.'yel</td>
<td>illyel</td>
<td>hayng.lyel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rank, order</td>
<td>/na.yel/</td>
<td>/panyel/</td>
<td>/illyel/</td>
<td>/hayngnyel/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86.6烈</td>
<td>uy'yel</td>
<td>sen.'yel</td>
<td>yellyel ha-</td>
<td>mayng.lyel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fierce</td>
<td>/uyel/</td>
<td>/senyel/</td>
<td>/yellyel(h)a-/</td>
<td>/mayngnyel/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>145.6裂</td>
<td>phâ.'yel</td>
<td>kyun.'yel</td>
<td>kyellyel</td>
<td>eak.lyel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rip</td>
<td>/phâ.yel/</td>
<td>/kyunyel/</td>
<td>/kyellyel/</td>
<td>/cangnyel/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>'explosion'</td>
<td>'tissue'</td>
<td>'rupture'</td>
<td>'explosion'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 4.9. Tongkwuk readings.

Tongkwuk Cengwun ("TWONG·KWUYK "CYENG·NGWUN)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vol 1</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ung</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ung</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ung</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-uk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ik</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-oyng</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-oyng</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-oyng</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-oyk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-woyng</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-woyng</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-woyng</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-woyk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-wuyng</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-wuyk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-wong</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-wong</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-wong</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-wok</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ywong</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ywong</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ywok</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ang</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ang</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ang</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ak</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-yang</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-yang</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-yang</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-yak</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-wak</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-wung</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-wung</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-wung</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-wuk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ywung</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ywung</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ywung</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ywuk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vol 2</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-wung</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-wung</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-wung</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-wuk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ywung</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ywung</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ywung</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k</td>
<td>kh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kh</td>
<td>kk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ng</td>
<td>t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>th</td>
<td>tt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ph</td>
<td>pp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>ch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cc</td>
<td>s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ss</td>
<td>q</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h</td>
<td>hh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l</td>
<td>z</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part I: 127</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vol 2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. -yeng</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;-yeng</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;-yeng</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;-yak</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;-yweng</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;-yweng</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;-ywek</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. -on</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;-on</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;-un</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;-un</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;-un</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;-u1q</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;-in</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;-in</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;-ilq</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. -won</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;-won</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;-won</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;-wolq</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. -an</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;-an</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;-an</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;-alq</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;-wan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;-wan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;-walq</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| (vol 3)     |
| 11. -wun   |
| + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + |
| "-wun   |
| + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + |
| "-wun   |
| + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + |
| "-wulq  |
| + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + |
| "-ywun  |
| + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + |
| "-ywun  |
| + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + |
| "-ywulq|
| + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + |
| 12. -en   |
| + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + |
| "-en    |
| + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + |
| "-en    |
| + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + |
| "-elq   |
| + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + |
| "-yen   |
| + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + |
| "-yen   |
| + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + |
| "-yelq  |
| + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + |
| "-wen   |
| + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + |
| "-wen   |
| + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + |
| "-welq  |
| + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + |

k kh kk ng t th tt n p ph pp m c ch cc s ss q h hh - l z
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vol 3, 12</th>
<th>k kh kk ng t th tt n p ph pp m c ch cc s ss q h hh - l z</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-ywen</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ywen</td>
<td>+ + + + + + + + + +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ywen</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ywen</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ywen</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ywenq</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. -om</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-om</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-um</td>
<td>+ + + + + + + + + +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-um</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-up</td>
<td>+ + + + + + + + + +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-im</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-im</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-im</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ip</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-am</td>
<td>+ + + + + + + + + +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-am</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ap</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vol 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. -em</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-em</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-em</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-em</td>
<td>+ + + + + + + + + +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-em</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ep</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ep</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ep</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. -wow</td>
<td>+ + + + + + + + + +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-wow</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-wow</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-wow</td>
<td>+ + + + + + + + + +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-wow</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. -wuw</td>
<td>+ + + + + + + + + +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-wuw</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-wuw</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-wuw</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-wuw</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-wuw</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-wuW</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-wuW</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-wuW</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vol 5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. -o</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-o</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-i</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-i</td>
<td>+ + + + + + + + + +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-o</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-o</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-o</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-oy</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-oy</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-oy</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k kh kk ng t th tt n p ph pp m c ch cc s ss q h hh - l z</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.0. Forms: nouns.

The noun typically enjoys a certain independence. Unlike verb stems, which require that some ending be attached, a noun may appear unaccompanied by a particle or other marker. In the broadest sense, the noun is a kind of default category comprising many subcategories which are defined by combinatorial restrictions. A pure noun typically can occur as a nominative-marked subject and/or as an accusative-marked object, while a pure adverb does not attach a case marker. But a word that names a time or a place functions sometimes as a pure noun and sometimes as an adverb, and there are other cases where a single word is described as belonging to two or more parts of speech.

5.1. One-shape and two-shape elements.

Certain particles have one shape after a word ending in a consonant and a different shape after a word ending in a vowel. There are certain inflectional endings, too, which have one shape when attached to a stem with a final consonant and a different shape when attached to a stem with a final vowel. (For the purpose of defining vowel-stem and consonant-stem conjugations, the basic -w- of our analysis, in origin a lenited p, counts as a consonant, and the basic -l-, originally part of the stem, is treated as an extension of the vowel.) There are other particles and endings, some of which have but one shape and some of which have more than one but do not select the shape on the basis of the final phoneme of the element to which they are attached. Particles and endings of the first type can be called two-shape, and those of the second type can be called one-shape, even though elements of either type may surface in additional shapes due to other factors, such as the automatic reinforcement of a voiceless obstruent after a voiceless stop ($\S 2.6$). In colloquial Korean the stem of the copula belongs with the two-shape elements, but our Romanization takes the zero shape as an abbreviation: tangsin ita 'it's you', na 'ta 'it's me'. Examples of one-shape particles are ey 'to, at', uy 'of' (for which the pronunciation is /ey/, too), kkaci 'all the way up to, even', lo 'even, also', se 'at, from', man 'just, exactly', mata 'each, every', puthe 'starting from', ... Here are examples of two-shape particles, with the postconsonantal shape (as elsewhere in this book) cited first: i/ka (nominative), ul/lul (accusative), iya/ya 'only if it be', un/nun (subdued focus), kwa/wa 'with, and', iyo/yo (polite style). The particle ulo/lo (manner, direction, state or change of state, means, reason, ... ) is peculiar in that the postvocalic form lo is used also after the consonant -l, as in yenphil lo sse 'writes it in pencil'; contrast yenphil ul sse 'uses a pencil'. Examples of the one-shape and two-shape endings will be found in $\S 9$.

5.2. Nouns.

A noun, in the broad sense, occurs in at least one of four environments:

1. before a particle: achim i wass.ta 'morning has come';
2. before the copula i- as a complement: achim ita 'it's morning';
3. before a noun or noun phrase which it modifies: achim hayq-piek 'morning sunlight';
4. in absolute constructions, which may be interpreted in any appropriate role, including adverbial: achim wass.ta 'morning has come' (= achim i wass.ta) or 'arrived in the morning' (= achim ey wass.ta).

In normal speech, nouns are never followed by pause in environments 1 and 2; in environments 3 and 4, pause is more frequent, especially in 4. The English obligatory categories of singular/plural, definite/indefinite, and general/specific are essentially absent from Korean nouns. Without special marking, as by a numeral or by an element such as - tul '(as) a group', we are not told whether chayk means '(a) book', 'the book', '(some) books', or 'the books'. Specific words are intrinsically singular or plural, notably such pronouns as na 'I/me' and wuli 'we/us', but the intrinsic meaning may be overridden by semantic extensions, just as the English royal or editorial 'we' is often used as a singular. According to Seok-Choong Song (Song Seokchung) "plural marking in Korean individuates, whereas the unmarked category categorizes its referent"; he notes that plural marking is obligatory for nouns that have "specific reference", and that is borne out by pronouns, proper names, and the like.
5.2.1. Quasi-free nouns.

A quasi-free noun has great freedom of combination but it is always preceded by an element such as i 'this', ku 'that', or ce 'that (yonder)', or by an adnominalized phrase 'which (is/does) - ' or a modifying noun phrase. (In contrast, the quasi-adnouns, $§5.3.1$, are always followed by a noun or a noun phrase.)

The following list of quasi-free nouns includes some that are often called "imperfect nouns" (pul-wancen myengsa) or "dependent nouns". I refer to some of these as postnouns and postmodifiers. What a given quasi-noun may be preceded by is an individual property of the word. Some of the words are occasionally free under highly restricted circumstances: thek need not be modified when it is followed by eps.ta or eps.l. But idiomatic expressions of that sort deserve separate entries in the lexicon.

**LIST OF QUASI-FREE NOUNS**

- ca 'person'
- cacak (= ccek) 'direction';
- = kkol 'appearance'
- ccek 'time'
- chi 'stuff, thing; guy, one'
- chuk 'side'
- chwuk 'group'
- cis 'act, motion'
- cuum (cium) 'approximate time'
- hay 'possessed thing, one's'
- i 'person'
- ilsswu 'constant (bad) habit'
- = kee 'material, ...
- kes 'thing, one, fact, ...
- key 'one's place, home'
- = kkan (ey) 'by one's own account'
- = kos 'place'
- = mulyep 'time'
- = nolus 'job, role'
- = ppal 'manner' (rare)
- = pun 'esteemed person'
- = tey 'place, ...
- = thas 'fault' (also verbal noun
- = thek 'reason, limitation; resources; ...
- = ttolay (of that) age or size'
- = ttan (ey) 'by) one's own kind
- = judgment'
- = ttawi 'of the sort, and the like'
- = tuncel 'vicinity'
- = tungtung 'et cetera'

Restrictions on the occurrence of the quasi-free nouns vary. Some are severely limited, as shown by the individual entries in Part II. Certain postmodifiers and postnouns that can perhaps be regarded as quasi-free have not been included here for various reasons. A few words that others have included in this category are omitted because I have found them in sentence-initial position and decided to treat them as free nouns: ttaymun 'reason; the sake of - ' is omitted only because a sentence can begin Ttaymun ey -- 'Therefore - ' and we might well consider that usage an abbreviation of Kuleh.ki ttaymun ey -- 'Because of its being that way - '. See also the entries chwuk, nom, nyen, and nyese in Part II. And notice the uncommon use of palo (3 in the entry of Part II).

In contrast with the quasi-free nouns, BOUND NOUNS (§5.2.8) occur only in very limited types of compound (like the 'cran-' of English "cranberry"). Most are here treated as bound adnoun = prenoun (or prefix), bound postnoun (or suffix), and bound preverb (bound adverb or prefix). There appear to be several BOUND PREPARTICLES, as listed in §5.2.9.

5.2.2. Free nouns.

A noun that is further unspecified is simply a free noun. At present I do not break the category down into as many subclasses as might be desirable for various purposes. I fail to distinguish COUNT nouns, MASS nouns, ABSTRACT nouns, etc., though the distinction can surely be drawn on the basis of the selection of counters; nor do I here distinguish between ANIMATE and INANIMATE, but see §10.8.8 for a useful correlation of distribution with the corresponding verb classes, in that there are verbs that have only animate subjects or only animate objects (or both). A more refined classification will emerge
from further syntactic analysis. For purely practical convenience, I set up the subclass of PROPER NOUNS and that of DEICTICS, which includes pronouns and indeterminates (interrogative-indefinites). There are also deictic verbs and adjectives (kule- ‘do that way’, kuleh- ‘be that way’). Verbs of motion can also be described as deictic, since the choice of o- ‘come [to where I am]’ and ka- ‘go’ depends on the position (location or psychological involvement) of the speaker and the hearer: o- “move toward me/here/now” is the semantically marked form, and ka- is the default. On the subtleties of choosing one or the other of this pair of verbs, see Yi Cenglo 1985. (Standard Japanese uses the corresponding pair of verbs in a similar fashion. There may be dialects in both Japan and Korea that differ from the standard usage.) Yi Kitong 1988 describes the semantic difference between o- and ka- as moving TOWARD or AWAY FROM the “deictic center”, which includes not only “me/us, here, now” but also “the normal/desirable state, proper shape/conditions”.

5.2.3. Proper nouns: names and titles.

Personal names are often of two syllables, and one of the syllables is sometimes used as a generation reference, so that brothers may be named Sengen and Cwuen, or Cengkil and Cengmin. The Chinese character for the common syllable is called the tollimq ca or hang.lyelq ca. Female names often take as a second syllable the suffix -huy (a Chinese loan meaning ‘princess’), and in rapid pronunciation -huy sounds like -i, the common hypercoristic suffix that is added only to names ending in a consonant and is not to be confused with the nominative marker /ka/: Cwunhuyang-i (ka/lul) ‘Little Chunyang [as subject/object]’, Cwunhuyang (i/lul) ‘Chunyang [as subject/object]’, Cwunhyang (ka/lul) ‘Chunhyang [as subject/object]’.

There are also deictics, such as Sensayng (nim, sengsang ‘Esteemed’, sengsang ‘His/Your Majesty (the King)’, phyeayha ‘His/Your Imperial Majesty’, etc. Most of the titles can be followed by the postnouns nim ‘esteemed’, and nim sometimes follows a name directly: Yeyswu nim ‘Jesus’, Sek.ka-yelay nim ‘Buddha’, Kongca nim ‘Confucius’, Mayngca nim ‘Mencius’. In bookish style contemporary names occur this way, too: Kim nim ‘(Mr) Kim’, Sen.wu nim ‘(Mr) Sen.wu’.
There is an adnomial title Sŏng · · · 'Saint · · · '. In addition, two adnominals are in current use as titles in South Korea: Misu 'Miss' (of a young unmarried professional woman or office colleague), Misute ‘Mr’ (of a male colleague): wuli ciecm ey se il hanun Misu Kim hakwu Misute Pak un ‘Miss Kim and Mr Pak who work in our branch office’. In North Korea, the postnoun title tongei ‘comrade’ is in vogue: Kim tongei ‘Comrade Kim’. Placenames have a basic form (like Phyengyang, Payktwu, ́Naktong, Cêycwu, etc.) which can be considered a free noun, even though frequently the more common version includes a following category designator to specify the kind of place: Phyengyang si (‘city’), Payktwu san (‘mountain’), ́Naktong kang (‘river’), Cêycwu to (‘island’). Other common designators are tó ‘province’, kwôn ‘county (prefecture)’, myên ‘township’, and the somewhat less productive ́yelqto ‘archipelago’, (-)man ‘bay’, (-)hây ‘sea’, (-)yang ‘ocean’, (-)hâng ‘port’, (-)lî ‘village’, (-)kwu ‘ward’, (-)kwung ‘palace’, (-)sa ‘temple’, (-)yek ‘station’, (-)sen ‘line’. (-)to ‘ferry’. And to the list we can add (-)mun ‘gate’ as in Kwanghwa mun (the main gate of Kyengpok Palace), (-)cwa ‘constellation’ as in Kolay cwa ‘the constellation Cetus’. As remarked earlier, Koreans show a marked tendency to take any monosyllabic word and tack it on to an adjacent word, so that a name like Nam san ‘South Mountain’ or Hân kang ‘Han River’ is often taken to be a single word. For consistency, it seems better to Romanize the more productive category designators as separate words, even though they are monosyllables and even when they are attached to other monosyllables. Notice that to ‘island’, to ‘ferry (point)’, and often (§2.7.2) tó ‘province’ are homonyms. Some of the provinces are divided into North and South (like the Dakotas): Phyengan puk to ‘North Phyengan (province)’, Phyengan nam to ‘South Phyengan (province)’. When writing, Koreans often treat puk-to and nam-to as units. A list of the Korean provinces will be found in Appendix 3. In Appendix 4 you will find lists of Japanese placenames with their Korean readings. It must be kept in mind, however, that Koreans often use phonetic approximations to the Japanese pronunciation for many Japanese names, and especially for those which are not of Chinese origin, such as Nagasaki (Nakasakki). For other foreign names there are sometimes two forms: Mikwuk or Ameylikha ‘America’. In general the ‘foreign’ forms are more modern and sophisticated, but those based on Chinese characters are more succinct and often better known. (They are also easy to abbreviate: Mi-Han · · American-Korean · ·)

Other proper names are book titles, corporation names, and the like. These are often characterized by abbreviation and ambiguity, sometimes intentional, so that it is not always easy to figure out the appropriate word division for the Romanized form. Such a proper noun will frequently have a final category designator that functions like those for places mentioned above: (-)sa ‘company’, (-)sâ ‘history’, (-)seen ‘tale’ or ‘biography’, etc.

5.2.4. Deictics.

Deictics are those elements which alternate in reference depending on who is speaking. To be consistent we would have to include as deictics the honorific marker -(u)si-, which marks the subject of a verb as someone other than the speaker because it is someone toward whom the speaker is showing special esteem; the honorific particle kkey ‘to someone esteemed’; personal names; and perhaps a few other things that, for various reasons, we will treat separately. Notice that names and titles are very often used as pronominal substitutes. Perhaps the most common polite way to say ‘you’ is sensayng nim or sensayng. Without going into all the details of usage, we can assemble the following lists.

**PRONOUNS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I/me</th>
<th>na (/nay)</th>
<th>we/us</th>
<th>wuli</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I/me [formal]</td>
<td>ce (/cey)</td>
<td>we/us [formal]</td>
<td>cê-huy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td>ne (/ney)</td>
<td>you all</td>
<td>ne-huy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you [familiar]</td>
<td>kutay</td>
<td>you all [familiar]</td>
<td>ku (ney) tul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>caney</td>
<td></td>
<td>caney tul/kkili</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you [impersonal]</td>
<td>i sâlam¹</td>
<td>you all [impersonal]</td>
<td>i(-) tul/kkili</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tangsin</td>
<td></td>
<td>tangsin tul/kkili</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
you [to inferior] ce (/cey) you [to inferiors] ce tul / kki
you [formal] sensayng (nim) you all [disrespectful] keyney²
'sir' sensayng (nim)
'madam, ma'am' puin / samo (nim)
oneself caki, ce, ourselves caki tul, cēhuy
itself cashin, cachey
he / him, she / her ku ... (i, sālam, they / them ku ...
puin / samo (nim) ku ...
kule, ku/ko
it ('this') i (kes) ku tu...
('that') ku (kes) ku (kes) tu...
('that') ce (kes) ce (kes) tu...

¹ Also: 'my spouse (he / she)'. ² < keki nēy; ? < ku ai nēy (Cf kaytu < ku ay tul)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indeterminate</th>
<th>Generic</th>
<th>Proximal</th>
<th>Mesial</th>
<th>Distal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enu 'which, some' ämū 'any(one)' i / yo ku / ko ce / co</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'what / some place' ämū 'any place' yeki / yoki keki / koki cēki / coki</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ecci 'what / some way' ämul 'any way' ili / yoli kuli / kolli celi / coli</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ette (ha-) 'how, somehow' ämule 'anyhow' ile / yole kule / kole cele / cole</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'how, somehow' 'anyhow' 'thus' 'so' 'some, yeah'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notice that eccay = ecc 'ay is contracted from ecci hay 'is / does what way', and etteh-, ämuleh-, ilēh-, kuleh-, etc., are from ette ha-, ämule ha-, ile ha-, kule ha-, etc.

The word etti can be regarded as from etey, a dialect variant of enu tey 'what place' (Cf p. 25). And ēnecy 'what / some time, when' is contracted from enu cēk (ey) '(at) what time'; it is unclear just how the related words (n)cey 'now', eccy 'yesterday', and kucey / kucekey 'day before yesterday' were derived. Other indeterminates are nwukwu (but nwu before the nominative marker ka) 'who / someone', mue(s) 'what / something' (obsolete musum / musam), musun 'which / some –', meych < myeč 'how much / many, some amount / number', elma 'what / some quantity' (< "en ma < "e'nu ma"), and way 'for what / some reason, why', which has the shape wēy in when adnominal, as in wēyq il in ya 'what's the matter?' (with falling intonation) or 'is something the matter?' (with rising intonation). The word etten ... 'what sort of - ' is the modifier form of etteh-, thus ultimately an abbreviation of ette han ... ' - that is what way'. Although I am unable to offer examples of early sentences that use the indeterminates in a non-interrogative way, I presume that the language of the 15th century did not differ from the modern language in that respect.

There are a few paradigmatic gaps in the use of the deictics. As Cang Sekcin observed, you can say i ttay 'this time' and ku ttay 'that time' but not *ce ttay 'that [distant] time'. The derived forms ipttay 'up to now' (= yethay) and cēpttay 'not long ago' are not paralleled by *kupttay 'up till then'.

The proximal and mesial deictics can also be used anaphorically, but not the distal. In that respect, Korean differs from Japanese, where the corresponding (k)a- words can be used to mean 'that obvious
used ku 5.2.5. and maphoric though position, {.

of Pelsse commodities not studying, adverbs building',

'temales. 1.9) ku-nye onc' is used consistently by some authors for references to 'she/her' while others refer to females by using ku and ku-nye interchangeably. 1880 Underwood says i, ku, and ce are "disrespectful when referring to people." These days it is quite popular to use terms with the honorific -nim for pronominal reference. Intimates sometimes use caki 'oneself' to refer to either the first or the second person. For the second person, polite usage calls for a title or name + title: sensayng nim, Kim sensayng 'you,( Mr Kim)'.

Informal words for 'you' include i sâlâm, which can also be used to mean 'this person; he/him, she/ her'. And i phyen can refer either to 'you (all)' or (= i ccock) to 'I/me; we/us', in addition to the basic meaning of 'this side'.

5.2.5. Adverbs.

An adverb is a noun that occurs typically (and a few of them perhaps exclusively) in absolute position, i.e. as an ADVERBIAL PHRASE. There are also unusual cases where the adverbial phrase modifies an entire copula sentence: Pelsse chwulkun iıp.nikka 'Are you leaving for work already?'; Pelsse Taycen ita 'It's already Taycen' (on a train trip); Tayk i palo Kim Pok.ilk sii 'sey yo? 'Are you, then, Kim Pok.ilk?'; Enu-tes kaül iess.ta 'It was autumn before we knew it'; Acwu yâtan tul ita 'What a fuss!' (CM 2:52); Kkok machan-kaci 'ta 'They are exactly the same' (CM 2:52); I ttang un ön-thong tôl-path iess.ta 'This land was all a field of stones' (CM 2:52).

One step removed is the still more unusual case where the adverbial phrase is adnominalized (§11.9) by position only: kas sumul (ita) 'he is just 20', palo ku chhayk 'that very book'; tan hana (lul) 'just one', kyewu twâl (in ya) 'only two'? This is especially common with time and place nouns: te alay 'farther down', cokum aph 'a little ahead', acwu chôykun (ey) 'quite recently'. One case is especially interesting: Kkway yele chayk tul i iss.ta 'There are quite a lot of books', in which the adverb kâwây apparently modifies the adnoun yele despite Kkway chayk i iss.ta '(he) has quite a lot of books', in which kâwây modifies the sentence chayk i iss.ta 'books exist', because we can say Kkway yeles i iss.ta 'There are quite a lot of them'. Cf (CM 2:56) kâwây say kënnmul 'quite a new building', acwu yele sâqken tul 'very many incidents'. (For a somewhat different interpretation of these structures, see CM 1:453-4.) Adverbs, especially those of degree, can modify other adverbs: acwu ppâlli 'very quickly'.

Most adverbs can be followed by either the particle un/nun or the particle to, and the ubiquitous particle tül sometimes attaches to an adverb: Phyen hi tul hasey yo 'Take it easy (you people)! The only clear exceptions seem to be mös 'definitely not, cannot' and an(i) 'not', and certain conjunctional adverbs (mich, cuk, ko lo, ... ); KEd carries one example of an tul V: An tul mek.nun ya? 'Aren't you folks eating?' It has even been suggested that, after all, to may just be possible with both an(i) and mös as these examples indicate: Ku nun kongpu lul ani to halye 'n' i wa meli to napputa 'On top of not studying, he has a poor head, too'; Ku nun kongpu lul mös to halye 'n' i wa nung.lyek to épš.ta 'In addition to not studying, he is lacking in ability, too'; Cham mös to sayngkyess.ta 'How ugly he is!'. In Middle Korean a'ni could be followed by 'two and 'non and sometimes an adverb or adverbial phrase intervened before the verb; see Part II. What is more, a'ni can appear directly before the accusative, locative, and comitative markers as if it were a noun. Such structures are the result of a direct nominalization of a noun predication with the copula form (we expect 'i lwom or 'iywom) ellipted and the particles attached to a'ni itself:

"twulflh/ a'ni 'lol cwo 'cha 'ssywun 'hosya'm i'la (1465 Wen 1:1:2:57a) "it is that he follows pursuing what is not two [but one]".

A Reference Grammar of Korean  PART I  135
said the name for two not being two is "unreality".

'sworn s kalak 'kwa sworn s kalak 'ni 'yey 'na mo'n i 'Gwa 'ni 'Gway "twul'hi "ep.su'mol nilo'el.n i 'la (1462 'Nung 2:61b) 'said that to the finger and the non-finger, the remaining and the non-existing are no two of them'.

Among the other adverbs those which seldom, if ever, occur with focus particles such as un/nun or to, can usually be followed by the plural marker tul, which is the ultimate test for separability. Examples of adverbs marked by un/nun, to, man, etc., will be found under the entries for individual particles in Part II. Most adverbs of time can also take the ablative puteh ‘(starting) from’ and/or the allative kkalak ‘(continuing) all the time till’: llccik puteh aless.ta "I knew it from early on"; Akka puteh kitalyess.ta ‘I’ve been waiting for some time; I started waiting a while ago’. CF pelse puteh ‘for some time now’.

If we were to regard the adverb as a noun that has dropped its marker (a handy but inaccurate concept), the appropriate particle would be ulo/lo or, especially with time words, ey. Sometimes we find parallel or competing expressions, with and without the particle: púlthong (ulo) ‘usually’, onul (ey) ‘today’, ili (lo) ‘this way’, ...

The following lists are not exhaustive, but ample. To make the lists more useful, I have divided the adverbs into rough semantic categories, in lieu of the more rigorous groups that will have to await further study: (1) adverbs of time, (2) adverbs of degree, (3) adverbs of contingency, (4) adverbs of assertion, (5) conjunctional (connective) adverbs, (6) adverbs of manner. There is overlap among the lists and with other lists: way, for example, is also listed as a deictic. Usually the English translations are enough to indicate which items are used frequently in other than absolute position (e.g. onul ‘today’). With a few exceptions, I have included neither phrases nor the large number of derived adverbs such as pcal 'fast' and the phrases with ėl 'h (a ha-)'. Notice also the regular inflectional category –key called adverbbative (§9).

(1) ADVERBS OF TIME

Many of these words are pure nouns that are directly adverbialized. We know they are pure nouns because they can be used as subjects and objects: Cikum i palo nala lul wi hay se ll ulhay ya halq ttay 'ta 'Now is the time we should work for the nation'. But some of the words in the list (kot 'immediately', pelse 'already', ...) are not pure nouns, for they cannot be so used.

éncèy 'when; sometime'
(t)áyttum 'at once'
mak 'just (at the moment); just now'
pelše 'already'
pelše putehe 'for some time now'
imí 'already'
ícéy, íncéy 'now; from now on'
cikum 'now'
sípang [lit] 'now'
pangkum 'just now (= a bit ago)'
kumpang 'just now (= shortly)'
tangkum 'at present'
tangpun-kan 'for the time being'
say là 'newly'
kas 'just (+ ages by tens), barely, freshly, newly (born)'
onul (nal) 'today'
'nyal 'tomorrow'
ec(ekk)ey 'yesterday'
kuc(ekk)ey 'day before yesterday' (Kyengsang dialect ìlay)
ku-kkuc(ekk)ey. samcak-il ‘three days ago’
moley 'day after tomorrow'
kulphi 'three days from now, the day after the
day after tomorrow'
kukulphi 'four days from now'
kumnyen 'this year'
cak.nyen, cinan hay 'last year'
kulekkey, ctycak.nyen, ci-cinan hay 'year before last'
kukulekkey, samcak-nyen 'three years ago, the year before the year before last'
laynyen, myengnyen 'next year'
lay-nyen, mwnay-nyen, ci-hwyen 'year at next'
lay-hwyen, hw0-hwyen 'three years from now'
hwiiq-nal 'someday (in the future)' cangcha 'in the future'
aphulo 'in the future'
ilkan 'in a few days'
taum 'next'
chacha, chachum 'gradually'
cimmem 'more and more, gradually'
tangcho = tangcho (ey) 'at first, originally'
ponti, wenlay, wenak, wenchey, a.ye(y) 'from the beginning'
ponsi 'originally, formerly'
nul.hongsang, hangyong 'always'
nosang 'constantly'
laynay 'before one realizes it, in no time'
elmun 'at once' eee 'right away'; 'please' → (3)
akkas a (little) while ago'
coman-kan 'sooner or later'
issta (ka) 'after a while, presently, shortly'
elma an ka (se) 'soon, before long'
matla anh.e 'soon, before long'
kumsay = kumsey (< kumsi ey) 'any minute (now)'
mikwu ey 'shortly, soon'
mence 'first of all'
mili 'in advance'
ciley 'in advance, beforehand'
piloso 'initially'
cheum (ulo) 'for the first time'
ilcikk 'early'
ilqtan 'when) once; for the moment'
ilmsi (lo) 'temporarily'
(kkuth)-kkuth-nay 'to the last, to the end'
olay kan man ey 'at long last'
mo chelem 'at long last; with great effort'
tutie, machim-nay 'at last'
niechewung (ey) 'finally'
ttay-nttay lo 'occasionally; now and then'
kakkum 'occasionally'
ittakum 'occasionally, now and then' (< iss.ta + -kum)
tele 'occasionally'; 'somewhat' → (2)
com chelem + NEGATIVE 'seldom'
(ittay) machim 'just in time'
twi-michie 'soon after'
michie 'not yet' (< michye, vi infinitive)
acik, acik 'still, yet'
hankkek(en) ey, tan-swum ey, tan-khal ey 'at one time, at a stretch'
ilke ey 'at one stroke, at the same time'
hamkkye 'together'
kath.i 'together'; 'like' → (6), derived
adverb < adjective kath-
luk.ko 'in a short while', abbr < iuk
(= isuk) hako
hönca 'alone' (also a pure noun: ~ ka)
hönca se 'alone, by oneself' (cf. ṭwul-i se
'as a pair')
(i)pule 'on purpose, intentionally,
deliberately',
cimčis 'on purpose, intentionally,
deliberately',
puči-cwung (ey) 'unawares'

+ impressionistic adverbs of movement and appearance (phonomimes, phonomimes — §14)
+ x hi, x y hi, x-yen hi (see entry hi in Part II)
+ N₁N₁-i (see entry i in Part II)
+ N₁N₁, in which N₁N₁ = čōsim čōsim 'cautiously', kwunčey kwunčey 'in (various) places',
pangwul pangwul 'in drops', ...
+ derived adverbs from inflected stems (see entries -i, -wu/-o in Part II).
  + adverbial forms (see entry -key in Part II)
  + a few infinitives (such as samča ‘respectively’) and miscellaneous inflected forms
  + deictic adverbs of manner and direction (lli, kuli, celi, ...; §5.2.4) and derivatives
    (kulek cekel, ...; see Part II)
  + deictic adverbs of degree (t-taci, ku-taci, ce-taci, ...; i man, ku man, ce man, ...; see Part II)
  + many adjectival nouns + ... cek with ulo: celpctay, miswul, ...
  + many nouns with ulo: ekci, han kači, him, imuy, kong, maum, macimak, pāntay, yelqsim, ...
  + many nouns with the temporal-locative particle ey: icen, ihwu, achim, nac, pam, ...

I have not listed a category of adverbs of place. Except for a few adverbs derived from adjectives, such as mellc ‘in the distance’ and kakkkai ‘nearby’, and adverbs derived from iterated nouns (kos.kos-i ‘everywhere’, cipci-p ‘in every house’) expressions of place are usually phrases of noun + particle — typically ey, (ey) se, ulo, but also other particles — or place nouns used in absolute position. But this is true also of many of the adverbs of time listed above (though not all of them); the classification obviously needs refinement. The principal criterion to indicate an adverb rather than a pure noun is that the word will not occur as subject (marked by i/ka) or direct object (marked by ul/lu). There are rare exceptions, under unusual circumstances, as in Mence ka te cōh.ass.či? (icēy n’ kulen kihoy ka
olq kēz kath.ci anh.a) ‘Don’t you wish you’d done it first? (It’s unlikely there’ll be another such opportunity now.)’ (CM 2:120).

There are also deictic adverbs of direction (lli, kuli, celi, ...) and deictic place nouns (yeki, keki, ceki; et), see §5.2.4. Compare, too, phrases with the postnouns kkiλ and kkes (Part II). A few strings of two adverbs are spoken together as a simple phrase, and these are often treated as lexical compounds: com-te ‘a little more’, tto-tasi ‘yet again’, tewuk-te ‘still more’, motwu-ta ‘all’, cōy-ta ‘all’. Cf. Mkk 1960:7:34.

5.2.6. Bound adverbs (preverbs, verb prefixes).
The few morphemes that are prefixed to inflected stems are here called bound adverbs or
preverbs, but they are usually treated as verb prefixes. Eleven attach to verbs of the processive type
only, but es- and hes- function also as bound nouns with the postnominal adjective toyta:

  cat- ‘small, fine’ (as adnoun, see p. 150)
  cis- ‘hard, severely, roughly’
  es- ‘crooked, ...’ (also adnoun)
  hes- ‘vain, mistaken; mis—; open’ (also adnoun; = hēq- < he < HE ‘empty’)
  hwi- ‘round and round; enveloping; thoroughly, completely; recklessly’
  pi-, pis- (just a spelling alternative?) ‘crooked, ...’ (also adnoun)
  toy- ‘back, again; in reverse’
  twi- ‘back(wards); extremely; recklessly; thoroughly, completely’
  (< twi (“rw-yh ‘behind; excrement’)
Three preverbs attach to descriptive verbs (adjectives) only:

- say(s)-/si(s)- 'vivid, deep, intense'
- tu- 'very' (emphatic)
- yâl- 'despicably'

The extended forms of say(s)-/si(s)- are treated as say(q)-/siq- by the North Korean spelling. I suspect that the final -s of es-, pis-, and perhaps cis- are also -q (as that of tes- more obviously is), although they are written with -s in the North Korean system. The -s of mös 'cannot' could also be from -q (CF mö-cal- 'be insufficient'), despite the noun calmos 'mistake', which is a later formation (see §4.2, §5.2.5), and the earlier spelling 'mwor'. (That is, the earlier final -t in some instances may be another form of the same marker of subordination as the -s that is ancestral to most cases of -q.)

There are several pseudo-preverbs of transparent derivation:

- yes- 'on the sly' (obsolete stem 'spy on')
- chi- 'upward' (obsolete stem 'ascend')
- che- 'abundantly, thoroughly, extremely, severely, at random, without permission or cause' (chye = chie, vt infinitive 'hit, ...')
- êy- 'surrounding' (< eywu-, vt 'surround')
- kala-(anc-) 'sinking' (a bound infinitive, perhaps < kal.e 'plow [under]?')
- kule- 'pulling, clutching' (variant of kkul.e, vt infinitive)
- salo 'alive, awake' (derived adv < sá-l- 'live' + sufffix -o = -wu)
- elwu 'caressing' (derived adv < elu- 'pamper' + suffix -wu), not to be confused with the archaic adv e 'hwu' 'possibly' (see Part II)

As an adverb il 'early' seems to be limited to the expression il kkay- 'wake up early' but il also occurs as an adnoun, and 'early' is usually expressed by the adjective ilu- or the advverb il-cilik. Some of the regular monosyllabic adverbs (cal 'well', mös 'definitely not, cannot', tël 'less', ...) might be taken to be preverbs, but they are saved from the tag "bound" because of their wide distribution: they freely occur in new formations, and most of them can be separated from the verb by focus particles or the like. Certain compound verb stems (verb + verb) might be misviewed as advverb + advverb, especially those with obscure etymologies such as: pulu-cic-, pulu-cwi-, pulu-thu-, pulu-puttu-; ppom-nay- (< ppom-nay-); tha-ilu-; ce-peli- (< cie pelli-); momc(ye)-nbuf- (mom ul cie nbuf-). CM 1:421 lists (p)pet- as the equivalent of a bound advverb which means 'out(wards), mistakenly, mis-' in (p)petka-, pet-na-, pet-nob-, ppet-titi-, ppet-chi-, ppet-su-; also sel- (< sel-) with the meanings 'half-cooked, raw; unfamiliar' in sel-teychi-, sel-salm-, sel-ik-, sel-talu-, sel-mac-, sel-capcoy-

A few other bound elements attach to the beginning of verb stems, such as alo- in alo-sayki- and ek- in ek-nwulu- and other verbs; each poses special problems. The bound element ëpsin- in ëpsin-yeki- 'disdain, slight, neglect' obviously comes from ëps.1 + yeki-, thus 'treat as nonexistent'. The Hankul spelling pins the irregularity on the first element, but historically it is properly placed with the second, and I would prefer to write ëpsi-<nyeki-. The LHS dictionary implies that the pronunciation is /'-nyi-/, if that were true, we would have to write ëpsiq yeki- but no other sources confirm that pronunciation. Some sources (Cosen-ë so-sacen, Kwuk.ë say sacen, ... ) give the initial vowel as short. The first element in huu-nukki- 'sob' seems to be a truncation of the phonomime huk (huk) 'sob (sob)!'. Somewhat obscure elements: to- in to-math-; tong- in tong-calu-; hol-/hwul- in hol-kapun ha- and hol-polut/ hwul-putut ha- (see entries in Part II). The cen in N ey cen kkam-kkam hata 'is completely ignorant of N' is a shortening of cen-hye < cen ha.ye.

For other "prefixes" see the bound adnouns of §5.3.3.
5.2.7. Interjections.

An interjection is a subclass of adverb that typically occurs by itself as a minor sentence, often with the exclamation-point intonation (§2.8) and special voice qualifiers (not treated in this book), sometimes with expressive length (§2.7.2) or abrupt end — the glottal catch, Romanized as final –q. I have not made a special study of this part of the lexicon, so that the words given below (mostly without translations) are largely taken from the works of others, notably Choy Hyenpay 1959:581-2 and Kim Pyengha 1:266 ff. Among the items are a few words that are transferred bodily from other parts of speech: cŏh.ta ‘it is good’ = ‘fine!’ The interjections are arrayed in semantic categories; a closer study would probably lead to a rearrangement. Notice that the particle una/na is often used to emphasize adverbs and interjections; examples will be found in Part II.

(1) calling people
yeposipso!, yeposey yo!, yeposisot, yepo! (in descending order of politeness)
i p(w)a!
i ay!
anal ‘hey!’ (S. Kyengsang dialect)
i! ‘hey look out!’
unýga! [u′ya] (friendly, women to women)
swi(-swi)!, swis! [swiq] ‘psst!’; ‘hush!’

(2) calling animals
kwukwu! (chickens)
wert! (dogs)
olay olay! (pigs)
il! (< i.l.e) ‘giddypap!’ (to horse or ox)
néymi! ‘here call!’ — also (13)

(3) shoeing animals
i káy! ‘get, dog!’
i kwáyngi, i köy! ‘get, cat!’
swè!, hwei! ‘shoo, birds!’

(3a) shoeing people
ya ya! ‘out of the way, you kids!’
aytula! pikhyela! ‘get out of the way!’

(4) YES to call
ney! (yey!), nay!, ung!, way!, mue!
(in descending order of politeness)

(5) YES to command
ney! (yey!), nay!, ung!, onya!, ol, I [i:] ‘all right! OK!’ (in descending order of politeness)
(6) YES to question¹
ney! (yey!), nay!, kulay!, ung!
(7) ‘Yes of course’
ám (mallon ici, kuleh.kwu malkwu!); âmulyem!
(8) NO to question¹
ani ohsita!, ani (ey) yo!, ani!
(9) ‘Not sure’
kulssey ohsita!; kulssey yo!; kulssey!
cham ‘uh; oh!’
(10) hesitation
um ‘hmm’
ce, ca; céki ‘uh’
ka se (nun / llang / llang un) ‘and uh’
mue (‘la ko / la ’nun / la ’n’ / la ’lq ka) ‘uh’
mål ita, mål ia, mål ya ‘I mean, you see, you know’
ca!

(11) urging, inviting
wiye!

(12) encouraging
pethye la! ‘hold out!’
ppop-nay la! ‘be proud!’
i-nom!, ku-nom!, ce-nom!

(13) damning
něyczang!, yěyczang!, cěyczang (mac.ul/chil)! něyki!, cęyki!, něymi!?
(14) disgust, dissatisfaction
on!; ey!
chi!: si!: ëysi!
(15) censure
atta!: ayutta!: eyutta! — also (16)
aykay(kay)!
eti l’!
(16) sneer
eyutta! — also (15); eyla!
(17) snicker
he(hel): phi!: phu!: hwu!
(18) rejection
pikhye la! ‘out of the way’!
(19) effort
aik(kwu)!: chwi!
i(y)echa!, i(y)engcha!, iungcha!, yêcha!, ë.yecha!,
ekiyacha!, iyessa!, ë.yessa!
(20) pain
ayko!, aiko!, aykwu!, aikwu!, eykwu!, ei(kwu)!, aywu!
(21) fright
iif!, wuwu!
eypi(ya)!, eyttukela!
ikki (na)!, ikhi (na)!
(22) anger
ey!, eys! [eyq], eyik!, eyk(),ki; wen!
(23) disappointment
e(ng)!
apulssa!, eppulssa!
acha!, echa!
(24) pity
aacha (aikwu)!, aikya!, aykay!, eyku!
celel!: haha! — also (30)
(25) denial
et!, etten!; wéyn ke l’!
chenman ey (yo)! ‘not] in ten million = not at all’
(26) recall
eyla!; as.a la!
(27) recognition
cham!: cêng-mal!
kuleh.ci!; kulem!
âmulyem, âm
(28) surprise
a(a): ak! [aq]; ait!: yaa!
ayko!, aiko!; aykwu!, aikwu!, eykwu!, eikwu!
ema (na)!, eme na!; eykwumeni!
ikki (na)!, ikhi (na)!, ikhu!
atta!, eytta!; wâlta!
celel!: ke!
(29) sigh
he(hel)!, ha(ha)!; hwu!, hwuyu!
(30) laughter
he(hel)!, ha(ha)!, hi(hi)!, ho(ho)!
(31) delight
aai!; yaa!
eyla!; eyla cêh.kwun a!; eyla manswu!
mânsey!
côh.ta! — also (32)
(32) approval
côh.ta! — also (31)
câl hanta!
olh.ta!, olh.ci!
eissa! — also (33); elssikwu (na)!
iki!, ikhuwu!, ikhu!
aykhay!
(33) sarcasm
eyttwu eyttta! (dialect?)
a(c)cwu! ‘and how!’
eissa! — also (32)
khayssâmey! (Kyengsang; < hakey hay ssamyen se)
élepsyo! ( < élin éps.e yo)
yungyong!
allangchong!

(34) ingratiation
ail!

(35) other
uak! ‘booo; puke!’
ungena! ‘bawl!’ (of baby)
(kaychinye) sswey! (said after sneezing)
koswuley! (kosiley!, kkosiley!, kosiney!)

1 As in many languages (but not English) the reply to a negative question accords with the surface structure (“Yes, we have no bananas”) rather than the underlying meaning, unless the negativization is merely rhetorical, as in an invitation.

2 Some of these words have vivid etymologies: nēymi comes from ne uy emi — ‘your mother’ —.

3 This is said: (1) when performing a shaman rite; (2) when eating in the open country; (3) shortly after leaving a house from which food is taken. Kosi was the legendary teacher of farming.

To the lists can be added mimetic adverbs like kkaok ‘caw!’ and other phonomimes like swi! swiya! ‘tinkle-tinkle!’ (sound of child urinating), and occasionally some of the phonomimes (§12).

5.2.8. Bound nouns.

We will call certain elements bound nouns and bound compound nouns (CF §5.2.1). Of these, many are bound adnominals (§5.3.3) and bound postnominals (§5.4.5). Others are bound as subjects or objects (pal-petwungi in pal-petwungi chi- ‘stamp one’s foot’), and some are of doubtful classification (cheng ‘membrane’, pho ‘quantity’ — see Part II). There are also bound adjectival nouns, or “postadjectivals” (§5.6.5); CF the bound postverbs (§7.1.3). The word mangceg ‘although’ occurs as a postmodifier (§5.4.3) and also, probably as a reduction of -ki ey ‘I mangceg, after the summative form -ki + particle ey; it, too, is a bound compound. Notice also the quasi-adnominals (§5.3.1) and the bound preparticles (§5.2.9).

Other bound elements of obscure etymology include the “pre-postnominals” alum in alum-tapta ‘is worthy of alum = is beautiful’ (perhaps from alam ‘tree ripe’ < al pam ‘shelled chestnut’) and alis (or aliq) in alittapta ‘is worthy of alis = is charming’ (< ?); the -thi in kokay-thi ‘a steep twisting road over a mountain ridge’ (CF Japanese [mi]-ti ‘road’ and ti-mata ‘crossroads’).

The morpheme tes ‘interval of time’ is treated as a bound noun (rather than, say, a quasi-free noun) because it occurs only in the compounds enu-tes ‘before one knows it’ and tes-eps.ta ‘is ephemeral’ (no particle permitted to intrude). Possibly similar is nacel ‘half-day’, which seems to be limited to the expressions (1) han nacel ‘one/a half-day’, pàn nacel ‘quarter-day’; (2) achim/cenyek nacel ‘in the course of the morning/afternoon’; (3) nacel kaws ‘the better part of a day’.

Certain bound nouns (suffixes) are limited to one or just a few nouns, as is true of the many vulgarizers, the constituents of mimetics, and categorizers like ... cin(ī) ‘falcon’. Such elements are often of obscure etymology: can satali (= can sāsēl = can māl ‘small talk’; kācis-/kēcis-puleng(i), -pulī = kācis/kēcis māl ‘lie, falsehood’; kho-munynyyengi/-munynmyangyi ‘one who speaks with a nasal twang’; pola in nwun pola ‘snowstorm’ and mul pola ‘spray of water’; sal in mom sal ‘general fatigue’; sali = coki ‘yellow corvina’ in polun sali ‘a coki caught at midmonth (high tide)’ and kunum sali ‘a coki caught at the end of the month’. Some nouns are probably the result of lexicalizing a phrase: pal ssasim ‘fidgeting’ perhaps < ‘foot (deigning to be) swift’? Probably a variant (or special use) of a Chinese verbal noun: yak sisi ‘administering medicine’. The noun kophayngi has three meanings, and there may be more than one etymology: coil; round trip? < ko ‘loop’ + -phayngi; ‘the critical moment, the climax’ = kop(-i) < kop- ‘bend, turn’ + -phayngi or -hayngi.

Sometimes the second element seems to be an obscure noun that is being explained by the first element: ip-swul < ip siuwl < ip si ‘Gwul’ the edges (line) of the lips’ (? < ‘bowstring’); nwunq sep (nwun-sssep) ‘eyebrow’; sin-pyena ‘the stitched part of a shoe’; sōy-sulang ‘a forked rake’; pyen-cwuk ‘rim, brim’; twi-thongswu ‘the back of the head’; topus yang ‘saw blade’ (probably a diminutive
null
Here we can examine the first element of the following expressions, too:

ol[h] ulo 'to the right' (< adjective oth; not *ol lo!)
oy lo 'to the left' (< adjective oy-)
muth ulo 'in a lump, at one time' (< ?; CF mus 'all')
thong ulo 'all, wholly' (CF on-thong)

ken ulo = kenseng (ulo) 'in vain' (etymologically identified with the adnoun 'dry, dried')
nal in nal lo 'raw' (also an adnoun, and perhaps etymologically derived from nal 'to be born',
the prospective modifier of na-)
hol lo 'alone' (also an adnoun)

pyel lo 'specially' (also adjectival noun, pre-postnominal + na-)
sayng ulo 'raw; unreasonably' (also adverb and adnoun; a bound Chinese morpheme 'birth')
cel lo, ce(y)-cel lo 'automatically, without effort' (apparently from ce 'oneself')
ta-cea ko-cea lo 'unexpectedly, without any warning, suddenly, directly' (< ?)
maynani lo 'empty-handed' (? < adnoun mayn + derived adverb anh.l)

We may wonder whether to include also ka( )lo 'horizontally', sey( )lo 'vertically', and se( )lo
'mutually'. But kalo may be a derived adverb from kalu- 'cut across', as palo is from palu- 'be
straight, right'. And (k)k%akkwu()-lo 'upside down' is to be connected with (k)k%akkwule (ci-)
'tumble'. (For the purely orthographic distinction of ka ulo 'toward the edge' from kalo, and of se ulo
'toward the west' from selo 'mutually', see the entry ulo in Part II.)

The nouns both 'single(ly)' and mut 'eldest' are limited to occurrences before the particle ulo,
before the copula ita, and before the postnominal verb ci-; each is also an adnoun. There are probably
other precopular nouns, and perhaps some also occur with ulo, but they have not come to my attention.
One interesting case is tahayng, which is usual only with ulo (tahayng ulo 'luckily') and ita (tahayng
ita 'is fortunate'). The word does not normally occur with other particles, but the nominative i/ka
will be present when the copula is negativized: tahayng i ani 'la pulhayng ita 'it isn't fortunate, it's
unfortunate'. Tahayng is mistakenly used for yohayng 'good luck' in tahayng ul palanta = yohayng
ul palanta 'gazes on (= receives) good luck'; and tahayng also occurs as an adjectival noun 'be
fortunate' but only in the forms tahayng hakey (to) 'fortunately (indeed)', tahayng hi 'fortunately',
and tahayng han(q il) 'a fortunate (matter)' — Cf §5.6.1. We might wish to consider as a precopular
noun the anl of the negative copula ani 'ta 'it is not' (ani also occurs as an interjection); see the
discussion in §11.7.1.

5.3. Adnouns and pseudo-adnouns.

One of the environments of the noun is before another noun (or noun phrase) which it modifies.
Some words occur exclusively or typically only in that position. These we call ADNOUNS; they can also
be called PRENOUNS. Often included by Korean grammarians are the PSEUDO-ADNOUNS, some of
which are derived from reinforced forms of nouns (hays 'new, of the year; sunny, of the sun' < hayq
... < hay 'year; sun') and some of which are modifier forms of a verb that have come to emphasize
some special meaning a little more than other forms of the verb do. Korean grammarians prefer to spell
'right (in direction)' as olun to distinguish it from 'right (in correctness)', which they spell as olh.un.
I am inclined not to call most of these forms adnouns, but they are included in the lists below. In a
sense, any modifier can serve as a pseudo-adnoun, but those that are so treated by the Korean
grammarians are usually distinguished by some kind of parallelism with single morphemes elsewhere in
the vocabulary: hên 'old' (< hê-l- yi 'get old, wear out') is the antonym of say 'new' and a synonym
of the Chinese bound adnoun kwê- 'old'; sên 'half-done = immature' (< sê-l- 'be half-done') is a
synonym in some contexts of the adnoun sayng, a single morpheme of Chinese origin. Certain nouns
have special, and usually shorter, shapes in adnominal position (kac' ... = kacwuk 'leather', 'mak
= macimak 'last'); I have not listed these as pseudo-adnouns. Notice also the adjectival construction
X-una X-un 'that is ever so X', limited to adnominal use (see -una in Part II).

There are three lists of adnouns: (1) those that seem to occur only as adnouns, (2) those that have
some other uses (briefly noted in parentheses), and (3) pseudo-adnouns, for which the etymological
sources are indicated. There are numerous constraints on the occurrence of individual adnouns; these have not yet been explored in any systematic fashion, but hints as to their nature can be found in both the examples and the translations in the entries of Part II. Some adnouns, we will see, can be separated from the following noun by other modifying phrases; others, more like the bound adnouns (or prefixes) in this respect, cannot be separated. In the lists below, those adnouns which are clearly separable are marked "+', those clearly inseparable are marked "-', and the intermediate or questionable cases are marked "(+)".

**LIST 1: ADNOUNS (EXCLUSIVE)**

| + ches 'first' |
| + ᄆ ‘-th’ ordinalizer (with Chinese numerals) (< 'TTYEY) |
| + ku- / ko-kkacis 'such a ... as that' |
| + i- / yo-kkacis 'such a ... as this' |
| + ce- / co-kkacis 'such a ... as that' |
| + ney-kkacis 'the likes of you' |
| - cey-kkacis 'the likes of himself / herself / themselves' (not 'the likes of me') |
| (+) yëys 'old, ancient' (< yëyq ... < "nyey s; CF noun yëy < "nyey) |
| (+) yenu(y), yen(y) 'usual; (most) other' |
| (+) őn 'whole, entire' (CF the Chinese bound adnoun cen-) |
| + őn kac 'all' |
| +* han 'one (← hana); the whole; the peak, extreme, most, very; about, approximately' |
| +* han, hal 'large, great; proper' (modifier and prospective modifier < ha- obsolescent adjective 'much, many') |
| - hān 'outdoors, outside' |
| + ku-/ko-man 'that little ...' |
| +? ku-/ko-mas 'that little ...' |
| - al 'bare, ...' |
| + swun 'pure; net' (< SYWUN) |
| - swus 'pure, innocent' (? < swu/n/ s) |
| - ëpyus, ᐂpus 'step-(relative)' |
| + itum (nal, tal, hay) 'the ensuing / next (day, month, year)' |
| (+)? kwūn 'extra, uncalled-for, excess' |
| - has 'cotton-padded; with spouse' |
| (+) tan 'only; single' (but usually an adverb) (< TAN) |
| + tān 'another, different' |
| + yak 'about, approximately' (< 'QYAK) |
| - yāng (atul, tal, pumу) 'adoptive / foster (son, daughter, parents)' (< 'YANG) |
| (+)? kēkum (+ TIME PHRASE) 'ago, earlier, back (from now)' (< 'KE-KUM) |
| - tōl 'wild, rough; untutored; inferior' (? variant of tōl, below) |
| (+)? mày 'quite, much (the same)' |
| (+)? mày 'each' (< 'MÓY) |
| (+)? kāk 'each, every' (< 'KAK) |
| (+)? mó 'a (certain) (= âmô = âmô; but from mo < "MWUW) |
| + oman [? dialect] 'whole, all, every, many' (? < őn + mânh-; ? < o-man '50,000') |
| (+) mus < 'mwu/l/ s 'many, all sorts of' |
| + musun 'what; some one ...' |
| + enu 'which; any' |
| (+)? tong 'the same; the said' (< TTVONG) |
| (+) pon 'this; main; real' (< 'PWON)
hyén 'the present (existing, actual)' (< "HYEN")
wen 'the original' (< "NGWEN")
tok 'by oneself, alone' (< "TTWOK")
pay-nâ(y(q) 'newborn' (< noun + vc. 'expel from belly')
si 'one's husband's (relatives)' (< SSJ)
sôy 'a small one' (Chinese bound adnoun so- < "SYWOW + particle uy)
sôy 'of cattle' < "SYWOW < SYWOJ 'oy ($2.12.3) < *SYWO 'oy.
(k)kamak 'black' (< adjective (k)kam- + -ak)
ong, ongta 'small and sunken'
(p)palkan, (p)pelken 'utter, downright' (< adjective modifier)
ppetuleng 'out-turned': ppetulengq (n)i = petq-(n)i = tesq (n)i 'buck teeth', ppetuleng i 'person with buck teeth'
kâlang 'fine, tiny, shriveled'; (= kalangi) 'forked'
yang 'foreign, western, Occidental-style' (abbreviation < se.yang < SYEY-YANG)
ye 'woman, female' (abbreviation < "YECA < "NJE-"CO")
nam 'man, male' (abbreviation < namca < NAM-"CO")
mok 'wood(en)'; (= mok.myen) 'cotton' (< "MWOK")
ho 'of foreign origin, especially from ancient China' (< "HHWO")
tâng 'of Chinese origin' (< noun 'Tang dynasty') (< "TTANG")
pem 'pan-, all-' (< "PPEM")
yâng 'both' (numeral) (< "LYANG")
nâyg 'cold, iced': nâyg khephi 'iced coffee', nâyg sai.ta 'chilled cider', nâygq kwuk 'cold soup' (< "LOYNG/LYENG")

(List 2: ADNOUNS (NON-EXCLUSIVE))

+ i / yo 'this' (noun + particles)
+ ku / ko 'that' (noun + particles)
+ ce / co 'that' (noun + particles)
(+) say 'new' (noun + lo, + low-)
- oy 'only, single' (noun + lo, + low-; bound advverb + tte-l-)
(+) âmu 'any' (as noun 'any person')
- mat 'first-born, eldest' (noun + ulo, + ita)
(+) cen 'former' (also noun, postnoun; < CCYEN)
- mak-nay 'last-born, youngest' (? noun)
- cho 'of the first ten days of the month; early' (also postnoun; < CHWO)
- ay 'the very young' (= a.yey) the very first' (also noun, abbreviated < ai 'child'; bound noun in ayq toyta)
- töl 'wild' (as noun 'prairie, moor')
- cin 'deep (in color)' (also adjectival noun 'be deep or thick'; < CIN)
- yen 'light (in color)' (also adjectival noun 'be light or soft'; < "ZYWEN")
- käy 'wild, ... ' (noun 'dog')
(+) kô 'the late (deceased)' (also noun and postmodifier 'reason'; < "KWO")
- phus 'green, unripe, ... ' (also bound noun in elyem-phus; ? < "PHU/LJ S")
- oï, o 'early-ripening' (also noun 'vigor, ... ')
- il 'early' (also adverb; Cf ilu- 'be early', ilcîk < ilq-cîk)
- nuc 'late, belated' (< adjective nuc-; also adverb?)
- tes 'additional' (also bound adverb) (< teq ... < te 'more')
- cap 'mixed; poor; ... ' (also bound noun + toy-; < "CCAP")
- pi(s) 'crooked, ... ' (also bound adverb)
- es 'crooked, ... ' (also bound adverb)
- mey 'nonglutinous' (also bound noun in mey ci- 'be nonglutinous', mey-malu- 'be fallow')
- cha(l) 'glutinous' (also bound noun in cha' ci- 'be glutinous'; < cha- 'sticky')
- thong 'whole, intact, untouched' (also adverb, bound noun)
- hoth 'single' (also noun + ulo)
- mac 'facing, ... ' (also adverb; abbreviation of derived adverb macwu < mac-wu)
- sang 'common, ordinary, ... ' (also bound noun; < SSYANG)
- yele 'numerous' ( = numeral yeles)
- pân 'half' as in pân pengeli 'half-mute' (also numeral 'half', postnoun 'and a half'; < 'PAN')
- nal 'raw' (also noun + lo; ? < nalq prospective modifier < na- 'be born')
(+)? sayng 'raw; crude; live; real; arbitrary; utter' (also noun + ulo, adverb + mek-; < SOYNG)
- emci 'main, principal' (also noun = emci kalak 'thumb')
- lyen (pronominal) 'continuing through, running' (also noun 'continuation', vnt 'connect, continue'; < LYEN)
- käng 'forced; unadulterated, plain; dry' (also bound adverb + malu-; < 'KKANG)
- ken 'dry, dried' (also bound preparticle, adjectival noun; < KKEN)
- hes 'false' (also bound noun; < heq ... < HE s)
- swu(h) 'male' (also bound noun 'convex, external, protruding')
- am(h) 'female' (also bound noun 'concave, internal')
- kayk 'uncalled-for' (also bound noun; noun 'guest' < 'KHOYK')
(+) kún 'about, nearly' (also bound noun?; < 'KKUN)
- cham 'real, true, genuine' (also adverb, interjection, ? noun)
- pyel 'special' (also bound noun; < '(P)PYELQ)
- pulkwawa 'only, merely' (+ QUANTITY) (also adjectival noun; < 'PWULQ:-KWA)
- sen 'first, prior' (also noun 'first move'; < SYEN)
? sêng 'Saint' (also noun; < 'SYEN)
(+) chin 'sharing blood ties': chin apeci 'blood father' (also adjectival noun 'intimate'; < CHIN)
- óy 'maternal': óy hal'-meni 'maternal grandmother' (also bound adnoun 'external', noun =
  pakk 'outside, ... '; < 'NGWOY)
(+) tang 'the said; the appropriate; (age) at a time' (also postnoun 'for each', vnt 'undergoes,
  confront; copes', vni 'confronts', adjectival noun 'is reasonable, appropriate'; < TANG)

LIST 3: PSEUDO-ADNOUNS

(+)
- taum-taum 'next but one' (noun + noun)
- pyel-pyel, pyel-uy pyel 'special' (bound noun + ... )
- cêy-il 'first, prime', cêy-i 'second', ... (see Numbers, §5.5)
- nay 'my' (abbreviation < na uy)
- ney 'your' (abbreviation < ne uy)
- cey 'one's own' (abbreviation < ce uy)
- i-nay 'this my ... ; my'
- hay, hays (< hayq < 'hoy s) 'new, of the year; sunny, of the sun'
- wi(q), wis 'upper' (< noun wi 'above'). The variant wu(q), found in only a few set phrases
  nowadays, is treated as an adnoun wu is in both North and South Korea. The NK dictionary
  treats wi as dialect, wu as standard. Cf Mkk 8:42 (1960): "wi is used as the noun in the
  central area but wus/wis when it is the prefix [or adnoun]". The NK dictionary standardizes
  the spelling wus (as do the South Koreans) where one would expect the apostrophe to write
  the -q, and that spelling indeed turns up in CM 1:226, where wuq meli ('wus-me-li') 'upper
head' is cited along with alayq meli 'lower head', which is spelled with the apostrophe in NKd, as well. The Middle Korean form was wu/h/s.

- alay(q), alay's 'lower'
- phalang/pheleng 'blue' (noun)
(-)?) kemceng 'black' (noun)
- nolang/nwuleng 'yellow' (noun)
- ppalkang/ppelkeng 'red' (noun)
- com 'petty' (noun, abbreviation < cokum)
? taymo han [rare] 'important, main' (defective adjectival noun)
? ayum [uncommon] 'off-the-point, extraneous, devious (remarks), vague' (abbreviation < ayum han = ayum han ' ... that is vague'
(+)? eps.nun 'impoverished, needy' (< ' ... that lacks')
+ hanta 'nun, hanta ko (ha)nun 'admitted to be capable (strong)'
- sên 'half-done = immature' (modifier < se-l vi)
+ hên 'old; worn out' (modifier < he-l vi)
- palun 'right' (modifier < palu-adjective)
- olun 'right' (variant of olh.un, modifier < olh-adjective)
- ayn 'left' (modifier < dy-adjective)
(+)? can 'small, fine, thin' (modifier < ca-l-adjective)
(+)? talun 'other' (modifier < talu-adjective)
+ kac.un 'all' (modifier < kac = kaci 'hold')
+ môtun 'all' (< mot.un = moin 'gathered')
- ongkun 'whole; intact, original; untouched' (modifier < onku-l-adjective)
(+)? mâyin/mín [also with short vowel] 'nothing but, unadulterated, bare' (modifier < mi-)
- mâyin 'all the way, the very, the extreme' (?) from preceding entry
(+)? kin-kin 'long long ... ' (iterated modifier < ki-l-adjective)
(+)? mak-talun 'dead-end' (modifier < mak-talu- 'come to an impasse', compound vi)
hethun 'silly' (< heth.un modifier < heth- = huth- 'scatter')
- wang 'big, king-size' (noun 'king'; < NGWANG)
- mal 'big, large-size (animal or plant)' (< noun 'horse')
? mu 'light, watery' (< noun mul 'water'; CF mulk- 'thin, watery')

Certain morphemes that might be thought to fall in the category of adnouns we will treat as free nouns: cheng 'green or blue', hong 'red', huk 'black', payk 'white'; cêng 'real, true; center, ... '; ...
See also ompak/wumphek in Part II.

CM 1:212 lists cas 'small, fine' with two examples: cas cwulum 'crease' and cas cing 'small shoe-nail'. South Korean dictionaries treat this element as cat-, a variant from ca-l- 'be fine'. It could also be viewed as a shortening of cati can ' ... that is quite fine indeed'; as < calq 'to be fine'; or < caq (= ca-l-). The spelling with t is supported by cat-talah.ta 'is rather fine'.

The words kas 'just (+ ages by ten)' and tan 'only' are usually adverbs; see §5.2.5.

5.3.1. Quasi-adnouns.

Some of the Chinese nouns which have the earmarks of freedom, being of two or more syllables, are nonetheless restricted to positions modifying a noun or noun phrase, and occasional examples in other positions are to be dismissed as awkward at best. Among these "quasi-adnouns" are the defective verbal nouns (§5.6.2) that have only the modifier form: taymo han 'prominent', môno han 'celebrated', ... . For 'unique' we find both yuil han and yuil uy (as in ~ mokcek 'unique goal'); also yuil mui han (less commonly yuil mul uy) 'unique and unmatched'.

\[\ldots\]
Other quasi-adnouns are listed below in several groups:

1. Quasi-adnouns with uy

- pulhwu uy ‘undying, immortal’
- pulphay uy ‘unvanquished, unconquerable’
- cisang uy ‘supreme, sublime’
- celqse uy ‘peerless’

2. Quasi-adnouns without uy

- kwukcey (müncey) ‘international (problems)’
- wensi (sähoy) ‘primitive (society)’
- coki (chilyo) ‘early (treatment)’

3. The bound postnoun cek ‘-ic’ produces compounds which are somewhat like quasi-adnouns that do not take uy, but they can also occur:
   - before ulo, as in kwahak-cek ulo ‘scientifically’;
   - before forms of the copula especially the modifier, as in kwahak-cek (in) thäyto ‘a scientific attitude’ and thäyto ka kwahak-cek ita ‘has a scientific attitude’;
   - before the nominative marker i/ka when followed by a negativized copula expression: thäyto ka kwahak-cek i ani ‘ta does not have a scientific attitude’.

4. The bound postnoun säng ‘-wise, with respect to’ (the basic vowel length of the morpheme is usually suppressed when it functions this way) creates compounds that are often used like adnouns, but they may be separated from the modified noun by the copula modifier in or (more commonly) by the particle uy, as in I ke n’ kyengeey-säng (uy) müncey ’la ko polq swu iss.ta ‘This can be looked at as a question relevant to economics’. (Contrast the behavior of cek ‘-ic’, which never occurs with uy.) The compounds also occur before various particles, but usually the particles are present because they are required by later elements of the sentence. The säng compounds, unlike the cek compounds, do not occur as predicate complement with ... ita ‘it is ...’, nor with most conversions of the copula other than the adnominal in (and substitution by uy is more common) and such adverbial conversions as ina and the negative ani ‘la. See the entry in Part II for examples.

Why are säng and cek treated as “bound” postnouns, rather than free? Mainly because in general they do not attach to non-Chinese elements, though there are numerous contrary examples, and säng may be more versatile than I have allowed, as is its Japanese counterpart (– 2yoo). The compounds that result from attaching the bound postnoun are special kinds of quasi-adnoun.

5.3.2. Numerals. See §5.5.1.

5.3.3. Bound adnouns (prefixes).

The occurrence of specific adnouns is restricted in various ways. In general, I have treated as free all those adnouns that are not of Chinese origin and in addition those Chinese adnouns which are widely used to modify nouns of non-Chinese origin as well as those that are Chinese. Some of the free adnouns are restricted to a rather small group of partners they can modify, others are quite productive. I have set up only one non-Chinese bound adnoun: yel ‘young, new’ (of unclear etymology, see the entry in Part II). But there are a lot of Chinese bound adnouns and they are quite productive, though they combine almost exclusively with Chinese vocabulary. When one of them occurs widely also with non-Chinese vocabulary it is included in the list of free adnouns (for example sayng). But certain fairly free nouns, such as cen ‘before’, hwâ ‘after’, and cwung ‘midst, middle’ will be found included, for in putting the list together I have been more concerned with convenience than with consistency.
The list of Chinese bound adnouns is arranged alphabetically, in order to display homonyms; examples are given to illustrate just why each morpheme deserves the treatment as an adnoun. The examples are all of occurrences with free two-syllable Chinese nouns; when the same morpheme is followed by a bound morpheme I do not treat it as an adnoun. Accordingly sin- ‘new’ is an adnoun in sin-sëyksey ‘new world’ because sëyksey ‘world’ is a free noun, but not in sinmun ‘newspaper’ because mun is not a free noun (at least in this meaning). When a one-syllable bound adnoun is combined with a one-syllable free noun of the Chinese vocabulary, it is difficult to decide whether to treat the string as one word or two. For often the two-syllable string is more common and older than the free occurrence of the noun, which is sometimes based on a special meaning or a shortening of a longer equivalent. When in doubt we can always use a hyphen. In fact, I prefer a hyphen for all cases of bound adnouns, at least within texts: sin-sëyksey despite sëyksey which means virtually the same thing ‘a new world’. The problem of freedom or bondage of Chinese morphemes is quite vexing and requires further study. (See the discussion in §5.4.5.) The bound adnoun pi- ‘un-’, non-’, for example, is largely limited to Chinese nouns, but it can be found for a few recent loanwords of English origin, such as pi-Kaythollik(-)kyey se nun ‘in non-Catholic circles’, where the bondage of -kyey ‘world’ is also in question. Similar problems of free versus bound occur in cho-inkan(-)cek ‘superhuman’ (CP §5.3.1), cho-inkan(-)hwa ‘superhumanization’, and perhaps pi-yëyewulq-cek ‘unesthetic’.

### List of bound adnouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHAPE</th>
<th>CHARACTER</th>
<th>MEANING</th>
<th>EXAMPLES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ak-</td>
<td>惡</td>
<td>bad</td>
<td>~ sencen ‘bad propaganda’, ~ insang ‘bad impression’, ~ phyenggka ‘bad evaluation’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cak-</td>
<td>昨</td>
<td>preceding; yesterday</td>
<td>~ hóykyey-nyen ‘the last fiscal year’, ~ swuip-sey ‘the last income tax’, ~ sipsam-il ‘yesterday the 13th’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cay-</td>
<td>再</td>
<td>again, re-</td>
<td>~ chwulpal ‘restart’, ~ ipkwuk ‘reentry (into a country)’, ~ hwal.yak ‘reactive, active again’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cang-</td>
<td>長</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>~ këli ‘long distance’, ~ hayng.lyel ‘long parade (procession)’, ~ sikan ‘long time’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cè-</td>
<td>低</td>
<td>short; low</td>
<td>~ sokto ‘low speed’, ~ kiap ‘low (air) pressure’, ~ cwupha ‘low frequency’, ~ hyel.ap ‘low blood pressure’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cen(-)</td>
<td>前</td>
<td>the former, ex-</td>
<td>~ puin/mänwula ‘ex-wife’, ~ swusang ‘ex-premier’, ~ náykak ‘former cabinet’, ~ namphyen ‘former husband’, ~ su nim ‘a former priest’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cen(-)</td>
<td>全</td>
<td>the entire (CF ön)</td>
<td>~ (ca.yu) sëyksey ‘the entire free world’, ~ (Mikwuk) inmin ‘the entire (American) people’; ~ Sewulq-Cangan (ul cêmang hanta) ‘(has a panoramic view of) the whole city of Seoul’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cêng-</td>
<td>正</td>
<td>regular, full</td>
<td>~ kyösu ‘full professor’, ~ kyöwen ‘regular teacher’, ~ hóywen ‘regular member’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cey-</td>
<td>諸</td>
<td>various, several, the [plural]</td>
<td>~ palmyeng ‘various inventions’, ~ mincok ‘(the several) nationalities’, ~ müncey ‘(the) various problems’, ~ pangmyen ‘(the) several directions’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cyé-</td>
<td>帝</td>
<td>imperial; imperialist</td>
<td>~ cengpu ‘(the) imperial government’, ~ cengchayk ‘imperialist policy’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cha-</td>
<td>此</td>
<td>this</td>
<td>~ säsî ‘this fact’, ~ sähoy ‘this society’, ~ sëyksey ‘this world’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chin-</td>
<td>親</td>
<td>1 blood-related</td>
<td>~ hyengcey ‘blood brother’, ~ pûmo ‘the genetic parents’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2 pro-</td>
<td>~ cengpu ‘pro-government’, ~ Yengkwuk ‘pro-Britain’, ~ Puk-Han ‘pro-North Korea’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
cho-

超

super, ultra

~ sokto 'superspeed', ~ ca.yen 'supernatural',
~ umpha 'ultrasonic(s), supersonic', ~ ink'an 'super(hu)man' (CF choin 'superman')

chōng-

總

overall, general, total

~ kŏngkyek 'general offensive', ~ say.in 'general index', ~ sacik 'mass resignation',
~ tŏngwen 'general mobilization', ~ sŏnhwul 'mass production'; ~ maliq swu 'total number of animals', ~ Mikwuk (uy) huk.in inkwu 'the total black population of the United States'

chŏy-

最

most, extremely

~ wutung 'most excellent', ~ sinsik 'ultra-modern',
~ chemtan 'spearhead'

ci-

支

branch

~ kongcang 'branch factory', ~ sen.lo 'branch rail line'

ck-

直

direct

~ swuchwul 'direct exportation', ~ kŏpayk 'true confession', ~ hyŏnsang 'true circumstance'; ~ kwuk 'undiluted liquor, sauce, ... ', ~ kwul 'pure honey'

con-

尊

the honored; your

~ hŏysa 'your firm', ~ philqcek 'your handwriting'.

cówng-

終

final, last

~ 'yaeha 'the last train', ~ ēnch'a 'the last streetcar (or train)', ~ (p)pesu 'the last bus'

cwu-

主

main, principal

~ sŏnmul 'the main crop/product', ~ sān.ep 'the principal industry', ~ pēm.in 'the chief culprit',
~ sengpun 'the main ingredient', ~ umco 'leitmotif'

 cwŏn-

準

quasi-, acting

~ hŏwyn 'associate member', ~ sawen 'junior employee',
~ kyŏwen 'teaching assistant'.

cwung(-) 中

middle

~ kiep 'medium(-size) enterprise', ~ hak.kyo middle school', ~ sŏky 'medieval centuries'

cwŏng-

重

heavy

~ kongep 'heavy industry', ~ kumsok 'heavy metal',
~ kikwan-chong 'heavy machine-gun', ~ 'notong 'heavy labor'

ē *

御

the esteemed; your

~ kaceng 'your home', ~ kwuk.kā 'your nation',
~ ceyan 'your suggestion/proposal', ~ puin 'your wife'.

* Japanese usage, sarcastic in Korean.

hā(-) 下

bottom, lower; last, later, ...

~ hak.kyo 'the said school', ~ sāqken 'the incident in question', ~ inmul 'the said person'

hay-

刻

the said

~ hak.kyo 'the said school', ~ sāqken 'the incident in question', ~ inmul 'the said person'

he-

虚

false; sham (CF hes)

~ phungsel 'false gossip', ~ yengsang = hesang 'virtual image (in optics)'

hō-

好

good

~ hyelqsayk 'good complexion',~ inmul 'good person',
~ insang 'good impression', ~ kihoy 'good opportunity'

hwal-

活

living, live

~ hwŏsan 'live volcano', ~ mūtay 'legitimate stage',
~ sintek 'active grace'

hwū(-) 後

the later

~ pānki 'second term', ~ sŏyk 'later centuries',
~ hyang.lyel 'after-column'

i-

異

different

~ punca 'foreign element', ~ incong 'different (alien) race', ~ pun.ya 'different field', ~ mincok 'alien race'

lin-

隣

neighboring, nearby

~ chŏnka 'neighboring cottage', ~ pulak 'neighbor community', ~ wūpang 'nearby friendly nation'
A Reference Grammar of Korean

kā- 假
1 false, pretend, fake
2 makeshift, temporary, provisional

kang- 強
hard, tough

ko- 高
high, tall

kong- 公
official; public

kwī- 貴
1 the worthy; your
2 valuable, precious

kwū- 舊
old

kyeng- 輕
light(weight)

kum- 今
the present; this month's

kup- 急
abrupt; express

mal- 末
end, last

man- 滿
fully, a full

mang- 亡
the late, deceased

mī- 未
not yet, un-

mol- 沒
devoid of, --less, eliminating

myeng-1 名
noted, famed

myeng-2 明
the coming; next year's

mu- 無
lacking, --less, without
A Reference Grammar of Korean

nan- 難 difficult
  ~ ceymok 'hard topic', ~ säep 'difficult business',
  ~ müncey 'tough problem'

'thay- 來 the coming;
  ~ ceumal 'next weekend', ~ hak.ki 'next term',
  next year’s
  ~ hayngsa 'the coming event, coming events',
  ~ sængh-an 'the coming Christmas'

náy- 內 1 internal;
  2 female secret
  ~ chwulhyel 'internal hemorrhage', ~ kwungceng
    'inner palace', ~ punpi 'internal secretion'

óy- * 外 external
  ~ chwulhyel 'external bleeding', ~ Mongko 'Outer
    Mongolia', ~ punpi 'external secretion', ~ swuwi
    'outer guard', ~ yuseng 'outer planets'

* As free adnoun ‘maternal’; as noun = pakk 'outside, ...

pán- 反 anti-
  ~ cak.yong 'reaction', ~ hyek.myeng 'counter-
    revolution', ~ kwahak-cek 'anti-scientific',
  ~ S(s)olyen 'anti-Soviet'

páy- 背 anti-
  ~ cengpu 'anti-government', ~ Ilpon 'anti-
    Japan(ese)', ~ Yengkwuk 'anti-Britain, anti-British'

phi- 彼 that
  ~ kyêngkwan 'that policeman', ~ kyôsa 'that teacher',
  ~ sawen 'that employee'

phi- 被 suffering,
  ~ ap.pak 'oppression, suffering', ~ sênke 'undergoing
  undergoing an election'

phyeng- 平 ordinary
  ~ høywen 'ordinary member', ~ sawen 'ordinary
    employee', ~ simin 'ordinary citizen'

ph'ey- 弊 unworthy;
  ~ hæk.kyo 'my school', ~ kaceng 'my home',
    my
  ~ kwuk.kà 'my country'

pi- 非 not (being);
  ~ cenhwu-wen 'non-combatant', ~ høywen 'non-member',
    non-, un-
  ~ hyënsil 'unreality', ~ kongsik 'unofficial',
  ~ mâyphum 'an article not for sale'

pù- 副 1 assistant,
  ~ høyçeng 'vice-chairman', ~ kyôceng 'assistant
    principal', ~ putay-cilng 'assistant commander'
  vice-
  ~ cak.yong 'side effect', ~ sänmul 'by-product'
  2 side, by-
  subsidiary

pul/-pu- 不 not, un-
  PUL-: ~ chincel 'unkind(ness)', ~ hwái.yak
    inactive(ness)', ~ phyengtung 'inequality'
  PU-: ~ ca.yen 'unnatural(ness)', ~ ca.yu 'discomfort',
    ~ cektang 'unsuitable(ness)', ~ totêk 'lack of virtue';
  CF putong-san 'real estate'

sa- 私 private,
  ~ liik 'private interest', ~ saynga 'bastard',
    personal
  ~ saynghwal 'private life'

sàng- 上 first of 2 or
  ~ kilok 'new record', ~ palmyeng 'new invention',
    3; earlier
  ~ séykyey 'the new world'

sin- 新 new
  ~ cícwú 'small landowner', ~ kwuk.kà 'small
    nation', ~ kyumo 'small scale'

sò-1 小 small, little
  ~ inq-swú 'small number of people', ~ pyungqswu
    'small number of soldiers', ~ sômay-cem 'few
    retail stores'

sò-2 少 few, scanty
5.4. Postnouns.

A postnoun occurs exclusively or typically after a noun; in our analysis the noun modifies the postnoun, which functions as the head of the phrase. In a sense, the postnoun is a further restricted type of quasi-free noun (§5.2.1). The quasi-free noun hay 'possessed thing, one's' would be considered a postnoun if it were not for the fact that it occurs after nay 'my' rather than na 'me'. Some of the postnouns are taken from inflected forms; a number are also used as other parts of speech, and those are separately listed below. Some of the items given are much more limited in occurrence than others and they would perhaps be better listed as bound postnouns; it is hard to draw the line. Good cases could be made for including here the following items, treated as Chinese suffixes in §5.4.5.2: -ce 'authored by', -ci (periodical titles), -cok 'tribe', -hwa 'flower', -kye 'world' (see §5.3.3), -kyo 'religion', -phyen 'compiled by'. Compare these with hayng 'bound for', which is included here. The word cay could be set up as a separate subcategory "bound prenumeral" since it nearly always follows a numeral, just as its Chinese counterpart cey- could be set up as a separate category "bound prenumeral"; but cay also occurs with the adnouns ches 'first' and mal 'last' (mal cay is entered in LHS 920a), and it can occur after a NUMBER phrase as well as after a numeral: sêy pen cay (or sêy cayq pen) 'third time' (in a more literary form sam-hoy cay): tek ul nêy kay cay mek.nunta 'I'm eating my fourth rice cake', CF nêy pen cay tek i cey-il khuta 'the fourth rice cake is the biggest'. For the postcounter (−q) swu 'number of −', see §5.5.1.

(1) Postnouns (exclusive)

achi1 'person'
achi2/echi 'worth'
awus see kawus
cayngi 'doer, -er, one, ...
cali 'worth; amount; a person wearing'
cay 'th' (ordinalizer of non-Chinese numerals and number phrases)
ceg kkey 'around, about (a certain time)'

~ chwimi 'many hobbies', ~ hayngsa 'many activities', ~ pangmyen 'many quarters; versatile', ~ umcel 'polysyllable'
~ ëgëli 'short distance', ~ siil 'a short length of time', ~ swumyeng 'a short span of time'
~ cëngke-cang 'major rail station(s)', ~ cënthwu 'major battle', ~ hayngsa 'big event', ~ hwal.yak 'great activity', ~ kyëngki-cang 'large stadium'
~ Cwungkwuk 'against/toward China', ~ Mikwuk 'toward America', ~ ëykwuk 'toward foreign countries'
~ cwiiso 'other address', ~ panghyang '(the) other direction', ~ pëmyen 'the other half side'
~ cemay 'foster sister', ~ hyëngcey 'foster brother',
~ pep.lyul 'adopted law', ~ pëmu 'foster parents'
~ ëykyo 'soft diplomacy', ~ pëmu 'soft skin',
~ taychayk 'soft policy', ~ tokse 'light reading'
~ hyëngcey 'your (or his) brother', ~ kacok 'your family', ~ pëmu 'your (or his) wife', ~ swu 'your uncle'
chi₁ 'a fixed quantity'
chi₂ 'a general sense, a feel'
chwungi/chungi 'one, person, thing'
ciki 'a guard, a keeper'
cil 'act, behavior' (Cf noun cis 'gesture', ci(s)- 'make, do')
(→q) cwung(-payki) vulgarizer (spelled -cwung- in South Korea)
echi/achi SEE achi/echi
hayng 'bound for, dispatched to' [semi-literary]
he 'approximately (a certain quantity)' [semi-literary]
kal 'discrimination, division, branch, kind'; [neologism] branch of study -ology'
kâlyang 'approximately (so many), about' (follows number)
kâmali 'a person who is the butt of -'
kân 'an interval of -; between, among'
(k)awus 'and a half'
(k)kayngi diminutive
kkal vulgarizer (? < →q kal)
kkes 'to the full extent of'
kkey (= ceng kkey) around, about (a certain time); near (a place)'
kkili 'separate group (of people)'
kkol 'at the rate of, - each, per unit'
kkwulek = →q kwulek 'the act of'
kkwuleki 'an overindulger in' (? < →q kwulek -i)
kkwun 'a man occupied with or noted for' (= →q kwun; Yi Ungpayk prefers -kkwun)
koc 'the Cape of -'
kwuni 'person' (? < →-(q) kwun + i); is pallok ~ 'idler' the only example?
kylene 'around, about (a certain time)'
may 'shape, form, cast'
nây 'throughout, all through (a period of time)'
ney 'group (of people)'
ong 'the Venerable Mister -'
pachi 'a person with a vocation (dating from feudal days) that deals with -'
(→q) pal 'line, streaks, rays; impression'
(→q) palam 'without one's - on' (see also below)
panceki 'adulterated with'
pang 'in care of'
p(h)a(y)ki, p(h)e(y)ki 'person, thing, one; child'
pha(y)ngi 'person, thing, one; child' (see also payngi below)
phok 'of the same age group; approximately, about'
ppak vulgarizer
ppel 'the kin-relationship (standing) of -'
sang 'Mr, Mrs, Miss, Ms' (suffixed to Japanese names; < Japanese san)
sôswu 'plus some (extra), - odd, a bit over -' (< sôswu 'a small number, minority')
si 'clan; Mr'
ta(k)ci '(this/that) extent, degree'
tepéki 'lots/heaps of'
theym (them, theymi, thek) 'as much as, all of'
thi 'the mark (looks, air, appearance, manner) of' (? < noun 'dirt'; ? Seoul dialect variant < thây 'appearance')
chwungi/thongi 'one, person, thing'
thwuese(y)ngi 'covered or smeared with'
(t)tam 'latent power; wallop'
ttawi 'and the like, of the sort' (< -q tawi, der noun < taw- 'be worthy of the name of')
ttayki, ttuki, te(y)ki. tek.kwungi 'one, person, thing' [vulgar]
tteli 'thing' [vulgar] — Does this occur only in tung tteli 'back'?
ttung 'and so on; the above several' [semi-literary]
ttungei 'and such places; and vicinity' (also quasi-free noun?)
yang 'Miss'

(2) Rhythmically misanalyzed compound nouns
   nwun-i 'a person with eyes such that —'
   pal-i 'a person with feet such that —'
   phal-i 'a person with arms such that —'
   son-i 'a person with hands such that —'

(3) Derived nouns (§9.6) that are used only as postnouns
   alh.i 'ache, illness'
   cap.i 'taking'
   kal.i 'changing; remodeling'
   keli 'at intervals of, skipping, jumping'
   kel.i 'gait'
   kel.i 'a hanger, a stand (for)'
   ket.i /keci/ 'collection, gathering up, harvest of'
   nah.i 'a weave. a yarn of'
   pak.i 'imprinted with, ...'
   pat.i /paci/ 'receptacle for, ...'
   phal.i 'selling'
   ppop.i 'an extractor (pull, pincer, claw) for'
   pul 'one who works (something); work, doing, act, trick'
   puth.i /puchi/ 'of the class of, made of'
   sal.i 'living, life; garb, clothes'
   ssi < (p)ssi 'the use (state, condition, quality, mode) of'
   tot.i /tocl/ 'rising'
   ttut.i /ttuci/ 'thing stripped of ...' — Are ppye ~ and al ~ the only examples?
See also (cim) sil.i, (sil-kwup) tal.i, (siqiq) cwup.i.

(4) Inflected forms (occurring also in other environments)
   chiki 'game of hitting —' (kong chiki 'ball hitting')
   mayc.ki 'concluding it' (kkuth mayc.ki 'final touches')
   naki 'being born in; a person from'
   nayki 'product; display; person displaying (= naki); a person from'
   pat.ki 'receiving; receiver of'
   sswuki 'a boiled dish of' (wen-pap sswuki 'soup with rice and rice cakes in it')
   taym 'warding off; mending'
See also -nam(.)un (pp. 164, 174, 704).

(5) Used also as free nouns, sometimes with a different meaning
   cen 'before; Dear ~ [in letter]' (as free noun 'earlier time', as adnoun 'former')
   chey 'style (of writing); body' (as noun, literary)
   cwuyy 'ism, doctrine'
   cwuyy-ca 'ist, ideologist, advocate of'
   -q keli 'material, stuff for; basis; doing; appearance'
   meli vulgarizes nouns (as free noun 'head')
   nim 'esteemed person' (as obsolete free noun 'you; lover')
   nolus 'job, role'
pang 'shop, shopkeeper's, store' (as free noun 'room')
sik 'style'
taykali vulgarizes nouns (as free noun 'head [vulgar'])
ttakci vulgarizes nouns (as free noun 'crud')
ttaymun 'reason' (quasi-free noun?)

(6) Also particle, adverb
tul 'group' (see detailed entry in Part II)

(7) Also postmodifier
ccay 'and all, as it is'
chay 'intact'
ihwu 'after, from (the time when) – on'
ilyay 'ever since, after during the past –'
nalum 'depending on'
ppun 'only'
tay (lo) 'original state'
thon 'impetus, –'

(8) Also postmodifier, noun
cwung < TYWUNG 'midst, middle of'
( ...-q) kim 'impetus' (as free noun 'steam')
( ...-q) kyel 'impetus' (as free noun 'wave')
pakk 'outside (of)'
( ...-q) palam 'impetus' (as free noun 'wind')

(9) Also postmodifier, posts substantive
( ...-q) seng < 'SYENG' 'quality'

(10) Also postmodifier, suffix (bound post noun)
payngi 'one, person'

(11) Also suffix (bound post noun)
tali 'one, fellow, guy'

(12) Also counter
pun 'a portion for, enough for' (as counter 'minute')

(13) Also post nominal verbal noun intransitive
chi, cha 'bad weather (around a certain day)'

(14) Also adverb
kang 'strong; a little over –, – and a fraction'
namcis, nek.nek 'fully, all of, at least' + number
ppa-tus 'just under, a little short of, (falling) short' (ppa'-tus abbr < ppänun tus)
yak 'weak; just under, a fraction less than' (< 'ZYAK')

(15) Also verbal noun (transitive/intransitive)
pal 'dispatch(ed)' [semi-literary]

(16) Also noun, adnoun, adjectival noun
...-q cewung ("cewung") 'a weight of ( – nyang, ton, phun); weighty'

(17) Also adnoun, numeral
pān (number +) 'and a half'; 'half'

(18) Pseudo-postnoun
sim (dialect variant of him) in payq sim 'belly strength' = 'endurance' or 'greed' and in
ip sim 'mouth strength' = 'volubility'
-nyang (from ... in yang) in i- / ku-/ ce-nyang 'this/that/that way'

Notice also the place postnouns (§5.2.3). Some of those occur as free nouns: san 'mountain',
kang 'river'; . . . Others are more restricted: yang 'ocean', li 'village', sil 'valley' (archaic for kół in
Omey-sil). And some are free nouns only as abbreviations: ħāng = ħāngkwu 'port'.
5.4.1. Postnoun/postmodifier adjectival noun (= adjectival postnoun/postmodifier).

The morpheme man plays several grammatical roles. When predicated by hata it is an adjectival noun, but man hata is always preceded by a noun (N man hata) or by the prospective modifier (-ul man hata, §§5.4.3.2). Elsewhere I have treated man and hata as inseparable (i.e. nothing can intervene), but for some speakers, at least, that is not quite true, for ... man to hata is possible.

5.4.2. Postsubstantives.

There are four constructions that involve a substantive (-um/-m) followed by a morpheme. I treat the morphemes that can follow as a subclass of postnouns and call them postsubstantives: -um a, -um sey, -um say, and -umq seng. The last word (seng) also occurs as a postnound and as a postmodifier. For the meanings and use of the constructions, see the entries in Part II.

5.4.2.1. Postsubstantive adjectival noun.

This formidably labeled subcategory is set up to account for the peculiar behavior of the morpheme eik in the construction -um eik ha-, for which the meaning and use will be found in Part II. Elsewhere I treat eik and ha- as inseparable, but for some speakers the focus particle to can intervene.

5.4.3. Postmodifiers.

A postmodifier occurs after the several modifier categories of inflected words (§9.3) typically, exclusively, or exclusively in a clearly distinct meaning. In the list below, the postmodifiers are divided into groups according to privileges of occurrence.

(1) Exclusively after modifiers
   a 'question' i 'question'
   (-ulq) eaksisimyen 'if' ka, ko 'question'
   cok-cok, cok-cok 'every occasion that' nawi '(!) enough to, ...
   ci1 'uncertain fact, ...' (-ulq) say [obsole] 'since', while' (< 's oy)
   ci2 '(the time) since' swulok 'to the full extent that' (< 's o'wo k)
   cince [obsole] 'behoovement' twung 'one of two conflicting states'
   cintay [obsole; colloquial] 'time when' tul 'conceded fact' (< 'i ol)
   cuk(-sun) 'when' ya, yo 'question'

(2) Exclusively after modifiers in the relevant shape or meaning
   cwul 'likely fact; way, ability' phûm 'appearance; behavior'
   il 'definite fact; experience' tey 'circumstance, event'
   kes 'tentative fact, ...' the 'footing, standing, relationship;
   li 'reason' (< 'LI) (= kyengwu circumstance'
   pa 'tentative fact; circumstance' the, they 'intention or expectation'
   phok 'supposition; appearance; seeming' ttalum 'only, just'
   (3) Also postnoun
      ccay 'and all, as it is' seng 'quality'
      chay 'intact, the original state' tay (lo) 'original state, as is/was;
      nalum 'depending on' in accordance with; as soon as'
      ppun 'only' thong 'impetus, ...'
      (4) Also postnoun, noun
         kół, kyel, palam 'impetus, ...
      (5) Also postsubstantive
         (-ulq) sey — see the entry in Part II
      (6) Also postnoun, suffix
         paygni 'one, person'
      (7) Also bound noun (after summative, p. 685)
         mangceeng 'although'
      (8) Also inflectional ending, ? particle
         kwu(me)n, kwun a, kwulye 'oh I see ...
         (9) Also noun, adverb
            han phyen 'in addition, and, but, ...
      (10) Also noun
         kkuth 'the final consequence'
         kyem 'at the same time' (SEE p. 672)
         nameci 'excess, remainder'
         séym 'calculation, conjecture, speculation'
5.4.3.1. Postmodifier verbal nouns intransitive inseparable (= inseparable verbal postmodifiers).

This heavily labeled category is needed to account for chey (chek) ‘pretense’ and ssa ‘appearance’ in constructions of modifier + chey (or ssa) + ha-. These words are postmodifiers that are at the same time also verbal nouns. For examples, see Part II.

5.4.3.2. Postmodifier adjectival nouns inseparable (= inseparable adjectival postmodifiers).

There are four postmodifiers that are at the same time adjectival nouns inseparable:

- ak/lak ‘one of two alternating states’
- man ‘worth -ing’ (also particle, postnoun)

But at least some speakers allow the focus particle to between each of these and the following ha- (Cf §5.4.1); for such speakers these words belong in the next group. (For examples, see Part II.)

5.4.3.3. Postmodifier adjectival nouns separable (= separable adjectival postmodifiers).

Each of two postmodifiers is at the same time an adjectival noun, like those in the preceding section, but differs from them in that it can be separated from the ha-, e.g. by the focus particle to ‘even, also’ (for examples, see Part II):

- pep ‘good reason to be, ...’
- tus ‘the idea/feel of’

5.4.3.4. Pre-inseparable postmodifier.

The postmodifier syang ‘appearance’ (< ‘SYANG) is unique: in the standard language it is always followed by the postnominal adjective inseparable siph-. For examples, see p. 773.

5.4.4. Counters. See §5.5.2.
5.4.5. Bound postnouns (suffixes).

As with the adnouns (§5.3.3), some postnouns have quite stringent occurrence restrictions. Most which are of native Korean origin have been included as "free postnouns" above. Some of those also occur, as do a number of other morphemes, after bound elements such as verb stems, bound nouns of various sorts, etc. For that reason there is some overlap between the earlier list and the following lists. The suffixes in §5.4.5.1 are non-Chinese; they typically attach to native Korean elements. In the following section are the Chinese suffixes, which typically attach to Chinese elements. For the Chinese list, examples are provided to show why they deserve to be treated as suffixes. As with the adnouns we are again vexed by the problem of deciding freedom and bondage of Chinese morphemes; in fact, with the suffixes it becomes even more of a problem. Let's consider some examples. The free noun hōy means 'meeting', ..., the free noun um.ak means 'music'. Should we not consider um.ak hōy 'concert' as simply a construction of two nouns, like hak.kyo sensayng 'school teacher' or yeki koki-cap.i 'the fishing in this place'? The noun yak 'drug, medicine' is free and pang 'shop' is a free postnoun; should we consider yak pang 'drugstore' as two words? Since pyēng 'illness' is a noun and phipu 'skin' is a noun, is phipuq pyēng 'skin disease' a noun + noun construction? What about pyēng cwung in the midst of illness'? In general, I have conservatively treated one-syllable Chinese elements as essentially bound, with their freedom apparent only when they are in construction with non-Chinese elements. So I have treated pyēng as a free noun in expressions such as kapewun pyēng 'a light illness' and palq pyēng 'foot-soreness', but as a bound element in cwungpyēng 'serious illness' where cwung- is a bound adnoun, and in pyēngwen 'hospital' where -wen is a bound postnoun. I am uncertain what to do with phyēq pyēng 'lung disease', TB', where phyēq is a Chinese element that is the free noun meaning 'lungs', yet the occurrence of the reinforcement marker -q- argues for treating the combination as a construction of noun + noun. But -q- shows up within Chinese compounds that I would certainly not want to treat as two words (sānqupo 'walk', munqca 'written characters', sāqken 'incident'), and there are many cases where it would be impossible for -q- to surface, e.g. before -wen.

Perhaps further studies of frequency and distribution will resolve these problems. Meanwhile, the best we can say is as follows. Many Chinese morphemes sometimes appear, at least weakly, as free nouns; but all Chinese morphemes are at least sometimes bound. In compounds with other Chinese morphemes it is better to regard any one-syllable constituent as bound (bound adnoun, bound noun, bound postnoun) unless it is clearly proven otherwise. Dictionaries of Korean sometimes hyphenate obvious two-syllable compounds, especially when they were made up in Korean and have no counterparts in China.

I am inclined to make a special exception of free Chinese nouns and counters + (-q) swū 'the number of --' because of the exceptionally wide range of distribution (Cf §5.5.1). So I would write chwulqsayngq swū 'the number of births', sāmangq swū 'the number of deaths', haksayngq swū 'the number of students', ceechak swū 'the number of products'; kwenq swū 'the number of volumes', sālamq swū 'the number of people' -- but inq-swū 'the number of people' because in 'person' is not normally used as a counter in Korean. I am also tempted to space off ... cek '--ic' and ... sāng '--wise' for similar, but less compelling, reasons: see pp. 151, 440, 769. I prefer to hyphenate compounds of one-syllable synonyms or antonyms: pok-tek 'happiness and prosperity', cen-hwū 'before and after'.

5.4.5.1. Core suffixes.

The core suffixes can be divided into twelve groups:

1. diminutives
2. miscellaneous (pseudo-diminutives, vulgarizers, personalizers, ...)
3. deriving both adjectival nouns and impressionistic adverbs
4. deriving adjectival nouns
5. deriving adverbs
6. deriving adverbs from iterated nouns
7. deriving adverbs from processive verbs
(8) deriving adverbs from adjectives
(9) deriving nouns from adjectives or processive verbs
(10) deriving nouns from processive verbs or nouns
(11) pseudo-suffix -si deriving noun from processive verb
(12) deriving excess numeral from decimal numerals

Details on the individual items will be found in the entries of Part II.

(1) Diminutives

- k
  - -eni (? → 5)
- ak / -ek
  - -wuni [dialect]
- a(y)ki / -e(y)ki
  - -keypi (in tes-keypi)
- ang / -eng
  - -(k)ayngi
- a(y)ngi / -e(y)ngi
  - -khe(y)ngi
- a(y)ei
  - -che(y)ngi
- al / -el
  - -ma(y)ngi
- al.i / -el.i, (-oli / -ali)
  - -tayngi (in yeph-tayngi)
- ul%a(y)ki / -le(y)ngi
  - -thayngi
- ul%a(y)ngi / -le(y)ngi
  - -the(y)ngi
- amchi (→ 5)
  - -sakwi, -say (in iph-sakwi/-say)

(2) Miscellaneous

- itakci vulgarizes nouns (also postnoun, noun 'crud')
- itakseni (?) vulgarizes nouns
- taykali vulgarizes nouns (also postnoun, noun ‘head’ [vulgar])
- meli vulgarizes nouns (also postnoun, noun ‘head’)
- pal vulgarizes nouns (?) also noun ‘foot’
- akw(un)i vulgarizes nouns
- ceng ‘one’ [vulgar]
  - -cengi ‘stuff’ [vulgar]
- talii ‘one, fellow, guy’ (also postnoun)
- takwu, -takw(un)i ‘hard thing’ (vulgarizes noun)
  - -(t)ayki ‘thing, one’
- (te(y)ki ‘thing, one, guy’
- tek.kwungi ‘thing, one, guy’
- ttuki ‘thing, one, guy
  - -(t)twungi ‘thing, one, guy’
? -cwungi ‘one’
- chwungi ‘one’
- chongi ‘one’ (?)
- cha(y)ngi ‘one, thing, stuff’
- cci ‘stuff’
- thong ‘thing; part of body’
- (q-)po ‘one, thing, person’
- potwu ‘one, thing, person’
- payngi ‘one, thing, person’ (also postnoun, postmodifier)
- pangi, -pe(y)ngi ‘one, thing, person’
- eng-payngi ‘person’ (diminutive + ...)’
- khengi ‘thing, person’
- kwangi ‘person’
- swungi ‘one, thing’
-songi 'person'
-soy 'person', makes informal names for boys
-tol(-i) 'stone', popular in boys' names
-tong(-i) makes names endearing names for children
-i '−y, −ie' (after consonant only) makes names endearing (children) or jocular/derisive (adults)
-huy₁ makes female names
-huy₂ makes pronouns plural
-(y)mi / -e(y)mi 'one, thing, person'; makes animal/fish/bird names
-(y)pi / -e(y)pi makes animal/fish/bird names
-pak.i 'an inlaid one, one with something stuck in or attached'
-pat.i 'receptacle, ...'

(3) Deriving both adjectival nouns and impressionistic adverbs

| (c)cok / -(c)cwuk | mak / -mek |
| -(c)cak / -(c)cek, -chak / -chek | -(p)pak |
| -(c)cang / -(c)cak | ppuk |
| -(c)cik | (s)sek |
| -(c)cimak | sil |
| -cin | sin |
| -(c)cum | sul |
| -(c)cumak | -(s)swuk |
| -kkak / -kkek | -swung |
| -(k)kis | -ttak / -ttek |
| -(k)kul | -ttuk |
| -(k)kus | -(t)twuk |

(4) Deriving adjectival nouns

-kom, -(k)kum (hata) (Cf. mankhum, it takum)

(5) Deriving adverbs

-ccolok in the word āmu-ccolok and its synonym mō-ccolok (?) < -tolok, (?) < ecci ha-tolok
-khwung
-ul, -wulwu

(6) Deriving adverbs from iterated nouns

-i (Cf 8, 9)

(7) Deriving nouns from processive verbs

-ay (variant -ey), -kay (variant -key) 'gadget, device, -er'

(8) Deriving adverbs from adjectives

-i / -li; -chwu, -wu

(9) Deriving nouns from adjectives or processive verbs

-i

(10) Deriving nouns from processive verbs or nouns

-wung

(11) Pseudo-suffix -si- (in nakk-si 'fishing' < naks- + -i = 9)

(12) Deriving excess numeral from decimal numerals

-nam.un (usually spelled -namun)

We might also add the suffix that makes approximate numerals out of numerals: -es/-e (with some irregularities). And there are suffixes like -(u)k, -(u)l, -(u)m, -(u)n, -(u)s, ... , involved in the derivation of impressionistic adverbs (§12).
### Chinese suffixes.

The Chinese suffixes (or bound postnouns) are arranged alphabetically below. Compare the lists in Choy Hyenpay 651-2, Kim Pyungha 115-6, CM 1:218-31. Some of the morphemes could be said to be free nouns in literary uses or in special meanings, e.g. *hak* = hahmun ‘learning’. We might question whether cung 病 ‘ailment’ and sêng 情 ‘nature’ should not be treated as free nouns. Note that sâng 上 ‘...-wise’ and cêk 的 ‘-ic’ have particularly wide combinatorial privileges in forming quasi-adjouns (§5.3.1). Good cases could be made for including as free postnouns (§5.4) the following items: -ci 與 ‘periodical’, -ce 著 ‘authored by -’, -cek 族 ‘tribe’, -hwa 花 ‘flower’, -kiy = kyêy 界 ‘world’, -kyu = kyô 教 ‘religion’, -phyen 編 ‘compiled by -’, -sen 选 ‘selected by -’.

**List of Chinese suffixes (bound postnouns)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHAPE</th>
<th>MEANING</th>
<th>EXAMPLES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-an</td>
<td>岸 shore, littoral</td>
<td>Sehay ~ ‘the West (= Yellow) Sea Coast’, Tonghay ~ ‘the East (= Japan) Sea Coast’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-cang</td>
<td>長 head, chief</td>
<td>wiwen ~ ‘the head/chairman of a committee’; Cf sacang ‘company president’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-cang</td>
<td>場 place</td>
<td>chwuk.kwu ~ ‘a football field’, kyêngma ~ ‘a race track’, sakyek ~ ‘a shooting ground/gallery, a firing range’, wûntong ~ ‘a playground, an athletic field’; Cf nongcang ‘farm’, kongcang ‘factory’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ce</td>
<td>著 authored by - , written by -</td>
<td>Kim paksa ~ ‘written by Dr Kim’, kwhak-ca ~ ‘authored by a scientist’, öykwuk-in ~ ‘by a foreigner’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-cek</td>
<td>的 -ic, -ical</td>
<td>See Part II, p. 440; Cf p. 151.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-cel</td>
<td>節 festival</td>
<td>åtong ~ ‘Children’s Day’, kachên ~ ‘Foundation Day of Korea’, sêngthân ~ ‘Christmas’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(q)-cem</td>
<td>點 point of</td>
<td>chwulpalq ~ ‘starting point, point of departure’, tôchak ~ ‘arrival point’, wîki ~ ‘point of danger’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-cey</td>
<td>罡 remedy (for - )</td>
<td>sohwa ~ ‘a digestive’. sotok ~ ‘a disinfectant’, salkyun ~ ‘an antiseptic’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-cey</td>
<td>制 system</td>
<td>kyôyuk ~ ‘educational system’, yûngwen ~ ‘bicameral system’, yûk-sam-sam ~ ‘6-3-3 system (of schools)’, pôngken ~ ‘feudal system’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-chayk</td>
<td>策 policy</td>
<td>pânkong ~ ‘anti-communist policy’, pân-Mi ~ ‘anti-American policy’, yunghwa ~ ‘a policy of appeasement’; Cf cêngchayk ‘policy’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-cheng</td>
<td>廟 government office, administrative center</td>
<td>Cwungang ~ ‘the Capitol’, Öyca ~ ‘Office of Foreign Supply’; Cf Sicheng ‘City Hall’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
-cho 草 grass, weed, plant
-či 地 place, land
-či2 祇 1 paper
-či3 誌 periodical
-cok 族 tribe, group, people, nationality
-cong 種 variety
(q)-cung1 證 certificate
(q)-cung2 症 ailment
-cwu 主 master, boss
-e 語 language, word(s)
-ha 下 under
-hak 學 science, study, -ology, -ics
-han 漢 person, guy, fellow
-ho 號 1 number
2 issue, number
3 name, designation
-hoy 會 gathering, meeting
-hwa1 化 conversion, -ization, -ize
-hwa2 花 flower

A Reference Grammar of Korean
kumcum ~ 'dandelion' (= muntilley), mānpyeng ~ (a rhododendron), kumpul ~ 'elecampane (Inula japonica)', pullo ~ 'a herb of eternal youth'; Cf mancho 'orchid'
kekwe ~ 'place of residence', cem.lyeng ~ 'occupied territory', cwāthhayk ~ 'a residential area'; Cf koe 'upland', phyengci 'flatland'
insway ~ 'printing paper', panea ~ 'ceiling paper', hwāsen ~ (?) hwā-senci 'a thin rough paper', pyek = topay ~ 'wallpaper' [topay (CM 1:225) must be dialect]
Ppulawuta /Ppulaputa ~ 'Pravda', Icupeyceiya ~ 'Izvestia', Thaimucu ~ 'the Times'
cwukan ~ 'a weekly', welkan ~ 'a monthly': Thaimu ~ 'Time Magazine', Laiphu ~ 'Life Magazine'
Intian ~ 'Indian tribes', Thipeythu ~ 'Tibetans', Yiecin ~ 'the Ju(r)chen'
kāylyang ~ 'improved variety', cāylay ~ 'native variety', oylay ~ 'nonnative variety'
hapkyek ~ 'certificate of qualification (passing)', itongq ~ 'certificate of moving'
hyēnhwunq ~ = eclip ~ 'vertigo, dizziness', kyelhayk ~ 'tuberculosis', pokchangq ~ 'swollen-belly ailment', sinkyengq ~ 'nerve disorder'; ēmseyq ~ ? 'depression; pessimism'; Cf kalqcung 'thirst', hwā(?)cung 'anger, displeasure'. This element also occurs bound in silhq-cung /silcung/ 'displeasure' (< adj silh-) and kapkap-cung 'uneasiness' < adj-n kapkap (ha-).
kongcang ~ 'factory boss', kiep ~ 'boss of the enterprise'
Cwungkwuk ~ 'Chinese', Hānkwuk ~ 'Korean', Ilpon ~ 'Japanese', hōching ~ 'designation(s)', swusik ~ 'a modifier'; Cf en.e 'language', Yenge 'English', kwuke 'vernacular'; cwee 'subject', sulw.e 'predicate'

SEE Part II, p. 514.
sāhoy ~ 'sociology', kyengcey ~ 'economics', mulli ~ 'physics', en.e ~ 'linguistics'
muloy ~ 'shifty loafer', mun.oy ~ 'layman', putek ~ 'unvirtuous fellow'; Cf kōyhan 'suspicious-looking guy'
cēy sip-sa (sil) ('Room') No. 14'
kinyem ~ 'commemorative issue/number'
Māsan ~ 'the S.S. Masan', Thōngil ~ 'the Unification Express' (a train); Cf kwōho 'slogan'
cwātam ~ 'a roundtable discussion', 1nāngtok ~ 'a (gathering for) reading; a reading group', um.ek ~ 'a concert'; Cf myēnhoy 'interview'
hap.li ~ 'rationalization, streamlining, reordering', kikyey ~ 'mechanization', kwuk.yu ~ 'nationalization', mincwu ~ 'democratization', tōngmul ~ 'brutalization', tōsi ~ 'urbanization'
hāytag ~ 'sweet brier', mukwung ~ 'the Rose of Sharon', chāysong ~ 'portulaca (rosemoss)', nungso ~ 'trumpet flower'; Cf kwuk.hwa 'national flower'
A Reference Grammar of Korean

konghyu - 'a legal holiday', kwukchi - 'National Humiliation Day', thansayng - 'birthday (of a sage)'; Cf sayngil 'birthday', kil 'fixed date; death anniversary' ca.yen - 'a natural person, natural man', Hánkwuk - 'a Korean', munhwā - 'a person of culture'; Cf sin 'poet' cengchī - 'politician', mísuwul - 'artist', sap.hwa - 'illustrator', thamhem - 'explorer', yēswul - 'artist'; Cf cak.ka 'writer'

âykwuk - 'patriotic song', cacang - 'lullaby', nongpu - 'farmer song'; Cf cōka 'dirge', sóngka/séngka 'hymn' affixed to surname (humble or pejorative)

cwūthayk - 'residential street', Cong.Ind sam - 'Bell Street at Third Street' (an area once notorious for prostitution), pēnhwa - 'busy street, thoroughfare'

ap.pak - 'oppressive feeling', kincang - 'tense feeling', māncok - 'a feeling of satisfaction', pul'an - 'uneasy feeling'; Cf chok.kam 'the sense of touch', yuk.kam 'sensuality', ȳuk.kam 'sixth sense'

mangmyeng - 'an exile, a refugee', mōhem - 'an adventurer', wūntong - 'a sport spectator, fan'; Cf hayngkayk 'tourist', sungkayk 'passenger'

kyēlyyang - 'ga(u)ge, meter', chuk.lyang - 'surveying instrument', chuk.wu - 'a rainfall ga(u)ge' pyēn.ap - 'transformer', punto - 'protractor'; sohwa - (1) 'fire-extinguisher', (2) 'digestive organs'; Cf hyungki 'lethal weapons, arms'

apchak - 'press', cūwuc - 'type-caster', insway - 'printing machine', palqong - 'motor'

phok.kye - 'bomber', swusong - 'transport plane'

chōchung - 'pioneer days', pun.lan - 'chaotic period'; Cf choki 'early period', malki 'later period'

kinung - 'technician', kumiosk - 'metal worker', mōphi-cēyphum cēyco - 'furrier', pangek - 'textile worker', pemlok - 'lumberjack', swuk.lyen - 'skilled craftsman'; Cf mok.kong 'woodworker', yēkong 'factory girl'

kwu.ek - 'Korean course', swāhak - 'mathematics course', Yengeq - 'English course'; Cf hak.kwa 'course'

cangmiq - 'roses', cintallingyq - 'azalea'

cengpoq - 'intelligence/information bureau (or section)', hayngcengq - 'administrative office', insaq - 'personnel division/office', pōkup - 'supply section'

cānghak - 'an inspector of schools', kēmschal - 'public prosecutor', kēm.yel - 'censor', sīhem - 'examiner'

mîswul - 'art gallery', pak.mul - 'museum', sikong - 'public auditorium', sīmin - 'City Center', tāysa - 'embassy', yēngwha - 'movie theater, cinema'; Cf hōykwun 'meeting hall', yēkwun 'hotel'

hayngcengq - 'administrative authority', myēng.lyēngq - 'commanding authority', sapēp - 'judicial power'; Cf siłkwen 'real power', phāyunkwen 'hegemony'
권
- kwu1  

entrance, wicket, hole, opening, window

-cepswu ~ 'reception window', chwul.ip ~ 'entrance (and exit)', chwul.nap ~ 'window/wicket for collections and disbursements', káyphyo ~ 'the ticket (fare) adjustment window', púnhwá ~ 'a (volcanic) crater'; CF ipkw 'entrance', chwulkwu 'exit'

munpang ~ 'stationery supplies', pánhán ~ 'cold-weather gear', wúntong ~ 'athletic goods'; CF kikwu 'utensil, appliance', tókwu 'tool'

-kwuk1  

country, state, nation

-kwuk2  

agency, office

-chelqto ~ 'railway station', sam.lim ~ 'bureau of forestry', wuchey ~ 'post office'; CF yak-kwuk 'pharmacy'

-kwun  

army

-cengpu ~ 'the government forces', hyek.myeng ~ 'revolutionary army', háypong ~ 'an army of liberation'; CF háykwun 'navy', kongkwun 'air force'

-kwulphan ~ 'publishing circles', sasang ~ 'the world of ideas', tóngmul ~ 'the animal kingdom', um.ák ~ 'musical circles'; pi-Kathollik ~ 'non-Catholic circles' - tóngmul ~ 'animalia, the animal kingdom', tháyyang ~ 'solar system'

-ap.lyek ~ 'manometer, pressure gauge', cheyon ~ '(body) thermometer', han.lan ~ '(weather) thermometer', kiap ~ = chengwu ~ 'barometer', phungsok ~ = phung.lyek ~ 'anemometer'; miin ~ 'ensnaring with a beautiful woman'; CF sikyey 'timepiece'

-chwulqsayng ~ 'birth report', kecwu ~ 'report of residence'

-isullam ~ 'Islam', Kitok ~ 'Christianity', Mulumon ~ 'Mormonism'; CF Pulkyo 'Buddhism'

-Séycong ~ 'Séycong Street', Thayphyeng ~ 'Thayphyeng Street', Ulqci ~ 'Ulqci Street'; CF tólo 'roadway, street'

See Part II, p. 679.

-kyo  

religion, teaching

-lo  

street

-lyo  

charge, fee; materials

-lyu  

kind, sort, species

-ingan ~ 'human species', nuktay ~ 'wolf species', phó.yu ~ 'mammalia', tóngmul ~ 'animal species'; CF alyu ~ 'adherent, follower; a second', cong.lyu ~ 'kind, sort'

-chelqco ~ 'barbed wire', cocik ~ 'organization(al network', kyóyang ~ 'cultural network', yen.lak ~ 'communications network'

-chwulphan ~ 'publications', insway ~ 'printed matter', paysel ~ 'excrement(s)'

-cengsang ~ 'petty politicians; politicós', kāngto ~ 'robbers', kansang ~ 'fraudulent merchants', moli ~ 'profiteers', sónyen ~ 'young people'

-chénhwu ~ 'the après-guerre (postwar) group', insang ~ 'the impressionists', nángman ~ 'the romantics'; CF sinphu/kwúphá 'the new/old school'

-ct  

network

-ct  

stuff, thing, matter

-pay  

people, group [pejorative]

-pha  

group, faction, clique
cāyko ~ ‘(goods in) stock’; hapkyek ~ ‘approved goods’;
kakong ~ ‘processed goods’; swuip ~ ‘imported goods’;
wulyang ~ ‘superior merchandise’; CF kyŏngphum ‘a
premium (free gift)’; sangphum ‘merchandise’
cangkwun ~ ‘proud manner’; cāngpu ~ ‘manly manner’;
se yang ~ ‘western (= Occidental) manners’, sikol ~
‘country manners’, Kwantong ~ ‘Kwantong style’
Hankul Ḥak hoy ~ ‘compiled by the Korean Language
Society’, Miswul Ḥak hoy ~ ‘compiled by the Art
Institute’, Mun Seyyeng ~ ‘compiled by Mun Seyyeng’;
CF phyenc ‘compiler’
chilyo ~ ‘medical expenses’, kasel ~ ‘construction costs’;
saynghwal ~ ‘living expenses’, swusen ~ ‘(expenditures
for) repairs’; CF höypi ‘membership fee/dues’
cayceng ~ ‘ministry of finance’, chŏyyuk ~ ‘department of
physical education’, wisayng ~ ‘ministry of public health’;
CF ponpu ‘headquarters’
ch′engso ~ = sŏcey ~ ‘cleaning man, janitor’, chwisa ~
‘cook’, sŏythak ~ ‘laundryman’; CF hwāpu ‘fireman,
stoker’, kwângpu ‘miner’
chwulgsin ~ ‘classification by place of birth’, cik.ep ~
‘breakdown by occupation’, kyeykup ~ ‘class division’;
namnye ~ ‘separation by gender’, sengcek ~ ‘grouping
by grades (achievement)’, sengpun ~ ‘classification by
elements (components or ingredients)’, Ḥen.lyeng ~
‘division by age’; CF phaneypel ‘discrimination’
phipuq ~ ‘a skin disease’, simcangq ~ ‘heart trouble’;
wicangq ~ ‘alimentary disorder’; CF phungqpyeng ‘palsy,
paralysis’
(ipalq ~ ‘barber’, maswulq ~ ‘magician’, senkyo ~
‘missionary’; CF kisa ‘technician’, kyoša ‘teacher’, uysa
‘physician’
kikwan ~ ‘engineer’, pihayng ~ ‘aviator’, pyŏnho ~
‘lawyer’; CF paksa ‘Ph.D.’, haksa ‘B.A., A.B.’
chwulphan ~ ‘a publishing house, a publisher’, sinmun ~
‘a newspaper (company)’, thongsin ~ ‘a news agency’;
CF hǒyasa ‘company’
kŏnch‘wuk ~ ‘the history of architecture’, Mikwuk ~
‘American history’, munhak ~ ‘history of literature’;
se yang ~ ‘history of the west’; CF yeksa ‘history’
chonyen ~ ‘freshman’, kāngsup ~ ‘short-course student’;
silqsup ~ ‘trainee’, yŏnkwu ~ ‘research student, student
researcher’; CF haksayng ‘student’
yŏn.welq ~ ‘born in a leap-month’, im cin ~ ‘born in the
29th year of the 60-year cycle’; CF chwulqsayng ‘birth’
cungmyeng ~ ‘certificate’, ilyek ~ ‘a personal history,
one’s (career) resumé, vita’, incung ~ ‘(a written)
authentication’, pocung ~ ‘(written) guarantee’; CF congse
‘vertical writing’, hoynge ‘horizontal writing’
-sel 説 theory, view
-sen 線 line
-sen2 撰 selection; selected by —
(q)-seng 性 nature, quality
-sil 室 room, office, lab, small institution
-so 所 place, institution, institute, facility
-swu 手 hand, person
-swul 術 technique, art, trick
-tam 談 talk(s), tale, report (on —)
-tay1 隊 group, outfit
-tay2 帶 belt; zone
-thong 痛 pain, ache, —algia
-to1 度 (year) period
-to2 圖 painting, drawing, view
-wen1 院 institution
-wen2 園 garden; park; institute

ぱんた이 — ‘opposite view’, 1yenghon-pulmyel — ‘the theory of eternal life’; CF huksel ‘scholarly theory’
Kim Caywen — ‘selected by Kim Caywen’, simsa wiwen — ‘selected by a judging committee’
chïlyo — ‘infirmary’, lipal(q) — ‘barber shop’, sâmj — ‘office’, yénkwu — ‘research institute (facility, laboratory)’,
yëyang — ‘sanatorium (sanitarium)’; CF cangso ‘place’, eësoso ‘residence’
insway — ‘the art of printing’, sakyo — ‘the art of social intercourse’; CF masuwl ‘magic’, swuwsul ‘operation’
hwاسan — ‘volcanic zone’, kwuко — ‘buoy, life preserver’, sam.lim — ‘forest zone’; CF citay ‘zone, belt’
hyungpu — ‘chest pain’, sinkyeng — ‘neuralgia, nerve pain’; CF chithong ‘toothache’, twuthong ‘headache’
cak.nyen — ‘last year’, kumnyen — ‘this year’, 1960-nyen — ‘the year 1960’; CF ënyento ‘year period’

We could treat ...nyen-to as a binom ...nyento.
kwa스wu — ‘an orchard’, tôngmul — ‘a zoo’, yuchi — ‘kindergarten’; CF kongwen ‘a (public) park’
5.5. Numbers.

Numbers are a way of quantifying things. Languages express quantification in various ways, often as adnominal modification of the noun ("two candies") or of a representative counter ("two pieces of candy"), and sometimes as a noun substitute ("I want two/lots [of them]"). Some languages are more rigid than others in the structures they permit. Korean is fairly flexible, but some of the possible constructions are more common than others, and when two or more structures are allowed each may have specific connotations.

5.5.1. Number constructions.

As in many languages, the number expressions in Korean introduce special problems. We recognize two important classes of words: NUMERALS, a subclass of noun, and COUNTERS, a subclass of postnoun. A counter occurs typically after a numeral, but it can also form a construction with the postcounter (→q) swú 'the number of →': (chayk) kwéng swú 'the number of books'. (Chayk swú is also said, but less commonly.) Notice that counters, as counters, are not modified by i 'this', ku 'that', kulen 'such', ... In i pen kaui 'this autumn', pen is a noun 'time'.

There are three kinds of counters: UNIT, MEASURE, and NUMERAL. A UNIT counter counts individual instances of a countable noun: chayk han kwen 'one book', káy twú mali 'two dogs', pay sêy chek 'three boats', sengnyang-kaypi (= sengnyang) sêy kai 'three matches'. A MEASURE counter registers the amount of a measurable noun (chan han can 'one cup of tea', maykwu (wu pyeung 'two bottles of beer', sengnyang sêy kap 'three boxes of matches') or of units of time (han si 'one o'clock', han sikan 'one hour', han tal or il-kaywel 'one month', sam-nyen 'three years') or of money (chen wen 'a thousand wen'). A NUMERAL counter is a numeral that is itself being counted, and so functions as a counter after another numeral: sam-payk 'three hundred', sá-chen 'four thousand'. Many of the measure counters ('cupful, boxful', ...) and a few unit counters (sálam 'person' in haksayg han sálam 'one student') could be labeled "temporary counters" since they occur also as free nouns, often counted by other counters: can han kai 'one cup' — but sálam han sálam (or han myeng) 'one person'. Some of the other counters occur also in constructions other than numbers, for example chay (counter for buildings) in salang chay 'detached house', an chay 'main house'.

Among the countable nouns, there are some that have specific unit counters but many others lack specific counters and are counted simply by the numeral alone. The numeral without a counter CAN be
used to count any noun. The following sentences, meaning 'One book exists' = 'We've got one/a book', illustrate the constructions that occur with countable nouns that involve the nominative case particle (Pel), numeral (Num), numeral + counter (Num-Count), and the adnominal particle (uy):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Numeral</th>
<th>Case Particle</th>
<th>Construction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N Pel</td>
<td>Num-Count Pel</td>
<td>Chayk han kwén i iss.ta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N Num</td>
<td>Num-Count Pel</td>
<td>Chayk han kwén i iss.ta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N Pel</td>
<td>Num-Count Pel</td>
<td>Chayk han kwén i iss.ta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>Num-Count uy N Pel</td>
<td>Han kwén uy chayk i iss.ta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4a)</td>
<td>Num-Count N Pel</td>
<td>? Han kwén chayk i iss.ta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>N Num Pel</td>
<td>Chayk hana ka iss.ta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6)</td>
<td>N Pel Num</td>
<td>Chayk i hana iss.ta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7)</td>
<td>N Pel Num Pel</td>
<td>Chayk i hana ka iss.ta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8)</td>
<td>Num uy N Pel</td>
<td>? Hana uy chayk i iss.ta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8a)</td>
<td>Num N Pel</td>
<td>Han chayk i iss.ta.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some nouns, however, do not occur in constructions of type (8a). You can say thokki hana 'a rabbit' and talk (i) hana 'a chicken' but not *han thokki or *han talk. Instead you say han mali thokki and han mali talk; Cf CM 1:139. With a juncture between, it is possible to say han l thokki in the meaning 'a certain rabbit'. The juncture may be hard for the ear to catch in that phrase but it should be clear in similar phrases: han l talk 'a certain chicken' will have a slightly aspirated (and certainly voiceless) articulation of /t/, while the unacceptable *han talk would have the voiced allophone [d]. There is a distinction between han l salam 'a certain person', where the length of the first-syllable vowel is maintained after the juncture, and han salam 'one person', where the lack of juncture leads to suppression of the vowel length, though there may be speakers who retain the length (CF han kwén, ...). Structure (8a) was quite common in the earlier language: "ney a to’l l (1459 Wel 2:6b) ‘the four sons’; "sey ’sa’l l (1445 Yong 89) ‘three arrows’; hon the’li ‘lol (1447 Sek 6:27a) ‘one hair’; "ney polo’m ay (1447 Sek 24:20b) ‘on the four walls’.

Tsukamoto 1986 seems to disallow (4a), the reduction of (4), but he is thinking of a different source for the surface structure: a preposing of the adverbializer number rather than a reduction of the adnominalized number. There are a few examples of the latter from earlier Korean: "twu ‘nas ‘twon i’Gwo (‘1517’ Pak 1:52a) ‘it is (= costs) two coins, and ... ‘: ‘na y syel’hun lyang un ‘i i sye yla (‘1517–Pak 1:62a) ‘I have thirty taels of silver (= money)’. And an example with an adnoun modifying the noun: na ‘y ‘twu swang ‘say hwe’il ul ta ka ‘ta ton’ye ‘hoy ya po’likwa ‘la (‘1517–Pak 1:35a) ‘I took my two pairs of new shoes and wore them both out getting about!’ Corresponding to the unredced (4) is the MK structure Num Count s N, as in hon cwal s ‘kil (1481 Twusi 21:25b) ‘a single line (of news)’ and "ney ka’ci s ‘SSYYUW-WKHWO ‘lol (1447 Sek 6:4a) ‘the Four Miseries’.

The most common structure in modern Korean is that of (2) and (5): N Num(-Count) Pel. This seems to be an inversion of (4a), the questionable reduction of (4). Since the number word modifies the noun, we expect it to precede the noun, so that (4) is the logical starting point for deriving the other structures. In Japanese when the noun is subject or object the most common and least "marked" structure is (1), which adverbializes the quantifier. This structure also occurs in Korean, but it may be a modern innovation, perhaps taken from Japanese usage, since there are no Middle Korean examples. Japanese permits the adverbial to be preposed (put before the noun), in what Tsukamoto calls "quantifier forward floating", but Korean does not permit sentences like "Sêy myeng chinkwu ka wuli cip ey wass.ta ↔ Chinkwu ka sêy myeng wuli cip ey wass.ta ‘Three friends came to my house’.

Modern examples of structures (1) and (6), with the adverbialized number:

Sacen ul han kwén mantulq yang ulo gayllo lul mouko iss.ta ‘I am gathering data with a view to compiling a dictionary’.

Namuq kaci lul hana kkekk.ess.ta ko yátan hana namuq kaci ko elma ‘na khulq sey mál ici ‘He is making such a fuss over the branch I broke, but I ask you, how big a branch is it anyway?’
'Naynyen imyen catong-cha lul hana sakey ccum too|q key 'ta 'Next year I'll be in a position to buy a car'.

Helum han cip inu-ma nay cip ul hana kaeyess.imyen coh.keyss.ta 'I wish I had a house of my own, however humble it might be'.

The unusual structures of (3) and (7) above mark both the noun and the numeral-counter phrase with the nominative particle. The accusative particle, too, permits such structures (chayk ul hana lul pwass.ta) but they are not usually compatible with other particles, such as that marking the indirect object: *chinkwu eykey twul eykey cwuess.ta → chinkwu twul eykey (or twul chinkwu eykey) cwuess.ta *gave it to two friends'. But when the dative phrase is optionally marked by the accusative particle (ul/lul) instead of the dative particle (eykey or hanthey) the structures are acceptable, at least to some speakers: Emeni ka ai tul ul motwu lul sémul ul cwuess.ta *The mother gave a present to each of the children' (LR 24:174:n6). There are advantages to "copying" the nominative or accusative marker instead of letting the quantifier stand as an adverb, in that the reference of the adverbialized number could be either to the subject or to the object, so that (as Gerdt 1985 points out) A ka B eykey C lul sëys cwuess.ta is ambiguous as to whether three of the A or three of the C are involved, whereas A ka B eykey C lul sëys ul cwuess.ta is unambiguously 'A gave three of C to B' and A ka B eykey C lul sëys i cwuess.ta is unambiguously 'Three of A gave C to B'.

Numbers (whether numeral + counter or just numeral) are allowed to "float" away from the nouns they are counting when those nouns are subjects or direct objects. The float is normally not permitted if the noun has some other role in the sentence, unless that role is secondary to an underlying role as subject or object, as in the causative structure of Nay ka haksaying eykey sëys tte-nakey hayss.ta 'I let three of the students leave' ← Haksaying i sëys (i) tte-nass.ta 'Three of the students left'. A special case is found in Nay ka haksaying eykey sëys i tte-nakey hayss.ta 'I let the students leave in groups of three (or as a group of three)', where the nominative-marked quantifier is allowed to float although the underlying subject to which it refers has been converted from nominative to dative (haksaying i → haksaying eykey) under the causativization. We know that this is the nominative-marked quantifier (and not, say, a variant of së-i 'three persons') because the suppletive alternant of the marker appears in Nay ka haksaying eykey yel hana ka tte-nakey hayss.ta 'I let the students leave in groups of eleven (or as a group of eleven)'. The underlying structure seems to be something like: "I let the students do it such that three [of them] leave". In a simpler sentence without the causativization you might get haksaying i sëys i ... or haksaying ul sëys ul ... 'three of the students [as subject or object]'. Perhaps these are just cases of a kind of pseudo-float using the multiple-case marking that is permitted for genitives, from an underlying structure *haksaying uy sëys 'three of the students', but that explanation seems disconfirmed by the fact that, unlike Japanese, Korean does not permit the structure *N uy Num. (CF Tsukamoto 1986. I find no examples of *N s Num in earlier Korean.)

The floating of the numbers is usually called "quantifier float", since in other languages (such as Japanese) there are quantifiers like 'all' and 'lots' that can behave the same way as the number words. It should be noted that Korean (a 'all' and mënhi 'much/many' are adverbs, unlike the number words, so that they will occur only in structure (1) as N pcl tâ/mënhi 'N entirely/muchly', and only that structure is therefore found for them in earlier Korean, too. Exceptionally the adverb motwu 'all; each, every' is also now (and perhaps newly) treated as a noun that can take the nominative and accusative markers. To say 'all N' or 'many/ much N' you use the corresponding adnominal forms mûtun and mën.ôn. The word meych < myech 'how many; a few', is a numeral, and like the other numerals it can stand as subject or object. The most frequent occurrence is before a noun or a counter: meych tal(q tong-an) 'how many months (time)', meych salam/pun ina 'about how many people', meych pen 'how many times'. But it can also occur alone without a counter: Swu ka meych ina tosinun ci yo 'May I know your age?' And, with or without the counter, it can occur in the various structures open to the numerals: Thokki meych (mali) eykey pumay han sëyn in ya 'How many rabbits do you figure got their rations?'; Son nim meych pun i osip.nikka 'How many guests are expected?'; Chayk
meych kwén ul ilk.ess.ta ‘I read a few books’; Ku ttolay lul meych kay te sa ‘ta cwuo ‘Buy a few more of that size’; Ku ttolay meych i chae.e wass.ess.ta ‘A group (of boys) of that age had been here to call’.

Once the quantifier is floated as an adverbial it has the freedom of other movable adverbs and may move away from the noun to which it refers. According to Gerdts (1985:55) Ku klik.kong i sónq-kalak i kikyey ey sêys i callyess.ta can be taken either as ‘Three fingers of the workman were cut on [cut off by] the machine’ or ‘The fingers of three workers were cut on [cut off by] the machine’.

Although the plural particle tul can freely occur after just about any phrase, and can be inserted repeatedly to increase the emphasis, it is not quite the same as quantifier float, because the reference is only to the subject, and that may be implied rather than expressed. Notice that (Wuli ka) chayk tul (ul) tul ilk.ess.ta ‘We read our books’ only the second tul can be the plural-subject marker, the first must be the postnoun marking a noun as explicitly plural. The sentence Chayk tul ilk.ess.ta is ambiguously ‘I read the books’ or ‘We read the book(s)’ unless the accusative marker is explicitly located: Chayk tul ul ilk.ess.ta ‘I (or we) read the books’, Chayk ul tul ilk.ess.ta ‘We read the book(s)’.

5.5.2. Numerals.

We could define a numeral as any noun that answers the question Meych in ya ‘How many is it?’, but we want to include a few additional items. Not only does the numeral freely occur before the copula itsa (‘it is such-and-such a number’) and before particles, both in arithmetic statements and as substitute for constructions of numeral + counter, but it also occurs as an adnoun before a noun or a counter. And it appears in absolute constructions, as an adverbial phrase.

There are subclasses of numerals:

1. quasi-numerals
   - elma ‘how much; some amount’
   - meych < mye < meych ‘how many; some’
   - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 ‘(adnoun only)
   - swū ‘a number of; some, several’

*As an adnoun. In this use swū ... is largely limited to Chinese counters, for the other counters prefer yele ... ‘several’ (< yeles ‘about ten’), but swū ... is an option for certain common counters: kāy swū/yele mali ‘several dogs’. The morpheme is also used as a postcounler ‘the number of’.

2. numerals proper, core
   - hana/han < honah/hon ‘one’
   - twû/tw < ‘twul’h/’twu ‘two’
   - sêys/séy/sék/sé ‘< seyh/’sek/’se ‘three’, ...
   - il ‘one’, i ‘two’, sam ‘three’, ...
   - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 ‘(adnoun only)
   - yeng, kong ‘zero’; pān, celpan ‘half’

3. numerals proper, Chinese
   - twu/es/twue < ‘twu/’zeh/’twu/’ze ‘about two’
   - (‘two or more’ 1887 Scott 97), ...
   - yeles/yle < ye ‘le/’ye ‘ten or so; a number (of), quite a few’

4. approximate numerals, core
   - (based on the bound counter -es)

5. approximate numerals, Chinese

6. excess numerals, core
   - (the tens + suffix -nam.un ‘left over’, often spelled -namun)

7. excess numerals, Chinese
   - (the tens and higher units + suffix -ye)

Note that ... (k)awus and ... pān ‘and a half’ are postnouns that appear after the construction numeral + counter. Cf the numeral pān ‘half’.

The two sets of numerals proper, core and Chinese, are used with different sets of counters. Typically the core numerals are more “free” than their Chinese counterparts, e.g. in replacing...
constructs of numeral + counter. But there are no core numerals for hundred, thousand, or ten thousand in modern Korean, so where we would expect a core morpheme the Chinese numeral is used instead:

| 99 people | ahun ahop salam | kwu-sip kwu-myeng |
| 100 people | payk salam | payk-myeng |
| 101 people | payk han salam | payk il-myeng |
| 199 people | payk ahun ahop salam | payk kwu-sip kwu-myeng / -in |
| 20,002 people | i-man twu salam | i-man i-myeng |

The Chinese morpheme pàn ‘half’ -- ; -- and a half’ is also used where the core set is appropriate: pàn sikan ‘half an hour’, twu sikan pàn ‘two hours and a half’, twu si pàn ‘2:30 o’clock’.

Some of the core numerals have shortened shapes when they are in modifying position: chay yeL kwén but chay twû ‘two books’. The full shape, however, usually appears before the postnoun (the “postnumeral”) ccay, so that ordinarily in Seoul ‘second’ is twûl ccay, though less commonly (in dialects) you will hear the shortened shape: twûl ccay = twûl ccay. There seems to be confusion over whether to use the shortened shape of a numeral before ccay. The full shape is more common for ‘second’ (twûl ccay), as we have just said, and the shortened shape is used for ‘eleventh’ (yel han ccay -- similarly for ‘21st’, ‘31st’, ... ) and for ‘twentieth’ (sumu ccay), but the longer forms are also found: yel han ccay and sumu ccay. For ‘third’ and ‘fourth’ it is purely a spelling problem, since the pronunciation would be identical in either case, owing to the way the morphophonemic rules work. The prevailing spelling standard in South Korea favors the full forms: sêys ccay rather than sêy ccay, and nêys ccay rather than nêy ccay. But the North Korean grammar CM prefers the short forms. And Ceng Insung 1960:190-2 tries to set up a distinction between (1) chay ccay, twûl ccay, sêy ccay, ... , yel han ccay, ... , sumu ccay and (2) hana ccay, twûl ccay, sêys ccay, ... , yel han ccay, ... , sumu(l) ccay. In the meaning equivalent to -- pen ccay ‘-th’ he would use the first group, the shortened forms, and the second group would be used when -- ccay is a synonym of -- chay ‘and all, the whole, intact’. But my informants say that it is awkward to make combinations of numeral + chay (or the ccay that is a synonym of it). Instead, they prefer to insert a counter: yel han kay ccay means either ‘the eleventh (thing)’ or (= yel han kay chay) ‘all eleven (things)’. Yet you may run across hana ccay / chay in the meaning han kay ccay / chay ‘one whole (thing)’. This postnumeral element ccay makes the expected ordinals for all non-fractional core numerals, but where *han(a) ccay would be expected we find instead a unique compound of adnoun + postnoun: chay ccay ‘first’. However, the string han ccay will turn up in yel han ccay ‘11th’, sumul han ccay ‘21st’, payk han ccay ‘101st’, ... . We also find payk ccay ‘100th’, chen ccay ‘1,000th’, ... . Moreover ccay occurs also with meych (‘how-manyeth’) and with some of the approximate numerals (Cf Choy Hyenpay 1959:566).

The Chinese numerals are made ordinal by the adnoun cêy -- ‘-th’: cêy-il ‘first’, cêy-i ‘second’, cêy-sam ‘third’, ... . And we find cêy payk (etc.) as well as payk ccay for ‘100th’; notice that ‘hundred and first’ is either cêy payk-il or payk han ccay.

The core numerals for ‘3’ and ‘4’ have the special shapes sêk and nêk before certain counters (usually beginning with t- or c-) and sê or nê before certain others. For some of the counters there is variation between the several alternants -- as, for some, there is a choice between using Chinese or core numerals. The numerals yel ‘ten’ and yetel(p) ‘eight’ are treated as yelq and yetelq before counters that begin with a plain obstruent (p t c s k): yelq kay ‘10 things’, yelq tay ‘10 machines (or vehicles)’, yelq cang ‘10 sheets’, yelq pen ‘10 times’ (Cf il-pen ‘number one’), yelq pun ‘10 people’ (Cf phal-pun ‘eight minutes’), yetel[p]q pamm ‘eight nights’, yetel[p]q si ‘8 o’clock’. The shape yelq also appears in yelq-twul/-twu ‘twelve’.

Many of the odd forms of the numerals are regularized by younger speakers; sometimes there is a difference of meaning or nuance. Or the irregular form is heard in set phrases: a person who says sêy tal(t tong-an) ‘three months (long)’ -- and, being young, counts ten days as sip-il -- may nonetheless
say sêk-tal yel-hul '3 months and 10 days = 100 days' but only because that is a lexicalized phrase with special significance.

The following lists are designed for convenient reference. Theoretical problems of inclusion, arrangement, and the like, are passed over in silence. The morphemic structure of the core numerals involves various alternations of shape; the alternants are shown in the right column of the first list as "bound core elements".

(1) LIST OF CARDINAL NUMERALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese numerals</th>
<th>Core numerals</th>
<th>Bound core elements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 1'ying, cong</td>
<td>hana/han</td>
<td>hanak², ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2 pân, celpan</td>
<td>taul/tau</td>
<td>it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 il</td>
<td>sëys/sëy/sêk/sê</td>
<td>sen, sa, sel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 l: 'yâng 'both'</td>
<td>nëys/nëy/nëk/në</td>
<td>net, na, ma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 sam</td>
<td>tases</td>
<td>täys, täy, tas, ta, swi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 sâ</td>
<td>yeses/yes³</td>
<td>yes, yeys, yeys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 õ</td>
<td>ilkop</td>
<td>il, nil, nilkop⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 'yuk</td>
<td>yatel(p)/yatel[p]q⁵</td>
<td>yetul, yet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 chil</td>
<td>ahop</td>
<td>ahu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 phal</td>
<td>yel/yelq⁶</td>
<td>(un, hun, n, wun)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 kwu</td>
<td>yel/han</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 sip</td>
<td>yel-han/han</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 sip-ii</td>
<td>yel-twul/twâ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 sip-sam</td>
<td>yelq-seys/-seý/-sek/-se</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 sip-sa</td>
<td>yel-neys/-ney/-nëk/-ne</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 sip-o</td>
<td>yelq-tases</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 sip-lyuk (sipq-'yuk)</td>
<td>yel(q)-yeses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 sip-chil</td>
<td>yel(q)-ilkop</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 sip-phal</td>
<td>yel(q)-yelq[p]p</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 sip-kwu</td>
<td>yel-ahop</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 i-sip</td>
<td>sumul/sumu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 i-sip il</td>
<td>sumul hana/han</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 i-sip i</td>
<td>sumulq twû/twû</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 i-sip sam</td>
<td>sumulq sëys/sêk/sêk/sê</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 i-sip sa</td>
<td>sumulq nëys/nëy/nëk/në</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 i-sip o</td>
<td>sumulq tases</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 i-sip(q)'yuk*</td>
<td>sumul(q) yese</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 i-sip chil</td>
<td>sumul(q)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 i-sip phal</td>
<td>sumul(q) yelq[p]p</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 i-sip kwu</td>
<td>sumul ahop</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 sam-sip</td>
<td>sel(h)un⁷</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33 sam-sip sam</td>
<td>sel(h)un sëys/sêy/sêk/sêk/sêk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 sâ-sip</td>
<td>mahun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44 sâ-sip sâ</td>
<td>mahun nëys/nëy/nëk/në</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 ô-sip</td>
<td>swi [dialect] swiun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 ô-sip ô</td>
<td>swi tases</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 'yuk-sipq 'yuk</td>
<td>yeyswunq yese</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70 chilq-sip</td>
<td>ilhun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77 chilq-sip chil</td>
<td>ilhunq ilkop</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

²: yelq-tases
³: yelq-sëys/-seý/-seki/-se
⁴: yelq-seys/-seý/-seki/-se
⁵: yelq-seys/-seý/-seki/-se
⁶: yelq-seys/-seý/-seki/-se
⁷: sel(h)un
80 phalq-sip yetun, [dialect] yatun
88 phalq-sip phal yetunq yetel(p) / yetel[p]q
90 kwu-sip ahu (but ahu before -nam.un)
99 kwu-sip kwu ahu ap
100 payk, (il-payk) -- (obsolete on < 'won)
101 payk il payk han/ han
115 payk sip-o payk yelq-lases
144 payk sā-sip sā payk mahun nēys/nēy/nēk/nē
200 i-payk
300 sam-payk
306 sam-payk(q) 'yuk* /sampayngnyuk/ or
400 sā-payk /sampaykyuk/
500 ō-payk
600 'yuk-payk
700 chil-payk
800 phal-payk
900 kwu-payk
1000 chen (il-chen)* (obsolete cumun < 'cu'mun)
2000 i-chen
3000 sam-chen
4000 sā-chen
5000 ō-chen
6000 'yuk-chen
7000 chil-chen
8000 phal-chen
9000 kwu-chen
10 000 mān (il-man) (? kol, kkol)
100 000 sip man (? kal)
1 000 000 payk man (? wul)
100 000 000 ek (il-ek)
1 million million co (ilq-co)

1 Fairly limited: sek ca kawus 'three and a half ca', twū mal kawus 'two and a half mal', toy kawus 'one and a half toy'. As the last example shows, han -- is usually not expressed when kawus is added.
2 Hanak is an occasional free variant of hana before ssik.
3 The shape yes occurs before nyang, toy, mal, pāl.
4 The shape is il in iley '7 days', nil in yey-nilley '6 or 7 days', and nilkop in yey-nilkop '6 or 7'.
5 Dialect yatal, yatul, yetup. In Seoul (and widely) the --p surfaces only in yetelp hay 'eight years'; in dialects it will also be heard in yetelp-i 'eight people' (not currently used in Seoul).
6 But ye -- before -nam.un.
7 The form without the h is preferred.
8 The version il-chen is used only in arithmetic or meticulous listing. If a counter follows, il- is not used: sōnswu chen-myeng 'a thousand athletes'.
9 See CM 1:307. Is this (as suggested by Sin Kichel 1958:117), based only on the set expression kol payk pen 'many many times' and the synonymous (k)kol chen pen? There are few (if any) examples of the last three numerals, which are said to be archaic.
(2) List of Ordinal Numerals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Core</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st: cęy-il</td>
<td>ches ccay; uthum ('top'); [dialect] han ccay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd: cęy-i</td>
<td>twül ccay (less commonly twů ccay; &quot;It-ccay, is-ccay&quot; seem to be artificial)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd: cęy-sam</td>
<td>sęys ccay (also spelled sęy ccay)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th: cęy-sa</td>
<td>nęys ccay (also spelled nęy ccay)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5th: cęy-o</td>
<td>tases ccay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6th: cęy-1yuk (/cęyuk/ only!)</td>
<td>yeses ccay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7th: cęy-chil</td>
<td>ilkop ccay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th: cęy-phal</td>
<td>yetel(p) ccay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9th: cęy-kwu</td>
<td>ahop ccay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10th: cęy-sip</td>
<td>yel ccay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11th: cęy sip-il</td>
<td>yel-han ccay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12th: cęy sip-i</td>
<td>yelq-twul ccay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20th: cęy l-sip</td>
<td>sumu ccay (less commonly sumul ccay)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100th: cęy-payk</td>
<td>payk ccay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>133rd: cęy-payk sam-sip sam</td>
<td>payk sel(h)un sęys ccay</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

How manyeth: —

meych ccay < myech ccay

(3) List of Approximate Cardinal Numerals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Core</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-2: il(q)-i /il-i, il-li/</td>
<td>han(u)-twul, han-twul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>han-twues /-twue '1 or 2'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-3: i-sam</td>
<td>twűl-/seys /-sey /-sek /-se</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>twű-senes /-sene 'about 2 or 3'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-4: sam-sa</td>
<td>senes /sene 'about 3'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>senes-netes /-nete 'about 3 or 4'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-5: să-o</td>
<td>nete-tays 'about 4 or 5'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>tăys 'about 5'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-6: 1yuk /öyuk, ölyuk, önyuk/</td>
<td>tăy-yeses 'about 5 or 6'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-7: 1yuk-chil</td>
<td>ye(y)-nilkop 'about 6 or 7'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-8: chil-phal</td>
<td>il(ko)-yetel(p) 'about 7 or 8'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-9: phal-kwu</td>
<td>yet-ahop 'about 8 or 9'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-10: —</td>
<td>yeles /yele 'about 10; several, many'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10+: sip-ye</td>
<td>ye-nam(.)un /-nam(.)u '10-odd'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-20: il(q)-l sip</td>
<td>[dialect yelamu(n)]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20+: isip-ye</td>
<td>sumu-nam(.)un /-nam(.)u '20-odd'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-30: l-sam sip</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30+: samsip-ye</td>
<td>sel(h)un-nam(.)un /-nam(.)u, sel(h)un nameis '30-odd'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-40: sam-sa sip</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40+: säsip-ye</td>
<td>mahun-nam(.)un /-nam(.)u, mahun nameis '40-odd'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Notice also: swû-sip 'several tens (of)', swû-payk 'several hundred', swû-chen 'several thousand', swû-man 'tens of thousands (of)', swû-ek 'hundreds of millions (of)'.

(4) LIST OF APPROXIMATE ORDINAL NUMERALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Core</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2nd or so</td>
<td>twû-ccay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd or 3rd</td>
<td>twû-sëy ccay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd or so</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd or 4th</td>
<td>sëne-nete ccay 'about 3rd or 4th'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other such forms seem awkward, especially ches-twû ccay and yele ccay. But yele(s) ccay can be used as an abbreviation of yele pen ccay, as in the following exchange: I pen ey nah.un Kim ssi ney ai ka ches ayki 'n ka yo? – Kulssay olssita; ama yele(s) ccay toylq ke l' yo 'is this the first child for the Kims? – I don't think so, it must be one of several'.

(5) LIST OF EXCESS ORDINAL NUMERALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Core</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10th or so</td>
<td>ye-nam(.)u ccay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20th or so</td>
<td>sumu-nam(.)u ccay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90th or so</td>
<td>ahun namcis '90-odd'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100th or so</td>
<td>payk-ye ccay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000th or so</td>
<td>chen-ye ccay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,000th or so</td>
<td>mân-ye ccay</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.5.3. Counters.

The following list of counters is not quite exhaustive, but it is fairly representative. There are three columns: the first lists the typical units counted, the second shows an example with core numerals, the third shows an example with Chinese numerals. In general, the examples are given with the numeral '3' in order to show which counters take the shapes sëk or së (and for '4' nèk or nè). If there is a blank in the core or Chinese column, the counter does not normally occur with those numerals. However, the Chinese numeral must be used when there is no core numeral ('100', ...).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Units counted</th>
<th>LIST OF COUNTERS: GROUP ONE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>with core numerals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>things, items,</td>
<td>(mulken sëy) kay '3 objects'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>matches, pencils</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>units, items, bits,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grains, beans</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>books, magazines;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 sheets of Korean paper</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>animals, birds, fish</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Korean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>animals (horse, ox)</td>
<td>(사슴) (말) 3 oxen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>honored persons</td>
<td>(군사실력) 군사 3 guests'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>persons, people</td>
<td>(사람) 사람 3 people'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>persons [formal]</td>
<td>(학생) 학생 3 students'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flat things, sheets, papers, newspapers, letters</td>
<td>(서류) 서류 3 newspapers'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sheets, mats</td>
<td>(매트) 매트 3 mats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buildings</td>
<td>(집) 집 3 houses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vehicles, machines</td>
<td>(자동차) 자동차 3 automobiles'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>long objects with handles</td>
<td>(ручные) (긴대) 3 writing brushes'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(bushes, brooms, guns, scythes); pencils (but kay is more common)</td>
<td>(연각기/갑자기) 연각기 3 cigarettes'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cigarettes; pipefuls</td>
<td>(연각기/갑자기) 연각기 3 cigarettes'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slaps</td>
<td>(수두) 수두 3 slaps (on cheek)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suits of clothes, garments; sets of dishes/tableware; copies of a set of documents</td>
<td>(양복) 양복 3 suits'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ten garments / dishes</td>
<td>(복수) 복수 30 vests/plates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(menu) dishes</td>
<td>(중국식) 중국식 3 Chinese dishes'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pairs of footwear or gloves</td>
<td>(수두) 수두 3 pairs of shoes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cannons, big guns</td>
<td>(소총) 소총 3 guns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trees, shrubs</td>
<td>(나무) 나무 3 trees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>places, institutions</td>
<td>(공장) 공장 3 factories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>places, locations, spots</td>
<td>(바이러스) 바이러스 3 errors'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fields</td>
<td>(장면) 장면 3 fields</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boats</td>
<td>(선) 선 3 boats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>small round things (berries, nuts, beads, bullets, lenses) poems</td>
<td>(과자) 과자 3 grapes/chestnuts'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>written characters, letters</td>
<td>(문자) 문자 3 letters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chapters (of text)</td>
<td>(구문) 구문 3 chapters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pieces of sewing thread</td>
<td>(물자) 물자 3 pieces of thread</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>skeins of thread</td>
<td>(물자) 물자 3 skeins of thread</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pairs of chopsticks</td>
<td>(철자) 철자 3 pairs of chopsticks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hung pictures (any kind); scrolls</td>
<td>More commonly just 철자로.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agenda items, assembly bills</td>
<td>(계획서) 계획서 3 pictures'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kinds, sorts</td>
<td>(계획서) 계획서 3 items/bills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(계획서) 계획서 3 items/bills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(계획서) 계획서 3 items/bills</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Units counted

bunches (of vegetables/ firewood)
bunches (of flowers, plants)
bunches, clumps (of false hair, seaweed)
sheaves, tied bunches; strings of tobacco
sheaves of straw
bundles of chopped firewood
loaves
pinches, dashes (of spice/ herbs)
fist(fuls), handfuls
mouthfuls, sips
bottle(fuls)
cup(fuls), small
cup(fuls), large
cratefuls
packet(fuls)
packs (of herbal remedies)
20 packs (of herbal remedies)
bag(fuls)
cakes, blocks, squares
(human) backloads
(load)loads
loads, bundles, packs, pieces of luggage
bolts of cloth
bolts of cloth; heads of cabbage, gourds
letters, telegrams
24 needles
100 raincovers
or tobacco-pouches
tied bundles of 10 flat dry edibles
10 eggs in a straw wrapper
bundles of 50 cucumbers or eggplants
reams (500 sheets) of paper
20 sheets of Korean paper
200 sheets of Korean paper; a roll of paper; 20 almanacs
100 fruits, radishes, cabbages, bulbs of garlic
plants, heads (of cabbage)

List of Counters: Group Two

with core numerals

(namul sék) tan '3 bunches of greens'
(kkoch séy / sék) tapal '3 bouquets'
(myék séy) kkokci '3 clumps of seaweed'
(pye sék) cwul '3 sheaves of rice'
(ciph séy) mus₁ '3 sheaves of straw'
(cangcak séy) mus₂ '3 bundles of firewood'
(ppang séy) tengeli '3 loaves of bread'
(yangnyem séy) capam '3 dashes of spice'
(molay séy) moswum '3 handfuls of sand'
(mul séy) mokum '3 sips of water'
(maykewu séy) pyeng '3 bottles of beer'
(chá sék) can '3 cups of tea'
(pap séy) kuls '3 bowls of rice'
(sengnyang séy) kap '3 boxes of matches'
(kwacá séy) sangea '3 boxes of cakes'
(sakwa séy) kwéy-cak '3 crates of apples'
(yak séy) pong '3 packets of medicine'
(yak séy / sék) chep '3 packs of herbs'
(ssal séy) kama '3 bags of rice'
(twupu séy) mo '3 cakes (squares) of bean curd'
(namu séy) cim '3 (back)loads of wood'
(koksk séy) pali '3 (pack)loads of grain'
(cim séy) ccaok '3 pieces of luggage'
(phílyuk séy) phil '3 bolts of cloth'
(kwángmok / paychwú séy) thong '3 bolts of cloth/cabbages'
(eénhwá séy) thonghwá '3 calls'
(panal séy) ssam '3 dozen needles'
(kalmo/ ssamc séy) kama '300 raincovers/pouches'
(kwulpi séy) kas '3 bundles of dried corvina'
(talkyál séy) kkwule(y)mi '3 wrappers of eggs'
(oi / kaci séy) keli '150 cucumbers/eggplants'
(cong séy) yen '3 reams of paper'
(cong séy) kwén '60 sheets of paper'
(cong séy) chwuk '600 sheets of paper'
(kám sék) cep '300 persimmons'
(paychwú séy) phoki '3 heads of cabbage'
a bundle (of 10 brushes pus, 50 bolts of cloth puy. 200 herring piwus)
fish (as a commodity)
handfuls of fish
(2 large, 4-5 small fish)
10 fish
20 fish
20 cuttlefish
20 pollacks [rare]
2000 fish
bunches of barley
30 bunches of barley
1500 bunches of barley
2000 tiles

Units counted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Core Numerals</th>
<th>With Chinese Numerals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(hours) o'clock</td>
<td>(séy) si '3 o'clock'¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hours</td>
<td>(séy) sikan '3 hours'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nights</td>
<td>(séy) pam '3 nights'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weeks</td>
<td>(séy) cwukan / cwuil '3 weeks'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>months (See separate list.)</td>
<td>(sék) tal '3 months'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>years</td>
<td>(séy) hay '3 years'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>years old</td>
<td>(séy) sal '3 years old'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spells, periods (of activity)</td>
<td>(séy) cham '3 spells'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seconds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>minutes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parts, fractions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ten-percents</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>degrees</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Core Numerals</th>
<th>With Chinese Numerals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>times</td>
<td>(séy) pen '3 times'</td>
<td>(sam)-wen '3 wen'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moves (in chess / checkers)</td>
<td>(séy) swu '3 moves'</td>
<td>(sam)-hwan '3 hwan'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(gun)shots</td>
<td>(séy) púng '3 shots'</td>
<td>(sam)-cen '3 cen'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rounds (esp. of 5 arrows shot)</td>
<td>(séy) swun '3 rounds'</td>
<td>(yepcen sam)-mun '3 yepcen'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>floors, stories</td>
<td>? (séy) chung '3 floors'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A Reference Grammar of Korean

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Units counted</th>
<th>with core numerals</th>
<th>with Chinese numerals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Linear measure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.0303 mm</td>
<td>(sék/sé) phun</td>
<td>(sam)-mo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.303 mm</td>
<td>(sé) chi</td>
<td>(sam)-li</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.03 mm = .119 in</td>
<td>(séy/sék) ca(^1)</td>
<td>(sam)-phun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.03 cm = 1.193 in</td>
<td>(séy) ku</td>
<td>(sam)-chon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.303 m = 0.994 ft</td>
<td>(séy/sék) ca(^1)</td>
<td>(sam)-chek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.818 m = 1.988 yd</td>
<td>(séy) kan</td>
<td>(sam)-kan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109 m = .542 furlongs</td>
<td></td>
<td>(sam)-ceng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.927 km = 2.44 m</td>
<td></td>
<td>(sam)-li(^2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Yeses ca ‘6 ca’ is often said as ye(y) ca.  
2 But this counter is generally used only in multiples of five. Traditionally it refers to several different lengths; the best overall translation is the equally vague English "leagues".

(2) Square measure

| .018 liters = .152 gills      | (séy/sé) hop      | (sam)-cak            |
| .18 liters = 1.524 gills      | (séy/sé) hop      | (sam)-cak            |
| 1.805 liters = 3.81 pints     | (sék/sé) toy      | (sam)-sung [rare]    |
| 18.05 liters = 19.04 qt       | (sé) mal          | (sam)-twu [rare]     |
| 180.5 liters = 47.6 gal       | (sék) sem         | (sam)-sek; (sam)-kok [rare] |

(3) Liquid and dry measures

| .003759 gram                  | (sé) phun         | (sam)-mo              |
| .03759 gram                   |                    | (sam)-li              |
| .3759 grams                   |                    |                       |
| 3.759 grams = 2.117 drams     | (sé) ton          | (sam)-kyun\(^1\)      |
| = .13228 ounces               |                    |                       |
| .601 kg = 1.323 lb            | (séy/sé) kun      |                       |
| 3.759 kg = 8.27 lb            | (séy) kwan        |                       |
| 1.803 kg = 3.969 lb = 30 kun  |                    |                       |

1 Rare, except in chen-kyun puta mukepta ‘is ever so heavy’.
The interrelationships of the measure units can be displayed as follows:

(1) $10\ mo = 1\ li$
$10\ li = 1\ phun$
$10\ phun = 1\ chi$
$10\ chi = 1\ ca$
$6\ ca = 1\ kan$
$10\ kan = 1\ cang$
$6\ cang = 1\ ceng$
$36\ ceng = 1\ li$

(2) $10\ cak = 1\ hop$
$10\ hop = 1\ phyeng$
$30\ phyeng = 1\ mu$
$10\ mu = 1\ tan$
$10\ tan = 1\ ceng$

(3) $10\ ca = 1\ li$
$10\ li = 1\ phun$
$10\ phun = 1\ chi$
$10\ chi = 1\ ca$
$6\ ca = 1\ kan$
$10\ kan = 1\ cang$
$6\ cang = 1\ ceng$
$36\ ceng = 1\ li$

(4) $10\ hop = 1\ toy$
$10\ toy = 1\ mal$
$10\ mal = 1\ sem$

**Units counted**

- fathoms (8 or 10 ca; 5 ca)
- grams
- kilo(gram/watt/meter)s
- spans
- (double-)span of rope;
- 10 handspans of rope
- handspans of rope
- 50 pāl of rope
- spans (of thread/string/rope)
- double arm spans (around)
- inches
- feet
- yards
- miles
  - “miles, leagues” (? = li, when less than ten)
- ounces
- pounds
- tons
- generations, the –th
- sizes of rice field
  - (in terms of the yield)
- meals
- wins (at wrestling)
- times (as much)
- (dawn) cock-crows
- shoe-sizes

**Units counted with core numerals**

- (sē)y kil
- (sē)y kulam
- (sē)y khillo
- (sē) pāl
- (saykki sē)y pāl ‘3 pāl of rope’
- (saykki sē)y ppyem ‘3 handspans of rope’
- (shil/no-kkun/saykki sē)y palam
- (sē)y alam
- (sē)y inchi
- (sē)y phithu
- (sē)y yātu, mā
- (sē)y macang
- (sē)y thon
- (sē)y ma’-ciki;
- (sē)y toy-ciki
- (sē)y kki
- (sē)y heli
- (sē)y kopce١ ‘3 times as much’
- (sē)y hway (ccay) ‘3 cock-crows (3rd cock-crow)’

**Units counted with Chinese numerals**

- (sam)-cang
- (sam)-mail
- (sam)-aunsu
- (sam)-phaultu
- (sam)-thon/-ton
- (Heyn.li sam)-sey ‘Henry III’
- (sam)-mun ‘size 3’
5.5.4. Irregular counting.

A few units are counted in irregular ways: days, years, months; people; cattle and horses (of certain ages).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1) DAY: DAY OF MONTH</th>
<th>NORMAL</th>
<th>FORMAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>how many days; what day (of the month)</td>
<td>meych nal</td>
<td>meychil (myechil); meychit nal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 day; 1st of month</td>
<td>halwu; halwuq nal</td>
<td>il-il</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 days; 2nd of month</td>
<td>ithul; ithut nal</td>
<td>sam-il</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 days; 3rd of month</td>
<td>sahul; sahut nal</td>
<td>sam-sa-il</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 or 4 days</td>
<td>sanal</td>
<td>sa-il</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 days; 4th of month</td>
<td>nahul; nahut nal</td>
<td>sá-o-il</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 or 5 days</td>
<td>natál</td>
<td>0-il</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 days; 5th of month</td>
<td>tassa; tassayq nal</td>
<td>ʰyuk-il</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 days; 6th of month</td>
<td>yessay; yessayq nal</td>
<td>ʰyuk-chil-il</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 or 7 days</td>
<td>yey-niléy</td>
<td>chil-il</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 days; 7th of month</td>
<td>iley; ileyq nal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 days; 8th of month</td>
<td>yetuley, [dialect] yatuley; yetuleyq nal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 days; 9th of month</td>
<td>ahuley; ahuleyq nal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 days; 10th of month</td>
<td>yelhalwu, yelhalwuq nal</td>
<td>kwu-il</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 days; 11th of month</td>
<td>yelithul; yelithut nal</td>
<td>sip-il</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 days; 12th of month</td>
<td>yel sahul; yel sahut nal</td>
<td>sip-il il</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 days; 13th of month</td>
<td>yel nahul; yel nahut nal</td>
<td>sip-sam il</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 days; 14th of month</td>
<td>yel tassay; yel tassayq nal</td>
<td>sip-o il</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 days; 15th of month</td>
<td>yelq tassay; yelq tassayq nal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the midmonth (day = the 15th)</td>
<td>polum (nal)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 days; 16th of month</td>
<td>yellyessay; yellyessayq nal</td>
<td>sipq-ʰyuk il</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 days; 17th of month</td>
<td>yelyele; yelyeleq nal</td>
<td>sip-chil il</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 days; 18th of month</td>
<td>yeleyetuley; yeleyetuleyq nal</td>
<td>sip-phal il</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 days; 19th of month</td>
<td>yelahuley; yelahuleyq nal</td>
<td>sip-kwu il</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 days; 20th of month</td>
<td>sumu nal</td>
<td>i-sip il</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 days; 21st of month</td>
<td>sumul halwu</td>
<td>i-sip-il-il</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 days; 22nd of month</td>
<td>sumu ithul</td>
<td>i-sip-i-il</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 days; 23rd of month</td>
<td>sumu sahul</td>
<td>i-sip sam-il</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 days; 24th of month</td>
<td>sumu nahul</td>
<td>i-sip-sá-il</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 days; 25th of month</td>
<td>sumulq tassay</td>
<td>i-sip-0-il</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 days; 26th of month</td>
<td>sumul yessay</td>
<td>i-sip(q) ʰyuk-il</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 days; 27th of month</td>
<td>sumu iley</td>
<td>i-sip-chil-il</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 days; 28th of month</td>
<td>sumu yetuley</td>
<td>i-sip-phal-il</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 days; 29th of month</td>
<td>sumu ahuley</td>
<td>i-sip-kwu-il</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 days; 30th of month</td>
<td>(♀ selun nal)</td>
<td>sam-sip il</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 days; 31st of month</td>
<td>(♀ selun halwu)</td>
<td>sam-sip-sip-il</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the last day of the month</td>
<td>kumum (nal)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From 1-31, the terms either count days or name the days of the month; but, unless it is the only form, the term with -nal usually just names. For phal-il the variant phal-il means only the 8th of the month, and it is usually taken to refer to the 8th of April, Buddha's birthday.

For 21-31 the native forms are uncommon. They are usually replaced by the Chinese forms, and that may account for the unexplained choice by my sources of sumu or sumul in a given expression. In dialects more comfortable with the older forms the choice may be better motivated.

When the first ten days of the month are designated it is customary to attach the adnoun cho(-): cho halwu, cho ithul, ..., cho yelhul.

To designate a quantified period of time ...q tong-an is often added: yelhulq tong-an '10 days' = sip-ilq tong-an 'ten days (duration)', polumq tong-an = sip-il(q) tong-an 'fifteen days'. The postnouns (or suffixes) kan 'interval' is often added to the terms for '21-31 days (duration)' (Cf M 1:173): sam-sip il-kan(q tong-an) '(a period of) 31 days'.

Naming days of the week

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>day</th>
<th>musun nal, musunq yo-il</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sunday</td>
<td>il.yo-il (nal))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>wel.yo-il (nal))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>hwâ.yo-il (nal))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday</td>
<td>swuyo-il (nal))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>mok.yo-il (nal))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday</td>
<td>kum.yo-il (nal))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday</td>
<td>tho.yo-il (nal))</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) YEARS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>how many years</th>
<th>meych hay</th>
<th>meych nyen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>what (which) year</td>
<td>musun/enu hay (of 60-yr cycle, ...)</td>
<td>meych nyen (of calendar)1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>han hay</td>
<td>il-nyen (also Year 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 years</td>
<td>twû hay, ithay</td>
<td>i-nyen (also Year 2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 years</td>
<td>sêy hay</td>
<td>sam-nyen (also Year 3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 years</td>
<td>nêy hay</td>
<td>sâ-nyen (also Year 4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 years</td>
<td>tases hay</td>
<td>ô-nyen (also Year 5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 years</td>
<td>yeses hay</td>
<td>1'yuk-nyen (also Year 6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 years</td>
<td>ilkop hay</td>
<td>chil-nyen (also Year 7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 years</td>
<td>yetel[p]hay /yetelphay/</td>
<td>phal-nyen (also Year 8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 years</td>
<td>ahop hay</td>
<td>kwu-nyen (also Year 9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 years</td>
<td>yel hay</td>
<td>sip-nyen (also Year 10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 years</td>
<td>sumu hay2</td>
<td>I-sip nyen (also Year 20)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 years</td>
<td>payk hay</td>
<td>payk-nyen (also Year 100)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Seki 1992 = Tanki 4325. (The myth says Korea began in 2333 B.C.)
2 But 'sumul' hoy (1481 Twusi 16:18a).

(3) MONTHS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>how many months</th>
<th>meych tal</th>
<th>meych-kaywel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 month</td>
<td>han tal</td>
<td>il-kaywel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 months</td>
<td>twû tal</td>
<td>i-kaywel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 months</td>
<td>sêk tal</td>
<td>sam-kaywel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 months</td>
<td>nêk tal</td>
<td>sâ-kaywel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 months</td>
<td>yetel[p]q tal</td>
<td>phal-kaywel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 months</td>
<td>yelq tal</td>
<td>sip-kaywel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
what month musun tal
January il-wel(q tal); ceng-wel
February i-wel(q tal)
March sam-wel(q tal)
April sâ-wel(q tal)
May ô-wel(q tal)
June 'yu'-wel(q tal)
July chil-wel(q tal)
August phal-wel(q tal)
September kwu-wel(q tal)
October si'-wel(q tal)
November sip.il-wel(q tal); tôngciq tal
December sip.i-wel(q tal); sêt tal

(4) PEOPLE
In Seoul, people are usually counted regularly with han salam, twë salam, ..., or (more formal) han myeng, twë myeng, ..., and in compounds and set expressions also il-in, i-in, ..., as in il-in (i-in) yông pang 'a room for one (two)'. In certain other areas, people are counted with the bound noun i 'one, person' as follows:

1 person han(a)-i, hanq-i /hanni/
2 people twül-i, twü-i
3 people sê-i
4 people nê-i
5 people tases-i, tasesq-i
6 people yeses-i, yesesq-i
7 people ilkop-i, ilkopq-i
8 people yetel-i, yetelp-i
9 people ahop-i, ahopq-i
10 people yel-i, yelq-i
20 people sumul-i

Ko Yengkun (1989 LR 25:102) gives the forms myech-i 'how many people' and yeles-i 'many people' but I have been unable to confirm them. Perhaps there is confusion with myech i = meych i and yeles i, in which i is the nominative marker and there is nothing referring to people, as such. Choy Hak.kun (1978:10a8) lists the form yelesi as a dialect equivalent to yeles and not specifically meaning people; this is an example of the common incorporation of -i by nouns that is described in Part II.

(5) HORSES AND OXEN OF A CERTAIN AGE

1-year-old hansup
2-year-old twüsup
3-year-old salup; [dialect] sëysup
4-year-old nalup
5-year-old tasup
6-year-old yesup
7-year-old ilop
8-year-old yetup
9-year-old asup, kwulup
10-year-old yellup, tam(p)ul

There are also a few variant forms of the numerals with certain of the counters: tay ca, ta(s) ca = tases ca (CF tâys ca 'about 5 feet'), yes ca = yeses ca; tas ton = tases ton, yes ton = yeses ton. In the game of tag (swullay capki) the counting goes: 1 hanalttay, 2 twualttay, 3 samacwung, 4 nalttay, 5 - (?), 6 `yuk-nangkeci, 7 - (?), 8 phalttay, 9 cangkwun, 10 kotulay-ppyong.
5.5.5. Fractions.

Examples of numeral fractions and how they are read:

\[ \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{i-pun uy/\text{ci it); celpan} \]
\[ \frac{1}{3} \quad \text{sam-pun uy/\text{ci il} \]
\[ \frac{2}{3} \quad \text{sam-pun uy/\text{ci i} \]
\[ \frac{3}{4} \quad \text{s\text{"a}-pun uy/\text{ci sam} \]
\[ \frac{5}{6} \quad \text{\text{"yuk}-pun uy/\text{ci ő} \]
\[ \frac{7}{8} \quad \text{phul-pun uy/\text{ci chil} \]
\[ 1.3 \quad \text{ilq-cem sam ("one-point three")} \]
\[ 2.1 \quad \text{i-cem il} \]
\[ (0.314) \quad (\text{\'yenq\text{"e})cem sam il s\text{"a} \]

Some grammarians treat (-)punci as a unit (suffix or postnoun); the ci is a Chinese particle equivalent to the core adnominal marker uy.

5.6. Verbal nouns.

A VERBAL NOUN is typically followed by a POSTNOMINAL VERB. Many verbal nouns are PRE-SEPARABLE, in that they are followed by separable postnominal verbs such as ha- 'do/be', toy- 'get done', sikhi- 'cause to do', ka- 'go to do', (na-)o- 'come (out) to do', po- 'see to it, do', ... These verbs are called separable because they are sometimes separated from certain verbal nouns by the insertion of a particle – at least tul, to, man, or un/nun; and often ul/lul or i/ka. Those verbal nouns from which a separable postnominal can be separated are called SEPARABLE VERBAL NOUNS; Cf Hankul 108:42 (1955). Most of the two-syllable verbal nouns are separable and most of the one-syllable verbal nouns are inseparable, but there are exceptions. Some of the verbal nouns are PRE-INSEPARABLE: they occur before inseparable postnominal verbs such as ha- 'behave, go (boom!, ...)' (a homophone of ha- 'do/be' and the same etymon), keli- 'behave repeatedly', t\text{"a}y- = keli-, k(h)uli- 'behave', sulew- 'be, give the impression of being', ... These verbs are called inseparable because they do not allow a particle (not even to or un/nun) to intervene. (But certain speakers allow sulepta to be set apart in vivid contexts: Calang to sulewe haney! 'How proud he is!'; salang/iksal/y\text{"a}tan to sulepta 'is quite lovely /droll /irksome', ... ) The inseparable postnominal verbs are sometimes attached to pre-inseparable verbal nouns, sometimes to separable verbal nouns, i.e. to verbal nouns that can occur with particles when in construction with separable postnominal verbs.

Some verbal nouns occur only in constructions of verbal noun (with or without particle) + postnominal verb. (But note that the postnominal verb hanta is sometimes dropped, especially when the forms ham and hako are used in headlines; see §10.2, 11b-d.) Other verbal nouns occur also as free nouns, for example kongpu 'study' in i kongpu ka elyepa 'this study is difficult'. We are dealing with three independent variables of the grammar:

1. verbal noun only ≠ free noun also;
2. pre-separable verbal noun ≠ pre-inseparable verbal noun;
3. separable verbal noun ≠ inseparable verbal noun.

For each verbal noun in the lexicon, such three-way information should be sought. (See below for two more pieces of information that we require.) Most Korean dictionaries list as free nouns certain items that seem to be limited, in speech at least, to use as verbal nouns.

Just as the class of verbs divides into transitive and intransitive, the class of verbal nouns divides into verbal noun TRANSITIVE (vnt) and verbal noun INTRANSITIVE (vni); some are both, for example sicak hanta can mean either 'begins it' or 'it begins'. A construction of vnt + postnominal verb can take a direct object: Yenge lul kongpu hanta 'studies English'. For separable verbal nouns transitive there is sometimes an alternative way to express the object: Yenge kongpu lul hanta 'does English study' (Yenge adnominal to kongpu) or 'studies – English' (Yenge adverbal, i.e. absolute, to the predicate kongpu lul hanta). The separable verbal noun may take the object marker, especially if no other object is present: kongpu lul hanta 'does some studying, studies'. Normally, if the verbal noun
The class of intransitive verbs has a subclass of descriptive verbs ( Singh, 2009 ), characterized by the lack of processive forms that are present for the processive intransitive (and all transitive) verbs. Similarly, the class of intransitive verbal nouns divides into the processive (vni proper) and the descriptive ones that we call ADJECTIVAL NOUNS (adj-n). (For a few adjectival nouns that appear in unexpected forms, see §7.1, p. 217.) The adjectival nouns form constructions with postnominal verbs that are descriptive; those we call postnominal adjectives. Apparently ha- is the only common postnominal adjective that is separable.

The lexicon should seek the following information about each verbal noun, in addition to the three variables mentioned above:

(4) vnt ≠ vni ≠ adj-n;

(5) the specific postnominal verb(s) a given verbal noun occurs with. For example, some but not all vnt that occur with ha- also occur in a passivizing conversion with toy- (see §5.6.6).

A construction that consists of vni + postnominal verb will not take a direct object. A separable vni is sometimes set apart from ha- by the particle ul/lul (as well as to and un/nun) or from toy- by the particle i/ka: kyelhon (ul) hanta ‘gets married’, kekceang (i) toynta ‘gets worried’. And between VN ul/lul and ha- you may hear one of the adverbs an ‘not’, mős ‘cannot’, or cal ‘well; lots; often’:

Among the verbal nouns, some are best treated as a subclass of the impressionistic (mimetic) adverbs, §12. Many of the other verbal nouns are from the Chinese vocabulary, but there are also verbal nouns in the core vocabulary: kancik ‘keep’, kekceang ‘bother’, kyên ‘aim’, kwî ‘suggest’, tacim ‘pledge’, melmi ‘feel nauseous’, pasim ‘plane’, pêl ‘earn’, son ‘gesture’, ... And some are from the stock of modern English loans: nokhu ‘knock, hit’, tulâpu ‘drive’, ssal ‘sign, signal’, ...

It is difficult to decide whether to treat many of the verbal nouns borrowed from Chinese as transitive or intransitive. Often an etymological “object” is already incorporated in the Chinese expression (kwênnong ‘encouraging agriculture’, for example, includes nong ‘agriculture’), so that it seems pleonastic to add a separate object. Yet many of the verbal nouns listed by dictionaries as being intransitive are used colloquially with pleonastic objects: nongsa lûl kwênnong hanta ‘(farming-) promotes agriculture’.

### 5.6.1. Defective verbal nouns.

Defective verbal nouns are those which occur with only a few (or just one) of the expected paradigmatic forms of the postnominal verb:

**DERIVED ADVERB:**
- mutan hi ‘without reason/leave’
- chông hi ‘all, entirely, wholly’
- kám hi ‘with daring’
- kông hi ‘alive’
- kuk hi ‘extremely’
- kunkun i = kunkun (= kyewu) ‘almost’
- kkun hi = ‘tenaciously, persistently’
- kiyen hi ‘for sure’
- congsok hi ‘without delay’
- kupke hi ‘suddenly’
- kasulan hi ‘intact’
- kaman hi ‘quietly’
- kko-kköl hi ‘sorrowfully (weeping)’
- nalan hi ‘in a row’

**MODIFIER (CF §5.3.1):**
- yuîl han ‘unique’
- mômô han ‘prominent’
- tâymô han ‘main, important’

**CONDITIONAL:**
- (k)elphis hamyen ‘all too often’
- tacîk hamyen (= kikkes hamyen) ‘at most’

**INFINITIVE + PARTICLE:**
- tacîk hay ya ‘at most’

**GERUND:**
- (… un/nun) kosa hako ‘apart (from …)’
- kyel kho ‘definitely (not)’ < kyel(qtan) hako
- cengnyeng kho (< hako) = cengnyeng ‘definitely’
- phil.yen kho (< hako) = phil.yen ‘for sure’
Those with ... hi are obviously adjectival nouns, since hi comes only from the postnominal adjective ha-, but it would be difficult to say for sure whether the other cases should be regarded as processive or descriptive verbal nouns. The cases with ... han have already been treated (in §5.3.1) as quasi-adverbs, so we might do well to treat the others as types of quasi-adverb.

Certain verbal nouns occur in several but not all of the paradigmatic forms: tangmyen 'confront' appears only with han, hakey, and hamyen, as in tangmyen han müncey 'the problem that confronts us', ilen müncey ey tangmyen hakey tomyen 'if we come to confront such a problem', and ilen müncey tangmyen hamyen 'if such a problem confronts us'. And tahayng 'fortunate' seems to appear only with hakey, hi, and han; see also §5.2.9 for its occurrence with ulo and ita. Most of the verbal nouns that occur in extended particle phrases (§6.3) are limited to infinitive (ha, ye or hay se) and modifier (han) forms, e.g. ... ulo in ha- 'be due to'. But some have a few additional forms (e.g. ... ey uy ha- 'rely upon' occurs at least in uy hamyen, uy hanta, uy hak, and uy hamye), and some occur only in the infinitive: ... ey cuum / eey hay (se) 'on the occasion of'.

5.6.2. Transitive verbal nouns.

Most two-syllable transitive verbal nouns that occur with the separable verb ha- are themselves separable and occur as free nouns: kongpu 'study', sayngkak 'think', kwêkyêng 'view' (for pleasure), taycwung 'estimate', salang 'love', maci 'meet', ... But hetak hanta 'nibbles on what has been set apart' is an inseparable vnt. The monosyllables wên 'desire', mãl 'say', and kum 'appraise, fix the price of' are also separable and occur as free nouns ('desire', 'worth', and 'price'). Most monosyllabic vnt, however, are inseparable: eem 'convey, report' (related noun 'biography'); tay 'face, relate to' (related noun 'pair; versus'); chêng 'invite' (as noun 'invitation'); eey 'subtract', hap 'add', kam 'deduct', kwê 'get, buy', sang 'harm', tang 'undergo', thayk 'choose', pong 'seal', yo 'need'.

5.6.3. Intransitive verbal nouns.

Most of the two-syllable intransitive verbal nouns that occur with the separable verb ha- are separable: kyêlhôn 'get married', sâaqpo 'take a walk', ... Of the monosyllabic vni, only II 'work' (of the core vocabulary) appears to be separable; all the others are inseparable: kwan 'be relevant, related', sok 'belong', ung 'agree, consent'.

For the inseparable verbal postmodifiers chey / chek and ssâ, see §5.4.3.1.

5.6.4. Adjectival nouns.

Quite a few adjectival nouns (mostly of two syllables) serve also as free nouns and are separable from ha- by the particle to:

kanan 'poverty / poor'  
kânunng 'possibility / possible'  
kâtang 'appropriateness / appropriate'  
kêman 'haughtiness / haughty'  
kwung 'destitution / destitute'

As a free noun: kwung ey ppâ cin cip 'a house fallen into destitution'.

For the separable adjectival postmodifiers pep and tus see §5.4.3.3, and the entries in Part II.

There are also quite a few two-syllable (or longer) adjectival nouns that do not occur as free nouns but are quasi-inseparable. In colloquial usage they are usually inseparable, but occasionally the constructions can be split by the multivalent word tul 'plurally' (here treated as a particle), and in written texts the particles to and un / nun sometimes intervene: punctu tul hata 'are all busy', punctu to hata = punctu haki to hata 'is busy indeed / also'. A few of these quasi-inseparable adjectival nouns: emama 'elegant', kkaoykkus 'clean', punctu 'busy', thunthun 'strong'.

Most adjectival nouns of one syllable are inseparable, even though a few of them occur also as free nouns or other parts of speech: chêh 'lowly', mós 'be inferior' (not to be confused with the etymologically related adverb 'cannot, definitely not'), sil 'be substantial, ...' (also bound noun, bound adnoun), sok 'speedy'. There are four inseparable adjectival postmodifiers. They are treated in §5.4.3.2 (p. 161) and in the entries of Part II.
5.6.5. Bound adjectival nouns.

Some adjectival nouns are inseparable (in that they are never separated from the following ha-)
and are attached to adjective stems:
- tama, -tala (→ tama(h)-, -tala(h)-) 'rather (of size)'
- (k)kum 'rather'
- (c)cek, -(c)cak, -chek 'rather -ish'
- (c)cek-cikun, -(c)cak-cikun, -chek-cikun 'rather -ish'
- swuk ' -ish'
- swuk(-)uley ' -ish'
- cepcep ' -ish, slightly colored (tinged)'
- (k)kulum SAME
- (u)tey-tay, -(u)tey-ney, -(u)teyng-neyng, -(u)teyng-neyng SAME
- (u)chwung-chwung SAME
- (u)chik-chik SAME
- (u)thoy-thoy, -(u)thwi-thwi SAME
- upsulum ' -ish, slightly colored (tinged); slightly characterized by'
- us(ul)um / -s(ul)um ' -ish, slightly characterized by'
- (u)m(-)uley ' -ish'
- (u)s (see §12 and Part II)
- kkey 'dull and ugly (colored)'

These could be called "adjectival postadjectivals"; compare the bound postverbs of §7.1.3.
Examples will be found in Part II under -usulum. Shape alternations are discussed in §12.

5.6.6. Conversion constraints on verbal nouns.

In §11.6 we describe special passive conversions for those verbal nouns of more than one syllable:
... hanta → ... toynta, → ... tang hanta, → ... pat.nunta. These conversions are limited to specific
transitive verbal nouns, which must be listed. Moreover, there are intransitive verbal nouns which also
occur with toynta, perhaps as an abbreviation of ... hakey toynta. Cf hŏn.lan (hakey) toynta from
hŏn.lan hata 'is disarranged', an adjectival noun. And a few verbal nouns do not occur with hanta,
but only with toynta. We can make representative lists:

(1) → hanta → ... tang hanta
   vnt kécel 'refuse'

(2) → hanta → ... pat.nunta
   vnt cwŭmok 'watch'
   hyep.pak 'threaten'
   yŏngse 'forgive'
   sokay₁ 'introduce (people)'

(3) → hanta → ... toynta
   vnt kamkum 'imprison'
   kilok 'record'
   kolye 'consider'
   kyŏyang 'educate'
   'noncung 'prove'
   sicak 'begin'
   sokay₂ 'introduce (ideas, culture, knowledge)'
   kwelki 'be roused to action'
   pensik 'breed'
   tankyel 'unite'
   kámtong 'be emotionally moved'
   cungtay 'enlarge, grow'
   hapkyek 'qualify'
(4) ... toynta only (and no ← ... hanta)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vni</th>
<th>'lik 'prove profitable'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>káchayk</td>
<td>'get scolded'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kiceng</td>
<td>'be ready-made, established'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koco</td>
<td>'reach a climax'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kyel.wen</td>
<td>'become enemies'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mapi</td>
<td>'get paralyzed'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moswun</td>
<td>'be contradictory'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sangchi</td>
<td>'coincide'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sōtuk</td>
<td>'be earned'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(5) ... hanta only (and no → ... toynta)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vnt</th>
<th>kak.o 'apprehend'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kächap</td>
<td>'assault'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kunsep</td>
<td>'interfere'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kyénthan</td>
<td>'admire'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mélqayk</td>
<td>'search out'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vni</td>
<td>kyekcen 'battle'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>möntap</td>
<td>'quiz'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>myénto</td>
<td>'shave'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>namponk</td>
<td>'dress as a man'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nolyek</td>
<td>'endeavor'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pakswu</td>
<td>'applaud'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Pángkwan | 'observe as bystander' |
| Pokcong | 'obey' |
| Taywu | 'treat' |
| Tokchang | 'create' |
| Panghwang | 'wander' |
| Phayeng | 'fly' |
| Puncayng | 'dispute in factions' |
| Tamhwa | 'chat' |
| Tapcang | 'answer (in writing)' |
| 'Yehayng | 'travel' |

Most verbal nouns of more than one syllable can be used in the causative conversion ... hanta → ... sikhinta:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vnt</th>
<th>chwucin 'propel'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Háypang</td>
<td>'liberate'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hwaksin</td>
<td>'be convinced of'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vni</th>
<th>ciyen 'delay'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cungka</td>
<td>'increase'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Háysan</td>
<td>'disperse'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kámso</td>
<td>'decrease'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyehap</td>
<td>'combine'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>múcang</td>
<td>'adjust for war'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yakhwa</td>
<td>'grow weak'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the permissible dropping of (... hanta → ) hací in conversions of verbal-noun sentences, see §11.7.5, and for the stylistic dropping of (... hanta → ) hako, see p. 277. Dyads of like verbal nouns (vnt + vnt, vni + vni, adj-n + adj-n) occur in construction with the post nominal verb ha-; we might regard these as instances of an optionally omitted hako: vn₁ [hako] vn₂ ha-. Apparently both verbal nouns must be of two syllables. For examples, see §10.2.

6.0. Forms: particles.

Particles are words that mark grammatical relationships, focus, emphasis, attitude, and a variety of emotional meanings. A Korean particle follows the word or phrase which it is marking, so that the Korean particles (like those of Japanese and many other languages) may be called POSTPOSITIONS, by analogy with the prepositions of western languages, such as English. It is often difficult to translate a given particle from one language to another, just as it is difficult to translate prepositions, which serve a similar function in English. The translation of a Korean particle will sometimes be a preposition in English, but it may instead involve word order or the placement of sentence stress, the choice of definite or indefinite article, and other subtleties that are difficult to pinpoint.


All particles sometimes occur before pause, but it is unusual for a pause to occur before a particle, for the particle is normally attached to the preceding word in close phonological juncture, in spite of the fact that it is in construction with the entire preceding phrase, not just the preceding word. Most
particles sometimes occur (1) after a noun; certain particles also/instead occur (2) after various inflectional categories; and some of the particles also occur sometimes (3) after other particles. When particles occur in sequence, as in wuli apeci EYKEY SE POTA TO ‘also/even than from our father’, they peel off from the end, and each forms an immediate constituent with the entire preceding phrase:

wuli apeci eykey se pota + to ‘also/even’
wuli apeci eykey se + pota ‘than’
wuli apeci eykey + se ‘from/at’
wuli apeci + eykey ‘to/at a person’
(wuli ‘we/us’ + apeci ‘father’)

Most of the common particle sequences are included as entries or as subentries in Part II. An attempt was made to elicit all conceivable sequences, including some which are merely ‘awkward’, but not completely rejected. In general the focus particles (un/nun, to, iya/ya) come last in a string, but man ‘just’ occurs in several positions, as can be seen from the examples under the entry in Part II. The particles i/ka (nominative), ul/lul (accusative), un/nun (subdued focus), to (highlighted focus), and iya/ya (highlighted contingency) are mutually exclusive. But the nominative particle can occur after the other particles in certain hypostatic contexts, such as echo questions or denials (‘it isn’t [a matter of] “–”’), or expressions such as –i/ka müncey ‘ta ‘the problem is [the matter of] “–”’, into which a fragment is inserted from an assumed echo. These unusual situations are largely ignored here, but mention is made of particle sequences of nominative following other particles (such as ey, eykey, and ulo) under similarly limited circumstances, because those strings are more likely to be encountered than (*ul/lul i, (*un/nun i, (*to ka, or (*)iya/ya ya ka. Although Tôn ul [ ] i müncey ‘ta is barely possible for ‘The problem is [that he wants/…] money’, there appears to be no comparable context that would permit Tôn i [ ] lul ‘…’, except as a forced ellipsis: “Tôn i” lul “tön ul” lo kochyess.ta ‘I corrected [the phrase] “tön i” to “tôn ul”.’ Such special conditions would even allow an iteration of the same particle: “Tôn ul” ul “tôn ulo” lo kochyess.ta ‘I corrected [the phrase] “tön ul” to “tôn ulo”’; “Wuli ka” ka müncey ‘ta ‘The problem is the [phrase] “wuli ka”’.

A particle particularizes and limits the grammatical relationship of the phrase to the rest of the sentence, places the word in perspective with respect to the rest of the sentence, or (if at the end of the sentence) shows how the sentence is regarded with respect to the discourse or the speech situation.

6.2. Quasi-particles.

Sometimes it is difficult to decide whether what we have is NOUN + PARTICLE or just NOUN + NOUN. There is one helpful test. The words na ‘1/me’, ce ‘1/me’ [formal], and ne ‘you’ have the alternant shapes nay, cey, and ney before a noun but not before a particle – with the exception, for special reasons (p. 196, note 1), of the nominative particle ka. What follows the pronominal reference in nay sayngkak ‘my opinion’ or ‘thoughts of (= about) me’ and (ne wa) nay yeph ‘beside (you and) me’ is a noun. For that reason we decide to treat man in na man ‘just me’ as a particle. And we can set up a class of QUASI-PARTICLE to take care of the extended use of phrases like pakk ey ‘except for’ in na pakk ey ‘except for me’ and cip pakk ey éps.ta, which has two meanings ‘there are none outdoors’ and ‘there’s only the house’ (= cip man iss.ta). The literary synonym òy ey is to be treated the same as pakk ey. In a sense, perhaps man could be called a quasi-particle, too, since it also serves as an adjectival noun; but we treat man as a particle it follows that ku is a noun, not an adnoun, in ku man ‘just that’. Other quasi-particles are kawuntye. cwungkan, and sai ‘midst’: ne wa na kawuntye/cwungkan/sai ‘between you and me’. In na tťaymun ‘because of me’ na is a noun and tťaymun a postnoun (not a particle because no “other” particle can be inserted before it – see below, §6.4), but in na tťaymun ‘for my sake’ tťaymun is a noun.

In addition to noun quasi-particles, there are also quasi-particle verb forms which I choose not to call particles, but treat as specialized uses of the verb itself:

(1) kath.i, pronounced /kachi/, the derived adverb of kath- ‘be like or with’. I regard na kath.i ‘like me’ as an abbreviation of na wa kath.i. The full form means either ‘like me’ (= na chelem with a particle) or ‘with me’ (= na wa hamkkey with an adverb in reciprocal valence ‘together with’); the
abbreviated form means only ‘like me’. Notice that the expression is inflected through all categories: na kath.un ya ‘is it like me?’, na kath.ess.ta ‘it was like me’.

(2) kaciko ‘with’, …’, the gerund of kaci ‘hold’. See the entries kaciko and -e kaciko in Part II.

(3) all forms of the copula, especially ila / 'la, ila to / 'la to, in tul / 'n tul, ina / 'na, ina (ka) / 'ta (ka), iko / 'ko, imye / 'mye.

(4) all forms of the verb ha-, notably hako. But this word I treat as a particle proper when optionally it substitutes for wa / kwa ‘with, and’. That is for various reasons, primarily the great frequency of hako and its wider distribution than other forms of ha-.

(5) the abbreviation tholok (< hatolok). This functions like a postnoun of very limited distribution. See the entry in Part II.

(6) mattana ‘according to (something said)’ < mac.ta hana ‘says it fits but’.
(7) chiko (vt gerund) ‘considering as’.
(8) malko, gerund of má- ‘refrain, desist’.

Perhaps all these quasi-particles could be regarded as transitional types or ‘particles in the making’. The verbal origin of several of the particles proper is still transparent: cocha, pota, puthe, maece, mankhum, … . Some Korean dictionaries list as a particle the uncommon use of palo marked “3” in the entry of Part II, but I prefer to treat it as a quasi-noun.

6.3. Extended particle phrases (phrasal postpositions).

In expository prose some of the verbs and verbal nouns are used as a way of extending and particularizing a particle. Most of these semi-literary clichés form two kinds of phrases: ADVERBIAL, with the infinitive or the infinitive + the particle se but occasionally with the gerund, and ADNOMINAL, with the plain modifier. (In the table “ha.ye/hay se” means both the literary ha.ye and the colloquial hay se are used.) The extended particle phrases function much like simple particles, so we call them phrasal postpositions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADVERBIAL</th>
<th>ADNOMINAL</th>
<th>MEANING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) ey kwan ha.ye/hay se</td>
<td>ey kwan han</td>
<td>‘directed toward; treating, concerning, regarding’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) ey tay ha.ye/hay se</td>
<td>ey tay han</td>
<td>‘against, opposing’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) ey pahn ha.ye/hay se</td>
<td>ey pahn han</td>
<td>‘in opposition to, contrary to’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) ey pi ha.ye/hay se</td>
<td>ey pi han</td>
<td>‘compared with, relative to’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) ey in ha.ye/hay se</td>
<td>ey in han</td>
<td>‘in accordance with’ Cf 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) ey uy ha.ye/hay se</td>
<td>ey uy han</td>
<td>‘depending on, based on’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7) ey lim ha.ye/hay se</td>
<td>ey lim han</td>
<td>‘facing, confronting, meeting, in the presence of’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8) ey hahn ha.ye/hay se</td>
<td>ey hahn han</td>
<td>‘limited/restricted to’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(9) ey kung ha.ye/hay se</td>
<td>ey kung han</td>
<td>‘throughout’ (= ey kelchye)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(10) ey pichwe</td>
<td></td>
<td>‘in view/light of, according to’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(11) ey ital-a (se)</td>
<td></td>
<td>‘consequent to’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(12) ey iss-e (se)</td>
<td></td>
<td>‘in, at, for’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(13) ey cey ha.ye</td>
<td></td>
<td>‘on the occasion of’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(14) ey cuum ha.ye</td>
<td></td>
<td>‘on the occasion of’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(15) ul pilos ha.ye/hay se</td>
<td>ul pilos han</td>
<td>‘beginning with, (starting) from’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(16) ul tang ha.ye/hay se</td>
<td>ul tang han</td>
<td>‘facing, confronting’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(17) ul hyang ha.ye/hay se</td>
<td>ul hyang han</td>
<td>‘(facing) toward’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(18) ul thong ha.ye/hay se</td>
<td>ul thong han</td>
<td>‘through (= via or throughout)’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(19) ul kyek ha.ye/?hay se</td>
<td>ul kyek han</td>
<td>‘separated by; with – between; at intervals of’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(20) ul wi ha.ye/hay se</td>
<td>ul wi han</td>
<td>‘for the sake/purpose of, on behalf of’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
An interesting fact about these expressions is that they are used after phrases that would not otherwise take the particle. We can say, for example, that the particle ey occurs after the postmodifiers ka and ya ‘question’, but only in such expressions as olunun ka/ya naylinun ka/ya ey ttal'e (se) ‘depending on whether it is rising or falling’. In a number of other cases a particle called for by the following expression will occur after phrases that would not otherwise attach the particle:

(31) ... kwa / wa pāntay 'ta ‘it is in opposition to’
(32) ... kwa / wa pāntay lo ‘in opposition to’
(33) ... kwa / wa ilpan ita ‘it is the same as (the case of)’
(34) ... kwa / wa kath,i (kath.ta) ‘(it) is the same as, like’
(35) ... kwa / wa hupsa hata ‘it closely resembles (the case of)’
(36) ... kwa / wa talli (taluta) ‘(it) is different from’
(37) ... kwa / wa hamkkey ‘together with’
(38) ... kwa / wa tongsi ey ‘at the same time (together) with’
(39) ... ey to pulkwu hako ‘regardless of, despite’; CF (24) above
(40) ... i/ka māncey 'ta ‘it is a question; the question is (one of)’
(41) ... i/ka ani 'ta ‘it is not (that), it is not a case of’
(42) ... ul mak.lon hako ‘to say nothing of’; = (22) above

Compare CM 1:165, 266-7.

I have not included ... ey kelchye ‘extending over (a period of time, ... )’, for it is just the infinitive of ... ey kelchi ‘extend over’, which seems to occur freely in all forms. There are, of course, quite a large number of verbs which call for the dative particle ey rather than (or as well as) the accusative particle ul/lul. See §10.8.

6.4. Particles proper.

The list of particles that follows is partly ordered by semantic groups, but I have omitted tag translations since they would be misleading. The full range of meaning (often extensive) and use (often overlapping) will be found in the entry for each particle in Part II. I have indicated a few strings that are often treated as single particles by Korean grammarians, such as ey se. The sequences that have actually been found or elicited, together with further distributional limitations, are given in §6.5-6 and individually in Part II.

1. i / ka
2. ul / lul
3. ulo / lo
  ulo se / lo se
  ulo sse / lo sse
4. ey
  ey 'ta (ka)
5. eykey; [honofitish] kkey
6. hanthey
7. poko
8. tele
9. kkaci
10. se
  ey se
  eykey se, hanthey se; kkey se
11. puthe
12. iya / ya
13. man (also adjectival noun)
14. mankhum, manchi
15. khenyeng
16. mata
17. ssik
18. ccum
19. un / nun
20. to
21. cocha
22. mace (variant maca)
23. pota (also [written-style] adverb)
24. chelem
25. kwa / wa
26. hako
27. sekken
28. ilang / lang (= sekken; = kwa / wa)
29. ullang / ilang (= un / nun)
30. ko (after verb forms in indirect quotations)

31. iyo / yo
32. kwulye (after verb forms)
33. kkwuna (as particle, only after -ea)
34. uy
35. ci (= uy in Chinese clichés)
36. a / ya
37. una / na (after interjections, -key, -ulyem)
38. la (only after -e(a)
39. tul (also postnoun, adverb)
40. son (only after -ta; also postmod) [obsolete]
41. ppun (only after -ta; also postnoun, postmod)
42. naye (NUMBER1 ~ NUMBER2)
43. (-ulq ci) enceng
44. (-ki nun) saylo (ey) / sälye

1 In the standard language i follows a consonant and the suppletive ka follows a vowel. But in some northern dialects i or its reduction y occurs after vowels, too, and that is the regular pattern found in the early Hankul texts. There are cases, especially in the north, of pleonastic - i ka (but no *- ka ka or *- ka i) which suggest that the ka may have been added for emphasis; the standard nay ka 'l' for na ka (a common dialect version) probably represents that formation, as do ney ka 'you' (dialect ne ka), cey ka 'I [formal]' (dialect ce ka) and dialect nwi ka for standard nwu ka 'who'. The 15th-century forms of these words were 'nay (1447 Sek 6:14b, 6:19b, 6:24:29b) < 'na' i, 'ney < ne 'i (1447 Sek 6:1a), 'cey (1447 Sek 9:14a, 9:21a - correcting Martin 1988, which copied a misprint in NKW) < ce 'i, and 'nwu (1449 Kok 36) < nwu 'i.

2 In Cincwu (South Kyengsang) lo is used for lut but ul is never said as ulo (Mkk 1960:3:31). In parts of the north people drop the final liquid and say lu for lut and u for ul. Some of the northern dialects use (u)lwu or (u)lu for (u)lo, so that for certain speakers the form used for the standard ul/lul may converge with that used for ulo/lu after a vowel or the liquid. The shape lut readily abbreviates to just l' and both versions coexisted in the first Hankul texts and apparently also in the language of the 12th century and earlier, if our interpretations of the hyangka orthography are correct. See note 3.

3 The shape nun readily abbreviates to just n' and both versions coexisted in the first Hankul texts and earlier materials, as did l' and lut. For both these particles it is usually assumed that the short form represents the original morpheme and the full form iterates (reduplicates) that. Cf Kim Wancin 1975.

The last three cases (42, 43, 44) are somewhat anomalous. Apparently they are always in close juncture with the preceding phrase, so they are treated by most Korean dictionaries as particles rather than, say, as bound nouns or adverbs. Compare the note on kot in Part II.

Nouns of relative location, such as wi 'atop', above', alay 'below', and yeph 'beside', are not treated as particles. In chayk-sang wi ey 'on top of the desk' only the ey is a particle, and the preceding expression is NOUN + NOUN for two reasons:

(1) we can say just wi ey 'on top' without a preceding noun (but of course 'on top' implies 'on top of SOMETHING'), and wi occurs in other positions as a free noun, though not modified by an adnoun or verb modifier (so that in ku wi 'on top of that' ku is a noun, as it is in ku man 'just that');

(2) 'above me' is nay wi ey not *na wi ey. The same is true of yeph (ey) 'beside': nay yeph (ey) 'beside me' shows that yeph is a noun even though tangsinq yeph 'beside you' and wuli yeph 'beside us' might leave one wondering whether it is not a postnoun or particle. There are dialects (such as that of Taykwu) in which na yeph, na wi, etc., are used instead of the forms with nay, but speakers of those dialects say na chayk for 'my book'. For such dialects, the fact that wi and yeph can begin a sentence is sufficient criterion to establish that they are not postnouns or particles. Nouns of relative location can be thought of as distilled from a kind of semantic predication that locates one noun with
respect to another. Other such nouns: an ‘inside’ (something rather empty), sŏk ‘(deep) inside’ (something rather full), kawun'yey ‘inside; between, among’, sai ‘between, among; midst, during’, cwyn ‘midst, among’, cwywi ‘around (the periphery of)’, kyeth ‘beside, in the vicinity of’, mith ‘(at) the base/bottom of; beneath’, ath ‘in front of; (= cen) before, ahead of’, twi ‘behind; (= hwŏ) after, later than’, ... By their meaning (‘between, among’) some of these words locate a noun with respect to two or more other nouns.

Moreover each of the particles listed as occurring with nouns is sometimes preceded by at least one other member of the same list. That is the ultimate distributional fact that determines the list.

6.5. Particle sequences.

Particles occur in sequences of two (eykey se), three (eykey se nun), and even four (ey se puthe uy) or, rarely, more (ccum ey se pota to, ...). The longer sequences usually end with one of the particles un/nun, to, or uy. In my analysis the constituency cut is always between the particle on the right and the remainder of the phrase, so that each particle “peels off” in turn from the right. Yet even though this analysis does not treat the particles in sequence as in construction with each other, it is interesting to see what sequences can be found. I have looked for all possible shorter combinations and tried to elicit those which I could not find in texts. Some sequences alleged to exist (e.g. by CM) are rejected because I have been unable to elicit satisfactory examples. Among these are:

\[ ?* \text{chel} \text{em} \text{iya mal lo;} \text{ (ey) se} \text{lul;} \text{ (ey) se} \text{lo, ey wa;} \text{ ina to,} \]
\[ \text{pota 'na, pota uy, pota chel} \text{em, pota kkaci, pota ya mal lo,} \]
\[ \text{man iya mal lo, tele 'na-ma to, tele uy, ulo ul, ulo wa.} \]

The sequences that have been found are supplied with substantiating examples in the entries of Part II. Here part of that information is recapitulated in a different form.

Ignoring for the moment certain synonyms, such as the colloquial synonym hantheye for eykey, and less interesting forms, such as pokoe and tele for only some of the uses of eykey, we will examine the sequences of particles that have been found to occur after nouns and include the copula forms ila to, ina(-ma), in tul, itun ci, and (l)ta (ka) as if they were particles. Some of the strings are rare, and some of the examples are extremely colloquial. Certain sequences could be elicited only in sentences that speakers considered “awkward”. Undoubtedly there are sequences that have been missed; in particular, I would expect to find more with final un/nun and to, since I did not try to elicit all possible longer sequences with those two particles. Some of the sequences with i/ka as the last member are obtainable only with the copula negative construction ... i/ka ani 'ta (See remarks at end of §11.7.2) and these are marked “N”. In the lists I have used the designations eykey, (k)wa, and sekken to include sequences that were actually found with the more common Seoul colloquial forms hantheye, hako, and ilang/lang (respectively). The more exact information given in Part II suggests that a few of the colloquial versions, because of the relative infrequency of the sequence, are rejected in favor of the less colloquial synonyms; see, for example, the notes on man kwa (→ man hako), kwa kkaci (→ hako kkaci). Although hako occurs more freely than kwa/wa, certain extended particle phrases (§6.3), because of their stiff and literary flavor, take only kwa/wa: you do not hear hako taking the place of the less colloquial particle in ... kwa/wa tongsi ey ‘at the same time (together) with ...’.

In the two lists that follow, the sequences are given alphabetically: in the first list by the prior member, in the second by the latter member. Each particle is listed by its postconsonantal shape even though the other shape might be appropriate to the particular sequence, so that eykey + (k)wa = eykey wa, eykey + i/ka = eykey ka. Space within two-word units is here shown as “_”.

It will be seen that virtually no other particle ever follows these markers:

i/ka (But there are examples of i/ka tul in Part II. And see -ta ka ka in §6.6; this may be an argument against that analysis.)

ul/lul (But there are examples of ul tul in Part II.)
The particle un/nun is followed only by khenyeng or by tul, and khenyeng is followed only by un/nun or by tul. That means it is possible to get -- un/nun khenyeng un, as in the following (perhaps somewhat unlikely) sentence: Cel.yak ulo ey ya mal lo nun khenyeng (un) hana to eps.ta ‘Far from being a matter of economizing on them, I just haven’t got a single one’. The particle ssik is preceded only by ccum; the particle mankhum is preceded only by chelem, eykey, and kkaci. In older usage, mata is preceded only by ccum but modern usage prefers the order eykey mata, (ey) se mata, and eykey se mata (kkaci se mata) to the older usage with mata first; and rather than mata ey the modern usage prefers simply mata. That leaves ssik eykey and perhaps ccum eykey as the only sequences with a particle preceding eykey.

Every particle that occurs after a noun is sometimes preceded by at least one other particle. That criterion alone is sufficient to distinguish a particle from a postnoun.

The list of particles excludes the sequence kkey se (honorific oblique subject); it has the same following partners as se alone, and additionally also i/ka, mata, and sekken. In Seoul sekken is usually replaced by the synonym ilang; I have assumed that the distribution is the same in the same meaning. (The particle ilang is also used as a synonym of hako = kwa/wa ‘with’.) Like eykey (se), the sequence kkey se is preceded only by the particles ssik and mata, and modern usage refers kkey se mata. Not included are strings with ppun (man) ‘only’ such as ulo se ppun and ey se ppun man, which will be found in Part II. Notice also (in Part II) the unusual sequences ulo sse (nun) and iya mal lo, as well as the written-style strings ey iss.e se (‘na, nun, uy).

There are pairs in contrasting or competing order:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>cocha mace</th>
<th>(mace cocha)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ccum chelem</td>
<td>chelem ccum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ccum eykey</td>
<td>eykey ccum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ccum ssik</td>
<td>ssik ccum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ey cocha</td>
<td>cocha ey [rare]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ey kkaci</td>
<td>kkaci ey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ey man</td>
<td>man ey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eykey ccum</td>
<td>ccum eykey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>se (k)wa</td>
<td>(k)wa se [rare]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ulo kkaci</td>
<td>kkaci lo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ulo man</td>
<td>man ulo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kwa man</td>
<td>man kwa (→ man hako)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We can add the cases with mata mentioned earlier:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>eykey mata</th>
<th>(mata eykey)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ey se mata</td>
<td>(mata ey se)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eykey se mata</td>
<td>(mata eykey se)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kkey se mata</td>
<td>(mata kkey se)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are longer sequences such as:

| kkaci ey se mace  | ey se kkaci mace. |
List of particle sequences arranged by prior member.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ccum</th>
<th>chelem</th>
<th>chelem iya</th>
<th>cocha</th>
<th>cocha to</th>
<th>ey</th>
<th>ey (i)na</th>
<th>ey se</th>
<th>ey se pota</th>
<th>ey se pota to</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ccum</td>
<td>ccum</td>
<td>ccum ila_to</td>
<td>ccum</td>
<td>ccum ina(-ma)</td>
<td>ccum in_tul</td>
<td>ccum iya</td>
<td>ccum man</td>
<td>ccum un</td>
<td>ccum - chelem</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
cocha
ila_to
ina(-ma)
in_tul
iya
khenyeng
kkaci
kake (i)ya
kkaci (n)un
mace
man
man ila_to
man to
man un
mahkhum
mankhum ila_to
mankhum ina(-ma)
mankhum in_tul
mankhum iya
mankhum man
mankhum to
mankhum un
pota
puthe
to
un
cocha —
ey [rare]
(i/) ka
ila_to
(i)na(-ma)
(i) ya
mace
?puthe (i/) ka
to
(i)ul
(u)lo
(n)un
?uy
ey —
chelem
cocha
(i/) ka
(i)la_to
(i)na(-)ma
(i)n_tul
(i)ta(-ka)
(i) ya
khenyeng
kkaci
(k)wa
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mace</th>
<th>se chelem</th>
<th>se kkaci mace</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>man</td>
<td>se cocha</td>
<td>se mace puthe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pota</td>
<td>se (i/) ka N</td>
<td>se man ila_to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>puthe</td>
<td>se (i)na(-ma)</td>
<td>se mankhum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>se</td>
<td>se (i)n_tul</td>
<td>se mata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>se chelem</td>
<td>se (i)ya</td>
<td>se pota</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>se khenyeng</td>
<td>se kkaci</td>
<td>se puthe (i/)ka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>se cocha</td>
<td>se mace</td>
<td>se puthe to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>se (i/) ka N</td>
<td>se man</td>
<td>se puthe (n)un</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>se chelem</td>
<td>se mankhum</td>
<td>se puthe uy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>se khenyeng</td>
<td>se manka</td>
<td>se sekken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>se cocha</td>
<td>se man ila_to</td>
<td>se tul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>se (i)n_tul</td>
<td>se mankhum</td>
<td>se (n)un</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>se (i)ya</td>
<td>se man ila_to</td>
<td>se uy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>eykey</th>
<th>ccum iyay</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>chelem</td>
<td>ccum iyay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cocha</td>
<td>ccum iyay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i/) ka N</td>
<td>ccum iyay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i)la_to</td>
<td>ccum iyay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i)na(-ma)</td>
<td>ccum iyay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i)n_tul</td>
<td>ccum iyay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i)ta(e)ka</td>
<td>ccum iyay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i)ya</td>
<td>ccum iyay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khenyeng</td>
<td>ccum iyay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kkaci</td>
<td>ccum iyay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(k)wa</td>
<td>ccum iyay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mace</td>
<td>ccum iyay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>man</td>
<td>ccum iyay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mance</td>
<td>ccum iyay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>man ila_to</td>
<td>ccum iyay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?man to</td>
<td>ccum iyay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?man un</td>
<td>ccum iyay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>man</td>
<td>ccum iyay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mance</td>
<td>ccum iyay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>man ila_to</td>
<td>ccum iyay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?man to</td>
<td>ccum iyay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?man un</td>
<td>ccum iyay</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
mata
pota
puthe
se

pota to

se chelem
se cocha
se (i)ka
se (i)la_to
se (i)na(-ma)
se (i)n tul
(i)la(_ka)
se (i)ya
se (k)wa
se mace
se man

se chelem man
se man to
se man un

se mata
se pota
se puthe
se to
se tul

se pota to
se puthe (i,)ka

se (n)un

sekken
to
tul
(l)ul
(u)lo

(u)lo puthe
(u)lo uy

(n)un
uy

kkaci -
ccum
cocha
ey

ccum un
cocha to
ey se
ey (n)un

ey se mace

(i_/) ka
(i)la_to
(i)na(-ma)
?q(i)n_tul
(i)tun_ci
(i)ya

(i)ya mal_lo

khenyeng
mace

man ila_to

man
se
to
tul
(l)ul
(u)lo
(n)un
uy
kwa –

ccum  chelem  chelem man
cocha
ey
(i/)ka
(i)la_to
(i)na
(i)ya
kkaci  kkaci (l)ul
mace  mace to
man  ?(man ulo)
man un

pota
puthe
se [rare]
to
tul
(l)ul
(u)lo [rare]
(n)un
uy

mace –

(cocha)
(i/)ka
(i)la_to
(i)na-ma
(i)n_tul
?(i)ya
man
puthe  puthe (i/)ka
to
tul
(n)un
uy

man –

ey
i (/ka)
ila_to
ina(-ma)
in_tul
iya
?kwa→hako
to
ul
ulo  ulo nun
ulo uy
un
uy
mankhum -
  (cocha)
  i (/ka)
  ila_to
  ina(-ma)
  ?in_tul
  iya
  man
  man ila_to
  ssik
  to
  ul
  un

mata -
  (ey)
  (eykey)
  (*y[/i/)ka
  (i)na
  (i)ya
  khenyeng
  kkaci
  (k)wa
  man
  pota
  puthe
  se
  (?)to
  (l)ul
  (u)lo
  (n)un
  (n)un khenyeng
  uy

pota -
  (i)la_to
  ?(i)na-ma
  (i)ya
  khenyeng
  man
  to
  (n)un
  uy

puthe -
  cocha
  (/i/)ka
  (i)la_to
  (i)na(-ma)
  (i)ya
  khenyeng
  man
  pota
  se
  to
  tul
Also found are kkey se ka and kkey se sekken.
- ccum  chelem  eykey  kkaci  kwa  sekken  ssik

- chelem  ccum  ey  eykey  kwa  mankhum  se  ey se  eykey se  ssik

- cocha  ccum  chelem

6.5.2. List of particle sequences arranged by latter member.
A Reference Grammar of Korean

ey
eykey
kkaci
kwa
(mace)
puthe
se ey se
seykey se
sekken
ssik
ulo

- ey
ccum
cocha [rare]
kkaki
kwa
man

- eykey
mata
(ccum)
(mata)
ssik

- i/ka
ccum
cocha
ey
eykey N
kkaki ?ccum kkaki
kwa
mace
man
eykey man
mankhum
mata
puthe
ccum puthe
(cocha puthe)
eykey puthe
mace puthe
se puthe ey se puthe
ulo puthe ey key se puthe
se N ey se N
ssik
ulo N

NOTE: Also found is kkey se ka.

- ila_lo ccum chelem ccum
chelem
cocha
ey
eykey
kkaki ?ccum kkaki chelem ccum kkaki
kwa
mace
man
ccum man
kkaci man
mankhum man
ssik man

mankhum
pota
puthe
se
ey se
ssik
ulo
ccum ssik

- (i)na
ccum
chelum
cocha
?ey
ccum ey
eykey
kkaci
kwa
man
mankhum
mata
puthe
se
ssik
ulo

cicum mankhum

- (i)na-ma
ccum
chelum
ey
eykey
kkaci
mace
man
eykey man
pota
puthe
se
ey se
ssik
ulo

- (i)_tul
ccum
chelum
ccum
chelum
ey
eykey
?kkaci
ccum kkaci
mace
man
?mankhum
chelem mankhum
A Reference Grammar of Korean

- puthe
  - se
  - ey se
  - eykey se
  - ssik

- (i)ta(-ka)
  - ey
  - eykey
  - ulo

- (i)tun_ci
  - kkaci
  - se

- (i)ya
  - ccum
  - chelem ccum
  - eykey ccum

  - chelem
  - cocha
  - ey
  - eykey
  - kkaci
  - ccum eykey
  - ccum kkaci
  - kwa
  - mace
  - man
  - mankhum
  - mata
  - pota
  - puthe
  - ey se
  - eykey se
  - sekken
  - ssik
  - ulo

- khenyeng
  - chelem
  - ey
  - eykey
  - kkaci
  - mata
  - pota
  - puthe
  - ey se
  - sekken
  - ssik
  - un
  - ey (n)un
  - ey se (n)un
  - mata (n)un
  - se (n)un
  - sekken un
  - ssik un
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Gloss</th>
<th>Transliteration</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- kkaci</td>
<td>ccum chelem ey eykey kwa mata se sekken ssik</td>
<td>ey se</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- (k)wa</td>
<td>ey eykey man mata se ey se eykey se kkaci ey se ssik</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- mace</td>
<td>ccum chelem cocha ey eykey kkaci kwa se ey se eykey se sekken ssik ulo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- manhhum</td>
<td>ccum chelem se ey se ulo se</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- mata</td>
<td>ccum ey eykey ey se ulo se</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- pota</td>
<td>ccum ey eykey kwa mata puthe se ey se sekken</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A Reference Grammar of Korean

ssik
ulo

- puthe
  ccum
  ey
  eykey
  kwa
  mace
  mata
  se
  sekken
  ssik
  ulo
  ey se mace
  ey se

- se
  ccum
  ey
  ccum ey
  mata ey
  eykey
  kwa [rare]
  mata
  puthe
  ulo

- sekken
  ey
  eykey
  se
  ulo
  ey se

- ssik
  ccum

- to
  ccum
  chelem
  cocha
  ccum cocha
  kkaci cocha
  mankhum cocha
  ey
  eykey
  kkaci
  ccum kkaci
  chelem ccum kkaci
  kwa
  ccum mace
  kwa mace
  mace
  ccum mace
  kwa mace
  man
  eykey man
  eykey se man
  mankhum
  mankhum
  mata
  ccum pota
  se pota
  ey se pota
  ccum ey se pota
  pota
  sekken pota
  puthe
  se
  ey se
  eykey se
  ulo se
ssik
ulo

- (l)ul
ccum
cocha
ey
eykey
kkaci
kwa
mance
man
mankhum
mata
puthe
sekken
ssik

- (u)lo
ccum
cocha
ey
eykey
kkaci
kwa [rare]
man
mata
ssik

- (n)un
ccum
chelem ccum
kkaci ccum
chelem
cocha
ey
kykey
kkaci
ccum kkaci
ssik kkaci
kwa
mace
man
ccum man
kwa man
mankhum
mata
pota
se pota
puthe
ccum puthe
se puthe
se
ey
se
eykey
se
ulo se
sekken
ssik
ccum ssik

Some of the particles listed in §6.4 occur in quite limited environments, and a few are found only after verb forms. For example, una/na is found only after -ulyem, -key, and -sey; ppun and son (as particles) only after -ta; kkwuna only after -ca; kwulye (as particle) only after statement forms -sup.nita and -ney (and ilq sey = iney), suggestion forms -upsita and -sey, command forms -usio and -key; la only after the infinitive -9a. The particle that marks indirect quotation ko "(saying/thinking that ... )" is used after plain quotation forms -(nun)ta 'does/is', -tula 'was (doing it), I recall', and 'let's', -la 'do!'; after the intensive -ulye 'intending/wanting to do'; after the adjunctives -nula and -ulla; and after the postmodifier ya 'question' that appears in -un ya, -nun ya, -tun ya, ... . Only a few verb forms are never followed by a particle, notably the sequential -uni, for the strings /-unipota/ and /-unimankhum/ represent -un i pota /mankhum with the particle attached to a modifier + the postmodifier i 'fact (that ... )'. Certain endings are followed by only a few particles or quasi-particles:

-ule/-le is followed by (un/)nun, to, tul, and (ul/)lul;
-una/-na is followed by tul and awkwardly by (i)la to and (i)tun ci (see also ina tul in Part II);
-una-ma is followed by yo and somewhat awkwardly by to;
-(nun)ta is followed by ko, tul, and man;
-ney is followed by tul, man, and kwulye;
-so/-o is followed by tul and man;
-kwun is followed by a;
-keni is followed by (kwa)/wa.

The particle tul 'acting severally' can be inserted rather freely in verb phrases, but not even it can be inserted into the fixed sequences -e la, -ta ppun, -ta kwulye, and -ca kkwuna. Where tul goes is after the other particles in those cases, as well as in -e yo (tul) 'do/are severally' [polite] and -ta ko (tul) hanta 'says that they do/are'. Although -(sup)nita tul occurs, it cannot be quoted as such, even directly; there is no *ta tul hako (or ila ko) hanta. And notice that it is NOUN tul iyo rather than *NOUN iyo tul in fragment sentences such as Nwukwu tul iyo 'Who all?' [polite].

Verb forms have not been found before the particles eykey 'to (a person)', ssik 'each', or sekken 'and the like', nor before the quasi-particle ina-ma 'at least, even'. Of these, sekken is the only one that is likely to turn up, if we keep looking. I was able to elicit the particle mata 'every' only after
-umye, and in an awkward example at that. The particle uy "of" was elicitable only after the summative -ki: the particle (k)wa 'with' only after -ki or in extended particle phrases (§6.3) after the substantive ending -um. The poorer distribution of -um is unsurprising, for it is less colloquial than -ki.

The table on p. 215 shows the sequences found or elicited for most of the particles and quasi-particles after common verb endings. Sequences for which I have only awkward examples are indicated by "x" instead of "+". Sequences with the particle i / ki that seem to be available only when followed by the negative copula are noted by "n". The table is so arranged that the particles form a vertical axis, and are arrayed alphabetically by the postconsonantal shape as in earlier lists. The endings form the horizontal axis, and at the appropriate intersection each sequence discovered or elicited is indicated by a "+", those unfound by a ":". Notice that the list is largely limited to sequences of just ONE particle after an ending; there are longer sequences and they are not limited to those here shown in more detail for se only. We can find not only -ki ey but also -ki ey to, -ki ey nun, -ki ey ya, -ki ey tul, -ki ey pota, -ki ey sekkhe; not only -ci yo but -ci yo man and -ci yo man un. And many cases of ending + man can be followed by un or to.

6.7. Some consequences of particle distribution.

When we look at the particle sequences found after nouns and after verb forms, certain things come to our attention. The particle se is frequently preceded by the particle ey after nouns; often the same expression may be said with or without the intervening ey, the meaning unchanged. But in some cases, including the summative -ki and the substantive -um, the expression is awkward (or unheard of) without the intervening ey. In other cases, such as the verb forms -e se, -ko se, and -umye se, it is the intervening ey that is unheard of. These facts, I think, are what leads the Korean grammarians (in disregard of eykey se and hanthey se) to set up a single particle eyse and treat se (after a noun) as an abbreviation of that particle. The se which occurs after verb endings is treated either as a separate particle or as part of an unanalyzed ending that is distinct from the form without the particle. (A case could be made that -e is an abbreviation of -e se, but no one has claimed that, so far as I know.) We can also see why the Korean grammarians would hesitate to accept la in -e la as a particle, since nothing can intervene between the infinitive and the particle, and la occurs as a particle only after the infinitive, which actually turns up in a variant "pre-la" shape after certain stems: one la for wâ la, kake la for ka la, iss.ke la for iss.e la, ... (§8.3.6). In fact, -e la developed from MK -(k)e-la with the imperative ending attached to the bound stem that marked the effective aspect, and one la < 'wo-'na-la contains a suppletive form of that aspect marker.

The grammarians' preferred treatment of some of the uses of -ki ey, -ki lo, -um ey (= -umay), and -um ulo as single unanalyzable endings, distinct from ending + particle, is supported by certain of the particle sequences. And their preference for treating the transferentive -ta as an abbreviation of an unanalyzed ending -taka, rather than analyzing that as the assertive -ta + particle ka (as it is here viewed), is perhaps supported by the recurrence of the particle ka in the sequence -ta ka ka, even though that is a by-product of the negative copula. (There are historical arguments against the analysis of -ta ka, too, but the matter remains open. See §9.8 and Part II; for MK accent evidence, see p. 71.)

The treatment of certain forms of the copula as particles is also supported by particle sequences. The "quasi-particles" included in the sequence tables occur freely in positions where other forms of the copula would be unusual or impossible. (We are, of course, here excluding from our discussions of distribution certain kinds of peripheral utterances, such as those that occur when talking about words.)

It will be noticed that certain "particles" after verb endings (kwulye, kkwuna, una/na, la, son, ppun) differ from particles after nouns in that no other particle is insertible, and that mutual insertibility was our ultimate criterion for being sure that an element after a noun really is a particle. In a sense, what we do is to establish a class of noun particles on that basis, then we notice that some of these particles (se, iya/yâ, iyo/yâ, ...) also occur after verb endings, with greater restrictions, and finally we discover that a few other elements, still more restricted, seem to belong in the same class, because they occur after verb endings that are otherwise free.
### TABLE OF VERB ENDINGS + PARTICLES AND QUASI-PARTICLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ca</th>
<th>ci</th>
<th>e</th>
<th>-key</th>
<th>-ki</th>
<th>-ko</th>
<th>-ta_ka</th>
<th>-tolok</th>
<th>-tula</th>
<th>-ulye</th>
<th>-umye</th>
<th>-umyen</th>
<th>-um</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-ka</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ccum</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chelem</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cocha</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ey</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i/ka</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i)la_to</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i)na</td>
<td></td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i)n_tul</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i)ta_ka</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i)tun_ci</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i)ya</td>
<td></td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i)yot</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khenyeng</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kkaci</td>
<td></td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kwa/wa</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mace</td>
<td></td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>man</td>
<td></td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manhkm</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pote</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>puthe</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>se</td>
<td></td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>se ka</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>se 'la_to</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>se 'na</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>se 'n_tul</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>se 'tun_ci</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>se ya</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>se man</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>se puthe</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>se to</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>se nun</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tul</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ul/lul</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ulo/lo</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>un/nun</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. But -um ey se (...) occurs.
2. Less awkward with ey inserted, but unlikely even so.
3. Also -umyen se kkaci, -umyen se tul.
7.0. Forms: verbs.

In the following sections we examine various kinds of verbs (§7.1), bound verbs (§7.2), verbs with defective paradigms (§7.3), derived stems that are causative or passive (§7.4), auxiliary verbs (§7.5), and postnominal verbs (§7.6).


Each verb may be classed as transitive (vt) or intransitive (vi), though a few stems serve both functions: kuchinta (vi/vt) means either 'ends it' or 'it ends'. A verb that is sometimes preceded by a direct object is transitive. All transitive verbs are also processive so that the opposing category of descriptive is relevant only for intransitive verbs.

A semantic direct object may be marked by the accusative particle ul/lul, but that particle is also used to mark other roles. If we use the cooccurrence of an accusative-marked phrase to categorize "transitive" verbs, we will have to recognize what I have called PSEUDO-INTRANSITIVE verbs (pseudo-vi), which function like those intransitive verbs that are seldom, if ever, preceded by an accusative-marked phrase. The accusative phrase could still be treated as an object, but the object is limited to certain kinds:

1. a noun showing the destination: hak.kyo lul kanta = hak.kyo ey kanta 'goes to school, attends school'.
2. a noun showing the purpose: kwuKyeNg ul kanta = kwuKyeNg ul hale kanta 'goes to see it';
3. as an object complement, the substantive form of the same stem (or other semantically and/or etymologically cognate objects): cam ul canta = canta 'sleeps (one's sleep)', chwum ul chwunta = chwunta 'dances (a dance)', kel.um ul kel.nunta = kel.nunta 'walks (one's steps)', kkwum ul kkwunta 'dreams (a dream)', wus.um ul wos.nunta 'laughs (a laugh)' (CF sãlam uy musik ul wus.nunta 'laughs at a person's ignorance', with a transitive use of the verb); kichom kis.kwo (1608 Twu-cip 1:10b; < kich(i)-) 'coughing (a cough'). But notice that kâlim ul kâlinta 'draws (a drawing), paints (a painting)' and cim ul cintâ 'bears a burden' are transitive verbs + tangible objects. There are also a few cognate subjects: noph.i ka noph.ta 'is high (in height)', kiph.i ka kiph.ta 'is deep (in depth)', nelp.i ka nelp.ta 'is wide (in width)', khi ka khuta 'is big (in bigness) = is tall (in stature)', kil.i ka kilta 'is long (in length)'.
4. an expression of duration: sahul ul onta 'comes for three days'.
5. an expression of order or number of times: ches-ccay lul kanta 'goes first', séy pen ul kanta 'goes three times'.
6. a place traversed or a path traveled: kang ul këne kanta 'goes across the river', kil ul kel.e kanta 'walks (along) the road', unhayng ul cina kanta 'passes the bank'.
7. a quantified distance traversed: chen-li lul ttwinta 'leaps a thousand leagues'.
8. an affected part of the body: tali lul cënta 'limps (in a leg)'.
9. (9) substituting for some other particle in an unusual paraphrase: swul ul chwi hanta = swul ey chwi hanta 'gets drunk on liquor'. (But many, I am told, reject ul and prefer swul i chwi hanta).

Quite a few intransitive verbs take accusative-marked objects in specialized figurative senses, such as su- 'stand' in aph-cang ul su- 'stand in the van (in the lead)' and Keki i' susye ya toykeyss.nun ya 'Must you stand there?' Usually we can say that ul/lul in these expressions is simply substituting for some other particle, typically ey, or for a larger construction.

A verb is INTRANSITIVE if it is never preceded by a (semantic) direct object: mvc- 'be late', cvuk- 'die', anc- 'sit down', iss- 'stay'. Each of the intransitive verbs falls into one of the following classes. A PROCESSIVE verb lacks the category of plain indicative assertive -ta, replacing it by the processive assertive -nunta/-nita, except in literary Korean and in set literary phrases used in the colloquial. All transitive verbs are processive, but some of the intransitives are DESCRIPTIVE verbs — here called ADJECTIVES (adj). The reference is not so broad as suggested by the corresponding English category, which includes not only predicated adjectives but also many attributive terms that are treated as nouns or adverbs in Korean.
An adjective lacks the following paradigmatic forms:

1. processive forms — the processive modifier -nun, the processive assertive -nunta/-nta, and the
   processive adjectival-noun constructions -ula/-la;
2. the imperative (-ulye/-lye) and purposive (-ule/-le) forms;
3. subjunctive forms — the subjunctive imperative (= imperative) -ula, the subjunctive assertive (=
   hortative or propositive) -ca, ...

But the subjunctive assertive -ca occasionally occurs in the meaning ‘as soon as’ even with adjectives,
as in nai i ttatus=hac ‘as soon as the weather is warm’, and in the meaning ‘as well as (being)’ even
with the copula (see ina in Part II). And adjective stems sometimes appear in the construction -e la,
normally expressing a plain command, but here carrying an exclamatory meaning ‘is indeed’: Ai
komawe la! ‘Heaven be praised! Thank goodness!’ Cham uro tal=la! ‘How sweet it is!’, Ai koso
hay la! ‘Serves you right!’. Compare the copula form ila. It is unclear whether the bound particle la in
the two meanings of -e la is a single etymon or has separate origins, nor do we know whether it comes
from a reduction of the copula form in one or both of these usages, to say nothing of the imperative
ending -ula/-la itself. Moreover, a few adjectival-noun constructions appear as genuine commands (=e
la) and propositions (-ca), and in the imperative -ulye and purposive -ule forms. Acceptable examples
are given by CM (1:425, 428-9, 435) for chwungsil ‘being faithful’, co’yon ‘being quiet’, taytam
‘being bold’, and minchep ‘being alert’. Co Sek.yen tells me she will accept chwungsil hay la,
chwungsil halye hanta, etc., but rejects such forms as chwungsil hale kanta ‘goes for the purpose
of being faithful’, a situation more processive in nature than ‘goes with the intention of being faithful’.
These few exceptions can simply be handled as semantic extensions or as abbreviations of some
processive structure (with the meaning of ‘acting, behaving’ rather than ‘being’).

The COPULA (cop) is a descriptive verb (an adjective) which almost never occurs after pause, for
it predicates a noun or noun phrase, with the meaning of ‘it is –’, ‘it is a case (instance, kind) of –’,
‘it is identified or specified as –’, or (after a nominalization) ‘it’s that –’. The stem is i- (defective
literary variant ilo-, defective formal variant iolss-) after a consonant. After a vowel the initial /i/ is
usually shortened to zero, i.e. dropped, when a consonant follows, as in pata ’ta = pata ila ‘it’s the
sea’; when a vowel follows, the stem vowel is reduced to y-, as in pata yess.ta = pata iess.ta ‘it was
the sea’, pata ye (se) = pata ie (se) ‘it’s the sea (and ...)’. In written Korean the i- after a vowel may
or may not be reduced or dropped, but a full vowel syllable is usually written in forms that would
otherwise leave a single consonant stranded: im (substantive), in (modifier), il(q) (prospective
modifier). CF Mkk 1960:5.27. In addition to the various limitations of the adjective with respect to
inflectional endings, the copula also lacks the projective and adverbative forms: we find no occurrences
of *itolok ‘to the point where it is –’ or *ikey ‘so that it is –’, though Middle Korean had the
expected forms.

At least fourteen stems underlie complete paradigms as both processive and descriptive verbs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Processive</th>
<th>Descriptive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cala- 'reach, grow; be sufficient, enough'</td>
<td>mac- 'tally; be correct'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>etuwu-1 'get dark; be dark'</td>
<td>mulu- 'get soft; be soft'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ha- 'do; be'</td>
<td>nã(s)- 'get better; be better'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hulî- 'get cloudy; be cloudy'</td>
<td>nucle- 'get late; be late'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khî-'get big; be big'</td>
<td>nul'k-3 'get old; be old'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kiph-2 'get deep; be deep'</td>
<td>palk- 'get bright; be bright'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kwut- 'get hard; be hard'</td>
<td>pulk- 'get red; be red'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kyêysi- 'exist; stay' [honorable]</td>
<td>tôlew-1 'get dirty; be dirty'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Some speakers reject etuwu- and tôlew- as processive verbs. Examples: Nai i etuwup.nunta – ppallay lul ketwe la ‘It’s getting dark – gather the laundry up’; Keki anc.cl mala – os i tôlep.nunta ‘Don’t sit there – you’ll get your clothes dirty’.

2 Apparently kiph- is processive only in pam i kiph.ess.ta ‘the night has deepened’, perhaps by analogy with nucle.ess.ta ‘it has gotten late’.

3 For some speakers, at least.
With less predictable differences in meaning, certain SHAPES represent both processive verbs and adjectives: kolu- 'is even' or 'makes it even', pet- ' (tooth) is protruding' or 'it stretches out; stretches it out', ... (See Appendix I.)

The intransitive verbs iss- 'stay; exist, be located; have', eps- 'not exist; not have', and tense markers deriving from iss- (the past -ess- and the future -keyss-) have all the processive forms EXCEPT the processive assertive, but iss.nunta occurs in the meaning 'stays' with the negative forms mös(q) iss.nunta and an iss.nunta (see §11.7.3). For a plain-style statement 'exist, is (at); has' you use iss.ta not (*iss.nunta and eps.ta not *eps.nunta. Yet in all meanings the processive modifier forms iss.nun and eps.nun are more common than the simple modifiers iss.un and eps.un, which they have largely replaced in standard speech. (But the simple modifiers are found in Phynegan; see Part II.) The preceding description is inadequate for modern Seoul speech ('Yi Tongcay 1990), which differentiates iss-1 'stay' from iss-2 (the other meanings) and treats it as a regular intransitive verb that shares most but not all of its paradigmatic forms with the quasi-processive verb. To reconcile the two descriptions, we might suggest that there are speakers, or at least writers, who replace iss.nunta 'stays' with the shorter iss.ta (which also has the other meanings), perhaps obligatorily in certain situations, such as quotations, and optionally in others, such as negatives. For 'eps- the MK texts attest both the modifier 'ep sun' and (more often) the processive modifier 'ep non'; the predication can be negativized as 'ep ti a'nī 'ho-', but I have not found a'nī 'eps-. For the stem is(i)- the modifier is isin, the processive modifier is isl(q); the processive modifier is is.non and its modulated form is is'nwon. The predication can be negativized as is'i a'nī 'ho-', but I have not found (?)*a'nī is(i)-. Examples of the Middle Korean forms will be found under their entries in Part II.

The past is simply -ess.ta and the future -keyss.ta, irrespective of whether the stem is processive or descriptive. These stems and markers seem to lack any use of the subjunctive forms, the imperative, or the purposive, except for iss- itself in the meaning 'stay', and they are not common even for it. These verbs and bound auxiliaries (the tense markers) can be called quasi-processive in their behavior; we will label them quasi-verbs intransitive (qvi). Ceng Insung 1960:262-3 neatly describes iss- as "a verb that lacks the form "iss.nunta" (but that is not true of modern Seoul speech) and eps- as "an adjective that has the extra form eps.nun". He says that the honorific kyëysi- is like iss-, yet I find that both kyëysita and kyëysinta are used for the plain present. The stem eps- occurs in the construction -e cinta 'gets to be', normally limited to adjectival stems though there are a few cases with intransitive processive verbs (see the entry in Part II); *iss.e cinta does not occur. Notice that eps- has the derived adverb form eps.i (< "ep si" 'without', but *(iss.)*i'si 'with' occurs only in dialects (p. 584).

The stem iss- is particularly tricky; see p. 319 for evidence that it should be treated as three homonyms 'stays', 'is', and 'has'. In the meaning 'is' and 'has', the appropriate auxiliary for such nuclear focus constructions as Vi-ki nun ha= V1-ki nun Vi- is the descriptive hatu (with the modifier han and not hanun), but in the meaning 'stays' the processive hanta (with the modifier hanun) is called for: Cip ey iss.ula 'ni-kka iss.ki nun hanta man un ku sálam i olq ka?' 'Told to stay home, I do stay home but will he come?'; Ku palam-cayngi ka cip ey kakum iss.ki to hanun kes ul kkum ey to mólass.ta 'I didn't even dream that playboy would stay home every now and then, too'. Japanese, on the other hand, uses the auxiliary suru (its counterpart of hanta) for a'r- 'be' and 'have' as well as for [wlo]'r- or [wl]- 'stay': a'ri/[wlo]'ri wa suru.

A CAUSATIVE verb (vc) is a transitive verb which is a member of a pair of stems that are related in shape. The other member of the pair is active: either transitive or intransitive, and if intransitive either processive or descriptive. The causative stem differs from the active stem by the suffixing of a causative formative, which has several different shapes (§7.4). Such verbs are LEXICAL causatives that must be listed in the dictionary; they are not freely derived. But most verbs can freely participate in a syntactic structure we will call the PERIPHERASTIC causative (-key hanta, etc.). On similarities and differences between these two kinds of causative, see §11.6.

A PASSIVE verb (vp) is a member of a shape-related pair, of which the active member is transitive and the passive member is usually an intransitive processive verb, but some passives take objects (see
§7.4, §11.6). The passive member is marked by a suffixed formative (§7.4). A causative verb is made by attaching a similar formative to the stem of an active verb, which may be intransitive or transitive. Reference here is to lexical passive and causative verbs; they are listed in dictionaries, but you do not make up new ones. On the other hand, the periphrastic causative and passive structures are freely created as needed. See §11.6 for the voice conversions.

An auxiliary verb (aux) is used in close juxtaposition with some other verb, which is usually in the infinitive (-e) or gerund (ko) form. The auxiliary conveys a somewhat different meaning from what its stem carries when it stands as an independent verb, if the stem can so be used. There are processive auxiliaries (= auxiliary verbs proper) and descriptive auxiliaries (= auxiliary adjectives). Some of the auxiliaries are separable: a particle may intervene between the auxiliary and the verb form with which it is used. If nothing can intervene, the auxiliary is inseparable.

A postnominal verb is a verb that is used in close juxtaposition with a verbal noun. Separable postnominal verbs (ha- ‘be’; ha- ‘do’, ka- ‘go’, sikhi- ‘cause’, toy- ‘become’) are sometimes set apart from the verbal noun by a particle; inseparable postnominal verbs (low- ‘be characterized by’, sulew- ‘be’, give the impression of being’), tau- ‘be like’; kel- or tay- ‘behave so as to give the impression of’) occur only right after the noun.

7.2. Bound verbs.

Certain verbs are always attached to some other verb, or to a noun. Among these bound verbs, we can single out defective infinitives, bound adjectives, and bound postverbs (or verb suffixes).

7.2.1. Defective infinitives.

Most of the defective infinitives, recognizable by the characteristic infinitive ending -e/-a (§9.4), often preceded by -(u)- (which seems to be some sort of formative), are inseparably attached to the auxiliary verbs ci- (vi) and tutu- (vt):

- ekule ‘dislocate, go against’
- hay(e) ‘wear (out)’
- hune ‘demolish; collapse’
- kasule ‘bristle’
- (k)kopula ‘bend’
- okule, wukule ‘curl up, warp; break’
- pasule, pusule ‘break’

But (k)kiwule (ci-/tutu-) ‘tilt’ is the infinitive of an adjective (k)kiwu- ‘tilted, aslant’, and mune (ci-/tutu-) ‘demolish’ is the infinitive of the transitive verb munu- ‘demolish’.

Five defective infinitives serve as verbal or adjectival nouns predicated by the postnominal verb/adjective stem ha-

- ile ‘being/doing like this, so’
- kule ‘being/doing like that, so’
- cel ‘being/doing like that, so’
- ette ‘being/doing what way, how’
- amule ‘being/doing any way’

The verbal use (‘doing’) for the first four was not present for the corresponding MK forms ‘i’le, ku’le, rye’le, ‘es’te, and ‘a mo’la (which is attested in very few forms), and it largely went unnoticed until quite recently.

Only two defective infinitives seem to have other (also inseparable) attachments: kule ‘dragging, pulling’ — apparently from an unattested variant of kkule ‘pulling’ (coming from a formation made on the prospective modifier kulezul(q) of MK kuz-), in kule mou- ‘take up’, kule tangki- ‘gather and pull’, kule cap- ‘grasp, clutch’; and wule ‘coming off and/or up’, which is probably an abbreviation of wulele ← wulelu- ‘lift one’s head up’, in wule na- ‘soak out’, and wule na-o- ‘spring well up’. We might want to include here certain elements of obscure or aberrant etymology such as kala-(anc- ‘sink’); kalma-(tu- ‘alternate’); kelme-(ci- ‘shoulder, bear’); kelthe-(anc- ‘sit astride’), tha- ‘mount astride’, tul-i- ‘bring it all in’, mek- ‘gobble it all up’; pakele-(pes- ‘strip naked’); ewuce-(anc- ‘slump, fall, cease’).
7.2.2. Bound adjectives.

Certain elements, usually treated by Korean grammarians as suffixes, derive adjectives from inflected stems (and, in some cases, bound nouns). They are described in these entries of Part II:

- *ta(h)*-, *tala(h)* - 'be rather - '
- *a(h)*-/ *e(h)* - 'be rather - '
- *tama(h)*-, abbreviation of *tama ha* (bound adjectival noun, §5.6.5)
- *ep* (variants - *up*, - *ap*) / - *p* = - *ew* (- *uw*, - *aw*) / - *w* -
- *pu* (derives adjectives from adjectives, verbs, bound nouns)

7.2.3. Bound postverbs.

By bound postverb we refer to certain formatives that are suffixed to verb stems to form new stems, usually intensive, causative, or passive:

**INTENSIVE**

- *chi*
- *chwu*
- *khi*

**CAUSATIVE, PASSIVE**

- *chwu*
- *hwa* (spelled - *chwu*)
- *chi*
- *i*
- *hi*
- *ki*
- *ukhi*
- *ikhi*

For details and examples, see Part II and also §7.4, §11.6.

We might wish to consider as "bound postverbs", too, the past and future markers (- *ess* etc. and - *keyss*) that I have chosen to include with the endings for the following reason. These elements occur only before some, but not all, of the final "mood" endings, unlike the other elements we are calling bound postverbs. Moreover, the tense markers attach freely to all stems, unlike the bound postverbs, for which the stems must be individually specified. It is this last criterion alone which excludes from the bound postverbs the honorific marker - *usi*, for it occurs freely before all the mood endings, as well as before the tense markers. A final criterion would be simply one of sequence: whatever the decision, we will see that the bound postverbs making intensives, causatives, and passives occur in a position BEFORE the series of positions described for the verb endings in §9.1.

7.3. Defective verbs.

Several verbs occur in only a few of the paradigmatic forms:

*ta*-'request' - *tao* (*takwu*), *talla* (notice that *talla 'nta is an abbreviation of *talla ko hanta*); on the irregularity of the forms, see Part II

*tep*-'accompany' - *tepulko*, *tepule*(se)

*kalo*-'say' - *kalotoy*

( - *ulo*) *malmiam*- (§6.3) - *malmiam*. *eta* (se), *malmiam.un*

*chamq* *ta(h)*- 'be gentle' - *chamq* *ta(h).key*

Choy Hyenpay 1959:338-9 also includes a bound infinitive *taka* -(drawing) near from a supposed *tak*, but there is no reason not to consider this to be just the expected literary or dialect variant infinitive of *taku* 'bring (draw) close', for which the normal colloquial infinitive in Seoul is *tak*. To be sure, *taku- itself probably comes from *tak*-( > *tah* 'touch, arrive, ...') + the causative postverb - *u*, but we can ignore the etymology in our synchronic description. To the contrary, Choy Hyenpay 1960 (Hankul 127:7-27). See also the note on - *ta* (ka) in Part II.
Certain intransitive verbs or phrases with the meaning 'gets to be' occur only in the past or in the simple modifier form, and these are sometimes mistaken for adjectives, since the usual translation of 'has gotten to be' is 'is'. Proof that they are not adjectives is that the past is necessary to give the present resultative meaning: cal nass.ta 'is nicely formed', mös nass.ta 'is ugly', sęlyen toyess.ta 'is refined'. A few expressions are treated, apparently in free variation, as either intransitive processive verbs or as adjectives: pāla cyess.ta or pāla cita 'is shallow'; perhaps pyel nass.ta (? rejected by Co Sek.yen) or pyel nata 'is odd'. On the other hand, there are some cases which appear only as adjectives: emcheng nata 'is enormous', mo nata 'is angular = is difficult in personality', ttwukpyel nata 'is quick-tempered'. KEad treats both ci- and hwum ci- as the intransitive 'become simple' and 'form a bend; get deep/secluded', but both NKd and LHS cite them as adjectives.

The variant copula stems iho- and iolssi- are also defective; see Part II. I am not quite sure why LHS lists māta- 'reject, abhor' as a defective transitive verb. The entry in Kim Minswu and Hong Wungsen's dictionary has māta- simply "transitive". NKd does not list the verb, which might be thought to come from a contraction of *mā ha-ta with the infinitive of the MK adjective "ma- 'dislikable, disliked', a structure equivalent to modern silh.e hanta 'dislikes'. But the lone MK example is CAY:"MYEy "lōl 'mata 'khesh'ol 'though he treats the alms rice as despised' (1459 Wel 8:78a). If the structure is parallel to the -e hanta of modern Korean, then LCT was wrong in his citation form "'mata" for he should have used "mata ta". If he took the structure to be ← "ma-ʃ/ʃa ho-ʃkesiʃol 'though he says feels it is despicable', the entry citation is correct (but there is something odd about the accent). In that case, the transitive stem māta- derives from a contraction of the quotative structure -ta (ha-). It is not clear just when the use of hanta to transitivize the adjective infinitive developed; it may not be all that old. The only other use of 'ma- cited by LCT is ku lol mata kwos nekisimyen 'if you regard it precisely as despicable' (1676 Sin.e 4:15a). Perhaps all these uses are semantic extensions of the verb maʃʃ'ia 'desists', i.e. "rejects".

7.4. Causative and passive verbs.

There are related pairs of Korean verbs which differ in what is called VOICE. We find two major types: PASSIVE related to ACTIVE, and CAUSATIVE related to ACTIVE. The relationship is both semantic and formal. The underlying stem is usually the same, but the passive or causative includes a bound postverb ($7.2.3). Causative verbs (vc) are always transitive, and passive verbs (vp) are typically intransitive (= vpi) but some take a few objects so we will label them transitive passive (= vpt). The types of derivation can be seen from the following scheme:

\[
\begin{align*}
vc & \leftarrow vt \\
\text{adj} & \leftarrow vi \\
vp(i) & \leftarrow vt \\
vpt & \leftarrow vt
\end{align*}
\]

One unusual case looks like a vp from a vi: menci ka palam ey pullinta 'the dust gets blown by the wind', CF palam i pūnta 'the wind blows' and the lack of a *palam i menci lul pūnta 'the wind blows the dust'. But the most appropriate derivation appears to be something like this: (salam i) menci lul pūnta 'a person [etc.] blows the dust' → menci ka (salam eykey) pullinta 'the dust gets blown (by the person)' → [palam ey (iss.ta) 'it is in the wind' → ] menci ka palam ey pullinta 'the dust gets blown in the wind = it blows in the wind'. A couple of similar cases are kāmki (ey) tuullinta 'catches a cold' (= kāmki ka tunta), tali lul tachinta 'gets injured on the leg' from tah.chi- from tah- 'touch' (vi). (Most of the examples given by CM 1:273, however, seem to be in error.)

The transitive passives all seem to refer to unsought suffering:
cap.hi- 'have someone take (from one)' < cap- 'take': pal ul cap.hinta 'gets caught by the leg', kyełqcem ul cap.hinta 'has fault found with one'.
ccallt- 'get it cut' < ccallu- 'cut': mok ul ccallinta 'gets one's throat cut = gets fired'.
ccillt- 'get it pierced (stabbed, pricked)' < ccilu- 'stab'.
chayi- 'get kicked on/in' < chay- 'kick': kasum ul chayinta 'gets kicked in the chest' (compare kong i cal chayinta 'the ball kicks well').
cilli- 'get kicked in the --' < cilu- 'kick'.
halth.-/halhei- 'get it licked or swiped' < halth- 'lick'.
kkayi- 'get hit on' [dialect? ] < kkay- 'hit': cengkangi lul kKayinta 'gets hit in the shin'.

kka(y)kk.i- 'get it scraped' < kkakk- 'scrape': salam i nach ul kka(y)kkrinta 'a person gets his face scraped = loses face' -- and that can also be said as salam i nach i kka(y)kkinta 'a person, his face gets scraped'.
mek.hi- 'have it eaten up': talun salam hanthey ton ul mek.hinta 'has one's money "eaten up" = gets swindled by another person'.
peyi- 'get cut on' < 'pey- 'cut': sog-kalak ul khal ey peyyess.ta 'got one's finger cut on a knife'.
ppay-ki- 'have someone grab, suffer the loss of' < ppay- < ppay-as- 'grab': kongsan kwun hanthe SANGhay lul ppay-kyess.ta 'suffered the loss of Shanghai to the Communist troops'.

ttelli- 'get stripped (= robbed of)' < ttel- 'shake off': ton ul ttellinta 'is stripped of one's money'.

According to Song Sekcwung 1967:177, the transitive passive will occur only when there is a WHOLE-PART relationship between the two nouns. Occasionally a causative is used with unexpected meanings similar to those of the transitive passive: sêykun ul mocoli thaywunta '(burns up =) loses all one's furniture in a fire'.

The basic meaning of most causative verbs is something like 'makes it so that something happens or is'. There is no good general translation in English, which offers a choice of 'makes someone do it', suggesting force and coercion, or 'lets someone do it', suggesting permission to do something the other person wants to do. The expressions 'has someone do it' and 'gets someone to do it' are ambiguous, for they can translate causatives, passives, or simple favors. The Korean causative implies neither force nor permission. Only from the context can you tell whether the act someone is caused to perform is something he wants to do, or something he is forced to do.

The basic meaning of most passive verbs is something like 'gets so that something happens to it or might happen to it'. Often the meaning of a Korean passive verb has some extra flavor of AVAILABLE or POTENTIAL undergoing of an action. Compare san i pointa 'the mountains can be (are available to be) seen -- whether anyone is looking or not' with san ul ponta 'the mountains are seen; someone sees the mountains'. Similar examples (CM 1:328) are yeki se nun kokki ka cal cap.hinta 'a lot of fish are caught here' and i mun un swipkey yellinta 'this door opens easily (is easily opened)'. In English we often use passives to avoid committing ourselves to the identification of the subject. In Korean the device is unnecessary for that purpose, since an overt subject is not required by Korean sentences.

For more on the syntax of causatives and passives, see §11.6.

The morpheme for the causative bound postverb has several shapes which are identical with the shapes of the passive. As a result, convergence sometimes produces homonymous causative and passive forms from the same active stem:

anki- vp 'get embraced', vc 'embrace' < an- vt 'embrace'
capi- vp 'get caught', vc 'cause to catch' < cap- vt 'catch'
epi- vp 'get carried', vc 'cause to carry' < ep- vt 'carry (on back)'
halth.i-/halchi-/ vp 'get licked', vc 'cause to lick' < vt halth- 'lick'
lkk.ki- vp 'get read', vc 'cause to read' < lkk- vt 'read'
kakk.ki- vp 'be cut', vc 'cause to cut' < kakk- vt 'cut'
kwup.hi- vp 'get broiled', vc 'make someone broil' < vt kwuw- 'broil'
mulli- vp 'get bitten', vc 'cause to bite' < mu-l- vt 'bite'
palp.hi- vp 'get stepped on', vc 'cause to step on' < vt palp- 'step on'
poi- (poy-) vp 'be seen', vc 'cause to see, show' < vt po- 'see'
A Reference Grammar of Korean

silli- vp 'get loaded', vc 'cause to load' ← sit- / sil- vt 'load, carry'
simki- vp 'get planted', vc 'cause to plant' ← sim- vt 'plant'
ssip.hi- vp 'get chewed', vc 'cause to chew' ← ssip- vt 'chew'
ssui- vp 'get used; get written', vc 'cause to use; cause to write' ← ssu- 'use; write'
ttut.ki- vp 'get bitten', vc 'cause to graze' ← ttut- 'bite, graze'
tulli- vp 'get heard', vc 'cause to hear' ← tut- / tul- 'hear'

These homonymous pairs of causatives and passives are not differentiated by accent or vowel length in standard speech, despite what is said in CM 1:275-6. Cf Ceng Insung 1960:92-3.

In certain stems we find a string that could be representing one of these two formatives, but either there is no underlying active counterpart to justify an analysis like sik-hi- for sikhi- 'cause' (can we perhaps analyze the stem as s-ikhi- and take s- to be an allomorph of ha-?); or, if there is an underlying form (tul-li- = tul-lu- 'drop in', tu-l- 'enter') the syntactic relationship between the two does not correspond to that expected for voice-related pairs. Verbs of this sort lead us to recognize another derivative bound postverb that happens to be of the same shape as the causative. It might be appropriate to treat some of the odd cases of passives formed on intransitives in the same way. There is also tulli- 'give to a superior', which is historically a causative formed on tu-l- 'hold up'.

The passive and causative bound postverbs have so many shapes in common that we will consider them together. The shapes divide into two thematic groups: (1) those which include the PHONEME i, and (2) those which include the phoneme wu (but not the phoneme i); there is also (3) an athematic group, in which we will include the reductions of i to y. Formatives with the wu theme (and, apparently, the athematic formatives) all form only causatives, with the possible exception of one questionable stem, puliwu- vp 'be employed' < puli- vt 'employ'. Formatives with the i-theme form both causatives and passives.

The shapes are listed below with critical examples given for each shape. C = causative, P = passive; T = transitive, I = intransitive, A = adjective (descriptive stem). The down arrow (↓) means the preceding string from the stem is omitted (deleted) when the formative is added, and the right arrow (→) means the stem string on the left is replaced by the string on the right; these are synchronic statements, not necessarily recapitulating the history of the formations. Notice that the two distinct origins of the modern --lu/-...li- stems (§8.3.1) are reflected in the derived stems: hulu-/hull- 'flow' makes the causative hulli- < hul'l'i- 'make flow', and olu-/oll- 'rise' makes the causative olli- < wol'G-li- 'raise'.

1. i theme (causative, passive)
   -i-
   cwuk.i- 'kill' (C) ← cwuk- 'die' (I)
mek.i- 'feed' (C) ← mek- 'eat' (T)
kiwul.i- 'tilt' (C) ← kiwu-l- 'be tilted' (A)
noph.i- 'heighten' (C) ← noph- 'be high' (A)
noh.i- 'get put' (P) ← noh- 'put' (T)
nanwu(ij) = nanwe ci- 'be divided' (P) ← nanwu- 'divide' (T)
hulli- 'make flow' (C) ← hullu-/hull- 'flow' (I)
   -hi-
   anc.hi- 'seat' (C) ← anc- 'sit down' (I)
kkuhli.i- 'makes it boil' (C) ← kkuhl- 'boil' (I)
kwup.hi- 'bend' (C) ← kwup- 'be bent' (A)
ip.hi- 'cause to wear' (C) ← ip- 'wear' (T)
mek.hi- 'get eaten' (P) ← mek- 'eat' (T)
   (aw+)i-)
akki- 'spare; value' (C) ← akkaw- 'is regretful; is precious' (A)
   (wu+)hi-
   kat.hi- 'be confined' (P) ← katwu- 'confine' (T)
   -ki-
   swumki- 'conceal' (C) ← swum- 'be hidden' (I)
   olm.ki- 'move it' (C) ← olm- 'move' (I)
   pes.ki- 'unclothe' (C) ← pes- 'take off, remove' (T)
   ccic.ki- 'get torn' (P) ← ccic- 'tear it' (T)
Almost unique: pemuli- 'be mixed' (P) and 'cause to mix' (C) pemuli- 'mix' (T). The form pemuli-was earlier pe'muli-, a causative ← pe'mul- 'whirl it (around)' (T) and 'tie it up' (T), surviving figuratively in pemu-l 'be involved, mixed up in'. Apparently similar: holli- 'get infatuated' (P) ← holli- 'infatuate' (T). And killi- 'get raised' (< *kil'Gi- < *ki'[lui-G-i-) is a late development.

2. Wu theme (causative only)
-ku
kkaywu- 'wake someone' (C) ← kkay- 'come awake' (I)
kul.wu- = 'fertilize' (C) ← kél- 'be fertile'
tot.wu- 'raise it' (C) ← tot- 'rise' (I)

(u)-wu-
(palwu- 'straighten' (C) [usually replaced by palo cap-] ← palu- 'be right' (A)
(chwu-
kot.chwu- 'straighten' (C) ← kot- 'be straight'
(c)huw-
nac.chwu- 'abase, make low' (C) ← nac- 'be low' (A)
(nuc.chwu- 'loosen; delay' (C) ← nuc- 'be slack; be late' (A),
mac.chwu- 'spell' (C) ← mac- 'be correct' (A)
cac.chwu- 'quicken' (C) ← cac- 'be incessant' (A)
(kac.chwu- 'prepare' (C) ← kac- = kaci- 'have' (T)

(u-e)-wu-
seywu- 'make stand, establish' (C) ← su- 'stand' (I)

(e-w)-wu-
reywu- 'heat' (C) ← tew- 'be hot' (A)

-ywu- < -i-wu-
caywu- 'put to sleep' (C) ← ca- 'sleep' (I)

-kwu-
sos.kwu- 'make rise' (C) ← sos- 'spring up' (I)
tot.kwu- 'make it higher', (= tot.wu-) 'raise it' (C) ← tot- 'rise' (I)

3. athematic (causative, passive)
-ay-
ëps.ay- 'eliminate; use up' (C) ← ëps- 'be nonexistent' (I) — but see p. 429!

-y-
nay- 'put out' (C) ← na- 'emerge' (I)
cay- = caywu- 'put to sleep' (C) ← ca- 'sleep' (I)
pöy- = poi- 'show, let see' (C), 'get seen' (P) ← po- 'see' (T)

(u)-ey-
kénney- 'carry over' (C) ← kénnu- 'cross over' (T)

(hi)-y-
tây- 'bring in contact' (C) ← tâh- 'come in contact' (I)

-u-
kihu- 'raise' (C) ← kâl- 'get big' (I) — see below

The voice-deriving bound postverbs should not be confused with the intensive bound postverb -chi-, which is morphemically related to the auxiliary verb chi- that is used after the infinitive as an intensifier. See Part II for examples of the postverbs, and compare Choy Hyenpay 1959:351. The intensive postverb seems to have the shape -chwu- in tulchwu- 'raise, expose, ...' (< tu-l- 'hold up; lift; cite'), but there is a dialect variant with the expected shape tulchhi-, and there may be some connection with the obsolete verb chi- 'raise' (cf the bound preverb tul-); there is also tulkhi- 'get discovered, caught', a specialized use of a passive from the same tu-l-. I have not included -chwui- among the shapes of the intensive, but the -li/-lu- of tulli-/tulhu- 'drop in' (< tu-l- 'enter') is there. The -khi- of tulkhi- is not listed, only the causative -ikihi- (probably < -i-khi-) and -ukhi-.

Some of the complications of shape are the result of phonological changes from earlier forms. The Middle Korean causatives and passives were made with these formatives:
The vowel of -Gw may represent an incorporation of the modulator -wG-; if so, the etymon of the formative was simply -G-, as indicated also by -uG- < *-G-. The infinitives of the last two examples are kil'Ge (1465 Wen 1:1:1:111a) and tol'Ga (1447 Sek 6:4b); Cf kil'Gwe (1447 Sek 9:17a) and twol'Gwa (1632 Twusi-cwung 16:56b) = twol'Ga (1481 Twusi 16:55b), twol'Gye (1517· Pak 1:21b) — from twol'-G-i (tol'-i). But "ep.si'Wa (1449 Kok 155), "ep.si'Wo zo'Wa (1459 Wel 17:77a), and "ep sisWo n i (1459 Wel 23:65b) indicate a labial *-i-pG- (echoing the p of *eps-?).
7.5. Auxiliary verbs.

Auxiliary verbs are used in construction with preceding verb forms, most often the infinitive -e or the gerund -ko; less often the successive -ci, the adverberative -key, the transferentive -ta, and the unusual cases of 34, 45, and 46 in the lists below. In these lists all the auxiliary descriptive verbs (= auxiliary adjectives) are segregated from the auxiliary processive verbs (= auxiliary verbs proper), and each auxiliary is preceded by an indication of the category of verb form with which it enters into a construction: the letters A (adjective), C (copula), and V (processive verb) represent the stem before the "-..." that designates the ending. With some misgivings I offer tag translations for the auxiliaries, but the reader is urged to look up the separate entries in Part II for more detailed descriptions and examples. The separable auxiliaries are marked by the symbol # placed after the number; they can be set apart from the preceding verb form by at least the particles un/nun or tul. Since we distinguish auxiliary constructions from simple compounds or sequences in which both verbs retain their usual meanings and functions, not included are such forms as -e neh- 'do and put in'. And idiomatic formations such as ka(-)tah- 'arrive (there)' and wa(-)tah- 'arrive (here)', táy(-)ka- 'arrive (there) in time' and táy(-)o- 'arrive (here) in time' are best put in the dictionary as lexical entries, since you will seldom if ever separate the infinitive from the following stem, even by the particle se. At the left of each item in the lists below there is information on attaching the honorific marker to the main verb (α), to the auxiliary (β), or to both (αβ). A plus (+) means it is possible to attach -usi-, a minus means that it is not possible. When the plus is italicized (+) the honorific marker is attached only under special circumstances of one kind or another; even in some of the cases marked with the minus it is possible to get the honorific verbs capsussus- 'eat', cuwussus- 'sleep', and kyōsē- 'stay' (also tol'a kasi- when it means 'die'), though not the regularly derived forms such as hasi- 'deign to do', kasi- 'deign to go', and pat usu- 'deign to receive'.

LISTS OF AUXILIARY VERBS

Auxiliary processive verbs (aux v)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>+ -usi-</th>
<th>α</th>
<th>β</th>
<th>αβ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- + - 1.</td>
<td># V-e táy-</td>
<td>[intensive] 'do hard / continuously'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ + + 2.</td>
<td>V-e chi-</td>
<td>[intensive] 'do hard / continuously'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ - 3.</td>
<td>V/A-e ssah-</td>
<td>'do/be more than an ample extent'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- - 4.</td>
<td>V/A-e pā' ci-</td>
<td>'get old, rotten, musty) through and through'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- + 5.</td>
<td>V-e (p)pel-</td>
<td>[exhaustive] 'do completely'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- + 6.</td>
<td># V-e twu-</td>
<td>[completive] 'get it done'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- + 7.</td>
<td># V/A-e noh-</td>
<td>[anticipatory] 'do for now / later /' 'be all -'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ - 8.</td>
<td># V-ko na-</td>
<td>[transitional] 'just did, come from doing'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ + + 9.</td>
<td># V-e na-</td>
<td>[continuative] 'keep doing, do and do again' - Cf. -e na- as regular compound (kkāy na- 'recover one's senses, come to')</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ + + 10.</td>
<td># V-ko mā-l-</td>
<td>[terminative] 'finish(ed) doing'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>? ? ?</td>
<td>V-ko ya mā-l-</td>
<td>'end in doing, end up doing'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ + V/A/C-ko mālko</td>
<td>'of course do/be'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ + + + 11.</td>
<td># V-ta (ka) mā-l-</td>
<td>'do a while and then stop'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ + + 11a.</td>
<td># V-ta (ka) mōs ha-</td>
<td>'fail to do, try but cannot'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ + + 12.</td>
<td># V-ko tani-</td>
<td>'go around doing' (Treat as regular compounds?)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ - 13.</td>
<td>V-e mek-</td>
<td>[vulgar and pejorative] - Cf. 44.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ - 14.</td>
<td>V-e nāy-</td>
<td>[perseverative] 'do all the way'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ + 15.</td>
<td># V/A-e ka-</td>
<td>[out-directive, exo-developmental] 'away, ongoing' - Cf regular -ko ka- 'go... doing'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
- + - 16. \# V/A-e o- [in-directive, endo-developmental] 'this way, upcoming' - CF regular -ko o- 'do and come'
+ + + 17. \# V-e pu- [exploratory] 'try doing' (NOT 'try to do' = -uleye ko ha- or -ki ey him ssu-)
? + ? 18. \# A-e/-key poi- (poy-) [semblative] 'look like (it is)'
- + - 19. \# V-e cuw- [favor] 'do for' - separable by 'ta
+ - - 19a. \# V-e tälla; [reflexive request, §11.2] 'ask someone to do for one' - separable by 'ta
- + + 20. \# V-e tuli- [honorable favor] 'do for (an esteemed person)'
- + + 21. \# V-e pachi- [honorable favor] 'do for (an esteemed person)'
+ + + 22. \# V-ci anh- [negative] 'not do' - CF 43.
+ + + 23. \# V-ci mā-l- [prohibitive] 'refrain from doing' - usually in a subjunctive form (imperative, hortative)
24. \# (V) ha- 'do' - dummy verb (general auxiliary) in such structures as V-ki to ha- 'indeed/also do'
+ + + 25. \# V/A-key ha- [causative] 'make it so that' - see §7.4
+ + + 26. \# V/A-key toy- [externally conditioned gradual inceptive] 'get so that, come to do/be'
- + - 27. \# A/V-key kwū-l-, A-i kwū-l- [behavioral] 'act in a manner that is' - usually A-key, but mōs kyentikey 'unbearably' ⇔ vt
- + - 28. \# A-e ha- [cathectizer, emotion transitive] 'project an emotion (toward something/someone)'
29. \# V-e cilu-
- + - 30. \# V-e tuli-
24. (1) turns vi into vt
25. (2) intensifies transitivity of vt and defective infinitives
- + - 31. \# V-e ci-
26. (1) [inceptive] 'get to be, become, grow' - usually A-e ci- but sometimes V-e ci-, e.g. pel.e ci- 'split' ⇔ pē-l- vi
27. (2) 'get/be done': turns vt or defective inf into vi
28. (3) intensifies vi
+ + + 32. \# V/A-e (se) cwuk. keyss.ta 'so much one could die; very much'
+ + + 32a. \# V-e (se) mōs sālkeyss.ta 'so much one will not live; extremely'
+ + + 32b. \# V-e (se) hon nass.ta 'so much it frightened one witless; extremely'
+ - - 33. \# V/A-e kacikko 'with (the accomplishment or resultant fact)'
+ - - 34. \# V-ulye ko tu-l- 'threaten (try, be about) to do'
- + - 35. \# V-ulye ko tu-l-/tul.i- 'do into, upon, at' (Treat as regular compounds?)
+ + + 36. \# V-ko iss- [progressive] 'be doing, be -ing'
- + - 37. \# V-ko iss- [resultative] 'be done, be -ed'

Auxiliary adjectives (aux adj)

+ + + 38. \# V-ko siph- [desiderative] 'want to do'
- - - V-ko ce/ce/ci 'wanting/intending to do' (= -uleye)
- - - 40. \# V-e ci- [literary] = 38.
The critical examples are ku kes cham mes-tul.e cita (not *cyess.ta) 'that is real nice' and ku kes i pala cita/cyess.ta 'that is shallow'.

7.6. Postnominal verbs.

Postnominal verbs occur in construction with preceding nouns, typically verbal nouns (§5.6). Some of the postnominal verbs are separable, at least by the particles un/nun, to, or tul, and they are marked with "#".

**Lists of Postnominal Verbs**

**Postnominal Processive verbs (postnom v)**

1. **keli-** 'behave in a way that creates the impression of'; XX ha- = X keli- 'repeatedly/continuously do'
3. **k(h)uli-** 'do'
4. **ha-** 'behave, go (boom!, ... )': X ha-, XX ha- = X keli-
5. **i-** 'behave, go' – as in wumcik i- 'move, budge'
5a. **na-** 'behave, feel' (in kamcil na- 'feel impatient')
6. **ha-** 'do'
7. **ttê-l-** 'do'
8. **pulî-** 'do'
9. **phi(wu)-** 'do'
10. **ppây-** 'do'
11. **po-** 'do; see to'
12. **(na-)ka-** 'go (out) to do'
13. **(na-)o-** 'come (out) to do'
14. **sikhi-** 'cause to do' [causative] – see §7.4
15. **toy-** 'get/be done' [passive] – see §7.4
16. **pat-** 'incure the doing of, have done to one' [passive] – see §7.4
17. **ssu-** 'use, do; [? causative]'
18. **ci-** 'get/become characterized by'
19. **chi-** 'do'
20. **ci(s)-** ( = 6) in kyelqceng ci(s)-/ha- 'decide'
21. **êps-** 'lack' – can be treated as regular compounds
Postnominal adjectives (postnom adj)

22. ēps- 'be lacking/deficient in; be bad with respect to': See Part II.
22a. (#) kwuc- 'be bad with respect to' (simswul kwuc- rarely is simswul i kwuc-)
23. na- 'be' — pyel nata or pyel nass.ta [defective vi] 'is special';
     mas nata/nanta [A/V] 'is tasty'
24. # ha- 'be'
25. ha- 'be, give the impression of being': X ha-, XX ha-
26. mac- = 25
27. sulew- = 25
28. (h)ow- [obscure] = 27 = 25
29. low- 'be characterized by' [occurs only after vowel]
30. (…) toy- 'be'
30a. kath- 'be …-like' — inseparable in engthel kath-,
30b. cha- 'be full of/in' — inseparable in an cha-,
31. taw- 'be like, be worthy of being'
32. ci-, chi- 'be, be characterized by'
32a. cew- 'be characterized by' — Are the only examples swus cew-
     'be simple-hearted' and pich cew- 'be dignified'?
33. # ccek- 'feel, give/have a feeling of'
34. # (tus) siph- 'feel/look (like)' — separable by to
35. (sə̄ang) siph- 'seem to be' — separable by to
36. (ka, ya, -ulq kes man) siph- [dialect] = 35
37. (sə̄ng) p̩/ul̩u- 'feel/look (like)'

We can add to the list of postnominal verbs lop.hi- 'makes it be characterized by' (occurring only after a vowel), a causative from the postnominal adjective low- (item 29 above). I have excluded from the list coh- 'be good with respect to, have a nice —', sə̄naw- 'be bad with respect to, have a bad —', and other such words carried in the lists of CM 1:447-9, because these adjectives seem quite freely separable by the particle i/ka and therefore do not differ in kind from other adjectives that are preceded by a noun (+ particle).

The stem ha- 'do/say/be', which has so many uses (see the entries in Part II), is both processive and descriptive. The two uses contrast nicely in te hata (adj-n) 'be more, be worse' and te hanta (vni) 'get worse (exaggerated)' or (vnt.) 'add, gain, increase'.

7.7. Recursiveness of auxiliary conversions.

What, if anything, constrains the application of an auxiliary conversion to a sentence that had already undergone an auxiliary conversion? Apparently the only restrictions are those of semantic incompatibility (the result does not make sense), or unwieldiness (the sentence is too heavily burdened for easy processing). If it were not for these constraints, an infinite number of longer and longer sentences could be created just by reapplying auxiliary conversions. There are a fair number of sentence types with a sequence of no more than two auxiliary conversions. The table below, compiled by Yi Tongcay in 1962, shows those sequences of two infinitive-auxiliary conversions that are acceptable (+) and those that are not (—). The auxiliaries are assigned letters (A to X) arbitrarily and these are used as references at the left (the first conversion) and at the top (the second conversion). The key to the letters is on the extreme left. If you want to know whether it is permissible to reapply -e nōh- to a sentence which has already had it, you look for the "G-G" intersection and find a "—" that means there are no such sentences as *hay nōh.a nōh.ass.ta 'did it for later for later', though it is
possible to apply the conversion to a main verb noh- 'put' as in phyênci ul chayk-sang wi ey noh,a noh.ass.ta 'I put the letter on the desk for the time being'. An examination of the table will reveal that in general a conversion cannot be reapplied. There seems to be an exception in Ce sâlam hanthey mul.e pwâ ('na) poca 'Let's try asking that fellow' and similar expressions, so you will find a "+" at the intersection "M-M" in the chart. A more involved sentence such as ?Ce sacen ul pwâ pwâ poca, if possible, is better taken as a conjoined sentence with two main verbs po- and translated 'Let's try looking in that dictionary to see'.

**Chart of Double Infinitive-Auxiliary Conversions**

|   | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O | P | Q | R | S | T | U | V | W | X |
| tây- | A | − | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | − | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| chi- | B | − | − | − | − | − | − | − | − | − | − | − | − | − | − | − | − | − | − | − | − | − | − | − |
| ssah- | G | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| pêi ci- | D | − | − | − | − | − | − | − | − | − | − | − | − | − | − | − | − | − | − | − | − | − | − | − |
| pelei- | E | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| twu- | F | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| noh- | G | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| na- | H | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| mek- | I | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| nây- | J | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| kâ- | K | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| o- | L | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| po- | M | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| pôy- (poi-) | N | − | − | − | − | − | − | − | − | − | − | − | − | − | − | − | − | − | − | − | − | − | − | − |
| cwi- | O | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| tuli- | P | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| pachi- | Q | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| tálla / tao / tâko | R | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| hu- | S | − | − | − | − | − | − | − | − | − | − | − | − | − | − | − | − | − | − | − | − | − | − | − |
| tâuli- | T | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| ci- | U | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| cwiук.keyss.ta | V | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| kaciko | W | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| iss- | X | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |

### 8.0. Stems.

We describe the verb stems of Korean in terms of conjugations, sets of stems that differ from each other in shape when attached to various groups of endings. Behind the complications of the modern conjugations you will see a simpler system at work in earlier forms of the language.

### 8.1. Conjugations.

Each inflected form consists of a stem + an ending. It is possible to classify stems and endings into groups according to the ways in which alternant shapes are attached to each other. We find two kinds of ending: in rough terms, **ONE-SHAPE** endings (-ko, -ta, -se, -ney, -nun, -keyss, -ess, -kka, -êa, ...) and **TWO-SHAPE** endings (-sup.nita/-p.nita, -so/-o, -una/-na, -umyen/-myen, -nunta/-nta, -un/-n, -ul/-l, -um/-m, -usi/-si, ...). The two-shape endings have one shape which is attached to a stem that ends, in its basic form, with a consonant and another shape which is attached to a stem that ends with a vowel in its basic form, but some of the vowel stems have an l-extension before certain of the endings. The one-shape endings may actually have more than one shape — the infinitive.
has several shapes (-e, -a, zero, ...) – but the choice of alternants is not correlated with the kind of sound at the end of the stem.

With this in mind we can set up CONJUGATIONS, or classes of verb stems. Those stems which attach the shapes -sup.nita, -so, -una, -umyen, -un, -ul, -um, -usi-, etc., are CONSONANT stems. Those which attach the shapes -p.nita, -o, -na, -myen, -nta, -n, -l, -m, -si-, ..., are VOWEL stems. Vowel stems and consonant stems attach one-shape endings, such as -ko, -ta, -ci, -nun, -e$a$, ..., in the same way.

In addition to the major dichotomy of consonant stems and vowel stems, we also find a few h-dropping stems that we will call AMBIVALENT, and several verbs with minor irregularities that we can lump together as IRREGULAR stems. Among consonant verbs we distinguish:

(1) stems ending in /h/ which are regular in the Hankul orthography (and if ...ah- take the infinitive ending as -a) but ambivalent in colloquial speech except for the infinitive, which is regular -e (but -a after ...ah- or ...oh-) – CF the infinitive ---ay of the truly ambivalent stems, such as kulheh- 'be so'.

(2) stems ending in /w/ and /l/ which are quite regular in our Romanization — though they show automatic alternations unusual outside the inflectional system (/w/ → /p/ before a consonant, and /l/ → /t/) — but which must be treated as the special classes of "irregular P, irregular T" in the analysis underlying the Hankul spelling, reflecting the fact that the alternation is the result of a pre-Hankul lenition of p and t before a stem-final *ųə- which was later elided.

(3) s-dropping stems, which involve a special type of alternation that is the result of a pre-Hankul lenition of s before a stem-final *ųə- which was later elided. Among the vowel verbs we distinguish the subclasses of l-extending vowel stems, l-doubling vowel stems, and l-inserting vowel stems.

8.2. Consonant stems.

Below are examples of all occurring types of consonant-final stems.

| ip- `wear` | pälp- `tread on` |
| noph- `be high` | ulph- `intone, chant` |
| ēps- `be nonexistent` | tālm- `resemble` |
| tat- `close` | kām- `shampoo` |
| kath- `be alike` | ān- `embrace` |
| wūs- `laugh` | ānc- `sit down` |
| iss- `exist, stay; have` | noh- `put` |
| chac- `look for, find` | ilh- `lose` |
| coch- `follow` | kkunh- `cut` |
| mek- `eat` | kakkaw- `be near` |
| takk- `polish` | tut-/tul- `hear` |
| ilk- `read` | ci(s)- `build` |
| halth- `lick, taste` | |

One anomalous adjective stem ends in --lw-: sēlw-, a contracted form of sēlew- `sad'. And a truncation of ilu- `be early' creates the anomalous stem ilq- that is found in what seems to be a dialect form, ilqkena mālkkena = ilukena nuc.kena `early or late, sooner or later'. A comprehensive list of the shapes of shorter stems is arranged by conjugation in Appendix 1. Some of the consonant-final stems turn up in dialect versions with a final --u-: simu- for sim- `plant' (see the remarks at the end of §8.3.1), siphu- for siph- `desirous', kathu- for kath- `like, same'.

8.2.1. Stems ending in sonants.

A typically voiceless obstruct (p t s c k) is reinforced (→ pp tt ss cc kk) after a stem-final m, n, or l (reduced from syllable excess, since a basic l is treated as /l/ in this environment, §8.2.4). That reinforcement, not present in certain dialects and fairly recent in the central area (see Martin 1991), is ignored by the Hankul spelling, but we note it in our Romanization by a dot. To be consistent, we would like to use "--q" in place of the dot, but that would be misleading in terms of the Hankul spelling. The reinforcement is completely automatic only within the inflectional system, though it is
widespread in other parts of the structure (especially after /l/), where we write it with ı; see §1.5. Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>-ko</th>
<th>-ta</th>
<th>-ci</th>
<th>-sup.nita</th>
<th>-nun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>halh-</td>
<td>halh.ko</td>
<td>halh.ta</td>
<td>halh.ci</td>
<td>halh.sup.nita</td>
<td>halh.nun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘lick’</td>
<td>/halhko/</td>
<td>/halhta/</td>
<td>/halci/</td>
<td>/halssummita/</td>
<td>/halnun/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nâm-</td>
<td>nâm.ko</td>
<td>nâm.ta</td>
<td>nâm.ci</td>
<td>nâm.sup.nita</td>
<td>nâm.nun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘remain’</td>
<td>/nâmkkko/</td>
<td>/nâmmtta/</td>
<td>/nâmcchi/</td>
<td>/nâmsummita/</td>
<td>/nâmnun/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tâlm-</td>
<td>tâlm.ko</td>
<td>tâlm.ta</td>
<td>tâlm.ci</td>
<td>tâlm.sup.nita</td>
<td>tâlm.nun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘resemble’</td>
<td>/tâlmkkko/</td>
<td>/tâlmtta/</td>
<td>/tâmcchi/</td>
<td>/tâmsummita/</td>
<td>/tâmnun/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ân-</td>
<td>ân.ko</td>
<td>ân.ta</td>
<td>ân.ci</td>
<td>ân.sup.nita</td>
<td>ân.nun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘hug’</td>
<td>/ânkko/</td>
<td>/ântta/</td>
<td>/âncchi/</td>
<td>/ânssummita/</td>
<td>/ânnun/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anc-</td>
<td>anc.ko</td>
<td>anc.ta</td>
<td>anc.ci</td>
<td>anc.sup.nita</td>
<td>anc.nun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘sit’</td>
<td>/ânkko/</td>
<td>/ântta/</td>
<td>/âncchi/</td>
<td>/ânssummita/</td>
<td>/ânnun/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 15th-century Korean one-syllable stems that ended in -m- (including -lm-) and -n-, like the counterparts of the modern -(s)-, -w-, and -T/L- stems, began with the rising tone marked by the double dot (‘) when attached to endings that began with a vowel – specifically, the infinitive -'e˘, the modulator - 'wûb˘, and (interestingly) the honorific -'ub˘ si-). But before other endings, the stem began with the low tone that is left unmarked, and a high pitch (the single dot ) appears at the beginning of the ending. From that we conclude that these stems were originally dissyllabic -'m˘b˘-,-'n˘b˘-, and (before the lenition) -'t˘b˘-,-'p˘b˘-, and -'i˘b˘-. The rising tone results from blending the basic initial low with the high tone left stranded when the vowel was elided. Accordingly, a form like 'sa'mosi m ye (1482 Kum-sam 2:3b) contains 'sam-< *sa'mof˘' 'make' + -o si- (honorific) but a form like sa'mo.n i 'la (1459 Wel 2:27b) contains the original stem sa'mo- + -n, the modifier ending –here entering into an extended predicate with the postmodifier 'i and the abbreviated form of the copula indicative attentive 'i'la, which is 'y'la but automatically suppresses the glide after ıl. Forms for 'hug' include the infinitive an'a (1449 Kok 57, 1459 Wel 8:85b) and the honorific modifier found in 'an'ol'n i 'ngi 'la (1459 Wel 8:86a: sic, 'an'--'o-) 'hugs', which has a rising accent like the gerund "an'kwo (1459 Wel 8:100-1) and the deferential infinitive 'anzo'Wa (1449 Kok 23), among other forms. An explanation similar to that for -m- and -n- stems accounts for some of the peculiarities of the -ı- verbs (§8.3.2), which were originally -ı- stems.

### 8.2.2. Stems ending in h.

When attaching an ending that starts with a consonant, a stem that ends in a vowel + h treats the h as /l/ – which is then subject to automatic alternations (§2.6) – unless the ending-initial consonant is t, c, or k, with which the h undergoes metathesis. A stem that ends in a sonant + h (namely lh and nh) drops the h unless the ending-initial consonant is t, c, or k, with which the h undergoes metathesis. But stems which end in vowel + ph, th, or ch reduce the syllable-excess to p or t before attaching a consonant-initial ending of any kind, and show the aspiration only when the ending begins with a vowel and so can accommodate the syllable excess. (There are no endings that begin with p; there are no verb stems -kh-.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>-ko</th>
<th>-ta</th>
<th>-ci</th>
<th>-sup.nita</th>
<th>-nun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>noh-</td>
<td>noh.ko</td>
<td>noh.ta</td>
<td>noh.ci</td>
<td>noh.sup.nita</td>
<td>noh.nun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘put’</td>
<td>/nokho/</td>
<td>/notha/</td>
<td>/noch/</td>
<td>/nossummita/</td>
<td>/nonnun/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ilh-</td>
<td>ilh.ko</td>
<td>ilh.ta</td>
<td>ilh.ci</td>
<td>ilh.sup.nita</td>
<td>ilh.nun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘lose’</td>
<td>/ilkho/</td>
<td>/iltha/</td>
<td>/ilchi/</td>
<td>/ilssummita/</td>
<td>/illun/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kkunh-</td>
<td>kkunh.ko</td>
<td>kkunh.ta</td>
<td>kkunh.ci</td>
<td>kkunh.sup.nita</td>
<td>kkunh.nun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘sever’</td>
<td>/kkunkhko/</td>
<td>/kkuntha/</td>
<td>/kkunchi/</td>
<td>/kkunssummita/</td>
<td>/kkunnnun/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Before a vowel, the stem-final h goes unpronounced but it is sometimes restored for emphasis, as described in §2.7.3, or as a reading pronunciation. In Middle Korean a noun, as well as verbs and adjectives, could end in a basic h (nwo’h on 'the cord'), which metathesized when a particle such as *nwo or *kwa was attached, and the resulting strings were written phonemically: nwo khwa ← nwoh kwa 'with the cord'. Before a voiced consonant or as a free form, such nouns suppressed the final h and it went unwritten in Hankul: nwo ← nwoh 'cord'. For a list of these nouns, see §4.2. There are a few compound nouns that may show the metathesis, such as polthwok (1459 Wel 21:7b; 1466 Kup 1:36a; 1481 Twusi 22:13a, 16:24a) 'elbow' < polh 'twok, treated by LCT as pol[h] 'twok but the second noun appears only in this compound.

According to the rules in KEd a stem that ends -...h is treated like -...l, but that will not account for the fortition that is found in ilh.sup.nita /ilssumnita/ and ilh.so /ilssol/. Kim-Renaud (1986:24-5, 22:n7) would derive such forms by three rules: ilh-so → "ilt-so ("n-unreleasing") → "ilt-sso ("post-unrelease fortition") → ilssol ("coronal [= apical] deletion"). I wonder, however, if the fortition may not be simply a part of the almost automatic rule ls → lss (§2.6), which applies generally to most strings, with a few exceptions (in Seoul) such as -...l se, in which the particle can be treated as an abbreviation of ey se. Notice that the KEd rule implies that the reductions --lh → --l, together with reductions from --...h, form a new category, not to be confused with either the -T/L- stems (kět-/kěl- ‘walk’) or the -L- stems (kě-l- ‘hang’). for the modifier forms differ:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>stem</th>
<th>form</th>
<th>meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ilh- ‘lose’</td>
<td>ilh.sup.nita /ilssumnita/</td>
<td>ilh.nun /illun/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kět-/kěl- ‘walk’</td>
<td>kět.sup.nita /kěssumnita/</td>
<td>kět.nun /kěnun/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kě-l- ‘hang’</td>
<td>kěp.nita/kěmnita/</td>
<td>kěnun &lt; &quot;ke' non</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.2.3. Stems ending in w: -w- (= -p/w-).

Stem-final w alternates with p before a consonant and coalesces with a following u in the vowel phoneme wu; and that is one reason we view what is traditionally regarded as a single phoneme with a digraph that consists of w + u. The basic w is heard only before the infinitive ending -ėa and the past-tense element derived from the infinitive (-p/ass-), yet also sometimes before the derived adverb/noun ending -i: tewi ‘warmth’ but kakka ‘vicinity, nearby’. The following examples show the contrast between a vowel stem ending in -wu (‘give’), a -p/w- stem (‘help’), and a p-final stem (‘wear’):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>stem</th>
<th>form</th>
<th>meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-ko</td>
<td>-sup.nita</td>
<td>-nun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cwu-</td>
<td>cwuko</td>
<td>cwup.nita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tōw-</td>
<td>tōpko</td>
<td>tōpsup.nita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip-</td>
<td>ipko</td>
<td>ipsup.nita</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Usually not distinguished in pronunciation from /cwuwe/ ‘pick up’ (§2.7.6).

The modern Hankul writing system has no way to show a w at the end of a syllable, since /w/ is written as part of the vowel medial, and so the infinitive tōwa has to be written to +wu and the adverbative tōwunna must be written to +wu + na, even though the endings are clearly -a and -una. Since morph-final w occurs only for inflected stems, the alternations of w are completely automatically phonemically determined. (See also the remarks on -w- stems in §9.5-6.) In some of the provinces the -w- stems are treated as regular -p- stems: Hwanghay and Phyengen (Pak Wensik 25); Kyengsang, Cenla, and Hamkyeong (Choy Hyenpay 1959:323-3); Mkk 1960:3:33 cites Cincwu in South Kyengsang. The w is thought to have been a voiced fricative in the 15th century (/v/), and the stems were probably leant from an original *-p{'b} under conditions that kept them apart from the -p- stems, where the labial stop did not lenite (see Martin 1973, Ramsey 1975).

There are many adjective stems that end in w, but only a few processive verbs: kw- ‘mend, darn’, kww- ‘cook, broil’, nwuw- ‘lie down’, nwuw- ‘bleach’ [rare except in the passive nwui- = nwi- ‘get bleached’], pōyw- ‘(l) humbly see’, tōw- ‘help’, yeccwuw- ‘tell (a superior)’, cesswuw- [obsolete?] ‘bow to a divinity’ = cesswuw(s)- [dialect?], cwuw- ‘pick up’, tut-caw- [literary, archaic] ‘(l) humbly hear / listen’. 
The anomalous adjective sêlw- is contracted from sêl¬w- 'be sad'; compare the noun sêlwum 'sadness' < sêlw- + -um (substantive).

Middle Korean treated these -pw- stems in much the same way. The w was also written as W (the voiced bilabial fricative) or as Ww. The stem /wo'W- 'help' seems to be unique in that it is often spelled /wo[FW]-, with the labial consonant/semivowel elided but the endings attached as if it were still there. That is similar to what happens for the -(s)- stems, once the MK /z-/ is totally lost, as in modern chun < ci zuim 'that has built'. Examples of 'help': /wo' /ja/ (1463 Pep 1:14b, 1481 Twusii 8:50b); /wo' /jo'ya/ (1462 Nung 1:37b); /wo' /fol/ (1462 Nung 8:57a), /wo' /jo'l i 'ye/ (1465 Nay 3:62a), /wo' /jon/ (1482 Nam 1:65b). If a -w- were inserted before the epenthetic o of all but the first example, the forms would be taken as /wo'wo-, the modulated stem. Compare this stem with /kwoW- 'pretty': /kwo' /wa/ (1481 Twusii 22:43a), /kwoWo' /syu/ (1459 Wel 21:211b). The stems with other vowels have either W or w in the forms that do not have p: /swuyW-, /kiW-, /mu'ziyyeW-, sa'wonaW-, ...; also /twoW- and /loW-. When the adverb-deriving suffix -i is attached, however, any -w- stem normally drops the final labial: /swuy'i 'easily' < /swuyW-, /kwo'i 'nicely' < /kwoW-. Interestingly, King 1991b:7 reports that Soviet materials on Korean from the 1920s consistently preserve the unlenited p for the -pw- stems, treating them as regular --p- stems, but tôp- 'help' is given exceptional forms with the labial consonant eroded: too: for the infinitive (= towa) and towum for the substantive.

Roth (1936:163) gives as the "extended" stem for kwüp- 'bake', cvüp- and cîp- 'pick up' the forms kwu-u-, cwu-u-, ci-u- without the labial glide, but (173-4) he has tôp- 'help', kôp- 'be pretty', nwüp- 'lie down', and etwup- 'be dark' with the extension (p →) -wu, as expected, except that cîp- is nonleniting in the standard language. His data may reflect dialect divergences.

The MK stems began with the rising pitch (') except when attaching endings that began with a basic vowel. We explain that by assuming that they were originally low-initial syllables which had retained the high pitch of an elided vowel - /p'[HLY]/ (before lenition of the p to W) and blended it with the initial low to produce the rise. For more on this, see the discussion in §8.2.1.

8.2.4. Stems ending in /l/-T/L/-.

When attaching an ending that starts with a consonant, a stem that ends in a basic l treats that final consonant as if it were /tl/. Korean dictionaries cite verbs in the indicative assertive form -ta, and that form has an orthographic -t- instead of -l- for these stems; Korean grammarians treat the stems as "irregular T stems", just as they treat the -w- stems as "irregular P stems". Pak Wensik (24) says the stems are treated as regular T-final consonant stems in Hwanyang and Phyengang. (Kim Yengpaj 1984:53 says tta- 'hear' is the only stem of this type that is regular in Phyengang; sit-/sil- 'load' and the others all lenite the t to l as in Seoul.) Mkk 1960:3:33 says there are two variant treatments in Cincwu in South Kyeng, the local múlko/molkkao/ and the standard múl.ko/mol[tk]kkao/ 'asking'. The Cincwu version, which may be regarded as --lq-, is also reported from Hamkyeng. The existence of the lq may lend support to Cook's speculation that these stems have an underlying form --lt-, though I believe that to be historically inaccurate. An alternative theory has the /T/L/- verbs continuing a lost distinction between two kinds of liquid: earlier *r as well as l. The most likely historical explanation, however, is that these stems have lenited a final l (underarticulating the stop as a flap) under conditions that kept them apart from the --t- stems that did not lenite (see Martin 1973, Ramsey 1975), so that the /T/L/- stems are quite parallel to the -w- ('p-leniting') stems. Dialects which do not differentiate these two types of stems from their nonleniting counterparts, the --p- and --t- stems, just never underwent the lenition. Those dialects which lack the --t- version altogether have generalized the lenited forms, and that accounts for the data reported by Yi Ikseep from Myeongcwo county of Kanglun, where kélkkwu means 'walking' (standard kêt.ko) and kélkwu means 'hanging it' (standard kûlko), kelumwun means 'if one walks' (standard kel.umyen) and kélmun means 'if one hangs it'.

The consonant stems ending in l (lenited from t) are to be kept distinct from l-extending vowel stems (§8.3.2), for these are treated as "regular", i.e. l-dropping, stems by the Korean grammarians, who fail to draw the major dichotomy between consonant-final and vowel-final stems that we rely upon here. The grammarians are historically correct, in that etymologically the stem is part of the stem.
Interestingly, the 1930 grammar of the Soviet Koreanist O Changhwan treated the -L- stems much as Martin 1954 and this book do (King 1991d). The following examples illustrate the differences between an L-extending vowel stem (kè-l- 'hang'), a consonant stem that ends in l (kèl- 'walk'), and a regular consonant stem that ends in t (ket- 'gather up, told /roll up').

-ko -sup.nita -nun -êa -una
kè-l- kèlko kép.nita kênun kel.e kêna
kèl- kèl.ko kêt.sup.nita kêt.nun kel.e kel.una
ket- /kèl[k]ko/ /kësùmmita/ /kënnun/ /kele/ /keluna/

The only form in which the L-extending vowel stems fall together with the L-final consonant stems is the infinitive and the past-tense forms that are built on it: kel.ess.ta 'hung' or 'walked'.

Variations of /l/ with /t/ turn up sporadically in other parts of the vocabulary, as in these words:

lithul 'two days', lithut nal /lithunnal/ 'the next day'
mechil, meychit nal /mecchinna/ 'what day of the month'
puchwul 'squatting board in toilet', puchwut tol 'squatting stones'
phul 'grass', phut so /phusso/ 'cow on summer diet of grass'
sél (nal) 'New Year's day'), sét tal 'December'
sahul 'third day', sahut nal /sa[h]unnal/ 'third day of the month'
swul 'spoon', swut kalak /swúkkalak/ 'spoon'
eal- 'be fine, small', cat-talah- 'be quite fine (small)'
sèl- 'be unfamiliar', sèt-pulu- /seppulu/- 'be awkward, clumsy'

He Wung (313:n35) explains sét tal, swut kalak, and mus .... = /mut/ (1722 Sipkwu) = mwul(-i) 'the (whole) group, all' < mwul as a /t/ that comes from the /s/ of sèl[ ] tal < sèl[ ] tol (1466 Kup), swu[ ] s kalak, and mu[ ] s .... , used to represent the adnominal (genitive) particle (Cf Part II, s NOTE I). That leaves sél < 'sel (1481 Samkang) and swul < 'swul (1481 Twusi) as the original forms. In KEd I treated swul as a further contraction of swut kal(ak) and did not try to explain sèl, though it would have been possible to suggest the contraction sè[ ] tal[ ]]. Those explanations, however, must be rejected in favor of He Wung's, despite my remarks in KM 54:n32, and his explanation will apply to the other nouns above, as well. That is, all noun-final alternations of -l and -t- are from -[l] s .... , with the liquid elided (for more on that, see §2.11.3 and the entry for the particle s in Part II). Notice that 'sel also meant 'years of age' (modern sal) and therefore may be connected in some way with 'sal- 'live, be alive'.

See Martin 1983:27 for etymological examples of lenited t → l. In some cases the source of the lenition survives as the modern affix because of the (southern) merger ty > c: tolyang or tøcang 'Buddhist seminary' < MK tøworyang < "TWO-"TYANG. The lenited form of the plain copula ila ← l-ta is used in quotations.

A note on notation. Contrary to the historical development, we are not considering the -l- of the L-extending bases as elided (dropped) in the several paradigmatic forms where it fails to appear, and therefore do not use an apostrophe to mark its absence. We write sänta for 'lives' rather than 'sànta'. Accordingly, we will not consider as abbreviation the unextended form of the stem in verb compounds such as è-nok- (< è[ ]l-) 'freeze and then thaw' and tu-nallinta (< tu[ ]l-) 'lifts it and makes it fly'. If we modify our description to match the history, we could still omit the notational reminder of the elision, which goes unmarked in the Hankul orthography, saving our apostrophes for more meaningful cases of optional contractions, such as l' for ful, and elision of the final consonant of a noun in compounds (pu' son 'fire scoop', mu'-tepta 'is sultry', na'-nal-i 'day after day, daily'), rather than let them clutter up the verb paradigms.

The stem tut-/tul- 'listen, hear' is the only -T/L- stem with the vowel /u/, and in MK it was unique in having the same low initial accent in all forms. The L-leniting stems of Middle Korean that did not have the minimal high vowels u or o began with the rising pitch (") except when attaching
The expected rising pitch automatically lost its high component in closed syllables like $C^U_0C$, leaving only the low pitch: $/C^U_0C < C^U_0C^U_0C /$ We explain that by assuming that they were originally low-initial dissyllables which had retained the high pitch of an elided vowel – $t^U_0t^U_0$ (before lenition of the $t$ to $l$) and blended it with the initial low to produce the rise. For more on this, see the discussion in §8.2.1.

8.2.5. S-dropping stems: -s-.

A few stems end in basic $s$ when a consonant-initial ending is attached but drop the $s$ when the ending starts with a vowel. The selection of the vowel-initial alternant of a two-shape ending is just like that for any other stem so that shapes beginning -u- will often follow the vowel that remains when the $s$ drops. In ordinary speech, however, the minimal vowel $u$ is often dropped after a vowel (§2.7.5) and that leaves the stem shape much like that of the h-dropping ambivalent stems and the regular h-final stems that drop the $h$ between vowels (§8.2.2, §2.7.3). It will prove helpful to compare a simple vowel stem (na- ‘emerge’), an h-final consonant stem (nah- ‘give birth to’), an s-dropping stem (nā(s)- ‘get/be better’), and a regular s-final stem (as- ‘seize’). The table below shows the pronunciations heard for each spelling.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>na-</th>
<th>nah-</th>
<th>nā(s)-</th>
<th>as-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ko</td>
<td>nako/</td>
<td>nah.ko/</td>
<td>nā[k]ko/</td>
<td>a[t]kkko/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ta</td>
<td>/nata/</td>
<td>nah.ta/</td>
<td>nā.ta</td>
<td>as.ta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ci</td>
<td>/naci/</td>
<td>nah.ci/</td>
<td>nā.cí</td>
<td>as.ci</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- sup.nita | nah.sup.nita/ | naup.nita/ | as.sup.nita |

[dialect] | /naumnita/ | → | /naumnita/ | /nāmnita/ |

- nun | nanun/ | nah.nun | nās.nun | as.nun |
| /nanun/ | /nānnun/ | /nānnun/ | /annun/ |

-ea | na | nah.a/ | /nā/a/ | as.e(a, asa) |
| /na/ | → | /nā/ = /nā/ | as.e(a, asa)/ |

- una | nana/ | nah.una | nauna/ | as.una |
| /naha/ | → | /nauna/ | /nāna/ | → |

1 The bracketed $t$ is normally suppressed (§2.6): -tk- → -tkko → -kkko.
2 The Hankul orthography standardizes the historical spelling as.a, and in certain dialects only that form is heard, but we have chosen as standard the Seoul as.e (see §9.4), though the verb is uncolloquial.

The pronunciation /nassumnita/ corresponds to both nass.$^5$up.nita ‘emerged’ ( ← na-, past formal) and nah.sup.nita ‘gives birth to’ ( ← nah-, nonpast formal). The plain past of na- is /natta/ (nah.ta) with short vowels; the long first-syllable vowel in /nāttat/ signals ‘gave birth to’ (nah.ass.ta) or ‘got better’ (naass.ta). Notice that the shape of the infinitive after --a(s)– and --a(h)– is -a, even though Seoul speakers use the shape -e after --aC–, including as- and the more colloquial ppay-as-. Despite the Hankul orthographic prescription we treat as.e as the standard colloquial infinitive and speak of as.a as a literary or dialect version of that. Under the influence of schoolroom and dialect pronunciations the Seoul colloquial standard may be reverting to the older form, but it would be premature to say now (1991) that the historical change in Seoul has been reversed.
With the suppression of postvocalic h and u, the h-final consonant stems fall together with the s-dropping stems when the infinitive or a two-shape ending is attached, and together they differ from a simple vowel stem (such as na-) only by the length of the vowel left behind. But the forms are kept distinct in Hankul spelling, at least by those who spell correctly, since the spelling is based on the uncontracted forms.

It will be recalled that long vowels in the l-extending, s-dropping, and -w- stems are shortened before endings beginning with a vowel (§2.7.2). In general, that is not true of the h-final consonant stems: coh.a ‘is good’ = /cõä/ or, with epenthetic glide (§2.7.6), /cõaw/. But occasionally the shortened forms are heard: /cõ(w)a/ or even /cwa/ and (§2.7.4) in rapid speech /ca/. In /cõna/ ← /cõ(h)una/ for coh.una ‘is good but’ we could attribute the length to the dropped -u- but we might just as well say it is retained from the basic shape. The shortening of the long vowels reflects their origin as the MK low-high rising tone which resulted from contraction of the high-pitched syllable following the basic low with which the stems began (see below).

According to Mkk 1960:3:33, speakers of Cincwu in South Kyengsang treat only the stem cf(s)-‘build’ as s-dropping; the other s-dropping stems are regular s-final consonant stems like as- ‘seize’ and wus- ‘laugh’. Horne 1950:1 came across only the one stem cf(s)- and decided on a clever analysis that treated the stem as basic cf-, perhaps misled by the y-epenthesis (§2.7.6; §2.11) that makes the infinitive sound like /ciye/. Finding cases with other vowels, I amended her analysis and treated these stems as ending in a basic q, to account for the reinforcement reflexes that are the only evidence in Seoul speech that the stem has a basic final consonant. In the 15th century the stem-final consonant was a voiced [z] before a vowel, so that the infinitive was spelled cf ze, using the obsolete triangle symbol for the MK /z/. Since modern dialects retain forms such as /nasa/ for naa ‘get/be better’ ← nã(s)- and lack the distinction from regular -s- stems, we assume that the MK version was an ephemeral lenition of an earlier -s-, a lenition which took place under conditions (a later-elided minimal vowel) absent from the regular s-final consonant stems (see Martin 1973, Ramsey 1975). For more on the history of the stems with -(s)- < -z- see §2.11.4.

The MK verb kuz- ‘pull’ is the only s-leniting stem with the vowel /ul/ and it continues its initial low pitch through a following /ul/, as in kuzu’ m ye (1481 Twusii 23:10a), but that is a reduction of *kuzgu-, as we can see from forms with other vowels, such as the infinitive kuz ‘Ge (1463 Pep 2:200b), and the earlier shape of the stem is reconstructed as *kusuk- (see §8.3.1). On the other hand, the MK verb toz- ‘love’, with the other minimal vowel o, is from *to s(o)-, and has such forms as to zom ye (1462 Nung 4:31a), to zon (1462 Nung 9:96a), and to za (ibid.). The other stems began with the rising pitch (‘) except when attaching endings that began with a basic vowel (whether òo or òo). We explain that they were originally low-initial dissyllables which had retained the high pitch of an elided vowel -sf/ho/- (before lenition of the s to z) and blended it with the initial low to produce the rise. For more on this, see the discussion in §8.2.1. Presumably koz- ‘cut’ is like toz- ‘love’ and accordingly is from *ko s(o)-, but only the infinitive ko za is attested. Similarly only the infinitive puz ‘Ge is attested for puzG- < *pusuk- = pozG- < *posok- ‘crush’.

8.3. Vowel stems.

There are groups of stems which end in every vowel but one: swi- ‘rest’, sêy- ‘count’, toy- ‘become’, nây- ‘put out’, ssu- ‘use; write’, sa- ‘buy’, cwu- ‘give’, po- ‘see’. The exception is the vowel e, for the only examples of -ee in Seoul speech are the abbreviations ile-, kule-, celê-, and ette-, and these are irregular stems (§8.3.5) because the infinitives (ilay, kulay, celay, ettay) are like hay, the irregular infinitive of ha- ‘do/say/be’. The Hankul spelling writes the stem su- ‘stand’ as se-(thereby clarifying to some extent the causative stem seyw- ‘make stand’), and that is what it must once have been (for MK had *tye-), but in Seoul speech the verb is regularly su-. There are, however, a few cliches which retain sen for the modifier (used as an adnount) instead of the more usual sun. Two stems end in -ye- in the Hankul spelling (and in non-Seoul speech), as they did in Middle Korean: phye- ‘smooth out, ... ’ and khye- ‘turn on (lights), ... ’. I treat these as back formations from the Seoul stems phi- and khi-, based on the contracted infinitives phye ← phe and khye ← khie, despite the...
earlier versions and the variant pronunciation phi- and khe-, which is apparently confined to northern speakers. A similar case is kennu-, spelled kenne- by the Korean grammarians, thereby clarifying the causative kenne-. The Hankul spellings are historically correct: phi- was "phi- in the 15th century, and khi- was first attested in the early 16th century as khe-; kennu- was MK "kenn- < ket na- (the second vowel assimilated to the first) from a compound verb "kett-ana- (‘walk’ + ‘emerge’).

Most of the endings attach to the vowel stems in a simple and expected fashion, but there are various complexities involving both the ending and the stem for the infinitive form; they are set forth in §9.4.

8.3.1. L-doubling vowel stems: -t.l.-

The L-doubling vowel stem has a shape which ends in vowel + lu-. When the infinitive (-e/-a) or the past tense (-ess/-ass-) is attached, the vowel u drops, as expected, and the remaining I geminates – as not expected: pulu- → pulu- ‘calls’, molu- → molla ‘does not know’ (the long ō in the infinitive and forms derived from it is an irregularity). Many Koreans regularize these verbs by doubling the I everywhere; they treat the stems as pulu-, molu-, etc. Since the modern Hankul system makes no provision for two I’s at the end of a syllable block, the second I is perforce written as the initial of the second syllable (pull + le, mol + la) even though the infinitive ending itself is just the final vowel.

The odd behavior of these stems goes back to the earliest Hankul texts, so we must reconstruct a still earlier history to account for them. The basic forms were probably pre-MK *pulul- and *mwo-let-. When a consonant was attached, the final liquid dropped, pulu- → pulu-ta < *pulul-ta and pulu-kwo < *pulul-kwo; but when a vowel was attached, the minimal vowel MK ñb (>) u) itself dropped: pull-e < *pulul-e. Yet among the modern -lI- verbs there are some, such as talu- ‘be different’, for which the 15th-century infinitive was given a spelling (with ‘-l-’) that we interpret as /-I- with the liquid followed by a consonant (probably a voiced velar fricative): talle = taller < tal’Ga. These stems we reconstruct as pre-Hankul *-lIaG-, probably lemmed from *-lIok-, so that the MK stem talo-/talG- was earlier *taloG- < *talo- and the G dropped before a consonant (*taloG-ta → MK tala’ta > modern tala) but before a vowel the cluster -I- assimilated the fricative to the liquid and produced the modern -l-: *taloG-a > MK tal’Ga > taller > (Seoul) talle. The Taycan version of tala is tulta, with a stem tal- that may reflect the G (see also the Phugenian version, p. 240); another Celna version talpu- (Choy Hak.kun 1978:1191) either carries a suffix or implies that the reconstruction *talo- should be corrected to *talop-. (LHS gives a Kyengsang version as talp-) There is other evidence pointing to an original shape like *-lIop- for the doublets that lie behind ccalp/-ceelp- (< cyelp-) < tyalo-/tyel/-b- < tyelG- < *tyelW- ‘be short, fine’? < *tyalop/-tyelp-, nelp- and nelu- < nelIu- ‘be wide’? < *nelup-.

Certain peculiarities of dialectal versions of stems are also to be accounted for in terms of stem alternants in the Hankul texts for which an earlier single form is to be reconstructed. Most of the types are represented both in verb stems and in nouns, as shown below. (This table is adapted from Martin 1982/3:8-9, with corrections. The Middle Korean alternants are followed by the modern Seoul forms.)

(1) *-mok-
   *simok- ‘plant’
   simo-/sink- > sîm(u)-
   *tomok- ‘soak’
   tomk/-tomo- > tamku-

*mwok

*mwuk

*namwok ‘tree’

namwo/namwok- > namu

*kwamwuk ‘hole’

kwamw/kuwmuk- > (kwumeng)

*pulmwmuk ‘bellows’

pulmwm/pendmuk- > (phumul)

Certain peculiarities of dialectal versions of stems are also to be accounted for in terms of stem alternants in the Hankul texts for which an earlier single form is to be reconstructed. Most of the types are represented both in verb stems and in nouns, as shown below. (This table is adapted from Martin 1982/3:8-9, with corrections. The Middle Korean alternants are followed by the modern Seoul forms.)

(1) *-mok-
   *simok- ‘plant’
   simo-/sink- > sîm(u)-
   *tomok- ‘soak’
   tomk/-tomo- > tamku-

*mwok

*mwuk

*namwok ‘tree’

namwo/namwok- > namu

*kwamwuk ‘hole’

kwamw/kuwmuk- > (kwumeng)

*pulmwmuk ‘bellows’

pulmwm/pendmuk- > (phumul)
1 When the vowel of the first syllable is e, the reduced vowel of the second syllable appears both as u and as o, so we reconstruct an undecided *uək. The situation probably points to original *yo- for such morphemes, even in the absence of other evidence.

2 Or perhaps *talop (see above). What evidence we have for the nouns points to a velar, not a labial: in many dialects (Choy Hak. kün 1978) ‘roe deer’ is nolki or nolkay(ngi), and ‘steamer’ is silki in Kangwen (Tokkyey) and also (Kim Yengpay 1984) in Phyengy.

For the last example the evidence may indicate competing versions, one of Type 2 and the other of Type 4, the two types represented by the modern l-doubling stems. Dialect forms (kalgi, kalgu) confirm the velar, while forms such as kallu and kalli may be the result of IG > IL, and that is the source of the doublet, as confirmed by the dating of kol.l oy (1795 1No-cwung 1:20b [K]) < kol’G oy (?1517–1No 1:23a) and kol’G ul (?1517–1No 1:23b), where the later version of the passage has kol.l i (1795 1No-cwung 1:20b [K]) though LCT 9b has that as “kol.l ol”. But Ramsey 1975:40 thinks we should reconstruct the doublet on the basis of Ceycwu koloI (Hyen Phyenghyo 1961:116a). I wonder if all the forms may come from a unique shape *koloGol < *kolojokol, conceivably a reduplication.

Of the nouns with two alternants, the shape on the left of the slash is the “free” form, used alone or before certain peripheral particles such as ’two (highlighted focus), ’kwa (comitative/reciprocal), ’two (instrumental), s (genitive), and sometimes ’non (subdued focus). The shape on the right is required to attach the primary particles ’i (nominative), ’ul (accusative), ’uyi (genitive or locative/allative), ’sory (locative/allative), and sometimes ’bon (subdued focus), as well as the copula ’i–.

Some of the modern dialects retain features that more clearly point to the earlier forms. In Phyengy, for example (Kim Yengpay 1984:88, 90, 103, 168–71), the following nouns have /lk/ for earlier *lək: calik(i) = calwu ‘bag’ or ‘handle’, kalk(i) = kalwu ‘flour’, malik(i) also malk(i) = malwu ‘ridgebeam’ ningk(i) = namu ‘tree’, nolk(i) = nolwu ‘roe deer’ (attested as [norogi] = nolkrk in 1898 Tayshin), slik(i) = silwu ‘steamer’. And the following nouns have /lk/ for MK IG: elkey-pit = elley-pis ‘coarse wooden comb’, kolk(w)um = kulum ‘fertilizer’, kwulkAY = kwulley
'bride', melkwu = melwu 'mulberry', molkay = molay 'sand', nilkwey = iley 'seven days', pelkeci = peleci 'worm', swulkwu = swuley 'wagon', sI/u/keng = sileng 'shelf', tolkeci = tolaci 'bellflower'. An earlier velar is also indicated by Phyengan alkwyn = alli- 'let know, inform' and probably taluh-/taluh- 'be different' (with such forms as taluh-key and talun). Perhaps also (Kim Yengpay 1984:103) the Phyengan stem kilk- = kil- 'be long': notice kil'li (1586 Sohak 4:53b) < *kil Gi 'for a long time' (= *ki'lli > kil'li), also MK 'kilh 'path' (< 'length') and the peculiar spelling 'kilq'h ol for one occurrence of its accusative (1462 'Nung 6:80a).

The noun mir lu 'dragon' looks as if it should have the forms milG- < *miluk or mill- < *milul but the examples are of the free form in glossaries. In other texts the Chinese word LY Wong is used for dragon. The following words, probably nativized Chinese nouns containing the diminutive suffix -zo (= '-CO), have only one shape. Unlike the words in (2) above:

- zo > cowy > cawi 'kernel' or ('mwn s -') 'pupil (of eye')
- pwo'zo > pwoztjo > po 'small bowl'
- swu'zo, swu'zu > swulzjo 'a seal-ribbon'? < *:Sywu'y'-CO
- sway'zo > safzjo > (cwo)-sawi 'dice'

8.3.2. L-extending vowel stems: -L-

The L-extending vowel stem selects the appropriate alternant of a two-shape ending in the same way as an ordinary vowel stem, but it adds an L to the stem before certain endings:

- before all one-shape endings that begin with a vowel or with a voiceless consonant other than s - and 
- Yi Ungpayk 1961:499 prefers the extension before s (of a one-shape ending), too, treating nösey as standard and nösey as variant;

- before only those two-shape endings that begin with l or m + vowel or y, such as -lYE. -la. -myen - and -m when it is followed by a vowel-initial particle shape such as U0, ey, or a.

Perhaps the rule can be more clearly stated: the -L- extension is present except before p, s, n, mC, ml and except before the ending -o. Accordingly the stem tu-L- 'enter' makes the forms tulko, tulta, tulci, tulkeyss.ta, tul.e, tul.ess.ta, tullye, tulil, tulmyen, tulim uto; but tuo, tunun, tunta, tona, tun, tul(q), and /tum/ (spelled tulun) + pause or consonant. A long vowel in a one-syllable L-extending stem is shortened in the infinitive and past forms: ñe-L- 'hang' becomes kel.e, kel.ess.ta. (The length in the stem reflects the monosyllabification of a pre-MK disyllable: *ke lu- > 'kel-ke lu-'). There is a standard variety of speech that inserts /ul/ between the liquid and a following m or l (also n? - see below): pulumynen = pylmynen 'if it blows' (CF An Sangchel 1988:153), wulul(q) = wul(q) 'to cry' (Kim-Renaud 1986:112, who says these forms are the more common type in Chwuncheng).

According to Yi Tongcay 1989:147 forms like sal.uyen for sälmynen, salu.aye for sällye, and saluito(q) for säliq (to live'), which are "less commonly used and less readily accepted" occur (for Seoul) "only in the speech of some, mostly young, speakers". There may also be speakers who drop the liquid and say wūmyen for wūlmyen 'if one cries' (Kim-Renaud 1986:113:n8). In Taycen it is usual to say mel.un for mën 'that is distant' and kel.un for kën 'that has hung'. In describing the variants in conjugation of stems such as ki-L- ("be long") one suggestion (1936 Roth 141) is to think of a "shortened stem" ki- and an "extended stem" kil- as supplementary to the normal stem. That may be helpful in considering dialect variants such as äci = älci and alusio = äsio ('know').

It is unclear whether all of the several nonstandard treatments are analogical innovations or whether some are simply preserving uncontracted forms from the earlier language. The Middle Korean treatment of the modifiers (the elided /t/0] is explained below):

- [t]0]o- < -n, as in "an cyen 'co iwo (1462 1Nung 9:13a) 'since he knew' = än kkatalk ulo; "an
ti'si (1449 Kok 43) 'as he knew' = än tus 'i, "a'n i (1482 Kum-sam 2:2b) 'knew' = än kes i+a,
men' tay s HTHW- KYWOW' loI (1459 Wel 2:69a) 'alien teachings from distant places' = mën tey
- [t]0]o-0 < -non, as in "a'no 'i (1482 Kum-sam 2:3a) 'knows' = änun kes ita

- [t]0]o-0 < -ll before i or y, as in "al'ye ("mwt ho'lye) (1463 Pep 3:86a) 'can you tell me (or not)?' and 'NYELQ-PPAN ay 'tull i 'Gwo (1482 Kum-sam 2:13b) 'how will they possibly enter nirvāna?'

= tulq kes in ko
Before the honorific, modern Seoul uses the "shortened stem" but the earlier language had the "extended stem":

"a losi m ye (1465 Wen 1:2:3:6a) = asemye 'knows and'

"wu'utsi'n i (1449 Kok 57) = wusini 'cried (and)'

Three situations placed a silent direct object after a stem, and in these forms the "shortened stem" was used, with the l elided: "tuson'ia (1462 Nung 5:31b) 'does one enter?' (emotive -so-), "azop'kwo (1449 Kok 109) 'humbly knowing' (deferential -'soW-), 'tu'sa (1447 Sek 13:58a) 'only entering' (= tule 'sa). The basic form of the -l- verbs must have been -l'uo- but the surface forms are often reduced to -l- (with loss of the vowel) or -l- (with total loss of the syllable). For those stems beginning with a low pitch (the unmarked tone), the reducing syllable had a high pitch (-'lo-) and that was kept and blended with the initial low so that, for example, *a'lo- became 'al- and 'a-, but the basic accent survived in the infinitive a'la-, the modulated forms a'l-wo-, and the forms with the elided-initial version of the effective forms a'l-a- (but not in "al-Ga-" with the lented-initial version). The critical factor for the low initial accent is that the surface form of the attached element begins with a basic vowel. That means we must treat the honorific as basically vowel-initial: "a'l-o-sti-, "wu'l-usi-. One further point: the initial low of a stem with the vowel u (but not wu) or the vowel o (but not wo) stayed low in all forms, so that tul-'lift' has such forms as tun (1481 Twus i 8:35a), tunon (1463 Pep 4:19a), tul(q) (1527 Cahoy 3:10b=23b), tu'i (1463 Pep 2:173b), and tu'zopke'na (1447 Sek 13:53b), as well as tu(4) (1449 Kok 73), tu'iwum (1482 Kum-sam 3:22a), and tul'Gwo (1459 Wel 7:8a). Likewise mul-'bile', nul-'be better', and pul-'enly' (but not "pul- "blow"). There is a counterpart in the initial high pitch of the stems 'tul-'enter' and 'sul-'vanish', which is retained in all forms. But the two phenomena may have come about in different ways. Middle Korean had no word-initial syllables *'Col or *"Col except for stems with final consonant clusters as found in "kolp'kwo (1481 Twus i 20:22a) 'lining them up', "sopk'wo (1459 Wel 1:15b) 'telling a superior', and "tulp'kwo (1463 Pep 6:154b) 'piercing'. The few attestations to the contrary are scribal errors: "pol'sye (1512: Pak 1:37b) must be a mistake for pol'sye (id. 1:5b), a variant (1462 Nung 1:37a, 1518 Sohak-cho 8:7a) of pol'sye (1465 Wen se:68a, 1481 Twus i 7:8a, 1483 Kum-sam 2:2b) = pol'sye (1447 Sek 6:35b; 1459 Wel 9:36a; 1462 Nung 3:25ab, 9:117a, 1463 Pep 4:63b) 'already'. Therefore the accent of forms such as kol'Gwo (1466 Kup 1:10a) 'changes and' or tul'Gwo (1459 Wel 7:8a) 'lifts and' are functionally equivalent to that of "mel'Gwo (1459 Wel 10:23b) 'is far and'. Even without the accentual clue we will still account for the choice of regular, extended, or shortened stem by assuming that the original stem had two syllables, the second of which bore a basic high pitch. Stems with the higher of the minimal vowels:

* tu'lu- > 'tul-'enter', *su'lu- > 'sul-'vanish';

*tu'lu- > 'tul-'lift', *mu'lu- > 'jmul-'bile', *nu'lu- > 'jmul-'be better', *pu'lu- > 'jmul- 'enly'.

This notation presupposes a stage when the low-rise was actually pronounced, but such a stage may not have existed: the reduction of the expected low-rise to just low may have been simultaneous with the truncation. In any event, in Part II we leave the initial syllable of these stems unmarked (i.e. low), following the Hankul spellings. Stems with the lower of the minimal vowels:

* ko'lo- > kol-'grind', *pho'lo- > phol- 'sell', *so'lo- > 'sol- 'burn it', *sko'lo- > 'skol- 'spread it out', *spo'lo- > 'spol- 'be sharp-pointed; launder; sip', *to'lo- > 'tol- 'hang';

*ko'lo- > 'jkol-'change', *mo'lo- > 'jmol- 'roll it up', *no'lo- > 'jmol- 'fly', *to'lo- > 'jtol- 'be sweet; weigh it'.

In citing the 1-extending stems of modern Korean, it is handy to mark them off from those consonant stems that end in l (denoted from a pre-MK *t) by inserting a hyphen before the extension, for when we write tu-l- 'enter' that way not only are we reminded that it belongs with the vowel-stem
conjugation but that it is different from tut-/tul- ‘hear’ (§8.2.4), though the two stems have in common the shape of the infinitive tule ‘enters’ or ‘hears’, and the past-tense forms based on that.

In Hankul the -il- extension should always be written with the final syllable of the stem, so that ‘enters’ and ‘hears’ are both spelled tule, but many Koreans violate this rule by beginning the first syllable of the ending with the letter l when possible, especially in the infinitive, and such spellings were common in all but a few of the early texts. The best way to state the Hankul spelling rule is perhaps as follows. For the l-extending vowel stems such as tu-il- ‘enter’, write the l — at the end of the last syllable of the stem — only when it is heard, but always write the substantive as -ilm. For the l-final consonant stems such as tul- ‘hear’ (the -til-/ stems), write a stem-final l whenever the l is actually heard, but in all other forms write a stem-final t.

Some of the l-extending stems are confused by many Koreans with regular or l-doubling stems in their paradigmic forms: we find both eilun and the standard eil for the modifier of eil- ‘be kind, good’ and situlun alongside situn for the modifier of situl- ‘wither, wilt’ (as in ~ châyso ‘wilted vegetables’ and ~ son ‘withered hand’). We find also alun for ālm ‘knowledge’, and alun for ān, the modifier of āl- ‘know’. I have also heard /alunmita/= al.up.nita for āp.nita. Common variants, usually considered nonstandard in the modern language, drop the l before t, l, and especially c: ācî (= ācî) mōs hanta ‘can’t know’, ātâ (= ātal) siph ‘as we know’. For the negative auxiliary in haca máca (= málca) ‘(no sooner than =) as soon as one does’, the shorter form seems to be the norm. All these variants were the usual forms in earlier Hankul texts (§2.11.2), so that the modern standard usage shows either a restoration or a preservation of spoken versions of the language that never did suppress the l.

8.3.3. L-inserting vowel stems.

The l-inserting stem ends in a vowel + lu, like the l-doubling stem, but instead of dropping the u and doubling the l it adds an l before the infinitive or the past-tense element: nwulu- ‘be yellow’ → nwulule. (The orthography, of course, spells the l with the ending: nwu-lu-le.) There are only a few such stems: nwulu-/nolu- ‘be yellow’, phulu- ‘be blue’, (kâm)-phalu- ‘be blue’, and ilu- ‘reach’. Compare ilule ‘reaches’ with ille (< nil Ge) ‘says’ or (< il’Ge) ‘is early’ from l-doubling stems ilul-< nilul-’nilG- < *nililG- and ililul-’ilG- < *ilililG-. And compare nwulule ‘is yellow’ with nwulle ‘presses down’ < MK nwul’lu-/nwul- < *nwulu-lu’. The l-inserting stems must be < *-lJlul-, but that is clearly attested only for ilu- < *nilu-lu- ‘reach’. Taycen regularizes the verb ilu- to ilulu-, so that ilulun kos is said for ilun kos ‘place reached’.

Aside from the few l-inserting stems, all stems that end in -ilu- seem to be the l-doubling type, with the following exceptions, which are simply among the regular vowel stems that happen to end in -u: italu- (→ itale or itala) ‘conform, obey; pour’, chilu- (→ chile) ‘pay, disburse’, tatalu- (→ tatale or tatala) ‘arrive’ from a consonant stem tatal- (tatal.ta), mak-talu- (→ mak-tale or mak-tala) ‘(an alley) be closed at one end’, and wulelu- (→ wulele) ‘lift one’s head, look up, respect’.

South Korean dictionaries also list salu- ‘winnow’ as regular, with the infinitive sale (or sala), but North Korean dictionaries list it as l-doubling, like the verb salu- ‘set afire’ with the infinitive sale (or salla). I have been unable to confirm either version, for the common way all my informants say ‘winnow’ is khi cil hu-.

8.3.4. Ambivalent stems: -(H)-.

Ambivalent stems are treated as consonant stems that end in h (§8.2.2) before -sup.nita and before one-shape endings not beginning with a vowel (i.e. those other than the infinitive and the past-tense element, which are like the forms of irregular stems, §8.3.5), but as vowel stems, with the h dropped, before two-shape endings other than -sup.nita /-p.nita. These stems are all derived from an infinitive (-e/-a etc.) + a reduced form of the irregular adjective ha- ‘be’, so their infinitives and past-tense forms are similar to hay and hayss- (§8.3.5). Stems derived from the processive verb ha- ‘do, say’ are not ambivalent (despite mistaken spellings by some writers), they are just irregular vowel stems like ha-. Compare the following examples:
In the spoken language all ...h- stems (§8.2.2) are usually treated as if ambivalent, but they have regular infinitives: neh.e (often pronounced /ne/i), noh.a (often pronounced /noa/ or even /nwa/, §2.7.7). And they always have the alternant -a (rather than -e) after ...ah-, as in tah.a (often /tâ/) from tah- 'touch; reach'. Roth (1936:158) gives the infinitive of kokomah- 'small' as kokoma and of twungkuleh- 'round' as twungkule but has ...ay for the infinitive of the other ambivalent stems.

8.3.5. Irregular stems: ha- and derivatives.

The infinitives are irregular for the stem ha- < *ho- both as the processive verb 'do/say' and as the adjective 'be' (but not the obsolete ha- < *ha- 'big, much, many'), and for certain processive stems derived from it. The infinitives of ha-, ile-, kule-, cèle-, ette-, and âmule- are hay, ilay, kuley, celay, ettay, and âmulyay. The infinitive of ha- has the literary variant ha.ye (also ha.ya). The past-tense forms follow the pattern of the infinitive: hayss- or ha.yess-, ilayss-, kuleyss-, ... . There are no literary variants for the derived verbs because they are abbreviations and in formal writing they are expanded to their models: ile hay or ile ha.ye (= ilay), kule hayss- or kule ha.yess- (= kuleyss-). Ette 'what way' has a variant ecce, and from that comes a derived adverb (§9.6) ecci with about the same meaning. Notice that /eccay/ 'how' is an abbreviation from ecci hay (→ ecci 'ay'). There is also a derived adverb from the adjective ha- 'be', with the shape hi < 'hi' (§9.6). And we might want to consider sikhî- 'cause to do' as an irregular alternate s- of the stem ha- + the bound postverb -ikhi- (found also in tol.ikhi-); see §7.4.

8.3.6. Irregular stems: k-inserting and n-inserting.

A few stems have two infinitive forms: the normal one is formed as expected, the special one is used only before the command particle la. Do not confuse this word with the subjunctive attentive ending -ula/-la, which is attached directly to the stem and produces a plain command used only in quotative constructions or literary forms. The two are indeed etymologically related, though not quite not as directly as the shapes seem to suggest. Notice the exclamatory use of adjective infinitive + la and see the historical remarks in the entries of Part II. For vowel stems that end in ey, oy, ay, or a the two command structures will sound identical: séy(e) la, séyla 'count!'; oy(e) la (spelled "wayla" in the Hankul orthography, Cf §9.4), òyla 'remember!'; nay la, nàyla 'pay!'; sa la, sàla 'buy!'. But for the other stems a difference is heard: mek.e la, mek ula 'eat!'; nola la, nölla 'play!'; kie la, kîla 'crawl!'; ttwie la, ttwîla 'jump!'; çwue la, çwula 'give!'; sse la, ssula 'write!'. In Seoul the forms for 'stand!' are different (see la, sula) but they are identical in the literary/dialect forms (see la, sela).

The vowel stems ca- 'sleep', na- 'emerge, - ', ka- 'go', and toy- 'become', together with the consonant stem iss- 'stay', insert a k before attaching this secondary infinitive ending: cake la, cala 'sleep!'; nake la, nala 'emerge!'; kake la, kala 'go!'; iss.ke la, iss ula 'stay!'. The vowel stem os- 'come' uniquely inserts n: one la, ola. In Hankul spelling the inserted phoneme is written as the onset of the infinitive syllable, and the string with the particle is considered by the grammarians to be an unanalyzed ending (ka-ke-la, o-ne-la, iss-ke-la). There may be other stems that belong to this class. According to Choy Hyenpay 1959:334-5, competing variants of the type iss.e la and iss.ke la occur for that verb and also tul- 'hear' (tul.e la and tut.ke la), cwuk- 'die' (cwuk.e la and cwuk.ke la), anc- 'sit' (anc.e la and anc.ke la), and su- 'stand' (se la and suke la). Choy treats the -ke version as
"dialect" for all these stems, but that may not be entirely accurate. I have heard ka la for kake la and for one la we can expect to hear wâ la (which I am told is a "Seoul-ipsism"). In the expression toyîq tay lo toy(ke) la ‘let what may happen happen!’ either treatment is accepted. Some people insert -k- for all one-syllable stems ending in -a-. The -k- and the -n- come from morphemes marking the "effective" aspect of Middle Korean.

9.0. Endings.

We describe the verb endings in terms of sequence positions (§9.1): where each ending fits when put into a long string of endings. More detailed information is given for the specific categories in separate sections (§§9.2–8). The modern verb system developed from an earlier scheme, which is described in a similar fashion in §9.9. The description focuses on form and shape, but both here and in later parts of the book attention is paid also to function and meaning.

9.1. Sequence positions.

The total number of paradigmatic endings for modern Korean is well over 400. And that number does not include structures that are here treated as inflected form + particle (such as -e se, -e to, -e ya, -e la: -ki ey, -ki lo; -ko nun; -ci man; -um ulo, ... ) or cases of modifier form + postmodifier (such as -tun ci, -nun ya, -ulq kâ, -nun tey, ... ), or abbreviated quotative constructions (such as -ta 'nta ← -ta hanta, -ulq 'nta ← -ulq hanta, tla 'nun ← tla hanun, ... ). Korean grammarians often lump these constructions together with the inflected forms, and in those cases where the syllable division could show a difference (as with -nun ya) the Hankul spelling system leaves them unanalyzed.

We can class the ingredients of the various endings into rough semantic categories: STATUS, TENSE, ASPECT, STYLE, and MOOD. None of these terms are to be taken as identical in reference to the way they are used in descriptions of other languages, though there are obvious similarities. See §11 for some of the ways the categories are used in Korean.

There are two morphemes of TENSE. The PAST marker is historically a contraction of the infinitive mood (typically -e) + the stem iss- 'exist', and it has the typical shape -ess-, with the vowel e subject to most of the same variations as those of the infinitive mood ending -e, including the shape -ass-. We say the contraction is historical because today anc.iss.ta 'is seated' means something slightly different from anc.ess.ta 'sit down'. The FUTURE marker has the typical shape -keyss-. While it could be regarded as an abbreviation of the shortened variant ke of the word kes here meaning 'tentative or probable] fact' + iss-, the historical origin seems to be the effective infinitive -ke + iss-, so that the difference between -ess- and -keyss- comes from the difference between -e and -ke'. The meaning of the past marker is a definite and completed action or state (and so, usually past); the future marker shows an incompeleted action and it is used both for a definite future and a probable present (or past). The probable future is expressed by the periphrastic expression -ulq kes ita 'it is the probable fact that it will happen/be', with the subject usually limited to the second and third person, since the first person is someone the speaker can make more definite statements about. On this structure is built a probable-past construction -ess.ulq kes ita 'it is the probable fact that it will have happened/been'. The action or state of PAST-PAST (-ess-ess-) is more remote or more definitely completed than that of PAST, but it is not necessarily related to some other past action, and therefore it does not always correspond to the English pluperfect 'it had happened/been'. Typical cases and their implications are kass.ess.ta 'he went (but is back)' as against kass.ta 'he went — and is still away' = 'he's gone', wass.ess.ta 'he came (but left again)' = 'he was here' as against wass.ta 'he came — and is still here' = 'he's here', and mek.ess.ess.ta 'I ate — but I'm hungry again' as against mek.ess.ta 'I've eaten — so I'm full'. The action or state of PAST FUTURE is either future perfect ('will have happened/been, would have happened/been') or probable past ('probably happened/was, likely has happened/been'). There are PAST-PAST FUTURE forms (kass.ess.keyss.ta), but they are rarely heard.

The STATUS morpheme is the honorific marker, which shows a special deference toward the subject of the inflected form — or, in a few constructions, toward an indirect or implied subject. See §11.2. There are five ASPECT morphemes: INDICATIVE, SUBJUNCTIVE, RETROSPECTIVE, and
PROSPECTIVE. The exact range of meaning for each is hard to put into words except in a list of the meanings of all the endings which include the morpheme. The SUBJUNCTIVE aspect underlies, when combined with the assertive mood, the ending which expresses suggestion, proposition, or immediate sequence ("as soon as"), and has the plain-style form -ca. When combined with the attentive mood, the subjunctive is realized as the imperative ending that is used to express commands, plain-style -ula. The RETROSPECTIVE aspect means something like "it has been observed that ...". The observation can be that of the speaker, that of someone else, or a purely grammatical device, used to express a recent past. The PROSPECTIVE shows an action which is to be (by wish, obligation, or just expectation) or a state which is yet to be. The PROCESSIVE focuses attention on an action under way, in process.

The number of what we are calling MOOD morphemes is much larger, and it is at times difficult to decide whether to add to that number by counting as a separate mood an element which can perhaps be broken into smaller parts. I have preferred a rather atomistic analysis. The term "mood" is used very loosely to cover the grammatical meaning of the final morpheme in each inflectional ending. Four of the moods are particularly troublesome because of their frequency and the complexity of alternations in shape when they are combined with other morphemes (see also §11.3, §11.5): the assertive, attentive, apperceptive, and modifier (or adnominal).

The ASSERTIVE mood when attached to indicative, retrospective, or processive aspects gives us forms which can be called "statement" or "declarative", for they assert some fact. When attached to the subjunctive aspect, the assertive mood gives us a form which can be called "suggestion" or "propositive" or "hortative", for it asserts a proposition or suggestion — or, in the plain form -ca only, it shows an immediate sequence ("no sooner ... than"). Sometimes the suggestion or proposition is addressed primarily to oneself, the speaker, and translates as 'let me' or 'I will' or 'I must'. More commonly it is inclusive 'let us, let's'. Occasionally, it urges the addressee (in place of a direct command), as in Ca, phyo lul ppalli sapsita 'Well (let's you just) hurry up and buy the tickets!'.

The ATTENTIVE mood when attached to indicative, retrospective, or processive aspects gives us forms which can be called "question" or "interrogative": they await a verbal response on the part of the listener. When attached to the subjunctive aspect, the attentive mood gives us a form which can be called "command" or "imperative": it is an order which awaits an action response on the part of the addressee.

The APPERCEPTIVE mood indicates a sudden realization on the part of the speaker, 'Oh, I see that ...' Certain expected occurrences of this mood are replaced by periphrastic constructions; see §11.5. There are retrospective apperceptive forms, -tu-kwu(m)en, but they are interchangeable with the retrospective modifier + postmodifier -tun kwu(m)en, and probably they can be regarded as abbreviations of that structure, which is seldom heard in full.

The MODIFIER mood indicates that the form modifies (partially describes) the following noun or noun expression. The resulting forms are adnominal endings; they have sometimes been referred to as "participles".

If we examine all the endings and divide them up into constituent elements, we find seven SEQUENCE POSITIONS, provided we ignore the complex moods discussed in §9.7. The maximum seven-slot possibility can be shown by the ending -usyess.ess.keyss. *up.nita /-(u)yess.ekyss.summata/, the honorific past-past future formal indicative assertive, with a meaning something like 'probably deigned to do it at an earlier time, sir'. When we separate the parts of the string by hyphens and write each part according to its basic shape, the ending looks like this: -usi-ess-ess-keys-sup-ni-ta.

The various shapes of the ending morphemes are displayed, in accordance with their sequence positions, in the following table and in the list of mood morphemes that follows it. The assertive and attentive moods have been split into two subsections to facilitate discussion; as a result, the shapes -ta and -ey are repeated. A slant bar separates forms which alternate depending on whether the attaching stem ends in a consonant or a vowel in its basic shape. Parentheses enclose dialect versions of the standard forms: (-up-) for -sup-, (-uo) for -so. A zero alternant is shown as "[ ]".
### TABLE OF ENDINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. STATUS</th>
<th>2. TENSE</th>
<th>3. TENSE</th>
<th>4a. TENSE</th>
<th>5. STYLE</th>
<th>6. ASPECT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Honorific</td>
<td>Past</td>
<td>Past</td>
<td>Future</td>
<td>Formal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-usi/-si-</td>
<td>-ess-</td>
<td>-ess-</td>
<td>-keyss-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-us(y)-/-s(y)-</td>
<td>-ass-</td>
<td>-ss-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-yess-</td>
<td>-yass-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4b. ASPECT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prospective</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ul/-l-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. MOOD

1. Assertive ($\S 9.2$)
   1a. Declarative
       -ta ; -la
       -ey
       -so (-uo) / -o, [adj variant] -ui / -i
   1b. Propositive
       -ta
       -ca
       -ey

2. Attentive ($\S 9.2$)
   2a. Interrogative
       -kka
       -i
       -a
   2b. Imperative
       -o
       -ula / -la

3. Apperceptive ($\S 11.5$)
   -kwumen, -kwun, -kwulYe
   3a. Extended apperceptive -kwun a

4. Modifier ($\S 9.3$)
   -un / -n
   -[ ]q (after prospective)

5. Infinitive ($\S 9.4$)
   -e, -ey, -ye, -yey
   -a, -ya
   -y, -[ ]

6. Adversative 'but' -una / -na
   6a. Extended adversative 'but anyway'
       -una-ma / -na-ma
7. Sequential 'as' (< adverbalization of modifier + postmodifier)
   -uni/-ni < -u'n i ['its being] the fact that - ' 
   7a. Extended sequential 'therefore' -uni-kka/-ni-kka
8. Suspective 'questioned/denied fact; supposed/presumed fact' -ci
9. Projective 'to the point where, so that' -tolok 
   9a. Extended projective 'so that indeed' [dialect] -tolok-i
10. Adverbative 'so that' -key
   10a. Extended adverbatve 'so that indeed' [dialect]
       -key- kkum (= -key to), -key-sili
11. Gerund 'and also' -ko
12. Summative 'fact, act' -ki
   12a. Extended summative 'since, because' [dialect] -killey (= -ki ey)
13. Substantive 'fact, doing' ($9.5) -um/-m 
   13a–d. Complex moods built on the substantive 
   13a. Conjunctive 'and' -umye/-mye (< -um + ie copula infinitive) 
   13b. Extended conjunctive = conditional 'if, when'
       -umyen/-myen (< -umye n' = -umye nun) 
   13c. Contingent 'upon, as a result of (doing)'
       -um ey/-m ey (treated as -umay/-may by the grammarians) 
   13d. Assumptive 'I'm willing to, I will/promise'
       -um a/-m a (see below); -um sey/-m sey
14. (= 4b + 7.4 =) prospective modifier -ulq/-lq 
   14a–i. Complex moods built on the prospective modifier ($9.7.1)
   14a. Intensive -ulye/-lye 
   14b. Purposive -ule/-le 
   14c. Frustrated intensive -ulyes-man (un) / -lyes-man (un) 
   14d. Prospective assertive -ulita/-lita; -ulila/-lila 
   14e. Prospective attentive -ulikka/-likka 
   14f. Prospective sequential -ulini/-lini 
   14g. Prospective literary indicative assertive
       -ulini / -lini 
   14h. Intensive assertive [old-fashioned]
       -ulyetta/-lyetta (usually spelled -ulyes.ta) 
   14i. Cajolative -ulyem (una) / -lyem (una)
15a–j. Complex moods built on the effective formative -'ke- ($9.7.3). 
   15a. Tentative adversative -kena 
   15b. Tentative sequential -keni 
   15c. Semi-literary sequential -kwantey 
   15d. Provisional -ketun 
   15e. Tentative conditional -ketumyen 
   15f. Literary conditional -kentay 
   15g. Semi-literary concessive -ken man (un) (= -kes man) 
   15h. Literary concessive -kenul 
   15i. Tentative assertive -kes.ta 
   15j. Tentative susceptive -kes.ci 
   15k. Immediate future -ukkey/-kkey (= -u'q key / -q key < -[u]lq key) 
16. Transferentive ($9.8) -ta (ka) 
17. Concessive (p. 823) -toy 
18. Derived adverb-noun ($9.6) -i, -li; -o, -wu
Our spacing of -um a (14d) indicates a rather casual juxtaposition of -um and a, but the form is actually quite old, possibly even cognate with the Old Japanese future ending -(a)-mu, and the fact that it can be put into an indirect quotation (ch'ayk ul sa cwum a ko yaksok hayss.ta 'promised to buy me a book'), like some of the assertive and attentive forms, casts doubt on our analysis. But notice that questions are normally put into indirect quotations by way of adnominalization to the (bound) postmodifier ya or ka 'question': the spacing of cwum a ko may be as defensible as that in cwuless.nun ya ko (with obligatory processive marker) or cöh.un ya ko. Treating these and similar endings as opaque entities, as the Hanguk orthography does, skirts the issue of morphological identity.

9.2. Assertive and attentive endings.

Below are listed the principal endings which combine the assertive and attentive moods with the morphemes of aspect and style. The list is not a style paradigm, such as that found in §11.3; for different styles, the same semantic category is sometimes represented by periphrastic constructions or simply does not occur. The first column shows the spelling of the ending, the second shows the form division, and the third gives a label for the category.

-\( ^{1}\)ta

-\( ] \)-ta

PLAIN indicative assertive (= declarative): in the colloquial attached only to adjective stems, or to adjective + honorific marker, and to past and future elements (attached to any stem), or to the quasi-processive stems iss- and ëps-. But see §9.8.

ila / \( ^{1} \)ila

i-[ ]-la

indicative assertive of the copula when it is used in QUOTATIVE constructions

-ney

-n-ey

FAMILIAR indicative assertive

-\( ^{[} \)-so /-[ ]-o

AUTHORITATIVE indicative assertive

-\( ^{[} \)-ui /-[ ]-i

AUTHORITATIVE indicative assertive [variant with adjective (and also iss-, ëps-, -ëss-, -keyss-?)]

-sup.nita /-p.nita

-sup-ni-ta /-p-ni-ta

FORMAL indicative assertive

-ca

-[ ]-ca

PLAIN subjunctive assertive (= propositive)

-sey

-s-ey

FAMILIAR subjunctive assertive (= propositive)

-upsita /-psita

-up-si-ta /-p-si-ta

FORMAL subjunctive assertive (= propositive)

-tula

-tu-la

PLAIN retrospective assertive

-ti

-t-i

PLAIN retrospective attentive (= interrogative)

-\( ^{1} \)tey

-t-ey

FAMILIAR retrospective assertive

(iley =) itey

(i-l-ey =) i-t-ey

FAMILIAR retrospective assertive of the copula

-supitita /-ptita

-sup-ti-ta /-p-ti-ta

FORMAL retrospective assertive

-ni

-n-i

PLAIN indicative attentive (= interrogative)

-na

-n-a

FAMILIAR indicative attentive (= interrogative)\(^{3}\)

-sup.nikka /-p.nikka

-sup-ni-kka /-p-ni-kka

FORMAL indicative attentive (= interrogative)

-ula /-la

-[ ]-ula /-[ ]-la

PLAIN subjunctive attentive (= imperative)

-usio /-si-o /-psio

-u-si-o /-[ ]-si-o /-p-si-o

FORMAL subjunctive attentive (the last shape is attached to the honorific marker). A popular misspelling: "-usiyo /-siyo /-psiyo".

-sup.tikka /-ptikka

-sup-ti-kka /-p-ti-kka

FORMAL retrospective attentive (= interrogative)

-ni\(^{1}\)ja

-ni-1/-ja

LITERARY indicative assertive

\(^{1}\) South Koreans often write the alternant -o for -so and the variant -up- for -sup- after the sequence ss (of iss-, -ëss-, -keyss-) and after ëps-. The automatic alternations (§2.6) are such that both ss + so and ss + o correspond to /sso/, and both ëps- + -o and ëps- (⇐ ëps-) + +so correspond to /ëpso/. The variant forms seem to be older, and also occur as nonstandard versions after any consonant; that may account for the tendency to write them whenever they are not in actual conflict
with the pronunciation, but -o is expanded to -uo: mekuo = mekso 'eats'; wusuo = wus.so 'laughs'. We could follow the South Korean habit of writing iss.up.nita, -ess.uptikka, -keyss.o (even though we analyze the endings as -sup.nita, -sup.tikka, -so, etc.), but in this book we indicate both spellings with the notations -up.nita, -uptikka, -o, etc. A number of South Korean authorities, too, favor writing the forms with s unless one is using the variant forms -up.nita and -o throughout the text, with ALL consonant stems. And, in fact, the always-s versions became the new standard in South Korea in 1988.

2 The shapes -psita and -psio are used after the honorific -si-. The shape -psita is used after all vowels (kapsita ‘let’s go!’) but -psio normally appears only after the honorific -si-, so that ka-psio is treated as a nonstandard variant of ka-sio. The shape -upsita occurs regularly after a consonant, so that ilk.supsita is treated as a nonstandard version of ilk.upsita ‘let’s read it!’ You will sometimes hear -upsio for -usio after a consonant (ilk.upsio = ilkusio ‘read!’), and -sio sounds the same as -usi yo, variant of -usey yo ← -usye yo used for polite-style commands and propositions as well as statements and questions. You may also hear -upsio after a consonant (ilk.supsio = ilk.usio); such forms are nonstandard. Yi Ungpayk 1961:565 draws an artificial distinction between -sio for questions, commands, or exclamations and -siyo for statements or conjoinings. Yet (566) he completely rejects “io” in favor of “iyo”, whatever the meaning; Cf §11.5.7.

3 Cf the adversative -una/-na, with which there is some overlap in usage, e.g. with the meaning ‘or’ in the construction -una ... -un for adjectives. The familiar indicative attentive -na is used also for -nun ka /ya; Cf pi ka ona pota = pi ka onun ka pota ‘It seems to be raining’. But adjective + -na pota is rejected in favor of -un ka pota, as in cōh.un ka pota ‘it seems to be all right’.

See also -ulita/-lita, -ulikka/-likka, -ulyetta/-lyetta, -kes.ta. Notice also the unusual colloquial forms -(su)peci yo and -(u)peyi among the entries of Part II.

9.3. Modifier endings.

The modifier mood marks a form as the head of a construction that modifies (= is adnominal to) a following noun or noun phrase. If the stem is that of a processive verb, the English translation of the plain modifier form (-un / -n) is usually in the past or perfect: on sālam ‘a person who came, a person who has come’, ilk.un chayk ‘a book one has read’. When the stem is that of a descriptive verb, the English translational equivalent is usually in the present tense: khun cip ‘a house that is big, a big house’, hak.kyo sensayng in Kim sensayng ‘Mr Kim who is a school teacher’. To say ‘a house which was (observed to be) big’ you have to use a retrospective modifier khes.tun cip, and for ‘Mr Kim who was (at the time recalled) a school teacher’ you can say hak.kyo sensayng itun Kim sensayng.

See §11.8. Forms without the explicit past or future markers are either present by default, as it were, or are timeless. They are often used to refer to past happenings and even more often to future events.

The various modifier forms are listed below. In the first column is the spelling of the occurring alternants, with the typical shape (the one that occurs after a consonant) given first. Shape alternants are separated by a slant bar when they alternate according to whether the last phoneme of the stem is a consonant or a vowel. Other alternants (such as those involving the past element, which varies in the same ways as the infinitive, §9.4) are indented beneath the typical shape.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Modifier</th>
<th>Past Modifier</th>
<th>Retrospective Modifier</th>
<th>Past Retrospective Modifier</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-un / -n</td>
<td>-un / -n</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ess.un</td>
<td>-ess-un</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-tun</td>
<td>-t-un</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ess.tun</td>
<td>-ess-t-un</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ass.tun</td>
<td>-ass-t-un</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ss.tun</td>
<td>-ss-t-un</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-yss.tun</td>
<td>-yss-t-un</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-yess.tun</td>
<td>-yess-t-un</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The reinforcing q, usually ignored in Hankul spelling, will surface whenever the prospective modifiers are in the proper environment (see §1.5).

The complex forms of the processive modifier occur only before:
(1) the postmodifiers ci ‘uncertain fact (whether)’, ka ‘question’, tey ‘circumstance’, ya ‘question’;
(2) the postmodifier adjectival noun pep (hata); also -ess.nun tus (hata/siph.ta);
(3) sentence-final ke 1’ in exclamations.
A Reference Grammar of Korean

PART I 251

The prospective processive modifier -ul.nun apparently occurs only before the one postmodifier ci 'uncertain fact (whether)' and there it is semantically interchangeable with -keyss.nun or -ulq. The past modifier -ess.un occurs only before the somewhat literary postmodifier ci 'if, when, ...'; the listing in CM 1:379 of -ess.un tUl is rejected. Forms also rejected are the future modifier -keyss.un and future prospective modifier -keyss.ul included in the overly tidy table in CM 1:378; the past-past modifier -ess.ess.un in the same list is tentatively accepted, though no example is given. Despite the presence of the processive morpheme -n- (here semantically empty), the modifiers -ess.un, -keyss.nun, and -ul.nun can be attached to adjective stems and even to the copula. In that, they differ from the simple processive modifier -nun: you can say chwupkeyss.nun ci or chuwuwul.nun ci (to molla) 'perhaps it will be cold' but not *chwup.nun ci - chuwun ci 'perhaps it is cold'.

9.4. The infinitive.

The name "infinitive" is here applied to the ending typically shaped -e, and the forms made by attaching the appropriate shape to verb stems. The reference should not be confused with the use of that term in talking about the grammar of other languages, though it has been applied to a very similar form in Japanese. English speakers name verbs by the translation of the Latin infinitive "to -" but Koreans name a verb by the indicative assertive -ta even when that form is not otherwise in use, as is true when mekta is replaced by mek.nunta 'eats', with obligatory marking as a processive verb.

The Korean infinitive is used in the following ways:

(1) by itself at the end of a nonfinal clause to mean 'and so' or 'and then';
(2) as a connecting form used with an auxiliary verb (§7.5) to link two ordinary verbs in a kind of 'regular compound', such as il.e na- 'get up', na o- → na-o- 'come out', al.e tut- 'understand', ...;
(3) followed by the particle se with about the same meaning as (1), but more colloquial;
(4) followed by the particle ya with the meaning 'only if' in such expressions as -e ya ha- and -e ya toy- 'only if we - will it do' = 'we have to (do it)';
(5) followed by the particle to with the meaning 'even though' in such expressions as -e to coh- 'be all right even if (one does)' = 'may (do), it is all right (to do)';
(6) followed by the particle la to make a command in the unquoted plain style;
(7) by itself at the end of a sentence to present a statement, question, command, or suggestion in the INTIMATE style (§11.3);
(8) followed by the particle yo at the end of a sentence to present a statement, question, command, or suggestion in the POLITE style (§11.3).

The typical shape of the infinitive ending is -e, but the shape is -a when the last vowel of the stem is o or a w which is reduced from a basic o, such as wâ < o+ -a 'comes'. For stems ending in -ah- the usual infinitive is --ah.a pronounced /aal/, as in tâh.a 'arrives' - but tâh.e (pronounced /taae/) is sometimes heard. For ambivalent stems the infinitive is -ay, coming from hay, the infinitive of ha-, as in ámulay ← ámule(h)-, but (p)pü.yay ← (p)pü.ye(h)- 'be misty' is usually treated as (p)pü.yey and pronounced /(p)puey/ (§4.3). The infinitive of the inseparable postnominal adjective low- 'be (characterized by)' is regularly lowa, but there is a common colloquial variant lowe; it is perhaps to be explained by the older form of low- which is said to have been lowup- (or perhaps lowuw-?). In the literary language, in literary clichés in the colloquial, in dialects, and in the standardizing prescriptions of the Korean Language Society the ending is -a if the last vowel of the stem is /a/, as well as if it is /o/, and occasionally in texts we find -a used after other vowels (CF the colloquial variant la = ie 'it is'). We can treat pat.a as a variant for the Seoul pat.e, but from the point of view of the Korean Language Society, pat.e is a colloquial variant of pat.a. The Seoul form has been around a while: 1887 Scott 107 has payela 'receive [it]!' despite the first form in (id. 160) pas.kwua (= /pakkwa/) woolen = packwe one la ( < 'wo-na/la).

There are eleven special comments to be made regarding alternations of stem and infinitive ending. The first six of these apply correspondingly to the attachment of the past marker (typically -ess-) as well as to the infinitive (typically -e). Statements 7 through 11 do not apply to the past marker.
(1) Stems of more than one syllable which end in ...i- reduce that vowel to y before attaching -e: kitali-e → kitalye (spelled "ki-ta-lye") ‘waits for’. When the result is -eye, -chyye, -syce or a combination producing -chyye, such as ...t.hye ← ...t.hi-e or ...th.ye from ...th.ie, by the Seoul rule which pronounces th + i or t + hi as /chi/ - the actual pronunciation is /ce, che, se/ but we follow the Hankul spelling in retaining the written y as an indication of the reduced i. Stems of one syllable which end in i simply add -e and that is the way the Hankul spelling treats them: tiie, chie, ewie, phiie, ie, ... . But in pronouncing these words speakers often shorten ie to ye (§2.7.7, §2.7.8). And many Koreans, hearing the intercalated semivowel in the unshortened forms (§2.7.6) write the last syllable of these infinitives as ...ye. That is harmless, for there is no possibility of confusion, and it continues the Middle Korean tradition of writing the intercalated palatal glide whenever it occurs. (Our practice of writing ie for the copula infinitive could lead to confusion with the infinitive of I(s)- ‘continue’, so that is a point in favor of keeping the old spelling iye, though this book has not done so.) On the other hand, we must deplore the mistake of writing ...wu-we for the infinitives of stems ending in ...wu-, since these should be kept distinct from the infinitives of stems ending in ...wuw-. The opposite mistake wue for wuwe also occurs: nwu’i (1517: Pak 1:42b) = nwu’we ‘lies’. On the irregularities of the MK verb 'two/why- ‘help’ see §8.2.3.

(2) The separable auxiliary verb ci- ‘become, ...’ has the infinitive form /cel/, as expected from desyllabification (§2.7.7) and reduction of cy to /e/ (§2.6), but it is about the only one-syllable stem regularly given a shortened infinitive in the Hankul spelling, which usually writes eye as we do, though chie ‘hit (etc.)’ is often spelled chye, pronounced /chey/ or /chh/.

(3) Stems that end in ...u- drop that minimal vowel before adding -e: ssu- → sse ‘writes’, ttu- → tte ‘floats’, pappu- → poppe ‘is busy’, ippu- → ippe ‘is pretty’. Notice that in the last two cases the orthographic u, both in our Romanization and in Hankul, represents the phone /wu/. Actually we can say that the u of our Romanization behaves the same way in the combination of letters we write for the single unit /wu/: pakkwu- → pakkwe ‘exchanges’, nanwu- → nanwe ‘divides’. But the infinitives of one-syllable /wu/ stems are normally spelled out in full: cwu- → cwue ‘gives’ - in speech often shortened to cwe, especially as the auxiliary for favors. An exceptional case is phu- ‘dip, ladle’, which is spelled ph + wu (not ph + u) in Hankul and has an infinitive spelled phe. In Romanized form that infinitive looks regular enough, but from the Hankul point of view it is best described as a shortening of the expected phue (ph+wu+e) by way of a phwe which drops its w after a labial (§2.7.4). The l-doubling stems (§8.3.1) drop u but double the l: pulu- → pulle ‘calls’. The choice of -e or -a for the shape of the ending depends on the vowel of the ACTUAL preceding syllable: molu- → molla ‘not know’, kophu- → kopha ‘(stomach) is empty, hungry’.

(4) Stems that end in ...a- or ...ay- add zero (nothing) to make the infinitive, for they have absorbed the ending: ka- → ka ‘goes’, näy- → näy ‘puts out, pays’. The stem ha- ‘do/say/be’ has the irregular infinitive hay, with literary variants ha.ye and ha.ya; see §8.3.5. The only stems that end in ...e- are ile-/yole- ‘do or say this (way)’, kule-/kole- ‘do or say that (way)’, cele-/cole- ‘do or say that (way)’. ettte- ‘do or say what (way)’, and amule- ‘do or say anything (way)’. These have the infinitives ilay/yolay, kulay/kolay, celay/colay, ettay and amulay. As a result of the merger by many dialects of /ay/ and /ey/, especially in noninital syllables, the infinitive hay is sometimes said as hey, and even in Seoul you will usually hear iley, kuley, celey, ettay, and amuley for what is written as ilay, kulay, celay, ettay, and amulay.

(5) Stems that end in ...ey- or ...oy- (usually pronounced like ...wey-) absorb the ending so that they add zero (nothing) to make the colloquial infinitive: sêy- → sêy ‘counts’, kkwêy- → kkwêy ‘pierces’, tôy- → tôy ‘is thick’. But a trace of the ending is found in the infinitives of stems with originally short vowels, for the infinitives are long: toy- → tôy ‘becomes’. Bear in mind that all one-syllable phrases are automatically long, so you will hear the difference between the vowels of the infinitives hay ‘do/say/be’ and näy ‘put out, pay’ only when immediately followed by another syllable: hay to ‘even doing/saying/being’ and näy to ‘even paying’. And the past forms are similar: hayss.ta ‘did; said; was’ and näyss.ta ‘paid’. (But the 1988 Ministry of Education guidelines treat hay as a colloquial
contraction of ha-ye that has a long vowel, hay. See the entry hat in Part II.) The literary variant
infinitive of stems that end in -ey- or -ny- adds -e (often miswritten as “ye” because of the automatic
glide, §2.7.6): sêye, kkkwêye, tôye, popularly spelled “seyye, kkwaye, toyye”. Moreover, He Wung
(9) and others say that -oy- + -e should have the infinitive tway, and that seems to be common in
modern writing. He Wung also says that -wi- + -e = --wey, so that the infinitive for twi- ‘jump’
would be twêy, and kkwê-e = kkwêy ‘flatulates’ would rhyme with kkwêy ‘pierces’. I am a bit
unhappy with both these claims. I suspect that the former is due to the modern confusion, first of oy
with wey and then of (w)ey with (w)ay, for you will hear overcorrected (or Phyangen dialect)
pronunciations of oykwuk ‘foreign lands’ as wąykwuk. The second claim is to be accounted for by the
reduction of /wie/ to /ůy/ as described in §2.7.8. There is more at stake here, however: we must
account for such historical changes as twáyci ‘pig’ < to.yaci < twos iyaci (1819) < twos aci (1819)
= twotaci (?1660) < twoth (1445 Yong 43) and twáyki < stwoyaki (?1800) < ‘ptwo yaki ‘[one]
patch (of field)’ (1586 Sohak 5:83a; paraphrase of kun ‘[not even one] catty’ 1518 Sohak-cho 8:2b).
(6) The few l-inserting stems (§8.3.3) insert an -l- before adding the infinitive ending: ilu- → ilule
‘reaches’. The l is usually written as the initial of the ending syllable: i-lu-le. Compare the l-doubling
ilu- → ille ‘tells’ or ‘is early’ and the l-extending i-l- → ile ‘rises’. The inserted l (like the doubled l)
is part of the earlier basic shape of the stem.
(7) The k-inserting and n-inserting stems (§8.3.6) have regular infinitives and in addition a special
version, with the shape -ke or (o- ‘come’ only) -ne, used only before the particle la to make a
command. Historically the -k- is a separate morpheme but we treat it as an extension of the stem. In
any event, it is not part of the infinitive morpheme, though written as the initial of that syllable: ka-ke-
la ‘go’, o-ne-la ‘come’.
(8) When the infinitive is followed by the polite-style particle yo, in relaxed speech the final -e is
usually pronounced -ey if preceded by ss, ps, l, y, or the s(y) of the reduced honorific marker (but not
the final s of a consonant stem like wüs-, nor the -sy- that is a reduction of stem-final -si-):

iss.ey yo = iss.e yo ‘there exists’
mek.ess.ey yo = mek.ess.e yo ‘we’ve eaten’
hakeyss.ey yo = hakeyss.e yo ‘I’ll do it’
ëps.ey yo = ëps.e yo ‘there isn’t any’
nay chayk iey yo = nay chayk ie/ia yo ‘it’s my book’, nay moça (y)ey yo (§4.3) = nay
moca ye/ya yo = nay moça ie/ia yo ‘it’s my hat’
kas[y]ey yo = kasye yo = kasiyo ‘deigns to go’
wus[y]ey yo = wusye yo = wüşie yo ‘deigns to cry’ < wű-l-; Cf wus.e yo ‘laughs’ and
wus.us[y]ey yo = wus.usye yo = wus.usie yo ‘deigns to laugh’
mäsey yo = mäsye yo = mäsiyo ‘deigns to desist’ < mä-l-; Cf masye yo = masiyo
‘drinks’ and masis[y]ey yo = masisyeyo ‘deigns to drink’

In addition there is the anomalous kath.ey yo = kath.e yo ‘is the same’, but there are no other
examples for stems ending in th; Cf thú.e yo ‘adheres to’, yeth.e yo ‘is shallow’, math.e yo ‘smells
it’ ... The adjective kath- derives from a contraction of the obsolete adjectival noun (*)kat-ha- < MK
’kot ’ho-; that may account for its odd behavior. Gale wrote kos.ta and kos-hotâ (kos- ha, kos-hun).
Because the relaxed forms are seldom written, many Koreans will want to correct textbook
examples to the “standard” written versions, i.e. leave off the final y. That is particularly true if they
are not from Seoul, for the polite stylization with -e yo itself seems to have originated in the Seoul
area. (A Kyongsang speaker will often use the formal style instead.)

In the intimate style of speech (§11.3), which places an infinitive at the end of the sentence
without the particle yo, some Koreans (especially women in Seoul) often use the variant infinitives as if
the yo were still there: iss.ey for iss.e, mek.ess.ey for mek.ess.e, hakeyss.ey for hakeyss.e, ëps.ey
for ëps.e, kasyey /kasey/ for kasye, kath.ey for kath.e, ... In rapid speech "ey yo may sound like
"ey yo, as in kitaIey yo for kitaIyey yo ‘waits for’. And /ey/ may be raised to /i/ (§2.7.9), especially
when it is not initial, so that we sometimes hear kitaI yo = kitaIey yo = kitaIyey yo. From the
pronunciation /kas(y)o/ we cannot be sure whether we are hearing kasio 'go!' (or 'deigns to go' in the AUTHORITATIVE style) or kasyo = kasye = kasyo 'deigns to go' (in the POLITE style).

(9) In the intimate style, the copula infinitive ie/ye or iey/ye (Wednesday, §4.3) is more often pronounced ia/ya, at least among Seoul speakers: nay chayk ia = nay cha yk ie 'it's my book', nay mo ca ye = nay moc a ie 'it's my hat'. The variant ia/ya is not be confused with the homonymous particle -- iya / ya 'only if it be --'. That particle was MK -- (i) /za/; when the medial /z/ dropped, an epenthetic glide was inserted, leading to the standard spelling iya / ya for the particle, and that spelling is widely used in Hankul also for the variant of the copula infinitive, following the practice of the earlier writers. We will use only the morphophonemic spelling ia / ya for the variant of the copula infinitive; despite the popular use of iya / ya as the written form of that, we will save this spelling for the particle. On i[y]a vs i[y]e for the copula infinitive, see p. 273.

(10) The variant polite copula iey yo is often shortened to (y)ey yo even after a consonant: chayk (y)ey yo = chayk ie(y) yo 'it’s a book'. In the abbreviated probable future construction which consists of the prospective modifier -ulq + ke (the shortened version of kes, here 'probable/likely fact') + copula, the copula may take the variant subphonemic shape of just the palatal feature y, as in expressing ‘will likely do’:

halq ke y = halq ke (y)ey = halq kes ie/ia [intimate style];
halq ke y yo = halq ke (y)ey yo = halq kes ie(y) yo [polite style];
halq ke yta = halq ke 'ta = halq kes ita [plain style];
halq ke yp.nita = halq ke 'p.nita = halq kes ip.nita 'will probably do' [formal style].

The subphonemic y is, of course, written as a component of the preceding vowel in Hankul, which runs all the words of these phrases together. More commonly we hear the versions halq ke yo [polite, with the copula infinitive absorbed or simply unexpressed] and halq ke ya [intimate].

(11) A literary variant infinitive for the copula is ita; the same shape is regularly used in quoting the indicative assertive of the copula (chayk ita ko hanta ‘says it is a book’, mo ca 'ta ko hanta ‘says it is a hat’). The literary variant is heard in colloquial expressions such as ... ita to = ... ie to ‘even being ...’ and Sensayng ita (se) cemccanh.ta = Sensayng ie se cemccanh.ta ‘Being a teacher, he is well-mannered’. The origin of this may be a quotative structure. Compare the use of iyo / yo as a variant of the copula gerund iko (see the entry in Part II), which preserves an earlier form that came from the dropping of a lenited velar (MK -- 'i' Gwo) and the insertion of the palatal glide.

9.5. Substantives and derived substantives.

The substantive mood -um/-m is a nominalization that is used in the following ways:

(1) with a small number of verbs, as the complementary object of the verb itself, as in carn ul e a-
'sleep a sleep' and chwum ul chwu- 'dance (a dance)';
(2) with the particle uo to mean 'because', as in kongpu cal hayss. um ulo cal alei 'I studied hard so I knew it well, you see';
(3) occasionally with other particles (-um ey, -um a, ...), and before the copula, e.g. semy 'calculation' as a postmodifier in sentences like Kwisin ul pon semy in ya 'Do you figure you were seeing a ghost?';
(4) sentence-final in the DOCUMENTARY style of written Korean, as in the shop sign Tampay ép.us. um 'No cigarettes available';
(5) with the adjectival postsubstantive inseparable cik in -um cik ha- 'likely/acceptable to do, worth doing'.

Some of the ...w stems have variant shortened substantives in -m instead of -wum (= ...w-um):
musem = musewum 'fear', etwum = etwuwum 'darkness', kwiyem = kwiyewum 'cuteness', ppukkulem = pukkulewum 'shame', pulem = pulewum 'envy'. Not all ...w stems have the shortened variant: there is only miwum for 'hatred'. (In general, one-syllable stems lack the shortening, but polysyllabic stems permit it.)

In addition to the shortened variants, which are freely interchangeable with the longer forms in all
environments, there are a few irregularly formed DERIVED SUBSTANTIVES which are limited in that they do not occur in the uses (2), (4), and (5), nor usually in use (1) — there is the apparent exception of swım ul swim ulo ‘because one breathes a breath’, but notice the expected derived substantive swim below. (The noun in mokum ul mek.um ulo ‘because someone takes a puff’ is not from mek-, it is from a variant of mekum- ‘swallow’.) Some derived substantives:
cwukem ‘corpse’ ← cwuk- ‘die’ ← regular substantive cwuk.um ‘death’;
mudem ‘tomb, grave’ ← mut- ‘bury’ ← regular substantive mut.um;
sálm ‘person’ ← sá-l ‘live’ ← regular substantive sálm ‘life’;
cokom, cokum, com ‘a little’ ← cek- ‘be few/little’ ← regular cek.um;
makam ‘terminal date, deadline’ ← mak- ‘block, obstruct; complete, put an end to; ...’ ← regular mak.um (but makam is sometimes mistaken to be a Chinese loanword);
heyem ‘swimming’ ← héy- ‘swim’ ← regular héym;
col.um ‘sleepiness’ ← có-l- ‘doze’ ← regular cólm;
wul.um ‘crying, weeping’ ← wú-l- ‘cry, weep’ ← regular wúlm;
al.um ‘knowledge’ ← á-l- ‘know’ ← regular ál – see §8.3.2;
sayum, sáym ‘jealousy’ ← saywú- ‘envy’ ← regular saywum;
wumkhum/omkhim ‘handful’ ← wumkhí-/omkhí- ‘grasp’ ← regular wumkhim/omkhim;
kiem kiem ‘crawling along’ ← ki- ‘crawl’ ← regular kím;
swi- ‘with frequent rests’ ← swi- ‘rest’ ← regular swim;
ien(q) iem ‘continuously’ ← i(s)- ‘continue, join’ ← regular ium.

It may be argued that the last three examples should be derived from the infinitive (-e) rather than directly from the stem. But the source of these and most of the other derived substantives ending in -em or -am is in the Middle Korean form we are calling the "effective substantive", i.e. a substantive made on the effective stem, which otherwise appeared only before ‘cik’ ‘ho’a. In the 15th century the regular substantives of the -i- stems had an uncontracted -i-l'om, but the only attestations of that are derived substantives such as wul'um ‘crying’ < 'wul- ‘cry’ and e'lum ‘ice’ < 'el- ‘freeze’, for the modulator was obligatorily inserted when the substantive was used as subject or object (wu'l-wu'm + i or 'ul), etc., and in the extended structures with ‘ye (n') the unmodulated form was contracted to -lm: ‘al'm ye > álmye ‘knows and’, ‘wu'm ye n' > wülmyen ‘if/when one cries’. In the modern language the unmodulated substantives survive in the contracted version regardless of the structure they are in. They are pronounced with the liquid suppressed --[l]m and the m treated as syllable-final unless there is a following vowel to carry the nasal and allow the full cluster to appear: á[l]m (to ‘the knowing (too)’ but ál m ulo ‘with (because of) knowing’.


The adverbative mood ends in -key and means ‘so that; so as to (do/be)’; it is attached to any stem but the modern copula i-, and the form that results is syntactically used as an adverbial. In addition, many stems have a form we can call the DERIVED ADVERB-NOuN; it is made by attaching to the stem either a suffix with the shapes -i and -li or a suffix with the shapes -o and -wu. The suffix -o or -wu seems to make only adverbs, but perhaps na'lwu ‘ferry’ ← na'l- ‘transport’ is an example of -wu deriving a noun; see also -wung in Part II. The suffix -i or -li makes both adverbs and nouns, sometimes from the same stem, so that khi.p.i means both ‘deeply’ (MK ki'phi) and ‘depth’ (MK ki'phi). Notice that the derived adverb nellí ‘widely’ is best derived from the adjective nelu- ‘be wide’ (+ -li) and the derived noun nelp.i ‘width’ is derived from nelp- ‘be wide’ (+ -i). Not every stem has such a form today, so we cannot make up expected forms without knowing in advance whether they are actually used. For that reason, we call this a derived form, rather than a part of the inflectional paradigm, though we list it at the end of the table of mood endings. The usual mood suffixes attach to any stem, so that we can make up quite acceptable forms without having heard them before. The suffix -i is also used to make adverbs of iterated nouns: cip-cip-i ‘every house’ (= cip mata), na'-nal-i ‘daily’, ta'-tal-i ‘monthly’, nam-nam-i ‘between unrelated persons’. You will notice certain peculiarities in attaching the suffixes:
(1) Final -u- of a vowel stem drops: pappi 'hungrily' ← pappu- 'be hungry', puphi 'bulk' ← puphu- 'be bulky', khi 'height' ← khu- 'be big', ay-pali 'skinflint' from ay-palu- 'be money-mad'; palu or palwu 'right, directly' ← palu- 'be right'.

(2) The final -w- of certain consonant stems drops: kakkai 'nearby' or 'vicinity' ← kakkaw- 'be near', pankai 'gladly' ← pankaw- 'be glad', eleyi 'with difficulty' ← eliyew- 'be difficult', swui (also swui) 'easily' ← swiw- 'be easy'. In kyewu 'hardly, barely' ← kyew- 'be too much for one' the appropriate division of forms is kyew-wu. But not all stems drop the w: tewi 'warmth' ← tew- 'be warm'. The inseparable postnominal adjective suluw- 'be, give the impression of' drops not only the w but usually the preceding vowel as well: kapcak suluw- 'be sudden', kapcak sulu- 'suddenly'; but there is a variant kapcak sulei in which w drops and the i suffix is reduced to y. Cf. swus cey 'sincerely' ← swus cesi ← swus ce- 'be pure, sincere'. And the derived adverb from the inseparable postnominal adjective low- 'be' is typically loi: swuîco low- 'be smooth, orderly', swûnco loi 'smoothly'.

(3) The adjective stem mukeu- 'be heavy' has the derived noun form mukey 'weight', in which the w drops and the suffix is reduced to the phoneme component y, as in sulu- 'suluw- above. A shortened variant of eliyew- 'with difficulty' (← eliyew- 'be difficult') is eliyey.

(4) The suffix -i is attached in the alternant -li to the extended shape of some l-extending stems: mellî 'afar' ← me-li- 'be far'. But others attach the shape -i: kil.i 'length' or 'lengthily' ← ki-l- 'be long', na.l.i 'game' ← no-l- 'play'. The suffix is usually attached in the alternant -li to the single-l shape of l-doubling stems, though we could equally well say it is attached in the alternant -i to the double-l shape: tallî 'differently' ← talu- 'be different', ppalli 'fast' ← ppalu- 'be fast' — but CF yak-ppalli 'shrewd one' from yak-ppalu- 'be shrewd and quick'.

(5) The suffix -wu has the shape /chwu/ after yath- 'shallow' ← yath.chwu 'shallowly' and after kot- 'straight' ← kot.chwu 'straightly', which is usually spelled just kochwu in Hankul.

(6) An s-dropping stem, as expected, drops the s before adding the vowel-initial suffix: ii 'joining' + i(s)- 'join, continue, -', as in way-ii 'a technique of joining small pieces of wood'.

(7) Some derived nouns, mostly from stems ending in l or y, can be said to have a zero form of the suffix; see the note in the entry for -i in Part II.

(8) The adjective ha- 'be' has the irregular form hi. Since the h, and even the entire syllable ha-, is so often dropped in ordinary speech, the word hi frequently sounds like i, and some people write it this way, confusing it with the suffix -i. Because many Koreans seem to confuse the ENDING -i with the WORD hi we run across anomalous (and mistaken) forms like "kohi" = koi 'nicely' from kow- 'be nice, pretty' with the w dropped.

We can perhaps look at ili 'this way', kuli 'that way', and celi 'that way' (§5.2.4) as contractions of ile hi, kule hi, and cele hi. And, similarly, ecci 'what way' as a contraction of ettte hi → ette hji, the palatalization and affrication taking place after the tt was put in contact with the i. But the simple adverbs are attested from early Hankul texts as 'i li, ku li, ri yel, and es ti, and may have been made as derived adverbs from the defective stems *'i-li-, *'ku-li-, *'ri-yel-, and *'es-ti- that produced the infinitives 'i le, ku le, 'ri yel, and 'es te, which serve as bound adverbs before the postnominal adjective 'ho- > ha- 'be', forming adjectival nouns. A similar defective stem *'am o-li- '(be) any way' produced the derived adverb *'a mo li (> âmulli) 'however much' and the infinitive *'a mola that is attested in the Middle Korean texts only by the contracted forms *'amo la < *'amo la [h]a[n and *'a mola ]ha < *'a mol [fla ho'ia] but produces a full paradigm in modern âmule ha- as well as its contraction âmulleh-.

In combinations of an adjectival noun which ends in a basic -s + the word hi, there are three possible treatments, here exemplified by kkaykkus hi 'clearly':

The excess s is, as expected, treated as t and t + hi (like th + i) becomes chi, so we hear /kkaykkuch/ from some speakers, mostly northerners.

The h is dropped but the -s is treated as -t, so the form is said as /kkaykkuti/, but in Seoul t + i → ci so that it is /kkaykkuki/. This treatment seems to be rare; I have never heard it, but others have.
The \( h \) is dropped and the remaining \( i \) is linked as if it were a particle or suffix, so that the \( s \) remains a sibilant: \textit{kkaykkus} 'i /kkaykkusi/.

For bound adjectival nouns, only the latter treatment has been observed (\( \ldots \text{tus} \ldots \text{tus ha-} \) 'give the idea / impression of') and it seems to be the common version for the others, as well.

\(^{1}\text{Yi Ungpang}\ 1961:456 advises writing phonemically any \( -i \) adverb that lacks a \( -\text{hata} \) partner: pantusi, kapcaki, ilciki, \( \ldots \). But (472) kos.kos-i, cip.cip-i, \( \ldots \). When there is a \( \text{hata} \) form, the adverb might be pronounced three ways. His advice on Hankul spellings:

If the adverb is always pronounced without the aspiration, write \(-\text{i}\) (equivalent to our \(i\)), as in \textit{ttwulies} \(i\) 'clearly' (\(\ldots \text{ttwulies-i}\)), \textit{khum cik} \(i\) 'greatly; generously' (\(\ldots \text{khumcik-i}\)).

If the adverb is pronounced both ways (\(hi\) or \(i\)), write it as \(hi\), as in \textit{nek.nek} \(hi\) 'amply', \textit{sesep} \(hi\) 'unfortunately'; \textit{tantat} \(hi\) 'solidly, firmly', where the \(h\) would be elided in normal speech, anyway.

If it is always pronounced with the aspiration, write \(-\text{-hi}\), as in \textit{kup} \(hi\) 'hastily', \textit{kuk} \(hi\) 'extremely', \textit{cok} \(hi\) 'sufficiently, fully'. These rules apply to adverbs that lack the \textit{hata}, too, so that the spelling is \textit{cek-i} (\(=\text{cek.i}\)) 'somewhat' but \textit{cak-hi} 'very' (< 'little' used ironically).

In addition to those fairly active suffixes, there are also two suffixes \(\text{-ay} \) and \(\text{-ay} \) which make nouns and, in the case of \(\text{-ay} \) an occasional adverb such as \textit{molay} 'in secret' \(\ldots\text{moluy} \) 'not know' and \textit{killy} 'for a long time' \(\ldots\text{ki} \) 'be long'; examples will be found in Part II. For some of the resultant forms dictionaries prefer variant versions with \(\text{-key}\), as in \textit{cipkey} 'tweezers' and \textit{cikey} 'A-frame carrier'. Many Koreans do not maintain the distinction of the vowel \(a\) from the vowel \(e\), in any event, especially when it is not in the initial syllable of a word.

9.7. Complex moods.

We should say something about the derivation of the "complex" moods listed as categories 13, 14, and 15 in the mood table of §9.1. For some purposes it is better to treat these endings as unanalyzed units; for other purposes it will be revealing if we consider their component parts. Some of the forms are rather literary in character.

9.7.1. Complex moods built on the prospective modifier.

The \textit{intentive} mood -\textit{ulye/leye} 'with the thought in mind to (do), with the intention of (doing)', often used in the construction -\textit{uleye} (\textit{ko}) \textit{hanta} 'intends/wants/tries to (do)', consists of the prospective modifier -\textit{ul} + an element \textit{ye}, which is a variant of the postmodifier \textit{ya} 'question'; \textit{Cf.} -\textit{ulq ka hanta} 'thinks about doing, considers doing'. The \textit{purposive} mood -\textit{ule/le} seems to be a shortening of the intensive. It is used only in conjunction with verbs of motion, typically \textit{ka-} 'go' and \textit{a-} 'come', with the meaning 'for the purpose of', though other words may intervene between the statement of purpose and the verb expressing movement. The intensive also can be followed by a verb of movement: -\textit{halye} (\textit{ko}) \textit{kanta/onta} 'goes/comes with it in mind to do \ldots'.

The \textit{frustrated intensitive} -\textit{ulyes-man (un)} / -\textit{leys-man (un)} is a semi-literary expression with the meaning 'I had hoped that - (would do) but' or 'should have (done) but'. The ending appears to be from the intensive (-\textit{ulye}) + \textit{q} + the particle \textit{man} 'just, but', which can be followed by the particle \textit{un} to subdue the clause and thereby focus attention on what follows, just as happens in -\textit{ci man (un)}.

The \textit{prospective assertive} -\textit{ulitta/-litta} and \textit{prospective attentive} -\textit{ulikka/-likka} mean either 'I will be glad to (do)' or 'will probably (do)' and interrogative versions of those: \textit{Nwu ka halikka} / \textit{Nay ka halita} 'Who wants (= is willing) to do it? shear'll be glad to do it'. These endings consist of the prospective modifier -\textit{ul} + the copula stem \textit{l-} + the assertive ending -\textit{ta} or the attentive ending -\textit{kka}. Notice that its occurs also as the plain indicative assertive 'it is but (--)kka does not occur elsewhere, for the plain indicative attentive of the copula is \textit{in}, and \textit{kka} turns up only in the formal \textit{ip.nikka}. Historically, these forms are contracted from the MK polite structures -\textit{ul l-} \textit{ngi} 'ta' and -\textit{ul i} \textit{ngi s} \textit{ka}. There is also the \textit{prospective sequential} -\textit{ulini} < -\textit{ul i} 'ni 'since (it is that) it will happen' (= -\textit{keyss.ani}) normally followed by a command, proposition, or statement of volition - and the \textit{prospective literary indicative assertive} -\textit{ulini/ia} 'is sure to do, will surely be' [old-fashioned] < -\textit{ul i} 'n i 'ta it is that it is sure to happen/be'.
9.7.2. Adjectives. There are two forms we call ADJECTIVES. The PROSPECTIVE adjective -ulla/-lla is a two-shape ending which consists of the processive morpheme -ull/-lla + the attenuative ending -ulla/-lla. The processive adjective -nula is usually treated as a one-shape ending and consists of the processive morpheme -nul/-nula + the attenuative ending -ulla/-lla. But a substandard variant treats the processive adjective as a two-shape ending -unula/-nula as if it were from the plain modifier -un/-nula. The processive adjective occurs, with or without a following particle ko, in two meanings: 'what with doing', as a result of doing' and 'with the idea to do, with the intention of doing'; the particle ko is more common with the second meaning. There are few occurrences with abbreviated forms of ha-, such as -nula 'myen and -nula 'ni, for which see 722. A variant: -nula < -no 'la (p. 272, p. 734) with the modulated processive -no'wo. The prospective adjective -ulla/-lla sometimes has the same meaning as the prospective 'what with doing' (perhaps the flavor is more 'what with having to do' or 'what with being faced with the prospect of doing'). Another meaning is 'lest, for fear that it will happen', and there it may be an abbreviation of -ulla/-lla, the prospective adjective. Notice that the same shape -ulla/-lla is a widely used dialect variant also of the intensive -ulye/-lye, and that is often the best guess when you come across the form.

9.7.3. Complex moods built on the effective formative *ke*. Because the postmodifier kes(s) can be taken as 'probable, likely, or tentative fact' when it follows the prospective modifier, I once presumed that it was incorporated in certain complex moods, which are attached as one-shape endings directly to a stem or to the past or future markers, mostly carrying a meaning that can be described as 'tentative'. But that meaning for the structure with kes(s) is carried by the prospective modifier -ulla/-lla itself, which is not treated as an inherent modifier to kes(s). The true source of most of the complex 'tentative' forms seems to be the MK aspective formative *ke*, which was attached to stems to make what we are calling the EFFECTIVE stems. Forms made on the effective stem are interpreted as sometimes a presumed future and sometimes as a definite past, depending on the form and the context. The effective and the retrospective were mutually exclusive aspects in Middle Korean and they seem to have functioned as opposites. Both have become less common in modern Korean and their earlier meanings are not so apparent.

The TENTATIVE ADVERSATIVE -kena continues the MK effective adversative -ke'na. This form is often used in contrastive pairs with the meaning 'whether or not' in much the same way as the ordinary adversatives. The phrase can become an object: hyen.yek ey iss.kena pi hyen.yek ey iss.kena lul mak.ion hako 'regardless of whether we are in active service or not.'

The TENTATIVE SEQUENTIAL -keni comes from -ke'ni l, which is the MK effective modifier and the postmodifier l (factual nominalizer). The general meaning of -keni is something like 'with the likely fact/reason that' - , often marking contradictory pairs (ewukeni pat.keni 'giving or taking'). See Part II for examples.

The PROVISIONAL -ketun, with a variant -ketum, means 'if, provided that - , given that - ; surely, indeed'. The MK form was -ke 'un (also -ke'lon) and that apparently consists of the effective formative + an element -un (or -ton), which is the postmodifier t 'fact' + the subduced-focal particle ke 'one' which connects to the retrospective formative -te to make the retrospective conditional form -te'un (= -te'et'un) 'but, and, if, when'. (The particle u(lang)/ila, which is a variant, obsolete or vulgar, for -un/una.) See Part II for examples.

The TENTATIVE CONDITIONAL -ketumyen is a nonstandard dialect form, equivalent in meaning to the ordinary conditional -umyen/-myen 'if, when'. It is probably a blend of -ketun and -umyen; no earlier forms are found.

The LITERARY CONDITIONAL, in the colloquial limited to a few clichés, has the shape -ketun. It preserves the hear of a MK structure -ken 'i kay n', made up of the effective modifier + the postmodifier t 'fact' + the locative marker 'qay w/in; to' subduced with the focus particle n(ton): 'given in the fact that - - - 't, if, when'.

The SEMI-LITERARY SEQUENTIAL -kwanty 'such that, so that', followed by a question doubting the adequacy of the reason, is MK 'kwun toy and it may be related to -kanty. The -kwo- seems to be a variant of the effective -ke-.

The SEMI-LITERARY CONCESSIVE -ken man (un) means the same thing as -ci man (un) 'even though, although, but'. The earlier form was -ken man / ma ton with the effective modifier and a postmodifier of uncertain origin, perhaps 'ma'extant + particle non (> ton by dissimilation).

The obsolete LITERARY CONCESSIVE -kenul < -ke n bol is used in two meanings, 'although, while' (= -ci man) and 'as, since, when, upon' (= -un ey). The source is -ken (or 'ken), with the acquiring particle applied to a direct nominalization of the tentative modifier. The direct nominalization is probably to be taken as the result of reducing the possibilized postmodifier 't fact' to the glide y which is lost before the minimal vowel 4o; compare a similar elision before the genitive marker (adnominalizer) that is discussed in NOTE 2 of the entry 'ay in Part II (p. 923).

The TENTATIVE ASSERTIVE -kes.ta or its equivalent usual form the TENTATIVE SUSPECTIVE -kes ci has three meanings: 'does/is I assume (suppose, think),' surely (certainly) does/is,' and 'given this and that' (enumerating a series of reasons that argue a conclusion). Choy Hyenpy 1959:350 gives an obsolete meaning of 'past tense' to the form -kes.ta, which seems odd. On p. 351 he gives the modern meanings of (1) definite assertion, as in Ne num kakes.ta 'You are going' and Ne kuli hays.kes.ta 'You certainly did so!', and (2) habitual, for which I lack good examples, unless the sentence Tto sok.ass.kes.ta 'Deceived again!' will do. Notice that the ending is sometimes pronounced -key/ or -keyta and is then homonymous with the plain future -keys.ta. Both -kes.ta and the future -keys.ta probably contain the MK effective formative -ke- and reductions of the verb iss- (< liff)-'exist', rather than directly continuing the MK -ke ta (effective indicative assertive). But -kes.ta could instead be a continuation of a rarely attested -kes.ta that seems to contain the emotive bound verb s.

The IMMEDIATE FUTURE -ukkey/-keyy = -ulq key / -q key, contrary to the opinion expressed in KM, is nothing more than an abbreviation of the probable future-ulq key. (The critical example in KM 47 was a mistake; only Nay kwip.u'q key occurs for 'I've got it!'


The gerund occurs (1) linking two clauses with the meaning 'and also', (2) as a connecting form linked directly with an auxiliary verb ($7.5), (3) occasionally before a particle, as in hako ya ma le 'must do it'. The gerund also occurs in a couple of constructions that are often regarded as separate endings, so we might call them pseudo-moods.

The LITERARY HABITUAL consists of the gerund + the particle lun/nun, often in the shortened form n', and is followed by the auxiliary hanta 'does': sânhoo lulo hako n(nun) hays.ta 'I used to go for walks'.

The LITERARY DESIDERATIVE consists of the gerund + ca, a variant of ce = ey < cie, the infinitive of the auxiliary adjective ci- 'want to do'), so that -ko cy(e) hata would seem to be the literary analog of -ko simp.e hanta 'is desirous of (doing)', but semantically it is closer to the colloquial intensive -ulye ko hanta 'has it in mind to (do)'. Choy Hyenpy 1959:312 gives a different etymology for -ko ca, but it is unconvinving in view of his remarks on p. 516 about -ko cita and -ko cika. In North Korea the spelling is -koce.

Historically, the various apperceptive elements kwumun, kwulye, - , are shapes of a complex pseudo-mood based on the gerund -ko (in its Snoul dialect form -kwi) + the particle man 'just, but' (in a variant men) - or again, in the case of kwulye, + an abbreviated shape of the intensive halye.
The TENTATIVE CONDITIONAL -ketumyen is a nonstandard dialect form, equivalent in meaning to the ordinary conditional -umye/-myen 'if, when'. It is probably a blend of -ketun and -umye; no earlier forms are found.

The LITERARY CONDITIONAL, in the colloquial limited to a few clichés, has the shape -kentay. It preserves the heart of a MK structure -ken 't say n', made up of the effective modifier + the postmodifier t 'fact' + the locative marker -day 'at/in; to' subordinated with the focus particle n(-kon): 'given in the fact that -' → 'if, when'.

The SEMI-LITERARY SEQUENTIAL -kwantey 'such that, so that', followed by a question doubting the adequacy of the reason, is MK -kwan'toy and it may be related to -kentay. The -kwa- seems to be a variant of the effective -ke-.

The SEMI-LITERARY CONCESSIVE -ken man (un) means the same thing as -ci man (un) 'even though, although, but'. The earlier form was -ken ma' non / ma'lon with the effective modifier and a postmodifier of uncertain origin, perhaps 'ma'extent' + particle 'non (> 'lon by dissimilation').

The obsolete LITERARY CONCESSIVE -kenul < -ke'nlol is used in two meanings, 'although, while' (= -ci man) and 'as, since, when, upon' (= -um ey). The source is -ken / 'nlol, with the accusative particle applied to a direct nominalization of the tentative modifier. The direct nominalization is probably to be taken as the result of reducing the postmodifier 'i fact' to the glide y which is lost before the minimal vowel ʊ; compare a similar elision before the genitive marker (adnominalizer) that is discussed in Note 2 of the entry 'ay in Part II (p. 923).

The TENTATIVE ASSERTIVE -kes.ta or its equivalent casual form the TENTATIVE SUSPECTIVE -kes.ci has three meanings: 'does/is I assume (suppose, think)', 'surely (certainly) does/is', and 'given this and that' (enumerating a series of reasons that argue a conclusion). Choy Hyenpay 1959:350 gives an obsolete meaning of "past tense" to the form -kes.ta, which seems odd. On p. 351 he gives the modern meanings of (1) definite assertion, and as in Ne nun kakes.ta 'YOU ARE going!' and Ne kuli hayss.kes.ta 'You certainly did so!', and (2) habitual, for which I lack good examples, unless the sentence Tto sok.ass.kes.ta 'Deceived again!' will do. Notice that the ending is sometimes pronounced /-keytta/ and is then homonymous with the plain future -keyss.ta. Both -kes.ta and the future -keyss.ta probably contain the MK effective formative -ke- and reductions of the verb iss- (< is(i)-) 'exist', rather than directly continuing the MK -ke'ta (effective indicative assertive). But -kes.ta could instead be a continuation of a rarely attested -kes'ta that seems to contain the emotive bound verb -s.

The IMMEDIATE FUTURE -ukkey/-key = -u'q key / -q key, contrary to the opinion expressed in KM, is nothing more than an abbreviation of the probable future -ulq key. (The critical example in KM 47 was a mistake; only Nay ka ciₚ,u'q key occurs for 'I've got it!'.) 9.7.4. Gerund-related pseudo-moods.

The gerund occurs (1) linking two clauses with the meaning 'and also', (2) as a connecting form linked directly with an auxiliary verb ($7.5$), (3) occasionally before a particle, as in hako ya male 'must do it'. The gerund also occurs in a couple of constructions that are often regarded as separate endings, so we might call them pseudo-moods.

The HABITUAL consists of the gerund + the particle (un)nun, often in the shortened form n', and is followed by the auxiliary hanta 'does': sānupo lul kako n(un) hayss.ta 'I used to go for walks'.

The LITERARY DESIDERATIVE consists of the gerund + ca, a variant of ce = eye < cie, the infinitive of the auxiliary adjective ci- 'want to (do)', so that -ko c(y)e hata would seem to be the literary analog of -ko siph.e hanta 'is desirous of (doing)', but semantically it is closer to the colloquial intensive -ulye ko hanta 'has it in mind to (do)'. Choy Hyenpay 1959:312 gives a different etymology for -ko ca, but it is unconvincing in view of his remarks on p. 516 about -ko cita and -ko ciko. In North Korea the spelling is -koce.

Historically, the various appercipenti elements kwumen, kwulye, ..., are shapes of a complex pseudo-mood based on the gerund -ko (in its Seoul dialect form -kwu) + the particle man 'just, but' (in a variant men) — or again, in the case of kwulye, + an abbreviated shape of the intensive halye.
9.8. Transferentives.

The transferentive mood -ta, frequently followed by the particle ka, indicates a change or shift of action – a reversal, a nullification, or an unanticipated and unrelated consequence if attached to the past marker, usually an interruption otherwise. When two past transferentives are followed by a form of hanta ‘behaves’, the meaning is that of alternation, doing first one thing and then the other. The transferentive of the copula, which usually appears in the postvocalic shape 'ta (ka) – though there are examples of ita (ka) in Part II, is often used after particles of location to show a shift in location: - ey 'ta into, onto' and notice also mues ey 'ta see 'what's it used for?' The form can be inserted between an infinitive and a verb of giving to emphasize a shift of physical space in the performance of the favor reported: -e (ta) cwnuta 'goes and' does for someone', -e (ta) tulinta 'goes and' does for someone superior’. Occasionally it is inserted in other constructions of infinitive + verb, e.g. tte 'la mi- 'push aside; shift blame onto another'. And it shows a shift of direction after infinitives such as naylye 'descends' (naylye 'ta 'downward'), tul. ye 'puts in' (tul. ye 'ta 'inward'). ... Notice also the expressions -ta mōs hay 'being more than one can bear to (do)', as in hata mōs hay (nācwung ey nun totwuk cīl hayss.ta) 'at wit's end (finally committed theft)'.

You will observe that the ending of the transferentive is the same shape as one of the assertive endings -ta and all of the forms are the same, with the exception of the processive stem + transferentive -ta as in tat.ta – 'closes and /but –'; interrupts closing and –', a form that has no assertive homonym for the colloquial speaker, who says tat.nunta (processive assertive) for 'closes'. The two moods transfersative and assertive contrast in the example kass.ta wass.ta hay, which can mean either 'they are going and coming (alternately) or (= kass.ta wass.ta ko hay) 'he says he is back (= has gone and then come back'). It might be said that the transferentive is simply the assertive (or indicative assertive) + the particle ka and that the occurrences without the particle are just abbreviations of this more complex expression. In that case, we should know that kass.ta wass.ta hay means 'they are going and coming' when we can substitute kass.ta ka wass.ta ka hay with no relevant difference of meaning, and it would have the other meaning ('he says that –') when we cannot insert the second ka. (The first ka is appropriate in either sense.) But notice that kass.ta ka wass.ta hay with just the first ka is ambiguous as to whether it represents kass.ta ka wass.ta ka hay or kass.ta ka wass.ta ko hay. See the entry for -ta ka in Part II.

For a different interpretation of the transferentive, as derived from tak.a, the infinitive of tak- = taku- 'approach', see Choy Hyenpay 1960 (Hankul 127:7-17); Cf Ceng Insung 1960:161-3. That may be the right explanation of the etymology, but I believe that the synchronic view taken here can stand independent of the history of how the form came into being, which is still rather unclear, and may well be along lines not too different from this description, though serious questions are raised by the observations made on p. 71, p. 273, and p. 588; also pp. 423-4 (a'ni 'la 'ka).

9.9. The structure of earlier verb endings.

Each Korean verb confronts us with a daunting number of bewildering forms, but many of the seemingly disparate shapes can be analyzed as complex structures made up of a reasonably small inventory of basic parts. In §9.1 we explored the positional order of such basic parts for the modern verb forms. In §9.9.1 we present a similar, but richer, scheme for the Middle Korean verb. Several important elements did not survive into modern Korean except as peripheral nuisances. In particular, the effective aspect (§9.9.2) and the modulator (§9.9.10) are important categories of the earlier language that are difficult for us to appreciate today. The emotive structures of §9.9.3 were used where the modern language has developed other means of showing the speaker’s attitude toward what he is saying, such as the apperceptive, circumstantial, and exclamatory sentences described in §11.3.

In both the earlier language and its later development matters are complicated by various surface adhesions of formerly loose elements, with the immediate history often obscured by compression. We must resist the tendency to simply list the surface strings as unanalyzed entities, for that puts an unnecessary strain on learning and making use of the possible ways something can be said. Instead, we will attempt to achieve a maximally generous apportionment of word boundaries, based more on...
combinatorial factors than on prosodic evidence. At the same time, our notation attempts to capture unobtrusively the syllable divisions of the original spelling, which varied considerably from text to text, or even within a single text. The spaces we write represent grammatical information that is not directly supplied by the texts, for they recognized graphic syllables and morphemes but no unit between those chunks and longer strings, such as sentences. Modern writers usually insert spaces that break up the Hankul text into phrases, basing the boundaries on likely surface junctures — pauses, or momentary slowdowns in the articulatory process. The main principles followed are to attach particles at the end of the phrase, just like verb endings, and to keep many complex ending structures as unbroken strings. At the levels of phrase and morpheme alike people vary in deciding just which complex structures are to be left unanalyzed. With respect to compound nouns, the situation is much like that faced by writers of English (“solid, space, or hyphen?”) but usually without the benefit of the hyphen.

9.9.1. Middle Korean finite forms: the basic scheme.

The following chart presents a synopsis of the elements that comprise the basic structures of the earlier verb endings, ordered under eleven sequence positions. That is followed by a brief list of the categories included in each position. Further descriptions of the forms produced will be found in later sections, and in Part II. Variable vowels are shown as $\&a$ and $\&b$; the criteria for choosing between variants are described in the individual entries of Part II. The lenited and elided forms of velar-initial morphemes are given separately ($k$, $G$, [G]). In this chart and those that follow the basic accent is often left unindicated, but it is marked in the surface strings of the endings when they are cited.

Middle Korean finite forms: the basic scheme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>11</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-zop-</td>
<td>-(&amp;b)si-</td>
<td>-no-</td>
<td>-w&amp;&amp;-</td>
<td>-two-</td>
<td>-i&amp;&amp;-</td>
<td>-(&amp;b)n</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>-ngi</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>ka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ga</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>kwo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gwo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ta</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-kwa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-Gwa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 deferential, humble; object-exaltation. See §9.9.9.
2 honorific = subject-exaltation. Also follows the retrospective: -i\&\&-'si- = -(\&b)'si- -i\&\&-. And the effective: -'ke-'si- = -(\&b)'si- 'Ge-. See §9.9.8.
3 processive. Mutually exclusive with the retrospective and the effective (6).
4 modulator. See §9.9.10.
6 aspect: the retrospective; the effective (§9.9.2).
7 aspect: the perfect (= realized); the imperfect (= unrealized).
8 summational epitheme (‘fact’).
9 polite marker. See §9.9.8.
10 adnominal particle. See s in Part II (p. 764).
11 mood: postmodifiers (‘question’) above the line; suffixes below.
9.9.2. The effective aspect.

The effective aspect is marked with nonfinal suffixes (here loosely called “infixes”) as shown across the top of the chart below. The particular strings of morphemes that attach at the end of each suffix are listed beneath it. I am treating *-kwalal as a final suffix *-kwa which incorporates the infix and is followed by the exclamatory elements 'la or swo 'la (see the end of this section).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Markers of the effective aspect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-e-u-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-n i ('la)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-n i Gwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-n^bol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-n ywo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-(q)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-la</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-l i Ga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-n ti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-s-ta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-sin i</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The -^a- links --l, as in me 'len -- (1463 Pep 2:41a) '... who have grown distant' -- Cf "me*Ge'sul (1463 Pep 6:5b) 'become distant and then'; it inserts y after --l or --y, as in pi'chwu'yeyenul (1445 Yong 42) 'shone and then'; and "ho- 'do' ↔ 'ho.ya-. We might think of this as -(G)^a- with elided G, but that would be implausible for forms like ni'c-e- 'forget' or me'k-e- 'eat', though the latter can be treated as me[k/ke-, an explanation that fits also the adverbative in me[kj/ke] 'ta (1518 Sohak-cho 18b). Such forms are found for only a few --k- stems: aside from forms for mek- 'eat' I have found only se'kenul (1473 Pep 2:56b) < sek- 'rot'. Contrast pak.ke'nul (1449 Kok 41) < pak- 'embed', sol'ma nik-ke'ta (?1517-1 No 2:35a) < nik- 'get well cooked', sik.ke'ton (1481 Samkang chwung 27a, 1489 Kup-kan 6:50; cited from LCT) < sik- 'get cool'; cwuk.kesinol (1447[¬]1562) Sek 11:20; cited from LCT), cwuk.ken 'i i (1481 Samkang chwung 6b), cwuk.ke-ngi 'ta (1481 Samkang chwung 22a) < cwuk- 'die'. The variant with no trace of the velar is not common, and I have not found examples for stems that end in --p(h)- or --t(h)-. An additional problem: 'th[o-a- 'ride' ↔ 'th a- in 'tham cik (1481 Twusi 7:2a). Forms such as -G^a- and -Gwa are the result of leniting k to G after --l-, --y, and --l- (copula stem); the G is shown indirectly, by writing the zero initial. It has been suggested that the copula ends with an underlying y (iy- in contrast with 'i- 'cover', which does not take lenition), and that is also thought to account for the leonitions after the stem "ti-'drop' = "tiy- < *ti'-i-, a causative derived from "il- 'fall' (which is followed by the unlenited forms). The few exceptions of lenition after --l- stems, such as no 'li 'gesi' dol (1445 Yong 8) and ko'li'gerol (1482 Nam 1:54b), are apparently due to confusion (= false analogy) with the structures --l i -. (See Martin 1982/3:11.) Most of the effective forms of "wo- 'come' become 'wo'na-, whence modern one la [dialect ona la 'come!] and Lln on 'C'mere [Come here!!], but there are a few forms with 'wo'ke-, too. The unique behavior of the
stem "wo-" may be explained as an incorporation of the stem "na-" 'emerge', substituting for the stem 'ka- 'go', the likely source of the effective -'ka-', which would have been incompatible with 'come', if a feeling for those meanings was there when the earlier forms were created. The exceptions with 'wo-'ke- ("woke'na, 'woke'not, 'woke'un") must have been created by analogy at some later time, when the meaning 'go' had been forgotten and the endings were more opaque; we would have expected *wo-ka-. The effective substantive -'la is used only before 'clo 'ho ia'; the copula effective substantive 'G'mem (lentient from -'kem) appears only as the truncation -'sja'Gem in -'u'l i 'Ge'm ye. Although -la is usually treated as an unexplained variant of the effective -'ka-, King 1991c refines the hypothesis of Ko Yengkun 1980 that the two forms are distributed according to the transitivity of the stem. For more on this, see the entry -e- in Part II (p. 466).

The distinction of -'la- and -'ka- as first-person 'I, we', versus -'te- and -'ke- for the other persons, is clearly stated by LCT 1973:317-8, but (as he says) many examples seem to be in conflict and the distinction was perhaps pre-Hankul - if, indeed, it really existed.

The form -'kwa (-Gwa) appears before 'la and swo'la to make an exclamatory first-person statement; see also -'kwa'py < -'kwo'y < -'kwa to/wo'y. There are but few examples in the texts. It might be the modulated infinitive of the effective, a contraction of *-'k[l]a-wo'; if so it contradicts the otherwise valid rule (given below) that the modulator never precedes the infinitive ending. Another difficulty with that explanation: the accent of pwo'kwa 'la (1481 Twusi 7:13a, 16:52b) is like that of the gerund (pwo'kwe) rather than that of the effective ('pwoke-').

9.9.3. Emotives.

The emotive bound stems express a subjective statement, often poetic or exclamatory. They are incorporated in the predication structures displayed below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Emotive statements</th>
<th>-two-ta1</th>
<th>-two-s-te-la</th>
<th>-two-swo-n i</th>
<th>-two-swo-ngi 'ta</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>i-lwo-ta2</td>
<td></td>
<td>i-lwo-swo-ngi 'ta</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-two-s-ta</td>
<td></td>
<td>-two-s-te-ngi 'ta</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-nwo-s-ta</td>
<td></td>
<td>-nwo-swo-ngi 'ta</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-ta-s-ta</td>
<td></td>
<td>-ta-swo-ngi 'ta</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(ll)a-s-ta3</td>
<td>-ta-swola</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-a-so-la</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-sya-s-ta4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Also a few examples of -twu-ta.
2 Or -'u'l i 'lwo-ta, -'u'l i 'lwo-swo-ngi 'ta. We treat 'ilw0'ia as a variant of the copula (see §9.9.11).
3 Retrospective + emotive -'sfo-l- + indicative assertive -'ta.
4 Modulated honorific -(ugh)'sya- + emotive -'sfo-l- + indicative assertive -'ta.

The emotives are mostly built on the bound verb stems *-'sfo-l- and *-'sfo-l-, usually in their modulated versions *-'two- and *-'swo-. A double emotive can be made by joining the two stems: -'two-swo-, etc. Another kind of exclamatory sentence is made with *-'a 'ya'l, equivalent to modern e 'la; see the entries in Part II.

There are also emotive questions, phrased with the emotive modifier -'so-on or the processive emotive modifier -'no-so-on followed by the postmodifier 'ta. See Part II for examples.

9.9.4. Sentence types.

Below are listed the various structures that are used to express different types of sentence. Many of the structures are based on nominalizations made with the postmodifier 'i 'fact (= kes) used as a
summation epitheme after the perfect and imperfect adnominal forms: in rough translation 'it is the fact that - does/did (is/was)'. Such nominalizations are followed by overt forms of the copula to make extended predicates - 'it's [the case] that - ', and the other forms can be treated as elliptical versions of that common type of predication, which usually had little function except to make the statement somewhat indirect or poetic. Stronger versions of the extended predicate were made with the postmodifiers s (after imperfect -lq only) and t 'fact' (after -lq or -n), and these nominalizations were also used in other structures of some importance, such as -lq 's oy 'since, because'. The 'i had other uses as an extruded epitheme 'the one that - '. The extrusion was usually from the subject of the adnominalized sentence 'one who - ' but occasionally from the object 'one whom - ': ne 'Gjwa kol 'Wo l i *ep. su n i 'la (1459 Wel 18:57b) 'there is no one to compare with you'.

Sentence types

COMMAND
-((u)b) 'la; - 'la, - k'la
- kwo 'la, - Gwo 'la
- 'la syye
-((u)b) sywo sye

SUGGESTION/DESIRE
- cye ('ila) [incorporated aux adj inf]
- sa-ngi 'ta [to a superior]

PROMISE
-((u)b) m a

EXCLAMATION
-((u)b) slsyqa = -((u)b) lq 'syqa < -((u)b) lq s 'ya

(apperceptive)
- i- 'kwon 'ye

STATEMENT/QUESTION
-((u)b) n i
-((u)b) 'l i

STATEMENT
- 'la; - 'la after - w(u)b-, - nwo-, - 'q'a- (and 'ile), (-) 'swo-, ? 'ci- (desire), cop 'i- (but honorific 'isi 'ta) and var cop i 'lwo-, but not after - 'k'q'a- (-ke 'ia) or - two- (-two 'ta).

QUESTION
-((u)b)n + 'ta, 'ka, 'kwo
-((u)b) lq + 'ta, 'ka, 'kwo; 't ( - )
-((u)b) n i + 'Ga, 'Gwo, ya;
-((u)b) 'l i + 'Ga, 'Gwo, ya;
-((u)b) n i 'l i + 'ye, 'ywo
-((u)b) 'l i 'l i + 'ye, 'ywo
-((u)b) n i '-ngi s 'ka 'kwo
-((u)b) 'l i '-ngi s 'ka 'kwo

(negative)
-((u)b) 'n i 'n i 'Ga 'Gwo

Extended predicates:
-((u)b) n i ' -
-((u)b) n 't i ' - , -((u)b) n 't i 'n i ( ' - )
-((u)b) lq 't i ' - , -((u)b) lq 't i 'n i ( ' - )
-((u)b) lq 's i ' - , -((u)b) lq 's i 'n i ( ' - )

The extended predicates are used to make FACTUAL sentences by predicating a summational epitheme ('i, s, t 'the fact that - ') with some copula form or, as if directly, with the copula ellipted.
9.9.5. Aspect marking of sentence types.

Sentences are marked for the aspects of perfect, imperfect, processive, and retrospective by various morphemes, most commonly incorporated in the modifier endings.

### Aspect marking of sentence types

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATEMENT</th>
<th>IMPERFECT</th>
<th>PROCESSIVE</th>
<th>RETROSPECTIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PERFECT</td>
<td>(4b)'n i 'la</td>
<td>-(4b)'t i 'la</td>
<td>-(4b)'l i 'la</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-(4b)'n i '-ngi 'la</td>
<td>-(4b)'t i '-ngi 'la</td>
<td>-(4b)'l i '-ngi 'la</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QUESTION</td>
<td>(4b)kal'kwo 'la</td>
<td>-(4b)lq 'kal'kwo 'la</td>
<td>-(4b)kal'kwo 'la</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(4b)'n i '-ngi s 'kalo</td>
<td>-(4b)'l i '-ngi s 'kalo</td>
<td>-(4b)'n i '-ngi s 'kalo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FACTUAL1</td>
<td>-(4b)'l i '-n i 'la</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-(4b)'l i '-'n i 'la</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FACTUAL2</td>
<td>-(4b)ls'tl =</td>
<td>-(4b)lq 's i'la</td>
<td>-(4b)lq 's i-'Gwo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXCLAMATORY</td>
<td>'kwa 'la,</td>
<td>'Gwa 'la</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STATEMENT</td>
<td>'kwa-nga 'la,</td>
<td>'Gwa-nga 'la</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>('I/we - !')</td>
<td>'kwa swo 'la</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 = '-no-'wo-'ta with the modulator
2 = '-no-'wo-'nga 'y-f 'ta with the modulator


Various structures can be attached to a stem to make a nonfinal clause, coordinate with or (more often) subordinate to the final clause that follows. A few structures of stem + ending incorporate relatively free elements, and they can perhaps be treated as abbreviations of analytic phrases. These elements begin with an apical, and before them an -l- stem elides its final liquid. The pertinent morphemes are the bound adjectival noun 'tos, the postmodifier t 'fact', which adds the nominative particle to make -'ti, the suspensive, but also attaches the accusative (i ol) and other particles, and the particles 'two = -'ti 'two and (rarely) 'sa = - e 'za. The elements -'toy, -'ti 'Wi, -'toy ye, and -'to 'wok were more definitively absorbed, but -'toy may have been compressed from -no)n 'toy. Some of the forms listed below are so important that we give them paradigmatic labels (INFINITIVE, GERUND, -\_), as well as tag translations.

### Nonfinite endings

- 'a, -'ya, 'ho'ya
- + k, 'eye, 'two, 'za, ...
- 'e-[si-j]nol
- 'ke-[si-j]nol, -'Ge-[si-j]nol and, ... INFINITIVE1

(各种 kinds of emphasis)

when, since, as; although CONCESSION

when, since, as; although CONCESSION
"wo" rather than of "wu" seems ill-motivated; Compare "we-'wu'm un (1451 Hwun-en 14a) ‘adding [a tone dot]'. Another violation of harmony: 'tu'lwolq (1462 1Nung 2:111a) = ?* 'tu'lwolq 'to enter'.

(2) ...i+-'wo'" -+ -i'yw'-'wolq: "culkywom ol (1463 Pep 2:249b, 1481 Twusi 22:7b) < 'culky- 'delight'; me'kwyom (1482 Nam 2:63b) < me'ki- 'feed'; namwo 'cywu.m ey (1481 Twusi 7:6b) < namwo 'ci- 'chop wood'.

(3) ...y + -'wo'" -+ -y'yw'-wolq: "hyey'ywom (1465 Wsn 3:3:1:62a), 'hyeeyyvu'm i (1481 Twusi 21:42a) < 'hyeey- 'reckon'; muy'yo'm ol (1481 Twusi 25:23a) = muy'yo'm ul (1464 Kumkang 79b) < muy- 'hate'; towo'y ywo'm i (1463 Pep 4:75a) < towoy- 'become'.

(4) The copula usually appears as 'i'wo- but occasionally as 'i'ywo-; 'i'lwoom / 'i'lwo = 'i'woom / 'i'woom = 'i'woom / 'i'woom; a'n' i'lwo m i (1459 Wel 2:55b, 1482 Kum-sam 2:27b), hon ka'i 'lwoom ol (1468-Mongsan 19a); a'n' i'lwo (1482 Kum-sam 2:27b), ke'wu 'ylwon t i (1461 Nung 2:17b); 'lwo'toy (1463 Pep 2:28b, 1462 1Nung 1:87b), 'ylwo'toy (1462 1Nung 7:24a, 1464 Kumkang se:5b - after Chinese words); a'n[i] 'lwoom i (1459 Wel 1:36a); are there examples of unabbreviated 'i'wom? See also -ul 'swongi ta = -ulq 's [jy]wo-ngi 'ta'.

(5) The verb 'ho- 'do, say' has the modulated substantive "hwom but also "hwom, as if the stem vowel were more open (see 7 below), but probably the accent is a residue from contracting 'ho'wom (see just below). Examples: 'hwoom i (aux, 1459 Wel 21:22a); 'hwom ("saying", 1459 Wel 1:31b), 'hwoom i (after verbal noun, 1463 Pep 5:148b) = 'hwof j m i (1482 Kum-sam 2:16a), 'hwoom ol (aux, 1462 Nung 1:108b), 'hwof 1m ol/on (1481 Twusi 7:31b). Instead of attaching to 'ho- the modulator can attach to 'ho:y-: 'ho:y-wom m = 'ho. ywom (1482 Nam 1:3a, 1463 Pep 3:63a), 'ho:ywom 2 (1481 Twusi 8:24b); 'ho:y-wo-n = 'ho:ywom (1459 Wel 9:6b, 1482 Kum-sam 2:25a), 'ho:y-wo-lg = 'ho:ywolq (1459 Wel se:10b); 'ho:y-wo-la = 'f ho:ywo'l'a (1481 Twusi 21:25b); 'ho:y-wo-toy = 'ho:ywo'toy (1447 Sek 13:57b). These forms look as if they were made on the effective stem 'ho ya- with the final vowel ellipted, but perhaps they are telling us something about the prehistory of the stem: 'ho- 'ho:y- < 'yo-, see the note on 'ho'ia in Part II.

(6) The honorific modulates as -(h)si- 'wolq- < -(h)vr- 'sya-. Examples: 'hosa'm on (1462 1Nung 1:17b) 'his saying that -'; patco'wosya'm ol (1459 Wel 18:62b) "[seeing] that you are giving it to him"; he mu.l i 'ep'susya'm i (1463 Pep 2:15-6) "that he has no blemishes"; 'cyew'kasya'm i 'kye'siken 'yeng (1463 Pep 3:189) 'though there are those who have little'; 'TUK-NGWENJ 'wol'mosya'm 'wo (1445 Yong 4) "that he moved to Tek.wen"; ku 'casim ye 'kyesa'm ol (1475 Nay 1:44a) "that he is there asleep"; 'ho'sya.m i'la (1459 Wel 14:58a); towo'y syla i (1459 Wel 21:2a) "it is deigning to do"; cwocho'sya'm i (1475 Nay 2:149a) "that you follow"; teusyla.m ol (1463 Pep 4:192-3) "[he seeks] to enhance".

(7) After e a wu we the -'wo'" automatically drops, but it can be retained for clarity. Examples with the morpheme suppressed but assumed because the ending requires the modulator: 'pola'm on (1481 Twusi 7:7a), 'polanm ay (1517 Pak 1:68a) = 'look; hope', i Gem 'kwa 'lol (1462 1Nung 4:21b) = i Ge- 'shake'. But most vowel-final polysyllabic stems are compounds with the same behavior as the final monosyllabic stem: 'ket-'na'toy (1459 Wel 2:19a) < "ket-'na- 'walk across; cross". When the modulator is suppressed, the accent of a monosyllabic stem changes to rising: 'pwo'm on (1459 Wel 8:9b), 'pwo'm i'n i (1482 Kum-sam 2:63a) = 'pwo- 'fow-m = 'pwo- 'see'; 'wo'm ol (1482 Nam 1:50b), 'wo'm i (1482 Kum-sam 3:19a) = 'wo-'wof-m = 'wo-'come'.

'twu'm i (1459 Wel se:22b) = 'twu-wu-m < 'twu- 'put away'; 'cwul 'piut i (1481 Twusi 7:40a) 'the idea to give it' = 'cwul-wu-m = 'cwul- 'give', 'cwul toy (1447 Sek 19:3a) 'give it and' = 'cwul- 'fawl- 'toy < 'cwul- 'give', 'cwulq t i'la (1447 Sek 9:12a) is to give it = 'cwul- 'fawl-lg < 'cwul- 'give'...

'nwe m i (1481 Twusi 20:11b) = 'nwe- 'go'; 'hyem (1465 Wsn 2:1:1:6a) [broken type lost the upper dot]) < 'hye- 'draw [a needle]'; 'huye.m o'two (1462 1Nung 7:90a) 'by pulling', 'huye toy 'leads to - and' (1462 1Nung 1:69a) < huye-'fawl- < huye- 'pull, lead"
A Reference Grammar of Korean

PART I 271

"nam 'kwa (1447 Sek 6:19a), "na'm ol (1447 Sek 9:16b) ← na{wo}-m and "na'toy (1447 Sek 19:7b, 1449 Kok 185) ← na{wo}-toy < "na'-emerge".

"ca'm ay (1462 1Nung 10:82a), "ca'm ol (1481 Twusi 8:27b) ← ca'-wo-m < "ca'-sleep".

"ha'm ol (1463 Pep 5:100a, 1482 Kum-sam 3:19a) ← ha'-wo-m < "ha'-be many"; "ha'toy (1445 1Yong 13); put'ti "han cyen cho lwo (1447 Sek 6:2b) because the desires are great.

This description follows that the second theories on the meanings

Restrictions

1. The modulator is never used before: -'kwo, -'Gwo

2. The modulator is obligatory before the accusative -'toy ← -w4b'toy and before most uses of the substantive -'(4b)m ye (n'). But -'(4b)m ye (n') never takes modulation. Simplex nouns are derived

For a possible exception, see the etymology of -'kwa suggested in §9.9.2 (p. 263).
from either the modulated or the unmodulated substantive: *elum ‘ice’ < "el- ‘freeze’, kelum ‘gait, pace’ < "kel/-kel- < *kelu- ‘walk’ (but \*ke\'lu\'um ey in 1481 Twusi 16:70h); wul\'um (1459 Wel 1:27b) = wul\'um (-) (1775 Han-Cheng 5:47a [on p. 145a]; LCT 592b “wul\'um” is a mistake) = wul\'um ‘crying’ < "wul- ‘cry’ (also wul G\'um < ‘wula-’wul\'G- < ‘wulu\'G-), ki\'ch\'um (1447 Sek 19:39a) = ki\'ch\'um (1463 Pep 6:102h) < kich- ‘cough’.

3. The modulator expresses first-person subject:

   before -'ta (\(\rightarrow\) -'la) -wu\'bo-'la ‘I/we ... ’, CF -la ‘you/he ... ’

   before -(\(\theta\)b)'n i -wu\'bo-'n i ‘I/we ... ’, CF -n i ‘you/he ... ’

   It can be preceded by -(\(\theta\)no)-, and -no- wo - 'nwo-:

   -nwo-'la ‘I/we ... ’, CF -no-'la ‘you/he ... ’
   -nwo-'n i ‘I/we ... ’, CF -no-'n i ‘you/he ... ’

4. The subject-exalting -(\(\theta\)b)'sy\'a- -(\(\theta\)b)'si-\(\theta\)u\'bo- will not occur when the modulator expresses a first-person subject, for “I” never exalt myself: -(\(\theta\)b)'sy\'a-'la, -(\(\theta\)b)'si-'la:

   -wu\'bo-'l i ‘I/we will’ ...
   -wu\'bo-'l i ‘I/n i
   -wu\'bo-'l i ‘n i

6. The modulator is optional (and vacuous) with -'no-ngi 'ta:

   -nwo-ngi 'ta = -'no-ngi 'ta

7. In adnominalized sentences, including -(\(\theta\)b)'n i ‘la and -(\(\theta\)b)'l i ‘la, the modulator is obligatory when the epitheme has been extruded from the OBJECT:

   -wu\'bo-(\(\theta\)) 'that one is to do it to’
   -wu\'bo-'n ‘that one did it’
   -nwo-'n ‘that one is doing it to’

And with subject exaltation:

   -(\(\theta\)b)'sy\'alq ← -(\(\theta\)b)'si-\(\theta\)u\'bo-\(\theta\)q
   -(\(\theta\)b)'sy\'an ← -(\(\theta\)b)'si-\(\theta\)u\'bo-n
   -(\(\theta\)b)'si-\(\theta\)u\'bo-n ← -(\(\theta\)b)'si-\(\theta\)o-\(\theta\)u\'bo-n

But there are occasional slips from careless authors who omit the modulator even though the epitheme is extruded from the object; CF He Wung 1970:139.

8. When the epitheme has been extruded from the SUBJECT, the modulator will not be found. If it has been extruded from some other adjunct (TIME, PLACE, INSTRUMENT, REASON, etc.) or is an intruded epitheme (such as the summational ‘i, s, t, and ‘cwal ‘fact that’), the modulator is vacuously optional.

   -(\(\theta\)b)'lq [I/you/he] who (will) do it that [I/you/he] (will) do it
   -wu\'bo-\(\theta\)q [you/he] who (will) do it that [you/he] (will) do it
   -(\(\theta\)b)'n [I/you/he] who did it that [I/you/he] did it
   -wu\'bo-'n [you/he] who did it that [you/he] did it
   -'non [I/you/he] who am/are/is doing it that [I/you/he] is doing it
   -'nwo-'n [you/he] who are/is doing it that [you/he] are/is doing it
   -(\(\theta\)b)'si-\(\theta\)u\'bo-n [you/he] who (will) do it that [you/he] (will) do it
   -(\(\theta\)b)'sin [you/he] who did it that [you/he] did it
   -(\(\theta\)b)'si-'non [you/he] who are doing it that [you/he] are doing it

Cen Cengleye 1990 observes that the MK words corresponding to what are here called quasi-free nouns or postmodifiers vary in the degree to which the preceding modifier can be modulated. He notes that the structures they form change function through time from nominal phrase > adverbial phrase >
A Reference Grammar of Korean

PART I 273

"verbal ending". The less noun-like (the more adverbial or predicative) the function, the less likely will the word be preceded by the modulated forms. But he notes that t(о) and s(о) are exceptional because the structures they form were already in the process of becoming verbal endings. By that he mainly refers to the structures sometimes called extended predicates: modifier form (of a predicate) + t or s + a form of the copula 'i-', with the meaning 'it is (the fact) that -'.

9.9.11. The copula.

The copula - 'i- has an extended version - 'ilwo- that incorporates a lenited shape of the emotive morpheme 'two- and perhaps implies a more subjective judgment than that expressed by the unextended copula. Most of the forms occur for each version, but some are more common as one or the other. Both 'ilwo 'ta and 'ilwo 'la are used, the latter being required in quotations. But 'i'ta seems to be replaced by 'i'la in all cases, except for the structures -ngi 'ta and (infinitive -e, particle 'ey, or adverb +) 'ta 'ka. (The lack of -ngi 'la and -e 'la 'ka casts doubt on the historical accuracy of this analysis. See the note on ita in Part II, p. 588.) The form 'i'la also functions for the infinitive before a particle ('syen, 'two, 'za), and that is the only situation where we can expect the copula infinitive to appear, since the copula does not take auxiliaries, unlike the verb and the adjective. We expect the infinitive to be *'i'ya if the copula stem is -'i- but (*)'i'ye if the stem is taken as 'iy-, for which there is evidence in the leniting of suffix-initial k to G (as in the gerund 'i'gwo). We believe that the form 'i'ye and its postvocalic reduction 'ye can be found serving as a quasi-particle meaning 'whether, or; and; or/and the like' after a noun or the (unmodulated) substantive -'hom, for which the resulting structure -'hom ye functions to conjoin predicates and is usually treated as a simple ending like the gerund -'kwo (of similar function). There are also examples of а'н' 'ye = (**)а'н' 'ye for the negative copula infinitive, and an 1887 example of an' 'ya. In modern Korean (y)ya is found as a variant of the regular (й)ye; in Seoul that is now limited to the end of a sentence. In dialects yya se/to/ya can be found and it may be that Seoul ey/ly/eye yo came about by raising iy(a)y yo < i(y)u + yo rather than from й(у) yo as is usually (and here) assumed; Cf Yi Ung Cung, Hankul say sosik 201:10 (1989).

Both 'ilwo-ngi 'ta and 'i-ngi 'ta occur, but only 'i'wo swo-ngi 'ta and not *-'i-' swo-ngi 'ta; similarly 'i'woswo'n i and not *'iswo'n i. (Neither *'i-' swo- nor *'ilwo-'tvo'wo- is found.) The honorific is 'isi- (infinitive 'isya) and there is no *'i'wosii-; compare 'ili'sya (1459 Wel 18:33b), the honorific infinitive of 'become'. The copula deferential is 'izow- and there is no *'ilwozoW-. I lack examples of the deferential honorific (??) 'izow'a'si-. The initial vowel of both i- and 'i'wo- normally reduces to 'y- or is elided ('-') after a vowel. The negative copula appears in both versions: a'ni 'la, a'mi 'wo'la. I have found no examples of ??a ni 'ta or ??a ni 'tvo'wo and perhaps they never existed. Notice that MK a'n'i 'ta (LCT 513b) is an abbreviation of a'nif ho'ta, as is a'n'i 'tha (p. 425).

The extension can be explained as a lenition of the emotive -two- (as LCT views it, at least for some of the forms). We might, however, consider taking 'i'wo- as the modulated form of "il", a MK stem roughly synonymous with toway- 'become, come into being' (see Part II and LCT 622b for forms and examples), but if that were true the accent should be *i'wo- with initial low pitch (88.3.2). The form 'i'lyas'ya (1445 Yong 100) is the copula retrospective honorific emotive, with the -i- a unique variant of -te- (see the argument in the entry 'i'lyas'ya of Part II, p. 572). We would have expected *'i'leyas'ya as the lenited version of *'i'reys'ya; compare *'i'les'ta (1447 Sek 13:35b) for the copula retrospective honorific indicative affirmative. The indicative affirmative *'i'ta (1459 Wel 7:44b, 1462 Yong 8:33b) 'becomes' is identical with that of the copula (*'i'ta - 'i'la except for accent and lack of lenition ('ile is the infinitive of 'ilif'ta). The MK copula apparently did not make use of the indicative (*'i'i-), but the verb -il- had the form 'i'il. Modern Korean uses iici and ani 'ci at the end of a sentence (followed by yo in polite style) to make casual sentences, and also in structures such as Ney kes i ani 'ci nay kes ita 'It isn't yours, it's mine' or its counterpart Nay kes iici nay kes i ani 'ta 'It's mine, it isn't yours'. Not only is there no MK copula subjective (*'i'i), neither are there examples of the summative *'i'Gii (*'y'Gii, *'Gii), despite modern iki. (MK used the summative very little, in any event; some of the modern uses take the place of MK nominalizations with t 'fact'.) On the other hand, there are examples of *'i'Gey, the copula adverbative 'so as to be', despite the lack of
modern *ikey, as well as examples of "il`Gey (and variant "il`Guy) "so as to become" (see Part II).

Accent differentiates the modifiers in "that has become" (1462 1Nung 9:85a) from in "that is" (?1517:1No 2:54b), and "il(q) (1462 1Nung 4:38b) / "ill(q) (+ i + "il`ll- 1445 1Yong 123) "it is" that it will become from "il(q) "that is to be", as in ... /[\i]il` ss oy (1447 Sek 6:45b) and e`nu` hoy il(q)` kwo 1481 Twusi 7:4b "what year was it?". There is no processive modifier for the copula (*i`non) but "il- "become" has "i`non as in swo`li` ino`ni (1451 Hwun-en 13a) "sound[s] [= syllables] are formed".

The verb infinitive i`le "become" (1445 1Yong 2, ~ za 1462 1Nung 8:40a) has a higher vowel than the copula form i`la, the source of which but for accent could be a variant of i`le, rather than the lenition of *i`ta that I suggest elsewhere. The intransitive stem il- underlies a derived causative stem ilG- / il`G < *il`G- "accomplish, make", for which the modulated stem is il`Gw`. LCT assumes that the i`wo- variant copula is the modulated retrospective *i- `i(e)-`wo-, so that the -l- allomorph of the retrospective is not then unique to the form i`lusyas`a. And the emotive -`wo- appears to be a similar formation -`wo- `wo- with the vowel reduced and elided, perhaps ultimately to be identified with the retrospective, if not with the postmodifier t `the fact (that)".

After a vowel (including vowel + y or w) the copula i- is abbreviated to `y- but even that is automatically suppressed after i or y, so that i`fy- is written just `. As a result, after i or y certain of the copula forms merge with abbreviations of forms of "ho- `do`be`, and only context tells you when `y `m ye is to be taken as `i `m ye rather than ho`m ye. But the copula lenites endings that start with the voiceless stops ( ~ `ye = i`fy`la < i`la = *i`ta so that `y `ia can only be from ho`ia. And `kwo is from ho`kwo, for the abbreviation of the copula gerund is "Gwo = i`fy`Gwo < i`Gwo.

10.0. Constructions.

The words of Korean enter into a variety of constructions which form phrases that serve as constituents of sentences. Below we discuss the problem of dividing a phrase into words, to begin with, and then describe the formation of sentences in terms of predicates and adjuncts, with observations on features that constrain the acceptable combinations of syntactic components.

10.1. Problems of word division.

One of the most perplexing of the basic problems in describing Korean syntax is that of deciding whether a given stretch of morphemes is one word or a phrase of several words. For some languages such decisions can largely be based on phonological cues: is there a pause, or could there be a pause? In Korean that is not the most useful criterion, for adjacent elements are apt to stick to each other even if they are not closely tied grammatically. Instead, we base our decisions on freedom of combination. Can the individual elements occur in other and widely varying environments? Is the unit, though restricted in occurrence, grammatically parallel to similar units that occur more widely? It is this relative freedom of combination that enables us to decide the phrase structure of sentences. Typically, a free word is always an immediate constituent of some larger sequence. No "IC cuts" separate some part of the word and put it with an adjacent element.

A number of the Korean constructions often described as compounds I prefer to call "pseudo-compounds" because they can be analyzed as phrases that consist of free words. For example, the string /pammeke/ representing the phrase pap mek.e `eats rice = eats (one's meal)' is sometimes treated as a compound that consists of noun + vt, but I think of pap here simply as a noun in its absolute, unmarked, use for which the "object" role is inferred from the context. The accusative particle can be inserted, making the role of the noun explicit: pap ul mek.e. And virtually any object or subject can drop its role-specifying particle, especially when (as here) the role is obvious from the meanings of the words themselves, so that the number of such would-be "compounds" is almost infinitely large by any logical principle of inclusion or exclusion. Korean grammarians choose to include in their dictionaries some but not other lexical items of this sort when either (1) the phrase has acquired a special idiomatic flavor, or (2) the phrase corresponds to a single-word translation in English (or Japanese or Chinese), or to a single-word synonym in the core vocabulary.
I prefer to retain the term "compound" to refer strictly to a word that includes at least one bound constituent, such as a verb stem (with no ending attached) or an affix. As far as affixes go, I follow different tendencies with respect to the core and the Chinese vocabulary, giving the benefit of the doubt to any core element in question as a "word", even when its distribution is severely limited, but regarding one-syllable Chinese elements as typically bound even when they are very productive. To some extent these judgments are influenced by historical considerations, but I believe they correspond to something in the structure of the vocabulary that is unconsciously felt by the native speaker. And not all elements of Chinese origin are considered part of the "Chinese" vocabulary in our description. The word chayk is simply the Korean word for 'book', despite its origin as a monosyllable of Chinese. (The synonym for chayk in the Chinese vocabulary consists of two quite different morphemes: seek.) A single etymon may serve in both vocabularies: san is the Korean noun for 'mountain' but in tungsan 'mountain climbing' it is a bound Chinese morpheme.

10.2. Constructions and pseudo-constructions.

Not only does Korean enjoy a variety of constructions, it also offers pseudo-constructions. A pseudo-construction is a sequence of one or more words that is often wrongly taken as a unit. For example, the particle sequences (especially the arguable case of ey se) are often taken as single unanalyzed elements, but as I interpret the constituency each particle is in construction with the entire phrase that precedes it, so that the first cut is between the two particles, not between the string of particles and the rest of the phrase, as the other treatment would suggest. Shown below are examples of some, but undoubtedly not all, types of construction. (Cf LHS 1955:256 ff.)

List of constructions with examples

1. noun + noun

onul nal 'today', ip mas 'taste (to the mouth)', Kim sensayng 'Mr Kim', Kim Poktong-i 'dear little Kim Poktong', Kim Poktong-i emeni '(dear little) Poktong's mother', wuli nala 'our nation; Korea', Ilponq sålam 'a Japanese', Yenge chayk 'an English book', kotung hak.kyo 'high school', mulqil munhwa 'material culture', Kwukcey Yenhuy 'the United Nations', siksa cwání 'meal preparation', ...

1a. noun phrase + noun

Mikwuk täysa-kwan aph '(the area in) front of the American Embassy', Yenhuy Täy-hak.kyo pü-kyosu 'an associate professor at Yenhuy University', i tal welkup 'this month's salary', ku kkoch pongoli pich 'the color of those flower buds' or 'the bud-color of those flowers', ...

1b. pseudo-compound noun + noun

pal-mok mul 'ankle-deep water', pan'-cit koli (= panu'-cilq koli) 'embroidery ring', ...

(The meaning is different from the components; or, at least one of the components is bound.)

1c. noun + noun phrase

Mikwuk saynghwalq pep 'the American way of life', wuli cak.un cip 'our little house', ...

1d. noun + pseudo-compound noun

pataq mulq-koki 'saltwater fish', pataq ches-ceay 'first from the bottom'

1e. noun phrase + noun phrase (see below)

Hankul Hak.hoy Khun Sacen 'the Unabridged Dictionary of the Korean Language Society', kotung hak.kyo ip.hak sihem 'the high school entrance examination', ...

1f. pseudo-compound

to adjective + noun + compound noun

pal-mok mulq-kyel 'ankle-deep waves' (?), ...

1g. noun + vi subst

palq kel.um 'pace; gait'

1h. vc substantive +

(noun + noun)
A Reference Grammar of Korean

11. adverb + noun
   (phrase)  
   (1) palo ku (chayk) ‘that very one (book)’, cokum aph ‘a little ahead’, ...
   (2) toy thucip ‘carping (back) at one’s superiors’, olay(q) tong-
   an ‘a long time’, mence sikan (ey) ‘(in) the previous/ 
   preceding hour’, ...

1j. adverb + number  
   kkyway yeles ‘quite a lot’, kas sumul ‘just twenty years old’, ...
   (see §5.2.5)

1k. noun + derived noun  
   (1) < vi hay tot.i ‘sunrise’, ...
   (2) < vt koki cap.i ‘fishing; fisher(man)’, aph cap.i ‘guide; 
   catspaw’, son cap.i ‘handle’, ...

1kk. der n (← adj) + 
   noun (← summative)  
   noph.i / nelp.i twiki ‘the high / broad jump’, ...

2. noun + postnoun  
   panu’ cil ‘embroidering’, pungmangi cil ‘paddling (laundry)’;
   sensayng nim ‘esteemed teacher / sir’, ...

2a. vt subst + postnoun  
   pakkwum cil ‘exchanging’, ...

2b. n phrase + postnoun  
   Yensey táy-hak.kyo kyôswu tul ‘the professors at /of Yensey 
   University’, ...

2c. – postnoun phrase 
   + postnoun  
   Yensey táy-huk.kyo kyôswu tul ney ‘the professors at /of 
   Yensey University’ [the first cut is before ney], ...

2d. pseudo-compound 
   noun + postnoun  
   pal-q-kil cil ‘kicking’, ...

2e. bound compound 
   noun + postnoun  
   pal-petwung cil ‘stamping one’s feet’, ...

2f. adnoun + postnoun  
   ches ccay ‘first’; sayngq kwun ‘greenhand, novice’, ...

2g. number + postnoun  
   twüli ccay ‘second’, ...

2h. iterated postnoun or 
   counter → adverb  
   kkilii kkilii ‘group by group’, kwuntey kwuntey ‘here and there’
   ches insang ‘first impression’, i nom ‘this rascal’, yëys nal 
   ‘ancient days’, ôn sëkyey ‘the whole world’, ...

3. adnoun + noun  
   ney-kkonis nom ‘a rascal like you’, ...

3a. compound adnoun 
   + noun  
   ku cak.un cil ‘that little house’, ...

3b. adnoun + noun phrase  
   pàn tal ‘half a month’, twü sensayng ‘the two teachers / 
   gentlemen’, ahop chayk-sang ‘nine desks’, ...

4. numeral + noun  
   twü si ‘two o’clock’, payk wen ‘100 wen’, han kwên ‘one 
   (book)’, swó kwên ‘several (books)’, ...

4a. numeral + counter  
   kwên swu (← swü) ‘the number of books’, ...

4b. counter + noun  
   el.ümq cang ‘a sheet of ice’, ...

4c. noun + counter  
   cil ey ‘to the house’, kicha lo ‘by train’, chinkwu hanthey 
   ‘to a friend’, sensayng kkey ‘to the teacher’, Mikwik se 
   ‘from / in America’, cëkí kkael ‘up to there’, ...

5. noun + particle  
   wuli cil ey ‘to our house’, wuli cak.un cil ul ‘our little house 
   [as direct object]’, ...

6. noun phrase + 
   particle  
   hana ka ‘one [subject]’, payk ul ‘a hundred [object]’, ...

6a. number + particle  
   chayk han kwên to ‘(not) even one book’, ahop si puthe 
   ‘from nine o’clock, starting at nine’, (sàlam) han salam i 
   ‘one person [as subject]’, ...

6b. counter phrase + 
   particle  
   achím ey nun ‘as for in the morning’, yëk (ey) se to ‘even 
   at / from this place; here too’, sensayng khenyeng un ‘far
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 8. | noun + copula | 8a. | noun phrase + copula | yenphil ita 'it's a pencil', achim imyen 'if it's morning', ... |
| 8b. | counter phrase + |   |   | wuli emeni 'el! 'it's our mother!', kotung hak.kyo 'p.nikka? 'is it a high school?', ilk.ko siph.un chayk ia 'it is a book I want to read', achimq pap imyen 'if it is breakfast', Yenge chayk ina 'an English book or something', ... |
| 9. | particle phrase + | copula |   | chayk han kwën ita 'it's a book', payk wen ina 'a hundred wen or so', twô si 'myen 'if it's two o'clock', ... |
| 10. | adverb + copula |   |   | Mikwuk se 'ta 'it's from/in America', ahop si puthe 'myen 'if it starts at nine o'clock', ... |
| 11. | noun (phrase) + |   |   | ani 'ta 'it's not'; (yeki se) palo 'ta 'it's straight ahead', ... |
| 11a. | verbal noun + | postnominal verb |   | (1) vi 'ayki iss.ta 'there is (one has) a baby', ayki nanta 'the baby is born', ... |
| 11b. | verbal noun + | ellipted |   | (2) adj 'ayki côh.ta 'the baby is nice; the baby likes it; I like the baby', ... |
| 11c. | ellipted hakó |   |   | (3) vt 'ayki ponta 'the baby sees' (= ayki ka ponta) or 'sees the baby' (= ayki lîl ponta); pap mek.nunta 'eats (a meal); na cwue! 'gimme!'; ... |
| 12. | adjectival noun + | ellipted hakey | counter phrase + | verb | hôn.lan [hakey] toynta 'gets disordered', ... |
| 13. | adverb + verb |   |   | twô pen hâyss.ta 'did it two times', (chayk i) han kwën iss.ta 'there is a book', (chayk ul) han kwên cvunta 'gives a book', ... |
| 14. | verbal noun + |   |   | cal hanta 'does (it) well', cal (l) mös hanta 'does not do well', kkok (l) cal mös hanta 'does not do well for sure', ... |
|   | verbal noun + | ellipted hâko |   | vni + vni ipsis yangmyeng (hanta) 'rising in life and making a name', phâyka mangsin (hanta) 'going to rack and ruin' adj-n + vni cicî-pucîn (hanta) 'makes but slow progress' adj-n + adj-n isang yalus (hata) 'is odd and queer', ttattuś mickun (hata) 'is warm but not warm enough', ... |
| 15. | verb + auxiliary |   |   | kacye o- 'bring'; ka-po- 'go see'; na-ka- 'go out' |
| 16. | verb infinitive + | verb (auxiliary) |   | (mal ul) thako tani- 'go around riding (a horse = on horse-back'), nôlko mek.nunta 'plays and eats) = leads a life of ease/indolence', ... |
| 17. | verb gerund + | verb |   | Some of the verb forms, notably -ki and -um, regularly enter into constructions like nouns; others (the modifier forms -un, -nun, -ulq, ... ), like adverbs. But bear in mind that the entire verb phrase (including such adjuncts as the subject and the object) goes with the verb as a constituent of any wider structure. Cf §11.7, §11.8. |

The constituency of long noun phrases can be puzzling: haksayng miswul cën.lam hôy 'student art exhibition' could have its first IC cut at any of the three spaces, and even lexicalizing the last two words to make the compound cën.lam-hôy does not help decide whether we are talking about an art
exhibition by/for the students or an exhibition of student(-made) art. There are also problems of "collapsing" constituents as in kwuk.mun + munqpep → kwuk.munqpep 'vernacular grammar', uyhak + haksayng → uyhaksayng 'medical student', cân swul + swulq cip → cânswulqcip 'draft liquor shop'. Notice the ambiguity, at least in writing, of I cip imea ka nwukwu 'n ya 'Who is this house-owner?' (→ i cipq imea) or 'Who is the owner of this house?' (= i cip cipq-imrea or i cip uy imea), where the ambiguity can be resolved if juncture is inserted either before cip or before imea. See below (§10.3) for further thoughts.

10.3. Compounds and quasi-compounds

In addition to the quasi-compounds that have been covered as constructions (such as noun + noun), there are others that I include here with the list of full-fledged compounds: those that involve some bound element, especially a verb stem. The quasi-compounds are marked below with a "Q". I have arranged the items according to the grammar of the resulting construction. This list can be though of as a continuation of the list of §10.2, even though it is arranged differently. Notice that I do not generally treat Chinese binoms like hak.kyo ‘school’ as compound nouns, since both elements are often bound, and so many cases are on the borderline between morphology and etymology that only clearcut cases will be treated as compounds, e.g. chayk-sang (‘book table → ) desk’ is a compound because both elements are free nouns that just happen to come from Chinese. The constituency of certain compounds is obscured by the simultaneous occurrence of the same morpheme in two words that are combined: ‘inkunche ‘neighborhood’ could be treated as a shortening of ‘inkun künche ‘neighboring vicinity’. But there are difficulties. While uyhaksayng ‘medical student’ could be treated as a shortening of uyhak haksayng ‘student of medicine’ (see the “collapsing” IC’s at the end of §10.2), the noun sôhaksayng ‘primary-school student’ is not so simple, because the normal word for ‘primary school’ is sô-hak.kyo rather than sôhak, so we will have to say that sôhak-sayng consists of a bound shortening of sô-hak.kyo + a shortening of haksayng or, probably better, a suffix (bound postnoun)-sayng ‘student’.

List of compounds with examples

1. n + vt (vc) → n
   ip-nay (lul nay-) ‘(do) mimicry’ (CF hyungnay ‘mimicry’ ← hyung ul nay- ‘bring out the defects’)
2. iterated subst → n; ...
   sayngkim-sayngkim ‘appearance, looks’; hullim-hullim ‘in little driblets’
3. iterated subst + suf → n; ...
   ssum-ssum-i ‘use’, toym-toym-i ‘makeup, character’; kel.um-kel.um-i ‘at each step’
4. subst + same-stem der n → n
   kel.um-kel.i ‘gait, manner of walking’, mek.um-mek.i ‘way of eating, appetite’
5. vt + n → n
   kekkk-soy ‘clamp’, ppmq-tay ‘straw’ ( ← “suck stem”)
6a. cpd vt + n → n
   nâymi-son ‘a pushover’ ( ← nây-mi-i-)
6b. vt + vt der n → n
   palp-tatum.i ‘smoothing by trampling’
7. vi + n → n
   kwulq-tay ‘axis’ ( ← “roll stick”), puth-câng ‘built-in cupboard’,
   ik-pâncwuk ‘hot-water dough; kneading’ ( ← “half-cooked”)
8. vt + bound postn → n
   mek-sim ‘hunger’
9. adj + n → n
   petq-(n)i ‘protruding teeth’, okq-(n)i ‘in-turned tooth’
9a. cpd adj + n → n
   kkkekiq-son ‘heroic measure’
Q10. vt inf + vt → vt
   pat.e ssu- ‘write down (from dictation)’ (← “get and write”)
Q11. n (ey/ulo) + vt → vt
   twi (s)- ‘follow after’ = twi ey (s)-; pic cwul ‘lend’ = pic ulo cwul; kewul sâm- ‘model on, use as mirror’ = kewul lo sâm-;
   saks nay- /noh- ‘hire (out)’ = saks ey/ulo sâm.ta
Q12. ( ... uy) n (ul) vt → vt
   mas po- ‘sample (the flavor of)’ = ... uy mas ul po-; pal poi- ‘show a part ("foot") of’ = ... uy pal ul poi-
   kwulm-cwuli- ‘starve’, o-ka- ‘come and go’
Q14. \( \text{bound adv} + \text{vt} \to \text{vt} \)  
15. \( \text{vt} + \text{vi} \to \text{vi} \)  
16. \( \text{vt} + \text{vt} \to \text{vi} \)  
17. \( \text{vt} + \text{vt} \to \text{vt} \) 

Q18. \( \text{bound inf} + \text{aux v inseparable} \to \text{vi} \)  
19. \( n \text{(i/ka)} + \text{vi} \to \text{vi} \)  
19A. \( n \text{(ey)} + \text{vi} \to \text{vi} \)  
19B. \( \text{bnd} n + qvi \to qvi \)  
19C. \( n \text{(i/ka)} + \text{adj} \to \text{adj} \)  
19D. \( n \text{(ey)} + \text{adj} \to \text{adj} \)  
19E. \( n \text{(kwa)} + \text{adj} \to \text{adj} \)  
19F. \( n \text{(ul)} + \text{vt} \to \text{vi} \) 

Q20. vi subst (ul) + same vi \( \to \text{vi} \) 

Q21. \( \text{bound compound n} + \text{postnominal v} \to \text{vi} \) 

Q22. \( \text{bound adv} + \text{vi} \to \text{vi} \) 

Q23. \( \text{adj} + \text{adj} \to \text{adj} \) 

Q24. \( \text{adj} + \text{adj-n} \to \text{adj n} \) 

Q25. \( \text{iterated adj} \to \text{adj-n} \) 

Q26. \( \text{adj der n} + \text{(i/ka)} + \text{same adj} \to \text{adj} \) 

---

Because the verbs are transitive (and can take other objects) kūlim ul kūli- ‘draw a picture’ and cim ul ci- ‘bear a burden’ do not belong here. Of course, the real criterion may be semantic: kūlim and cim are tangible, the others are abstract. In noph.i ttwiki ul ttwinta ‘jumps the high jump’ we also
have a cognate object, but in chen-li lul ttwinta ‘jumps a thousand leagues’ the object is one of extent. In kil ul ket.nunta ‘walks the road’ we find a traversal object. None of these special types of object are diagnostic of transitivity in a deep sense, but dictionaries often have difficulty in deciding where to draw the line between a surface transitivity and deep transitivity, so that chwu- ‘dance’ is usually listed as transitive but ket- ‘walk’ as intransitive.

See also:
27. noun + bound postnoun (suffix) → noun – §5.4.5
28. bound adnoun (prefix) + noun → noun – §5.3.3
29-32. bound adverb + verb (vi, vt, adj) → verb (vi, vt, adj) – §5.2.6
33. bound verb + bound postverb → verb – §7.1.3
34. bound preparticle + particle – §5.2.6

There is a type of pleonastic compound, or phrase, that consists of words containing synonymous morphemes. Typically one of the morphemes is Chinese and the other not: sam-wel(q tal) ‘(the month of) March’, mok.yoil (nal) ‘(the day of) Thursday’, chello(q kil) ‘railway (way)’ chipun(q kalwu) ‘toothpowder (powder)’, cheka(q clip) ‘home of wife’s parents’, myënto (khal) ‘razor’; ? song swuken ‘handkerchief’; Cangan-sa (cel) ‘Cangan(-sa) Temple’, Tåytong-kyo (tali) ‘Tåytong(-kyo) Bridge’, ...

In the case of yekcen (aph) ‘(in front of) the station[-front]’, the noun yekcen is now simply a synonym of yek ‘station’ and has lost the etymological meaning of the -cen.

10.4. Phrases.

Phrases end in a noun (in the broadest sense), or a particle, or a verb form. Phrases that end in a verb may be VERBAL (if the verb ends in a sentence-final mood), NOMINAL (if the verb ends in such nominalizing moods as the summative -ki or the substantive -um), ADNOMINAL (if the verb ends in a modifier mood such as -un, -ul, -nun, ...), or ADVERBIAL (if the verb ends in nonfinal -e, -ko, -umyen, -ulye, ...). A phrase that ends in (or simply is) a noun is NOMINAL when in construction with a particle (and the particle is in adnominal relationship to noun); the resulting phrase is ADVERBIAL unless the particle is uy, which makes the phrase ADNOMINAL, but it is NOMINAL if the phrase itself is in construction with a further particle. It will be noted that the term “adverbial” as used here includes all cases of the absolute (unmarked) use of nouns, regardless of the apparent meaning: ecey wass.ta is treated as one and the same construction whether it means ‘[I] came yesterday’ or ‘yesterday came’, for the ambiguity is inherent in the syntax. A phrase that ends in a noun is ADNOMINAL when in construction with (that is, when modifying) a following noun or noun phrase. Some sentences are ambiguous in that a phrase may be construed as either adnominal or adverbial, depending on the constituency: ilq-cwu1iq long-an ip.wen chilyo lul pat.ess.ta can mean either (1) ‘underwent one week’s hospital treatment’ (= ... tong-an uy -- chilyo) or (2) ‘underwent hospital treatment for one week’ (= ... tong-an ulo -- pat.ess.ta).

A particle turns a nominal phrase into an adverbial or (if uy) adnominal phrase. It turns an adverbial phrase (nominal + particle; or ...e, ...ko, ...) into another adverbial phrase or (if uy) into an adnominal phrase. A sentence-final particle (yo) turns the entire sentence into an adverbial (absolute) phrase, whereas a final postmodifier (...-nun ya, ...) turns the sentence into a nominal phrase. These “sentence phrases” have special uses, equivalent to a verbal sentence, for which see §11. The particle itself is considered adnominal or adverbial depending on the other partner of the construction. The illustrations below will make this analysis clear. The symbols used are N (nominal), D (adnominal), V (Verbal), A (adverbial). The same English sentence “Where has that newspaper gone that I was reading?” is translated by (1) a nominal sentence (in the plain style); (2) an adverbial sentence (in the polite style); (3) a verbal sentence in the formal style.
There is (at least in dialect) even a kind of adnominal sentence, as a variant of the plain style, with the postmodifier ya or ka dropped (p. 306, p. 307):

(4) nay ka poko iss.tun sinmun i eti kass.nun

\[\text{N} \quad \text{D} \quad \text{A} \quad \text{V} \]
\[\text{A} \quad \text{V} \]
\[\text{D} \quad \text{V} \]

You will find several kinds of adverbial sentences; see, for example, the entries kes ul (ke I') and 'myen se in Part II.

10.5. Sentences.

If we leave aside the question forms and the particle-colored sentences (such as the polite ... yo or the apperceptive ... kwun), the typical sentence ends in a verbal. A sentence is quite complete, and even quite usual, with nothing but a verb: Ponta '[Someone] looks at [something/someone]'.

To the verb we can add almost any number of adverbial phrases with additional information:

- Ayki ponta ' - ; the baby is involved'.
- Emeni ponta ' - ; the mother is involved'.
- Cikum ponta ' - ; now is involved'.
- Ayki emeni ponta ' - ; the baby, the mother are involved'.
- Cikum ayki emeni ponta ' - ; now, the baby, and the mother are involved'.

The order in which we add the additional information is determined by the relative importance we attach to it: the more important, novel information, the more startling things less likely to be already
known, come later. All the following sentences are possible:

Cikum ayki emeni ponta.
Ayki cikum emeni ponta.
Ayki emeni cikum ponta.

None of them tells you anything explicit about who does the looking or who gets looked at, and only by knowing the meaning of the word cikum do you realize that it could not have those roles. The words cikum, ayki, and emeni are simply adverbial phrases. Only their individual meanings are helpful in deciding which two could be subject and object: under normal circumstances ponta takes a personal subject and either a personal or an impersonal object, so that if kong 'ball' were to replace either 'baby' or 'mother' it would pretty well resolve for the hearer the question of subject and object — though there would still be the outside chance that a whimsical speaker meant 'the ball looks at the baby' whether that makes strict sense or not. The word cikum is an adverb of time, unable to take the role of personal subject or object nor of impersonal object, so it does not lead to ambiguity. Both of the sentences Emeni ayki ponta and Ayki emeni ponta are ambiguous as to subject and object. Or, rather, they are DISINTERESTED in the subject/object relationship; all sentences are ambiguous in that they are disinterested in some of the possible information that could be supplied about a situation. There is, however, a normal expectation about what the speaker or hearer will likely treat as novel information; the object is more likely to be the element close to the verb, so that it is a good guess that Ayki emeni ponta is intended to mean 'The baby looks at the mother' — such a good guess, in fact, that many speakers may not be happy with the notion that the other interpretation ('The MOTHER looks at the baby') is possible.

Both of the sentences Emeni ayki ponta and Ayki emeni ponta are ambiguous not only with respect to subject and object, for the two nouns could be taken as a constituent, with the first adnominal to the second, and that could be made explicit by inserting the particle uy after the first. So there are several possible translations, depending on how each of the sentences is construed:

(1) 'The baby looks at the mother'  
   Ayki (ka) emeni (lul) ponta.
   Emeni (lul) ayki (ka) ponta.

(2) 'The mother looks at the baby'  
   Emeni (ka) ayki (lul) ponta.
   Ayki (lul) emeni (ka) ponta.

(3a) 'The mother's baby looks [at it/someone]'  
   Emeni (ka) ayki (lul) ponta.
   Ayki (lul) emeni (ka) ponta.
(3b) 'The baby's mother looks [at it/someone]'  
   Emeni (ka) ayki (lul) ponta.
   Ayki (lul) emeni (ka) ponta.

(4a) '[Someone] looks at the mother's baby'  
   Emeni (ka) ayki (lul) ponta.
   Ayki (lul) emeni (ka) ponta.
(4b) '[Someone] looks at the baby's mother'  
   Emeni (lul) ayki (ka) ponta.
   Ayki (ka) emeni (lul) ponta.

Korean sentences perhaps tend to be interested in fewer of the details than English sentences, which require more of the several participants in a scene to be explicitly stated. In Korean the subject/object relationship is often left unclear, even when the meanings of the words themselves do not make the role players obvious. The ambiguity of the subject/object relationship can be resolved by inserting one or both of the appropriate case-marking particles as SPECIFICATION: in Emeni ka ayki ponta or Ayki lul emeni ponta the mother is looking at the child, and in Emeni lul ayki ponta or Ayki ka emeni ponta the child is looking at the mother. But if the two nouns are next to each other the possibility of the genitive relationship remains: Emeni ayki lul ponta could mean someone looks at the mother's child, and Emeni ayki ka ponta could mean the mother's child looks at someone. With the explicit marking of roles for all nouns mentioned, including Emeni uy ayki ( ... ) ponta, the situation is clear.

The particles most useful for clearing up syntactic ambiguity are l/ka (nominative: often the subject), ul/lul (accusative: often the direct object), ey (dative: to mark an impersonal indirect object), eykey and its synonyms (dative: to mark a personal indirect object), and uy (adnominal or genitive: to mark the possessor, among other roles). There are also oblique forms for an impersonal subject ( ... ey, more commonly meaning 'at' or 'from') and a personal subject: eykey se usually means 'from a person' but it can mark an oblique subject (p. 501, p. 504), especially in the honorific form kkey se
An adverbial role is often cleared up syntactically with the particles ulo/lo and ey (each having a variety of meanings): pam-nac ulo 'night and day = always', achim ey 'in the morning', Pusan ulo 'to Pusan', hak.kyo ey 'to / in school', ... .

The particles can, of course, be used even when the sentence is unambiguous: Achim ey ayki ka kong ul ponta 'The child looks at the ball in the morning' (or any order of the three noun-particle strings, with differences of emphasis). When the sentence would be ambiguous with no particle, one alone (subject or object) is sufficient to clear up the ambiguity, but both may be used. In fact, there is a feeling that sentences with explicit particles are better and clearer Korean, fully edited. Ambiguous sentences, and those that escape ambiguity only by the particular choices for nouns and verbs, are often felt to have the particles "missing" and to be sloppy ways of expressing oneself. A very popular way of looking at the sentence is to assume that the noun roles are first marked in the immediately underlying structure and then "deleted" (suppressed or omitted) at the point of articulating the output.

Yet even with particles, ambiguity often continues to be present. That is because in ordinary speech the common focus particles, such as the subduing -- un/nun ('as for ... , guess what: ... ') and the highlighting --- to ('even/also ... '), are mutually exclusive not only with each other but also with the nominative and accusative particles, so that the following fully edited sentences are still ambiguous:

Emeni nun ayki ponta. Emeni to ayki ponta.
Emeni nun ayki to ponta. Emeni to ayki nun ponta.
And Emeni to ayki to ponta (or Ayki to emeni to ponta) is ambiguous in many ways, for when taken as a single constituent the structure X to Y to means 'both X and Y (as subject/object)' and it is not possible to insert particles that would show whether you mean 'both mother and baby look at [it/someone]' or '[someone] looks at both mother and baby'. The sentences can be disambiguated only by specifying the missing role-player: apeci ka 'the father (looks at both)' or apeci lun 'both look[ing] at' the father'. The structure X to Y to hanta 'both X and Y do' or 'does both X and Y' is a reduction of X to [ ] Y to hanta, with ellipsis of the gerund hako or the conjunctive hamye.

More details on the use of the individual particles will be found in the entries of Part II. Notice that a phrase with un/nun naturally tends to come toward or at the beginning of a sentence because, as implied earlier, the position farthest back from the verb is the natural place to put information that is assumed to be lacking in novelty. The Korean sentence snowballs, as it were, gaining in vitality and interest as it builds up to the verb. That is in marked contrast with the English sentence, which usually sets up a subject, spits the verb out very quickly, and then slowly unwinds, like a clock running down. The English speaker gets his punch in at the beginning, and then relaxes — or adds hedges and reservations, or indulges in afterplay. The Korean builds the tension up, then explodes with his verb and almost immediately subsides.

From what we have said above, it sounds as though Korean has free word order for the arguments taken by the predicate, and that is largely true for many common simplex sentences. But certain kinds of sentences require the arguments to follow a certain order, such as those with multiple subjects or objects that come from underlying adnominal (genitive) relationships, as described in §10.6. (Martin 1975 refers to the multiple-subject sentences of Japanese as "multiparous", claiming that they originate in multiple underlying predicators that have undergone genitivization.) In addition to those, a few other sentence types have fixed word order and do not permit scrambling (Choy Yengsek 1988):

A ka B ka toynta 'A becomes B'
A ka B ka coh.ta 'A finds B nice, A likes B'
A ka B lo ponta 'A looks (seems) to be B'
(C ka) A lul B lo yekinta 'C considers A to be B' (the order of C ka is irrelevant; it can appear after A lul or B lo)

To this list we can add sentences with the negative copula:
A ka B ka ani 'ta 'A is not B'

Notice that while B ka A ka ani 'ta 'B is not A' has the same truth value, it is not saying the same thing, for the perspective is different.
10.6. Sentences with multiple subjects and objects.

A Korean sentence can have more than one subject but ordinarily only one direct object, though there may be more than one accusative-marked noun when the accusative is used for marking something other than the direct object and in certain special cases we will describe. Compare Nwu ka meli ka aph.un ya ‘Who has a headache?’ (both the sufferer and the body part are subjects of the adjective, in somewhat different ways) and Nwu ka meli lun alh.nun ya ‘Who is sick in the head?’ (with a transitive verb). Korean is much like Japanese with respect to multiple subjects, but Japanese seldom permits the kind of multiple accusatives that we find in Korean. Conjoined subjects or objects (‘X and Y’) are, of course, treated as a single constituent and therefore one syntactic subject or object in the surface sentence, which in such cases could be regarded as derived from a conjoining of two or more sentences that have the same verb – or as including a stripped-down copular sentence that packages the multiple nouns before assigning roles.

The process by which subjects proliferate leads to a fixed word order, for it is a kind of genitivization, whereby each of the subjects successively narrows the specification: Ku puin i meli ka kawunley ka il-pupun i pich-kal i nolah.ta ‘The color of a part of the middle of that woman’s hair is yellow’; Mul-thong i ... patak i han kwi-thwungi ka kwumeng i nass.ta ‘The water bucket sprang a leak in one corner of the bottom’ (CM 2:109). That also accounts for certain constructions with quantification (see 8.5.1): Chayk-sang un selap i tases i iss.ta ‘The desk has five drawers (to/ in it)’, Wuli ka motwu ka ... ‘All of us’ (CM 2:109). Certain combinations of subject + verb form close-knit idioms, and that will account for sakwa yawi meli ka pelley (ka) mek.nunta ‘an apple gets wormy’ and i ka pelley (ka) mek.nunta ‘a tooth decays’. Examples of multiple subjects:

Na nun ku ka kapyepki ka ccak i eps.ess.ta ‘I found him incredibly frivolous’.

Ku nun sèngmi ka sinkyeng-cil i ani ‘He has nothing nervous to/ in/about his temperament’.

Ku nun him i cangsa i toyess.ta ‘His strength paid off’.

Emeni nun twumey saynghwal i acwu nentel-meli ka nass.ta ‘His mother came to hate the backwoods life’.

Although we speak of the multiple-subject structure as a kind of cumulative genitivization it should be noted that the relationship between the two nouns in N1 i/ka N2 i/ka – is more narrowly defined than that of the nouns in N1 uy N2 with the adnominal particle, which neutralizes all sorts of relationships. Ku uy kolum i coh.ta ‘His picture is good’ can refer to a picture he painted or owns; or, it can refer to a picture that portrays him. But Ku ka kolum i coh.ta must be subject-oriented so that it cannot mean a picture that is ‘of him’ as the object of the portrayal.

There are colloquialisms that offer two direct objects, of which one is replaceable by ulo/lo or by eykey (or ey) in more formal speech: Il ul muk-cwumeni lul (or lo) mayntul.e noh.a ‘makes a mess of things’, latio lul (or ey) pyèng ul nàynta ‘gets a radio out of order’, nwui ka elin awu lul (or eykey) os ul ip.hinta ‘the sister dresses her little brother’. With causative constructions, as in the preceding example, colloquial usage sometimes replaces A ka B eykey C lul CAUSATIVE with A ka B lul C lul CAUSATIVE; CP Choy Hyenpay 1959:409. These double-accusative usages are considered sloppy by many careful speakers, but there are examples from the earliest texts: ‘SO-HOY’ lol nyen k ul ‘cwul i i ye (1445 Yong 20) ‘would the four seas be given to anyone else?!’ One way to avoid double accusatives with a minimum of fuss is just to drop one of the particles, usually the one nearest the verb: latio lul pyèng nàynta ‘gets the radio out of order’.

Korean grammarians offer examples of multiple objects similar to the multiple subjects, which come from a genitive-marked relationship of whole to part, but such examples as the following (from CM 1:151-2) are rejected by some speakers:

Sakwa lul kkepcil ul pes.kinta ‘[I] remove the peel of the apple’ – usually said as Sakwa lul kkakk.nunta ‘[I] peel the apple’.

I yangpok kàm ul chima cekoli lul mantulmyen ettelq ka ‘How about making a skirt and jacket out of this material?’ – better said as ... kàm ul (or ... kàm ulo) kacikko ... .

Kkoch ul mul ul cwunta ‘[I] water the flowers’ – better as Kkoch ey ... .
Yet other examples are not rejected: mulq-koki lun pay lun tlanta ‘opens the belly of the fish’ or ‘cleans the fish’. ... A few acceptable examples that are highly colloquial (CM 2:109):

Ku lun nwun ul twul ul ta swusulu ul hayss.ta ‘They operated (on him) on both of his eyes’.

Ku lun sakwa lun twul kay lun ewuess.ta ‘I gave him two of the apples’.

I tongi lun patak ul kwumung ul nay se khong namul ul kilunta ‘I make holes in the bottom of this pot to grow bean sprouts’.

It has been observed that the relationship between the two nouns in a structure N1 ul/lul N2 ul/lul is usually restricted to the inalienable possession of N2 by N1 as a body part, a topographical feature, a relational location, or the like.

For more examples, see the entry ul in Part II. See also the remarks (in §11.6) on the replacement of ey, eykey, and ulo by the particle ul. It is possible to obtain similar specification-narrowing structures with multiple phrases marked by the locative ey or ey se, by juxtaposing the phrases (with or without adding focus to one or more of them):

I töl-mayngi ey nun thum-sayki ey swupun i mänh.ta (CM 2:109) ‘There is a lot of water content in the fissions of this stone’.

Hak.kyo ey se wuñtong-cang ey se wuli tul i pon súsil ip.nita (Mkk 1961:4:11) ‘It is a fact that we have seen at the gym on school’.

Such sentences differ from the simple conjoining of sentences with a shared predicate: Tosi ey se, nongchon ey se, kuliko pata ey se wuli uy sayngsan uy pulq kil ul tewuk sëy-chakey tha oluko iss.ta (ibid.) ‘The flame of our production is rising more vigorously in the cities, in the farm villages, and on the sea’. A given predicate can take more than one instrumental phrase, provided that each refers to a separate kind of instrumentality that can be differentiated by paraphrase: ln lyek ulo [= ul sse se nun] hop ulo onul an ulo [= ey] ku mänh.un namul ul tâ khyelq swu nun tše hi ëps.ess.keyss.ta (ibid.) ‘We would never have been able to saw that much wood within a day with manpower and saws’.

There are Middle Korean examples similar to some of the modern structures:

HE-KHWONG ‘ol mwolwoki cokyay s mwo.m ol ‘sa’mosi’m ye (1482 Kum-sam 2:3b) ‘he instantly creates his own form out of empty space, and ... ’ (⁺ HE-KHWONG ‘o lwo).

pwoksyanghwa namwo */Gjwa pe tu’ namwo s kaci ‘lwl TWONG nyek ‘kuy [= nye’k uy] chi 1’ ‘KAK-’KAK ‘sey nil kwup ‘CHWON ‘ol ka’cye ‘ta’ ka (1466 Kup 1:21-2) ‘take a branch of peach tree and willow tree, the ones from the east, three and seven inches [long] respectively, and ... ’.

But it is more common to have a verb for each accusative phrase, and some strings are complex in their derivation. In the passage kwot (KUN-‘KUN) lol wohm’‘yek ‘wo.m ol ci ze k kozol s ‘poy s twos’k ol f’nay ‘hen ci’p ulwo ‘sey ‘na ka’la (1481 Twusi 20:52a) ‘straightway convert a canvas [to use] as the sail for an autumn boat and set off from my shabby home [on your mission]’ the second ‘ol marks a phrase that includes everything from the beginning (‘that which you have converted the canvas to be’) as the object of the infinitive ci ‘ze ‘make it’, and the third ‘ol marks the object of the infinitive ‘nay ‘put it out’.

With certain intransitive verbs and verbal nouns, it is possible to have two or more indirect objects that reflect a genitive (whole-part) relationship: Nai ka Yenghuy eykey ima ey öyn ccok ey khisu hayss.ta ‘I kissed Yenghuy on the left side of the forehead’ (CF Kim Yengcwhu 1989:462).

On double nominatives and accusatives see also negative conversions (§11.7) and nominalizations (§11.8). And compare §10.8.1. There are some good examples and pertinent comments in Kim Payklyen 1960, who characterizes five kinds of multiple adjunct:

(1) The second subject or object forms a construction to which the first stands in a larger relationship (= our whole-part “genitivization”).

(2) The first object is indirect, only the second is direct (for the first ... ul/lul is substituting for ey, ... ulo /lo, ...).
(3) The second subject or object is a complement for certain verbs: (... i/ka) toy- 'become ...', (... ul/lul) mantu-/-sâm- ‘make it into ...’, ...

(4) The second subject forms a predicate with ani ‘ta ‘is not ...’.

(5) Only the first subject or object is really marked for “case”, the other(s) are mainly providing emphasis, by repetition or apposition.

Examples of double objects from Hong Kimun 1947 illustrate four of these:

(1) Poli lul ssi lul ppulinta = Poli ssi lul ppulinta ‘We plant the barley seed’.

Pisen ul kho lul mancinta = Pisen kho lul mancinta ‘I touch the toe of the sock’.

(2) Cokha lul pang ul ssullinta = Cokha eykey pang ul ssullinta ‘I have my nephew sweep the room’.

So lul phul ul ttut.kinta = So eykey phul ul ttut.kinta ‘I let the ox graze the grass’.

Kay lul pap ul mek.inta = Kay eykey pap ul mek.inta ‘I feed the dog’.

Notice that Kay lul kwângi lul mek.intu will only be taken as ‘I let the dog eat the cat’ and not the other way around; the order is fixed despite the permutable of the underlying sentence Kay eykey kwângi lul mek.inta = Kwângi lul kay eykey mek.inta. That leads to multiple ambiguities for Kay to kwângi to mek.inta; one of the meanings could be ‘I let the dog, too, eat even the cat’ but none could be “I let the cat, too, eat even the dog”.

(3) Mul ul elum ul ma(y)ntunta = Mul lo elum ul ma(y)ntunta ‘We turn water into ice’.

Cokha lul atul ul sâmunnta = (but better than) Cokha lul atul lo sâmunnta ‘I adopt my nephew as my son’.

(5) So lul hana lul (or hani mali lul) sânta, ‘I buy an ox’.

Although in general it is possible to “scramble” the phrases that serve as adjuncts to the predicate, so that the object can be emphasized by putting it before the subject, the order of the like-marked case phrases (especially objects) is restricted by the semantic relations which allowed the structures to be formed. The sentence (Ku namea ka) emeni lul pol ul tâtâlyess.ta ‘(He) hit the mother on the cheek’ cannot easily be said as “(Ku namea ka) pol ul emeni lul tâtâlyess.ta though the subject can be moved to other positions: Emeni lul ku namea ka pol ul tâtâlyess.ta ‘The mother he hit on the cheek’, Emeni lul pol ul ku namea ka tâtâlyess.ta ‘HE hit the mother on the cheek’. The order of ‘mother’ and ‘cheek’ is fixed even when thematization and focus are applied: emeni nun (ku namea ka) pol ul tâtâlyess.ta ‘As for the mother, he hit her on the cheek’ but not *pol un (ku namea ka) emeni lul tâtâlyess.ta ‘As for the cheek, it was the mother’s that he hit’, which could be expressed as Pol un emeni uu pol/kes ul tâtâlyess.ta, using an overt genitive structure.

Certain idiomatic expressions with a built-in case marker function as if simplex verbs, so that we need not concern ourselves unduly with sentences like Ku sayngkak i te ki ka mak.hyess.ta (Dupont 193) ‘That thought was still more extraordinary’.

10.7. Other views of Korean syntax.

The view of Korean sentences offered here differs in one important way from the view held, I believe, by several other linguists. Their view, in brief, is that Korean nominals occur in various "cases", somewhat like the cases taken by the nouns of Latin or Greek or Russian. Each of the particles, or of a subset of what are here called particles, is a marker for a "case": nominative, accusative, dative, instrumental – the exact terminology is of no great importance. When nominals occur, as so often they do in Korean, with no overt marker, they are said to be either (1) in an unmarked "absolute" case, or (2) in one of the marked cases with the particle "deleted" (dropped). In Lukoff 1947 “zero” allomorphs are given for both the subject and the object markers; the deletion of other particles is left unexamined.

That theory, at least in one version, would not admit that GRAMMATICAL ambiguity is present in sentences that are, when heard, ambiguous: Koki mek.e can mean either '[I] eat fish/meat' = Koki lul mek.e, or 'The fish eats [it]' = Koki ka mek.e. My view is that the expansions which precede the verbal heart of the sentence are basically ABSOLUTE in type – in my terms "adverbial" to the verb; the particles are added, as a kind of adnominal modification of the noun, when the speaker desires to specify in greater detail the nature of the adverbial relationship. CM (1:169-73) offers examples of
deletion for all the particles, though a few are restricted in that they cannot drop in all their "meanings" — notably some of the dative, comitative, and instrumental types. I would call this required specification and attribute it to other elements in the sentence, such as certain verbs that demand a particularly specified adverbial. CM notes that "dropping the vocative" is "more polite", but isn't that just another way of saying that the vocative particle, like English 'hey!', includes some flavor of brusqueness?

The omission of case markers seems to be more common in Korean than it is in Japanese.

Examples of omitted i/ka (nominative):

Kep na yo? /kemna.yo/ 'Are you afraid?'
Sayngkak épse 'I don't think so (= I don't want any).

Examples of omitted ul/lul (accusative):

Kkwum kkey [= kkáy] 'Stop dreaming).
Pul kké yo 'Turn off the light!'
Os pes.e /o[t]ppese/ 'Take your clothes off'

And of eykey or hanthey (dative):

Nam pukkulepta 'I am ashamed before others'.
Cey pelus káy mós cwunta 'You can't get rid of a bad habit even by giving it to your dog'.

tol pwoli manh.i mek.imyen sol cinta if you give the pony plenty of barley he will grow fat' (1887 Scott 172).

Compare the remarks of 1881 Ridel 169 (Observations générales sur les cas):

Les terminaisons ou signes des cas servent à rendre plus clair le sens de la phrase. Lorsque ce sens est assez clair par lui-même leur emploi est facultatif; on peut les mettre ou les omettre à volonté, ce qui a lieu, non-seulement dans le langage ordinaire, mais aussi bien souvent dans les livres. On s'exposerait au ridicule si l'on voulait toujours et partout faire usage des cas, et, au lieu de passer pour un précieux bien instruit, on serait regardé comme un ignorant qui ne connaît ni le langage ni les coutumes du pays.

10.8. Syntactic constraints.

Not every verb can occur in all the verb constructions we have listed (in §7.5 and elsewhere); not every simple verb sentence can take the same adjunct expansions (as found in §10.5, §11.1); not every specification is possible for every expansion. There are various constraints imposed upon the possible sentences of the language. Though these are primarily semantic in nature, to some extent they can be described in terms of classes of verbs, as we have already done in a preliminary sort of way with such labels as "verb : adjective : copula" and "transitive : intransitive"; and in terms of classes of nouns, such as "animate : inanimate" and the like. Such classes, while usually labeled with semantic notions in mind, are made up of members that adhere to certain constraints that can be described as part of the syntax. This section is an attempt to explore some of these constraints, but it is far from complete, and much further research is needed.

10.8.1. Subject-object expansion constraints.

The most obvious constraints are those involving subjects specified by the nominative particle i/ka, direct objects specified by ul/lul, and indirect objects specified by the personal particle eykey (or its more colloquial synonym hanthey) or by the impersonal ey.

We will divide the verbs into those which can take no subject, those taking one subject, and those taking more than one. I have yet to find a verb that cannot, under the proper circumstances, take a subject. The quasi-processive verbs iss- 'have' and épse 'lack' can take two subjects, in the sense of nominative-marked noun phrases, as can many (perhaps all) adjectives in the special sense of X ka Y ka — 'A has a — B', as in Nwu ka meli ka khun ya 'Who's got a big head?'. The first subject marks the possessor and the second marks the possessed, but a scrambled order is possible: Meli ka Nwu ka khun ya 'Just who has got a big head?' Such sentences are particularly common with adjectives of
quantity or size, such as mân-h ‘have lots of’, cêk ‘have few’, tumu-l ‘have few’, khu- ‘have a big one’, cêk ‘have a small one’. The copula affirmative takes one nominative-marked phrase A ka X ita ‘A is X’ or ‘For A it is a matter of X’ but the negativized form takes two such phrases, A ka X ka ani ‘A is not X’ or ‘For A it is not a matter of X’, and permits the occurrence of the nominative particle i/ka after phrases that otherwise do not occur with it (§6.5 – Cf §10.8.7, §11.7.2).

Object constraints put verbs into the following classes:

(1) no object:
(a) anc- ‘sit down’, cwuk- ‘die’, ...-e ci- ‘get to be ...’, huli- ‘get cloudy’, ... (vi)
(b) khu- ‘be/get big’, kwat- ‘be/get hard’, mulu- ‘be/get soft’, nă(s)- ‘be/get better’, palk- ‘be/get bright’, pulk- ‘be/get red’, ... (adj/vi)
(c) cêk- ‘be small’, nwûle(h)-/nûla(h)- ‘be yellow’, tumu-l ‘be rare’, cêk- ‘be few’, mân-h ‘be many’, cóh- ‘be good’, ... (adj)

(2) one object, direct:
(a) mek- ‘eat’, po- ‘look at’, chac- ‘look for; visit’, ... (vt)
(b) anc.hi- ‘seat’, cwuk.i-, ... (vc ← vi)
(c) teywu- ‘heat’, ... (vc ← adj)

(3) one object, pseudo-direct:
(a) ka- ‘go’, o- ‘come’, ... (ul = ey ‘to’)
(b) ka- ‘go’, o- ‘come’, ... (vn ul = vn halye ‘intending to’)
(c) ca- ‘sleep’, chwu- ‘dance’, twî- ‘jump’, wûs- ‘smile’, kêt/-kel- ‘walk’, ... (V-um ul V- = V-)
(d) ka- ‘go’, o- ‘come’, po- ‘look at’, ... (ul = tong-an ‘– for (a while)’)
(e) ka- ‘go’, ? ... (ul = ulo ‘in the sequence order of ...’)
(f) kênnu- ‘cross’, cîma- ‘pass by’ (a place as traversal object)
(g) su- ‘stand’, chwu ha- ‘get drunk’, ... (ul = ey ‘at’ or ulo/lo ‘toward; due to’)
(a-g) are pseudo-intransitive verbs (§7.1)
(h) mek.hi- ‘have something eaten’, ... (transitive passives, §7.4, §11.6)

(4) one object, indirect:
(a) ka- ‘go’, o- ‘come’, tullu-/tulli- ‘drop in on’, ...
(b) tulli- ‘be heard’, nwûlli- ‘be pressed down’, and all passives except the transitive passives

(5) two objects, direct and indirect (or direct substituting for indirect, §10.6):
(a) cwu- ‘give (it to)’, pha- ‘sell (it to)’, ponay- ‘send (it to)’, ha- ‘say (it to)’, ssu- ‘write (it to)’, kaluchi- ‘teach (it to)’, kalikhi- ‘indicate (it to)’; [for most speakers] paywu- ‘learn (it from)’;
(b) – the indirect object adds se ‘from’ to its specification:
   tuld- ‘hear (it from)’, kkwu- ‘borrow (it from)’, et- ‘obtain (it from)’, sa- ‘buy (it from)’; [for some speakers] paywu- ‘learn (it from)’;
(c) (vt)-e cwu- ‘do (it) for (–)’, ...
(d) (vc ← vt) ‘have him do it’: mek.i- ‘feed’, poi- ‘show’, ...
(e) (A ka B hanthey se C lû) sokay pat- ‘(A) get introduced (by B to C)’, ...

(6) two objects, both indirect
(vi)-e cwu- ‘do for’ (the vi carries an inherent indirect object with it)

To the extent that we can categorize nouns as animate/personal (those taking the semantically marked indirect-object particle eykey or colloquial hanthey) and inanimate/impersonal (those taking the semantically unmarked indirect-object particle ey), we can categorize subjects and objects as being animate/personal or inanimate/impersonal. That permits us to find further constraints on verbs:

   (if they are made from double-subject adjectives, iss-, or ëps- the possessor must be animate)
(2) subject restricted to inanimate: huli- ‘get cloudy’, palk- ‘get bright’, chwuw- ‘(weather) be cold’, cha- ‘be cold (to the touch)’, kala-anc- ‘sink’,...
(3) direct object restricted to animate: cwuk. i- 'kill', manna- 'meet'. 
(4) direct object restricted to inanimate: ssu- 'write', ip- 'wear', kaluchi- 'teach'. 
(5) indirect object restricted to animate: kaluchi- 'teach', paywu- 'learn from', ? cwu- 'give'. 
(6) indirect object restricted to inanimate: ?

For many verbs there are no animate-inanimate constraints. In some cases the constraint applies to the subject but not the object (or the other way round); in some cases opposite constraints apply to the subject and the object: kaluchi- 'teach' requires an inanimate direct object but both the subject and indirect object are animate. The constraints are not so hard and fast that exceptional sentences do not occur. In particular, animation and disanimation (§10.8.8) can temporarily suspend the system.

10.8.2. Negative constraints.

The constraints that obtain in negative constructions are treated in a general way in §11.7. You will find that mös ponta 'can't see' occurs, but there is no *mös cōh.ta despite the occurrence of cōh.ci mös hata 'isn't good at all', and there is only one type of negative possible for the copula (ani 'ta but no *mös ita). In §11.7.2 there is mention of a class of processive verbs that, like adjectives, when focused can be preemphasized with the particle i/ka as well as with the particle ul/ulul. If we set up a class of ka-preemphasizables, we will want to include in it:

(1) all adjectives;
(2) virtually all passives (with occasional problems of awkwardness);
(3) the intransitive verb toy- 'become' in all its uses;
(4) virtually all intransitive processive verbs pronounced ci-, including the auxiliary in-e ci- 'get to be, become';
(5) a few miscellaneous intransitive verbs, including cwuk- 'die', phi- 'bloom', and kāmki tulli- 'catches a cold'.

Most verbs and adjectives can occur with the long version of the strong negative -ci mös ha-, and the verbs can occur also with the short version mös - . But most of the processive verbs (not adjectives) that are ka-preemphasizable cannot occur with mös; the exceptions, and the individual ways in which they are exceptional, are listed in §11.7.2. Some adjectives cannot take the strong negative, notably those referring to weather conditions: chwuw- 'be cold', tēw- 'be warm' — but tēw- also occurs in the meaning 'be warm to the touch' and can be negativized as tēpei mös hata in this meaning, for which an appropriate subject would be mul 'water' but never nail 'day, weather'.

Other negative constraints are found in §11.7.3 (Suppletive negatives).

10.8.3. Active adjectives; resultative verbs.

Ordinarily we find that only verbs enter into the construction -nun cwung ey 'in the midst of ...ing', but the adjective pappu- 'be busy' occurs with -un cwung ey: pappusin cwung ey 'in the midst of your being busy'. There seem to be other adjectives of this sort, e.g. koy lowuwsin cwung ey 'in the midst of your being ill'. Perhaps cwung here takes on an extended, nontemporal meaning, as in these examples:

Kānguy sokto ppalun cwung ey pal. um mace napputa 'Not only is his lecture speed too fast, but even his pronunciation is bad'.

Chwulkun sikan nuc.un cwung ey cha-sāko kkaci naney 'I'm late for work and on top of that there's a car accident' — or is nuc- an intransitive verb here?

Kattuk ina mös-nan cwung ey tali to cēnta 'He's not only awfully ugly, he's lame as well'.

Most verbs of action can occur with -nun sai/long-an (ey) 'while ...ing', but there is also a group which can appear with -un sai/long-an (ey) 'while in the state resulting from having done': ka- 'go', o- 'come', tule ka-/o- 'enter', na-ka-/o- 'exit', ... Are the only cases those which include ka- or o-, or are there other verbs that are similar? Compare the occurrence of past and past-past with different meanings: kass.ta 'went (and is gone)', kass.ess.ta 'went (and is back)'. Since there are other verbs that imply such reversible results, e.g. mek.ess.ta 'ate (and is still full)' and mek.ess.ess.ta 'ate (but is hungry again)', we might wonder whether these could occur with -un sai/long-an (ey), but my
informants reject such attempts as *mek.un sai ‘while still full from eating’, *ssis.un sai ‘while still clean from being washed’, and *ssun sai ‘while still written and not yet erased’. (These meanings could be conveyed by the — tay lo construction; see the entry in Part II.)

10.8.4. Constraints on modifiers.

The occurrence of modifier forms of verbs is constrained by various restrictions on the possible uses of adnominalized sentences, not only in terms of the categories of tense and aspect but also in terms of the three-way classification of verb, adjective, and copula. These constraints have not been studied in a systematic way, but information on postmodifier will be found in the appropriate entry of Part II. Although adnominalized sentences cannot modify nouns of relative location such as wi ‘above’ and yeþ ‘beside’ according to what we have said in §6.4, but that statement should be reexamined since the restraint does not hold for the corresponding situation in Japanese (‘above where —, beside where —’).

10.8.5. Auxiliary constraints.

Many of the auxiliary constructions (§7.5) occur quite freely or are restricted only in that, say, they reject adjectives — or, conversely, processive verbs. But others are quite limited. For example, I have not been able to find more than a few stems for most of the following constructions:

- e chinta
  - e mek.nunta
  (→ mek.ess.ta, mek.keyss.ta)
- e mekta
- e nãyanta
- e ppã cinta
- e ssah nunta
- e táyanta

Of perhaps greater interest are the aspect-tinged classes that occur with -ko iss- (in four different meanings) and with -e iss-:

1. -ko iss.ta ‘is in the act of doing’: mek.ko iss.ta ‘is eating’, wüs.ko iss.ta ‘is laughing’, pokiss.ess.ta ‘was looking at it’ (compare pwass.ta ‘saw it’), chac.ko iss.ess.ta ‘was looking for it’ (compare chac.ess.ta ‘found it’), ...

2. -ko iss.ta ‘habitually/regularly/routinely does’: taniko iss.ta ‘goes (around), commutes’, phalko iss.ta ‘sells (regularly, as a business)’, sako iss.ta ‘buys (as a professional buyer)’, kaluchiko iss.ta ‘teaches (as one’s job)’, ...

There seems to be considerable overlap between (1) and (2). If it is total, the difference may be semantic only.

3. -ko iss.ta ‘is in the state of doing’: kitaliko iss.ta ‘is waiting’, ssuko iss.ta ‘is using’, memchwuko iss.ta ‘is stopping’, pethiko iss.ta ‘is supporting’, kyenti(e nãy)ko iss.ta ‘is bearing up’, mek.una mâna hako iss.ta ‘is uncertain whether to eat or not’.

Expressions with auxiliaries may be constrained by the aspectual nature of the verb: math.e cwuko iss.ta ‘is favoring us by taking care of it’ and poa cwuko iss.ta ‘is favoring us by looking at/after it’ are acceptable, but *mek.e cwuko iss.ta ‘is favoring us by eating it’ is rejected.

4. -ko iss.ta ‘is in the continuing state resulting from doing’: os ul ipko iss.ta ‘is wearing clothes’, mocâ lul ssuko iss.ta ‘is wearing a hat’, neyktâi lul mâyko iss.ta ‘is wearing a necktie’; cako iss.ta ‘is sleeping’; mös hako iss.ta ‘has been unable to do it (and is still unable)’.
Emotive adjectives.

Certain subjective adjectives of evaluation and emotion ('it is ... according to my reactions, it is such as to produce such-and-such a reaction; I feel such-and-such a reaction toward it') can be transitivized and also externalized so that 'HE' finds it reaction-producing, by following the infinitive -e with the auxiliary verb hanta. These include: cōh- 'be liked, be found likable' with the antonym silh- or miw- 'be disliked, be found dislikable' (notice that the antonym of cōh- meaning 'good' is nappu- 'bad'), musew- 'be frightening, feel frightened', komaw- 'be obliging, feel grateful', culkwē- 'be enjoyable, feel enjoyment', ... At least one intransitive verb behaves in a similar way, but apparently only when the result is adnominalized: kamcil na- '(I) feel impatient' \( \rightarrow \) kamcil na hanta 'he is impatient; I am impatient of it' \( \rightarrow \) kamcil na hanun mosup 'the appearance of being impatient'.

These adjectives are not constrained from appearing in the construction -e cinta 'becomes ...': cōh.a cinta, miwe cinta, musewe cinta; komawe cinta (of limited distribution); and some accept kamcil na cinta 'grows impatient'.

Separability constraints; auxiliary preemphasis.

In the lists of §7.5 the auxiliaries are marked for "separability". There are several elements which can separate the preceding verb form (e.g. the infinitive -e) from the following auxiliary (e.g. cuwu): the particles un/nun, to, and tul are the most common, but for some of the auxiliaries the verb form is set off also by man, se, iya/ya, ina/ina, and ita/ita (ka). The ubiquitous particle tul 'acting severally' is the best diagnostic for separability: if tul cannot intervene, usually nothing can. The constraints seem to be specific to each auxiliary rather than general in nature. Certain close-knit combinations of V-e V- are separable even though they may be treated as lexical compounds in the dictionaries: pula (to/’ta) po- 'gaze at', tol.a (tul) ka- 'return', ...

Of particular interest are cases of auxiliary preemphasis with the particles i/ka or ul/lul, of which the negative preemphasis described in §11.7.2 is a special case. Some structures found:

1. -ko sipht.a \( \rightarrow \) -ko ka/lul sipht.a 'want to do'
2. -e iss.ta, -e ponta, -e kanta, ... \( \rightarrow \) -e lul iss.ta (ponta, kanta, ... ) [jocular]
3. -key an toyta 'doesn't get to (do)' \( \rightarrow \) -key ka/lul an toyta.

Limitations on further applying conversions to auxiliary structures are probably individual to the particular auxiliary. Often a conversion such as negativization can be separately applied to the main verb or to the auxiliary, or again both may be negativized.

Animate-inanimate constraints.

An indirect object is marked by eykey (or hanthey) when animate, by ey when inanimate. Using this criterion we can clearly characterize most nouns as either animate or inanimate, but there are a few difficulties caused by the following factors (CM 1:140-1):

1. animation (or personification):
   
   Tal nim un inkong wiseng eykey taeceng hakey iyaki lul kel.ess.ta 'The (man in the)
   moon engaged the man-made satellite in friendly conversation'.

2. disanimation (or depersonification):

   Ku uy yênkwu nun tōngmul ey kwuk.han toyess.ess.ul ppun man ani 'la thuk hi
   konchwang ey māy-tallye se ku pēm.wi lul te nem.e suci anh.ess.ta 'His research was
   not only restricted to animals, but was especially involved with insects and did not go
   beyond that area'.
(3) treating a group to be animate as a whole, but inanimate (impersonalized) as made up of individual members:

Kwuntay eykey kôngkup hanta 'They supply the army' — Kwuntay ey tul e kanta
'He enters (the ranks of) the army'. (But Co Sek.yen prefers ey for the first sentence, too.)

Sam-hak.nyen eykey wusung-ki lul cuwess.ta 'They gave the Excellence Banner to the third grade (class)' — Sam-hak.nyen ey taninta 'He attends the third grade'.

Concepts such as unhaying 'the bank', hōsya 'the company', hak. kyo 'the school', kwuk.min 'the populace', wuli nala 'our nation', ..., can be taken as animate and given the dative — hanthey or — eykey, though they are more commonly treated as inanimate with the dative — ey. There may be a question whether the sentences with ey involve an "indirect object", strictly speaking; it is hard to draw the line between the directional meaning of ey and the more abstract meaning.

On the basis of the animate—inanimate distinction in nouns we can mark subject-object constraints for certain verbs (§10.8.1).

Certain expressions use either ey or eykey for an animate indirect object: Ŭykwuk sālam ey/eykey hūmgmi lul kacinta 'He takes an interest in foreigners'. I yak un wiq-pyeng hwānca eykey/ey ēy-il ita 'This medicine is the best thing for stomach sufferers'. Certain extended particle phrases (§6.3) are usually constructed with ey only, regardless of the noun: (ey ey) uy hay se, ttal'ga se, kwan hay se, tā hay se (at least in the meaning 'about, in reference to'), ... .

10.8.9. Indirect-object intensification.

For certain verbs that call for an indirect object it is possible to intensify that valence by following the particle with 'ta (ka). Here, in disagreement with the Korean grammarians, we treat /ta(ka)/ as the copula transferentive, optionally + particle ka; see §9.8. But for other verbs, the transferentive intensification is most unlikely or impossible. Contrast the particle to, which can be used after any phrase of noun + ey to highlight the phrase as a whole (or the noun itself) rather than apply just to the meaning of the particle ey.

The examples that follow, partly taken from a list in CM 1:155 that was designed to illustrate the animate—inanimate distinction of §10.8.8, has been checked with native speakers for the insertibility of 'ta (ka). The examples are accordingly arranged in six groups. (Examples preceded by a question mark are doubted or rejected by Co Sek.yen, who is reluctant to accept the insertion with adjectives and many intransitive verbs, but speakers I had checked with earlier were more tolerant of the structures. She offered a few additional examples, however, which are marked with "+" below.)

(1) ey, ey 'ta, ey 'ta ka
pyek ey ('ta, 'ta ka) ki-taynta 'leans against the wall'
chilphan ey ('ta, 'ta ka) kul ul ssunta 'writes on the blackboard'
tāy-hak.kyo ey ('ta, 'ta ka) phyēnci lul ssunta 'writes a letter to he university'
tose-kwan ey ('ta, 'ta ka) chayk ul kicung hanta 'donates a book to the library'
unhayng ey ('ta, 'ta ka) ponaynta 'sends it to the bank'
ttang ey ('ta, 'ta ka) tul.e ttulinta 'drops it on the ground'
tāmPAYq-tay ey ('ta, 'ta ka) pul ul puth.inta 'lights a pipe'
cilmun ey ('ta, 'ta ka) tāytpap hanta 'answers the question'
ettenq il ey ('ta, 'ta ka) na kwankyey hanta 'has relevance to a certain matter'
sayngwhal ey ('ta, 'ta ka) hūmgmi lul kacinta 'takes interest in life'
kkoch ey ('ta, 'ta ka) mul ul cwunta 'waters the flowers'
kwanyek ey ('ta, 'ta ka) chong ul kyenwunta 'aims a gun at a target'
congi ey ('ta, 'ta ka) kilmul<ulmek.inta 'oils paper'
huyn pathang ey ('ta, 'ta ka) kum munuy 'a gold pattern on a white background'
Yeksi ku api ey ('ta, 'ta ka) ku atul ikwun! 'Like father like son!'
Kath.ci-anh.unq il ey ('ta, 'ta ka) hwaul nāyl phil.yo ka eti iss.e yo 'Is there any need to lose your temper at the least little thing?'
Swul ey ("ta, 'ta ka) koki ey ("ta, 'ta ka) cal mek.ess.ta 'We ate well — wine, and meat, and so forth'.

(?1) ip ey ('ta, 'ta ka) tämpayq-tay lul munta 'puts a pipe in one's mouth'

(?) uycə ey ('ta, 'ta ka) anc.nunta 'sits down on a chair'

? kénkang ey ('ta, 'ta ka) cόh.ta 'is good for one's health'

(?2) kongpu haki ey ('ta, 'ta ka) papputa 'is busy with one's studies'

? swul ey ('ta, 'ta ka) chwi hanta 'gets drunk on liquor'

? I pi ey ('ta, 'ta ka) eti kasip.nikka! 'Where ever are you going in such a rain?!'

? Setthang un han kun ey ('ta, 'ta ka) elma 'p.nikka 'How much is sugar a pound?'

? Ku uy pak.hak ey ('ta, 'ta ka) nōllass.ta 'I was surprised at his wide learning'.

? Pulunun soli ey ('ta, 'ta ka) cam i kkayyess.ta 'I awoke at the sound of someone calling'.

(?2) Kulenq il ey ('ta, 'ta ka) mue l' nópal-táypal ia 'Why get mad at such a thing?'

+ kongpu ey ('ta, 'ta ka) yel.uy lul tā hanta 'devotes oneself to one's studies'

+ Swul ey ('ta, 'ta ka) sálg kos ul malyen hayss.ta 'I set up a place to live in Seoul'.

+ Piq mul ey ('ta, 'ta ka) ppallay lul hamyen ttay ka cal kanta/cinta 'Washing clothes in rain water gets rid of the dirt easier'.

(2) ey, (?2) ey 'ta, (??) ey 'ta ka

Sewul ey tōchak hanta 'arrives in Seoul' — in rather colloquial contexts 'ta (less likely 'ta ka) may occur, but both are better avoided.

kongpu ey ('ta, 'ta ka) yel.uy ka cikuk hata 'is devoted to one's son's studies' — and both are unlikely

pi ey ('ta very awkward, *"ta ka rejected) cec.nunta 'gets wet in the rain'

chong-al ey ('ta perhaps, *"ta ka rejected) mac.nunta 'gets hit by a bullet'

Kwuncwung i hwanhuy ey ('ta awkward, *"ta ka rejected) némchiko iss.ta 'The crowds are overflowing with joy'.

I yak un wiq-pyëng ey ('ta may be acceptable, but *"ta ka is rejected) cëy-il ita 'This medicine is the best thing for stomach troubles'.

(3) probably ey only

Phyengyang ey tol.a wass.ta 'came back to Phyengyang'

kacca cungmyeng-se ey sok.nunta 'is deceived by a false identity card'

tewi ey cicì anh.nunta 'is not bested by the heat'

mul ey millinta 'is pushed by the water'

(4) ey only

kongcwung ey nanta 'flies in(to) the air'

céncayng ey na-kanta 'goes off to war'

halwu ey twō pen 'two times a day'

sip-nyen ey han pen 'once every ten years'

kämki ey kellinta/tullinta 'catches a cold'

chwiimi ey mac.ta 'is to one's taste'

elkwul ey pan hanta 'falls in love with a face'

ku sălam ey kwan hay se 'with respect to him, about him'

Chwuwi ey etteh.key cinaysey yo 'How are you getting along in all this cold?'

Cekcìn ey tollyyk ita! '(lt's) charge the enemy lines!'

? payk wen ey phanta 'sells it for a hundred wen' (Co Sek.yen OK's payk wen ey 'ta ka phanta)

(5) eykey/hanthey, eykey/hanthey 'ta, eykey/hanthey 'ta ka

sacang eykey ('ta, 'ta ka) kuleh.key māl hanta 'says that to the boss'

haksayng eykey ('ta, 'ta ka) chayk ul pointa 'shows the book to the student'

nam eykey ('ta, 'ta ka) il ul hakey hanta 'has someone else do the job'

ai eykey ('ta, 'ta ka) pap ul mek.inta 'feeds the child'

nam eykey ('ta, 'ta ka) tōn ul mek.hinta 'gets one's money swindled by someone'
294PART I

A Reference Grammar of Korean

"ye ca ey key (\('t a, \('t a k a) chwi hanta 'is intoxicated with a woman'
hu ksya ng ey key (\('t a, \('t a k a) cong i l ul ewun ta 'gives the student some paper'
cek ey key (\('t a, \('t a k a) chong ul kyen wun ta 'aims a gun at the enemy'
Son nim i tong say ng ey key (\('t a, \('t a k a) c h n hw al ul kel. ess. ta 'The guest phoned his younger brother'.

? Son i tong say ng ey key (\('t a, \('t a k a) tah. ass. ta 'His hand touched (his) younger brother'.

(6) probably ey key / han th ey only
emeni ey key tol. a wass. ta 'came back to his mother'
ku nom tul ey key sok. n un ta 'are deceived by those rascals'
nam ey key cie c anh. n unta 'does not give in (yield) to others'
kwancwung tul ey key millin ta 'is pushed by the spectators'

10.9.10. Locative constraints.

For expansions that indicate location ("in, at") Koreans use the particle ey 'being at' or (ey) se 'happening at'. (We are not here concerned with the fact that se also means 'from'; that meaning correlates with a small class of verbs that includes o- 'come', ka- 'go', nayli- 'get off/down', ppay- 'remove', ...). In general, ey is used with certain adjectives (of quantity/frequency) and a few verbs of stative meaning, such as su- 'stand', nám- 'remain', anc.ko iss- 'be sitting' or anc.e iss- 'be seated'; ...; ey se is used in other cases, notably with verbs of activity. But certain verbs and adjectives are used with either ey or (ey) se:

'le kw an ey (ey se) memunun/swinun son nim 'a guest staying/resting at an inn'
'san kwa t ul ey (ey se) phinun kko ch 'the flowers blooming in the mountains and fields'
'photay wi (ey se) nallinun k i q-pal 'the flag flying over the gun battery'
? čenthwu ey (ey se) s ūng.l i hanta 'are victorious in war' — with ey se Co Sek.yen prefers s ūng.l i l ul ketwun ta 'garners victory'
'I ma ul ey (ey se) sá sip.nikka? 'Do you live in this village?'
'kos an sik.mul cwung ey (ey se) etten k es i y ŭ myeng han ya 'Among Alpine plants which ones are well known?' — apparently provoked also by cwung, since only ey is accepted in Kosan sik.mul ey — 'Of Alpine plants — '.

In these cases there seems to be no difference of meaning, and most speakers have a preference for one or the other. Kang Sengen (Sung-Un Chang), for example, says that he prefers ... ey se sánta 'lives in — '. A difference of meaning obtains between Céki ey pointa 'It is visible there (= you can see that it is there)' and Céki ey se pointa 'It is visible from there (= you go there and you can see it')

For iss.ta 'exists; has' and ëps.ta 'is lacking, lacks', and the adjectives the choice of ey or ey se depends on whether the subject of the verb is a THING or an EVENT (Cf CM 1:154):

káng tang ey iss.tun phiano 'the piano (that was) in the lecture room' ← Phiano ka káng tang ey iss.tula 'The piano was in the lecture room (I noticed)'.

káng tang ey se iss.tunq ì 'the event (that was happening) in the lecture room' ← ìl i káng tang ey se iss.tula 'The event was in the lecture room (I observed)'.

That gives us a diagnostic for setting up a class of EVENT NOUNS. Perhaps all processive verbal nouns would fall in this category; does it include any nouns that are not, in fact, verbal nouns?

The following quantifying adjectives seem to be similar to iss.ta: mánh.ta 'is/has much, are many', cíkta 'is/has little, are few', tumulta 'is rare, are few', and the adjectival nouns hun hata 'is frequent, are common/man y' and katuk hata 'is filling/ample, are many indeed'. Yet it is possible to say either Hánkwuk ey se (nun) san i mánh.ta 'In Korea there are lots of mountains' or Hánkwuk ey (nun) san i mánh.ta; perhaps the latter means something more like 'Korea has lots of mountains'.

For copula sentences, (ey) se seems to be the normal particle: Sewul ey se pékkoch i hunchang ita 'The cherry blossoms are in full bloom in Seoul'. Ilpon ey se yáku ñu ka tåy-ìnqki 'ta 'In Japan
baseball is very popular'. Such sentences express a judgment, and so do most adjective sentences, so we expect them to take locatives with ey se.

Elsewhere (Martin 1975) I have taken the position that the Japanese counterpart of ey se (the Japanese particle de) is the internal (default) locative marker, and the counterpart of ey (the Japanese particle ni) is specifically in valence with a few particular verbs of stative meaning, notably the Japanese verbs expressing existence and possession. There are extenuating circumstances: ni will mark a place where something is found, i.e. discovered to BE, or the site where something is bought or sold that cannot be moved, such as land or a house. I believe Korean is similar to Japanese in this respect, but may differ in rejected ey se for certain adjective sentences that take de in Japanese. That means if you start a sentence with ‘In Korea – ’ before deciding on a predicate, you say Hánkwuk ey se ... and then correct that to Hánkwuk ey ... if and only if you select a specific predicate that calls for it (– san i mānh.ta ‘there are lots of mountains – ’), chinkwu ka iss.ta ‘I have a friend – ’) but not otherwise. There are delicate problems and unexpected exceptions to this generalization; these need to be explored, as Martin 1975 tried to do for most of the similar Japanese problems. Notice, for example that of a tenant it can be said cip ey hāswuk hako iss.ta ‘is lodging at the house’ (and some speakers reject *cip ey se ...) yet of a landlady one says cip ey se hāswuk chinta ‘provides lodging at the house’, also cip ey se son nim ul chinta ‘entertains guests at the house’. See pp. 496, 503-4.

In pursuing this subject, care must be taken not to mistake an occurrence of the subordinating particle uy ‘of’ for ey just because the two particles are pronounced alike. Notice too that the particle ey can carry also the allative meaning ‘(going) to’, and that will perhaps (by semantic extension) account for San ey tanphung i cinta ‘The mountains take on autumn tints’ and Pakk ey nwün i wā yo ‘It’s snowing outside’.

10.8.11. Copula and particle constraints.

There are individual constraints on what particles and forms of the copula can occur after certain quasi-free nouns, postnouns, postmodifiers, and the like. (The lists in CM 1:174-5 are suggestive but far from complete; a more rigorous table is called for.) There are similar constraints on certain words of the Chinese vocabulary (CM 1:176-7), such as cāylay ‘being (as) usual’, kāmang ‘possibility’, kākwon ‘being worth seeing; being ridiculous’, muci-n-cang ‘being inexhaustible’. And a group of words from the core vocabulary are similar in their constraints: engmang ‘mess’, machan-kaci ‘being the same’.

The particle tele is used as a substitute for the dative marker hanthey, or its less colloquial synonym eykey, when the indirect object is socially inferior (or, at most, equal) to the subject and the verb is one of telling, ordering, asking, showing, instructing or the like: (māl) ha- ‘tell’, mūt-/mul-‘ask’, cheng ha- ‘request; invite’, yōkwu ha- ‘demand’, cilmun ha- ‘inquire’, āykel ha- ‘appeal’, kaluchi- 'teach', kalikhi- 'point out', po'- 'show', ... . The particle pokk can be used with (all?) the same verbs without any social connotation; it is derived from the gerund of the verb po- ‘look at’ but the particle does not require the visible presence of the person being told (etc.) and there is potential ambiguity in na pokk māl hayss.ta ‘said it to me’ or ‘looked at me and said it’ in that only the former meaning would apply if the subject were cāng-nim i ‘a blind person’.


Our attention is called by CM to several minor constraints. The pronouns cē-huy ‘we/us’ and ne-huy ‘you (people)’ never take the particle uy when used adnominally (CM 1:258). The directional adverbs ili ‘this way’, kuli ‘that way’, and celi ‘that way (over there)’ lack the “predicate” (pre-copular) and adnominal uses and never occur with the particle uy; they do not occur with the particle ey (instead ulo/lo is used); and they are rarely found with the particle kwa/wa (or its colloquial synonym hako), so that the example ili wa celi wa twū kil i iss.ta ‘There are two roads, one this way and one over that way’ (CM 1:260) is unusual. There are, of course, constraints between pronouns and styles of speech (CM 1:261), depending upon attitudes toward the referents of a sentence and of the
deictic situation. A rough guide to the correlation between sentence stylization and ways of referring to the first and second person:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>'I/me'</th>
<th>'you'</th>
<th>style</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>na</td>
<td>ne</td>
<td>-ta; -e, -ci</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caney</td>
<td></td>
<td>-ney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tangsin, kutay</td>
<td></td>
<td>-o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TITLE</td>
<td></td>
<td>-e yo, -ci yo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-sup.nita</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other things to be noted:
1. The word 야무 'any' requires its sentence to include some such form as ... to, ... ina/'na, ...-una/-na, ... itun/'tun ci, ...-tun ci, ...
2. Some adverbs are severely limited in use, and the limitations need to be explored.
3. There is no way to predict the acceptability of noun compounds: 오늘 nal 'today' is common but speakers reject *나일 nal 'tomorrow' and (despite CM 1:357) *에이(q) nal 'yesterday'.

The verb 개- 'hbd, have' has several peculiarities that relate to aspect. For example, it does not occur with the plain transferentive -ta (ka); there is no * kakita (ka). The expression kakya 'ta, the infinitive + the copula transferentive in its use as a quasi-particle. (Other examples of - 'ta will be found in Part II.) Are there other verbs that lack the transferentive? Notice that both iss.ta (ka) and eps.ta (ka) are used:

Ecey kkaci iss.ta ka onul en eti lo kass.nun ya 'He was here till yesterday, but where's he gone now?'
Tọn ila n' iss.ta ka (to) eps.ko eps.ta ka (to) iss.nun kes ita 'Money is something that now you have it now you don't'.
Tọn i eps.ta ka sayngkini acwu heyphuta 'New money is carelessly spent'.

The expression iss.ta (ka) 'exists/stays and then' is often used in the sense 'after a while', and in that meaning it is sometimes treated as an unanalyzed adverb and spelled phonemically as i-tta(-ka).

11.0. Conversions.

Simple sentences are easy to process and understand, but a speaker finds it economical to package as much information as possible in a single complex sentence, made by expanding or converting one or more simple sentences through systematic processes of various types. These processes are described in the following sections and referred to by the general term of sentence CONVERSIONS.

11.1. Nuclear sentences and sentence conversions.

It is possible to think of all the sentences of a language as derivable by various systematic processes from a small number of quite simple basic sentence types. If we leave aside a few odds and ends in the way of minor sentences, such as Nwuku 'Who?', we are tempted to say that Korean has only one nuclear sentence type. But instead we will say that there are three such types, which can be represented by somewhat arbitrarily chosen samples:

(1) verbal sentence Ponta. 'Someone looks at (sees) it/one.'
(2) adjectival sentence Coh.ta. 'It is good.'
(3) copular sentence Cip.ita. 'It is [a matter of] a house.'

In literary, rhetorical, or poetic contexts certain forms of the copula may go unexpressed: Wuli nun mincwu chengnyen (imye), inmin uy atul-ttal (ita) 'We are the youth of the masses, the sons and daughters of the people' (CM 1:180). All the copula does, after all, is predicate the noun.

Our three sample sentences can be taken and turned into other sentences — ultimately, we would like to think, all the sentences — by processes such as the following.

(1) We can SUBSTITUTE other verbs, adjectives, or nouns:
Cwuk.nunta. 'Someone dies.
Khuta. 'It is big.'
Kim sensaying ita. 'It is Mr Kim.'
The choice of particular classes of nouns to precede the copula ita and of particular classes of adjectives and verbs will impose constraints upon the choice of words elsewhere in the sentence. We do not say *K'ay ka Kim sensayng ul cwuk.nunta ‘The dog dies Mr Kim’ nor, except by a special dispensation called “personification”, K'ong i ayki lul ponta ‘The ball looks at the baby’. But in our choice of a particular one of the three nuclear sentence types, we impose much broader constraints upon the kinds of operations possible, and that is why we need all three types, even though the predicates of the second and third type may be regarded as restricted subclasses of the first.

(2) We can expand the sentence, by prefacing the predicate with one or more adverbial phrases and/or, in the case of the copular sentence, by prefacing the noun with an adnominal phrase:

(Cikum) (emeni ka) ayki lul PONTA ‘Now the mother looks at the baby’.

(Yeki se) cip i KHUTA ‘The houses are large (here)’.

(Ku kes i) wuli CIP ITA ‘That (thing), it is our house’.

We do not look at the structure of the phrases themselves as converted; we do not set up “kernel phrases” from which the others are derived by a series of operations, since the operation would consist merely of addition. However, parts of phrases that are themselves derived from sentences, such as modifier phrases, will include conversions listed below. It would be possible, of course, to assign—somewhat arbitrarily—a kind of kernel sentence that would derive each phrase so that noun + subject marker could be obtained from the kernel sentence Ayki ka ponta ‘The baby looks at it’, but that procedure seems both unnatural and unnecessary.

(3) We can convert or transform the sentence by applying somewhat interdependent processes:

1. status elevation: normal → honorific.
2. style shift: plain → formal, → semiformal (authoritative), → familiar, → intimate (including intimate casual and circumstantial), → polite (including polite casual and circumstantial).
3. tense-aspect shift: present (or timeless) → past, → future, → tentative, → retrospective; and combinations of these.
4. finite-mood shift: statement → question, → command, → proposition, → apperception.
5. voice shift: active → causative, → passive.
6. negation: affirmative → negative, → strong negative.
7. condensation: sentence → nominalization, → adnominalization, → adverbialization.
8. quotation: sentence → quoted sentence.

A basic form is postulated for each category and labeled above as “normal, plain, present, statement, active, affirmative sentence”, to which all three of our nuclear sentences correspond. The other forms mentioned are considered as produced by some process of derivation from the basic form.

(4) We can transform the expansions of expanded sentences by means of the following processes:

9. switching emphasis (order of the expansions). We are assuming no “normal” order, but that may be untenable, since there is usually a least marked version, such as TIME - PLACE - SUBJECT - OBLIQUE OBJECTS - DIRECT OBJECT - VERB.

10. subdual of focus (with the particle un/nun).
11. highlighting of focus (with the particle to).
12. restriction (with the particle man) and other focus settings.
13. grammatical specification by assigning particles to roles, such as marking the subject, object, and indirect object; or the instrumentality, location, time, and so forth.

Substitution and expansion have been discussed in earlier sections; no more will be said about them here. Material on specification and focus will be found in Part II under each of the relevant particles (see the list in §6), and in the discussion of phrase order in §10.5. The remaining categories are taken up in the following sections: §11.2. Status conversions; §11.3. Style conversions; §11.4. Tense-aspect conversions; §11.5. Mood conversions; §11.6. Voice conversions; §11.7. Negation conversions; §11.8. Nominalizations; §11.9. Adnominalizations; §11.10. Adverbializations; and §11.11. Quotations. Certain special problems of reflexive requests and quoted favors are described in §11.12. And in §11.13 there is a discussion of sentence connectors derived from adverbializations.
11.2. Status conversions.

The honorific marker -usi-/-si- can be attached to a stem in order to show a special deference toward the subject of that stem, usually the direct subject: posinta ‘[someone exalted] deigns to look at’, cōh.usita ‘[someone honored] is good’, Kim sensayng isita ‘[someone esteemed] is Mr Kim’. But sometimes, especially with adjectives, the copula, iss-, ép-, and idiomatic expressions of various kinds, the deference is toward the less direct subject (expressed or implied), such as the possessor or beneficiary, or toward the psychological subject (the one who feels or reacts):

Kim sensayng i käy ka iss.usip.nikka ‘Does Mr Kim have a dog?’ (The dog is the direct subject — here the possessed, and Mr Kim the indirect subject — here the possessor.)

Pak sensayng eykey phyënci lul ssunun tey, musun pūthak hal māl-ssum i ép.usip.nikka? ‘I am writing to Mr Park — is there anything you want me to tell him?’ (The implied indirect subject is ‘you’, the source of the request.)

Ku pun un hwullyung han hakea (i)sinā sangsik i ép.usita ‘He is a fine scholar but he lacks common sense’. (The implied subject, who is the [non-]possessor of common sense, is extruded and thematized, and subduced as ‘that esteemed person’.)

Khi ka khusip.nita ‘You are tall’.
Son i kowusip.nita ‘You have nice hands’.
Sayingkak i cōh.usip.nita ‘Your idea is good’.
Cōh.usin sayingkak ip.nita / Cōh.un sayingkak isip.nita / Cōh.usin sayingkak isip.nita ‘That’s a good idea you have there’.

Chak i mānh.usikwun yo ‘I see you have a lot of books’!
Emeni son un cham cal to wumcik isinta ‘Mother’s hands work quite deftly’.
Pyëng i tā nausuless, 5up.nikka ‘Are you all over your illness?’
Sensayng nim to os i tā cecc.usyess. 5up.nita kwulye ‘I see you got your clothes wet, too, sir’.
Sensayng nim un i pang i maum ey tusip.nikka? ‘Does this room please you?’
Sāep i cal toysip.nikka? ‘Is your work going well?’
Cip i cham khusikwun yo ‘My what a big house you have!’
Cōh.usin cip ikolkwun yo ‘My what a nice house you have!’

The following cases are frowned upon but often said:

Ileb.key palam i pāsinun tey wā cwusye se komapsup.nita ‘I appreciate your coming with the wind blowing [at you] this way’.

Nappun nal-ssi ‘sin tey (Nappusin nal-si eey) wā cwusye se komapsup.nita ‘I appreciate your kindly coming to us in such bad weather’.

On the subtleties of reference, see Lukoff 1978. On multiple subjects, see §10.6.

Since the purpose of the honorific marker is to elevate the status of the subject, that phrase must be personal and other than the first person. You never use honorific forms of yourself. There is one type of exception to the requirement for a personal subject: ‘it rains (snows)’ is often said as pi ka (nwun i) osinta or pi ka (nwun i) naylisinta. But no other statements of weather phenomena are treated as intrinsically deferential, and some speakers reject nwun ‘snow’.

Some verbs are commonly replaced by euphemisms in place of the expected regular honorific formations: capswusi- (abbreviated often to capswus-) or cāsi- < ‘cawasi’ is used for (*mek.usi- ‘deign to eat’, cwumusi- ‘deign to sleep’, tol.a kasi- ‘deign to go back’ for (*cwuk.usi- ‘an honored person] dies’) but wulí lúl wi háy cwuk.usin Yẹysu ním ‘Jesus who died for us’.

For the honorific forms of the stem iss- (strictly speaking the three homonymous stems meaning ‘be’, ‘stay’, and ‘have’) see the discussion under suppletive negatives (§11.7.3). The euphemistic replacements are much like simple nonhonorific stems in freely entering into larger structures, for they are not subject to the combinatorial restrictions of -usi-.

In complex conversions involving more than one verb, it is often possible to put the honorific marker on each of the stems or on both:

| V- (usi) ki ka swiw (usi) - / eyew (usi) - | 'be easy / hard for one to do' |
| V- (usi) ki ka cōh . (usi) - / silh, (usi) - | 'like / dislike to do' |
An obsolete variant of the honorific marker has the shapes -usiop/-siop (also -usiap/-siap) before one-shape endings and the shapes -usio-/si- (also -usi-/si-?) before two-shape endings. The obsolete imperative ending -usioppose/sioppose, as in the form cwusisoppose 'please give us' used in prayers, consists of this element -siop + an obsolete ending -pose, which sometimes drops and leaves just cwusip (also cwusia).

Parallel to the honorific marker there is an obsolete element with the shape -sa(u)w-/ow-, which is described by Korean grammarians as "humble", but since the humility often seems to refer to the object or indirect object rather than the subject (Ak ey se kwũ haopsose 'Deliver us from evil') it can be equivalent in force to the honorific. On the other hand, a derived version -caow- (abbreviation -ca-) or -caow-/-cao-, usually attached only to stems that end in t c ch ne, seems to have only the meaning 'I/we humbly do': Tt.caopekentay or Tt.cao(wu)ni 'From what has reached my humble ears, ... ', Mut.caopekentay or Mut.cao(wu)ni 'May I venture to ask ... '. This too is obsolete. About the only modern humble stem is pũyw- 'I have the honor of seeing', and we might say that this verb is the converse of posi- 'deign to look at' in that it elevates the status of the OBJECT (explicit or implied) rather than the SUBJECT: Tt pũykeyss.ũp.nikka 'I'll be (having the honor of) seeing you again' — and 'you', of course, are worthy of deference.

There are other devices to exalt the status of phrases in the expansion of the nuclear sentence. The indirect object can be exalted by using the honorific particle kkey 'to someone esteemed' in place of eykey or its synonyms such as hanthey, and to say 'from someone esteemed' you replace eykey se with kkey se. One way of exalting a personal subject is to turn it into an indirect subject with the particle sequence ey se 'from; at' — as in hũysa ey se cwuntu 'the company gives it', the usual way to state an impersonal subject — but replacing the indirect-object particle ey with its honorific form kkey, as in sensayng nım kkey se cwusip.nita 'you deign to give it'. Another way to make any personal title honorific is to add the postnoun nım, as in sensayng nım 'the esteemed teacher/maestro/gentleman' (often 'you, sir'), paksa nım 'the esteemed Doctor', samo nım 'Madam', Kim sensayng nım 'the esteemed Mr Kim', Kim sensayng (nim) samo nım 'Madame Kim, Mrs Kim'. The postnoun is also used with kin terms, both male and female: ape' nım 'honored father' ← ape' 'father', eme' nım 'honored mother' ← emeni 'mother', atu' nım 'esteemed son' ← atul 'son', tta' nım 'esteemed daughter' ← ttal 'daughter', hyeng nım 'esteemed elder brother' ← hyeng 'elder brother' (also 'you' in a letter to a male colleague of any age). There are both honorific and humble terms for kinship roles. In general, the honorific version is used in addressing one's own elder kin and in speaking of someone else's kin of any age. Younger kin are usually addressed by name or nickname. In speaking of one's own kin, less honorific forms are in order, but honorifics are often heard even so, perhaps as a carryover from childhood inculcation, especially with reference to grandparents and parents.

11.3. Style conversions.

Koreans speak in different styles depending on the person with whom they are talking. The style chosen shows something about the social rapport which the speaker feels to exist between himself and the person he is addressing. The stylization of a sentence differs, of course, from the insertion of the honorific marker -usi/-si-, in that the verbs containing the honorific show a special deference toward the SUBJECT of the verb form, and that subject may or may not be the same as the person to whom one is speaking. Honorific forms occur in ALL styles of speech. If you are talking to a child about his teacher, you might use the plain style, but at the same time insert the honorific marker for each verb which has the teacher for a subject.

Each style is marked by the choice of the final verb expression in the sentence. Each of our three sentence types can be altered from the basic, plain-style forms by doing something to the inflected word (Ponta; Côt.ta; ... ita). The possible sentence-final types are realized through the finite-mood
shifts of §11.5, where all of the shapes are presented. The full range possible for kinds of ending expression — statement, question, command, proposition, or apperception — is specifically marked only for the plain and formal styles. The other styles have certain gaps, and those are filled either by using a basic form (the statement) from the same style or by "borrowing" a form from some other style — in a sense, changing one's style in order to make certain types of sentences. A command, for example, is often made in a more polite style than a statement, even though both are said to the same person. The FORMS that correspond to the ending-expression types, which will be found in §11.5, differ for the three nuclear sentences in the different styles, and the command and proposition forms are lacking for adjectival and copular sentences in all styles, except that a form equivalent to the plain command is used to make adjectival exclamations such as komawe la 'heaven be praised!'. Statements can be made by using the assertive endings (for the polite, formal, semiformal, and familiar styles); the infinitive (for the intimate style); or the infinitive + particle yo (for the polite style). In the plain style, questions are sometimes asked by a nominal sentence that is made by adnominalizing the nuclear sentence and adding a postmodifier meaning 'question' as in Ponun ya 'Does (one) look at it?'.

There are six styles: plain, formal, semiformal (or authoritative), familiar, intimate, and polite. There is one additional style that is unspoken, the DOCUMENTARY, which typically uses the substantive to make a nominalization of the sentence (Ponta → Porm; Cōh.ta → Cōh.um; Cip ita → Cip im). After two-syllable verbal nouns ham 'does' is often omitted at the end of a documentary sentence, especially in newspaper headlines. Within the intimate and (+ the particle yo) the polite styles, there are two special types of sentence: the CASUAL, which uses the suspensive -ci (Ponta → Pocr; Cōh.ta → Cōh.ci; Cip ita → Cip ici); and the EXCLAMATORY, which uses an adnominalization (§11.9) + the postmodifier tey 'circumstance' to make a nominal sentence or, with yo, an adverbial sentence. We could treat these as two substyles of the intimate and polite. There are also three kinds of SUSPENDED sentences in the intimate and polite styles: the CIRCUMSTANTIAL type, made just like the exclamatory sentence (adnominalization + tey); the UNCERTAINTY type, consisting of an adnominalization + the postmodifier ci, an abbreviation of -- ci to molunta 'maybe'; and the AFTERTHOUGHT type, an adverbalization (§11.10) with the gerund -ko.

We will summarize the uses of the various styles as follows:

1. PLAIN style (in Korean labeled hāy-la). Plain forms are used by adults to children, by children (and sometimes older friends of about the same age) among themselves. The forms are also found in impersonal writings and quotations, but in these cases, the questions and commands have special characteristics that set the substyle apart as QUOTATIVE PLAIN, further discussed in §11.11. The plain style is regarded as a sort of "basic" style for the purpose of giving grammatical examples, citing forms, and the like.

2. FORMAL style (in Korean labeled contay or hasipsio). The formal style is used when addressing someone toward whom a certain reserve is in order: a high official, a professor, one's employer, a famous person one does not know well, a foreigner, a doctor, a preacher, a scholar, ... . The style is also common in certain set greetings, such as Annyeng hasip.nikka? 'How are you?’, and other clichés even when the style of the rest of one's conversation may be more relaxed. (The greeting can actually be given in several styles. The polite Annyeng has(y)ey yo? is especially common, and to babies Koreans sometimes say Cal iss.ni? with the same meaning.) The formal style is mixed with the polite. You put most of your sentences in the polite, a few of them every now and then in the formal, somewhat the way some Americans insert "sir" or "ma'am" into every third or fourth sentence. Upon first meeting a stranger, it is good practice to begin in the formal style, especially if you are a foreigner, and then lapse into the polite style after the ice has thawed a bit. The polite style seems to be a Seoul development that has spread. In parts of Kyongsang and other areas you may notice the formal style being used for situations where the Seoul speaker would choose the polite style.

3. SEMIFORMAL style (in Korean labeled huo). The semiformal or authoritative style is used mostly by people in AUTHORITY in some situation, such as a policeman talking to a traffic offender, a man speaking to a personal servant or menial (who replies in formal or polite speech), or an older man
A Reference Grammar of Korean

PART I  301
giving advice to a younger relative. There is a variant of this style in Seoul speech, -swu/-wu ↔ -so/-o, that is used to seniors, including servants, within the family circle. (To family juniors the intimate and plain forms are appropriate, and to friends the familiar style is used.) The semiformal style seems to be used less and less, and younger people regard it as old-fashioned. Roth (1936) says that -so/-o is often called the “middle” (= middlingly respectful) form, as contrasted with the high (respectful = formal, polite) and the low (plain). According to Yi Hyosang (1991:154), who calls it the “formal lateral style”, this style is “particularly preferred when there is a conflict among politeness factors: a husband speaking to his wife, a younger supervisor to an older supervisee, or a superior officer to an older inferior”; letters written in this style “are perceived as very stylish, literary, and courteous”.

4. FAMILIAR style (in Korean labeled hakey). This is a friendly style somewhere between the intimate and the polite. It is widely used among adult male friends who are not quite close enough to use the intimate style, and less widely by (or to) women. In most cases of friendship that are like that shown by the male use of the familiar (or “buddy-buddy”) style, women seem to use the polite style, but sometimes the intimate. There are indications that the familiar style, though still heard, is on the way out in the Seoul area. Yi Hyosang (1991:156) says this style is “used only among grownups, e.g. by a senior addressing a grownup junior or between grownup social equals” and is “typically used by parents-in-law addressing their sons-in-law, or by a supervisor to a male supervisee”, noting that it is “never used among biological family members”. He also observes that this style is used in letters between male friends of about the same age who would usually use the -e or -ta styles in speaking to each other.

5. INTIMATE style (together with the polite labeled pān-mal in Korean). The intimate style, which is the polite style minus the particle yo, is the most common way adults who are close friends or relatives talk to one another. Often sentences in the plain style are freely mixed with those in the intimate, especially by younger people.

6. POLITE style (together with the intimate labeled pān-mal in Korean). The polite or “-e yo” style, which is the intimate + the particle yo, is perhaps the most widely heard way to end a sentence, and the most generally useful style for the foreigner. Adult Koreans who are not close friends or relatives use this style among themselves. Children use it in speaking to adults, who usually address them in the plain style. When a Korean approaches a stranger for information, he most often speaks in the polite style. If he felt sufficiently in awe of the stranger’s appearance to find the formal style called for, he would probably hesitate to approach the person with his question.

11.3.1. Casual sentences.

The CASUAL sentence may be either intimate (-ci) or polite (-ci yo, often reduced to -c(y)o) and it has several uses which we can sum up in the tag translation ‘suppose’:

(1) A casual statement anticipating agreement. With the double question-mark intonation we get a meaning something like ‘I suppose it is, isn’t it; don’t you agree with me; n’est-ce pas’ as in Kongwen ey kaci (yo)? ‘I suppose we are going to the park, aren’t we.’

(2) A casual suggestion or proposition. With the period intonation or the double exclamation-point intonation there is often the meaning ‘let’s (us); I suggest that we; how about; suppose we’ as in Kongwen ey kaci (yo)! ‘Suppose we go to the park!’

(3) A casual reminder question. Sometimes with either of the exclamation-point intonations the meaning is that of an accusing sort of reminder: ‘Didn’t you say — ? But you said — !’, as in Tekswu kwung ey to yūmyeng han pak.mul-kwan i iss.ta (ha)ci!! ‘Didn’t you say there’s a famous museum in Tekswu Palace too?’

(4) A casual informative statement. With the period intonation the casual style is often used to impart information. From the basic meaning of the morpheme ci ‘uncertain fact’, a flavor of uncertainty — largely feigned — colors the information given, and that has the effect of softening the statement much like English ‘you know, I think, it seems to me, I guess, I suppose’:

Poktong-i to kaci (yo). ‘Poktong-i is going too, you know.’
Kuleh.key hanyen cōh.keyss.ci (yo). ‘I guess that will do.’
Though you may make statements about yourself in this way, you seldom answer questions about yourself with casual statements, for it would seem evasive not be more definite with information about your own activities and intentions when directly queried on them.

(5) A casual command. With the period or the exclamation-point intonation, the casual style can be used as a soft command: ‘Suppose you just –’:

Так си: эм. ой! ‘Suppose you girls sit down and wait in the lounge’.

(6) A casual question. With the question-mark intonation, the casual style indicates a yes-or-no question: ‘I suppose that –?’:

Корн ван мици (ио)? ‘I suppose we’re going to the park’?

Ети каци (ио)? ‘I suppose you’re going somewhere’? – Cf Ети ка (ио). or Eti kana yo. ‘Where are you going’?

Questions which contain a content-interrogative (such as нык meaning ‘what’ rather than ‘something’) often seem too specific for such a casual inquiry; but they sometimes occur, with the period intonation:

Пхулатушоп ун меч рици. ‘What (number) platform do you suppose it is?’

To sum up the uses of the casual -сю (ио) with various intonations:

-сю?

1. ‘I suppose –’; ‘I guess –’; ‘–; you know’
2. ‘Suppose we ..’; ‘Let’s (us) –’
3. ‘Suppose you –’; ‘Please –’; ‘Do –, will ya’
4. ‘I suppose –?; ‘Wh- do you suppose –?’

-сю?

1. ‘I suppose –?’
-сю?

2. ‘I suppose –, don’t you agree’; ‘– n’est-ce pas’

-сю!!

1. ‘Suppose we –’; ‘Let’s (us) –’
2. ‘But I thought –’, ‘Didn’t you say –?’

According to Yi Hyosang (1991:454) the -сю forms are COMMITTAL: they “express the speaker’s commitment to the truth of the information conveyed with varying degree of certainty”, ranging from probable to certain. Apt translations for -сю forms include ‘obviously’, ‘definitely’, ‘for sure’, and ‘of course’, or ‘you know’ and ‘you see’, pointing to the obviousness of the information. In interrogative contexts, the suffix expresses asking confirmation on information the speaker is committed to. In imperative or propositive contexts, the suffix expresses suggestion for an action which the speaker believes to be proper in a given context.”

See also the entry -пцо in Part II. Notice that -сю is usually reduced to a single syllable -сю and pronounced /сю/.

11.3.2. Exclamatory sentences.

Exclamatory sentences occur in the intimate and (+ ио) polite styles. They are made by adnominalization (§11.9) + the postmodifier тей ‘circumstance’ and the exclamation-point intonation, though sometimes the simple period intonation is used. When the suspensive or triple-dot intonation is heard the same expression is CIRCUMSTANTIAL, §11.3.3. The meaning is something like ‘my what –!‘ or ‘oh isn’t it –‘, and sometimes in English a final low-pitched ‘though’ (or an initial ‘But’) catches the feel of the Korean:

Чукумн тей (ио)! ‘Gee but it’s cold!’

Сохун тей (ио)! ‘How nice!’

Сохун кос в ио! ‘But what a nice place!’

Пхуен. ли ио? ‘Isn’t it convenient, though!’

Such expressions differ from the meaning of the apperceptive sentence (§11.5) primarily in the focus of emphasis. The apperceptive sentence stresses the suddenness of realization, or the novelty of the situation produced by the realization. The exclamatory sentence stresses the genuineness or intensity of the state described, much as the simple exclamation point does in English prose. When the exclamatory sentence is accompanied by the “??” intonation, as it occasionally is, it means about the same thing as the casual ‘isn’t it’:

Нему ётан сун тей ио?? ‘Isn’t it too noisy, though?’
Exclamatory sentences are more often built on adjectival and copular sentences, but there are verbal examples, too:

Nwun ey ttuyun tey! ‘It’s striking (to the eye)’
Wuli sächuwun tul i ku hak.kyo ey tanyess.nun tey ‘Why, my cousins went to that school!’

A few adjectives can make exclamatory sentences by using the colloquial -ulq si ko and the literary -un ci ko; see the entries for those expressions in Part II.

### 11.3.3. Circumstantial sentences.

One type of suspended sentence is made with a modifier form + the postmodifier tey ‘circumstance’, usually accompanied by the suspensive or triple-dot intonation: Ponta → Ponun tey ... ; Cōh.ta → Cōh.un tey ... ; Cip ita → Cip in tey ... . The meaning is something like ‘it is this way, so ...’, ‘and uh ...’, ‘but uh ...’, ‘(but) you know ...’, ‘− you know? −’. A circumstance is mentioned with some unstated conclusion to be drawn from it, perhaps a conclusion one hesitates to put into words. For any such utterance, the speaker can always go ahead and supply the implied conclusion, and he may very well do so if prompted:

Kim: Cey ka onul pappun tey yo ... ‘I’m sorta busy today, you know, −’
Pak: Kulay se yo ... ‘And so ...?’
Kim: Sāmu sikan ey mōs okeyss.ey yo. ‘I won’t be able to come for office hours’.

The circumstantial sentences are sometimes used to ask questions in the intimate and polite styles, as well as to make comments. Notice the difference of meaning that accompanies a difference in intonation when an indeterminate (a content-interrogative) is present:

Ce ke n’ musun chayk in tey?? ‘What sort of book is it(, anyway)?’
Ce ke n’ musun chayk in tey! ‘Gee, I guess it must be some sort of book!’

Compare:

Ce ke n’ musun chayk ia. ‘What sort of book is it?’
Ce ke n’ musun chayk ia! ‘It must be some sort of book!’

Further examples:

Chima nun musun pich in tey?? ‘What color is the skirt(, anyway)?’
Musun tāykwel kath.un tey?? ‘Is it like some sort of palace?’ − This could also be taken as a fragment, ‘You mean the place [tey = kō] that looks like some sort of palace?’

### 11.3.4. Uncertainty sentences.

Sentences can be adnominalized (§11.9) and followed by the postmodifier ci + the particle to, as an expansion of the verbal sentence Molunta ‘I don’t know’ to express the meaning ‘perhaps, maybe’.

Ponta. → Ponun ci to molunta. ‘Maybe someone is looking at it.’
Cōh.ta. → Cōh.un ci to molunta. ‘Maybe it is good.’
Cip ita. → Cip in ci to molunta. ‘Maybe it is a house.’

These sentences can then be abbreviated by dropping to molunta, and the result is an UNCERTAINTY sentence in the intimate or (+ yo) polite styles, usually accompanied by the period intonation:

Cip ey iss.nun ci (yo). ‘Maybe she is at home.’
Kuleh.key hamyen cōh.keys.nun ci (yo). ‘Maybe we should do it that way.’
Tol.a wass.nun ci (yo). ‘Perhaps he’s back.’

### 11.3.5. Afterthought sentences.

Afterthought sentences are made in the intimate and (+ yo) polite styles by an adverbialization (§11.10) with the gerund -ko, which is commonly pronounced -kwu, especially before yo in this colloquial structure. According to Pak Sengwen (108-9) the sentence-final gerund can be used either to express an afterthought, as here described, or in answer to a question. Ordinarily the gerund does not occur at the end of a sentence, but it can be used to finalize a kind of afterthought in much the same way that an English sentence sometimes begins with ‘And also, −’:

Phyo nun eti se sa yo. Tto kaps un elma ’ko yo. ‘Where do we buy tickets? And how much are they?’
I kes un mues iko, ce kes un mues in ka yo. - I kes un tangsin uy moça 'ko, ce kes un tangsin uy chayk iko yo. 'What is this, and what is that? - This is your hat, and that is your book.'

Pipimq pap un lili cwusey yo. - 'Nyangmyen un lili cwusiko yo. 'Serve the mixed rice here. - And the chilled noodles, here.'

Ka (se) ewumusey yo; na tatymun ey caci anh.ko kitalici māsikyo yo. 'Go off to bed; don’t wait up for me.'

There are many other ways of stating an impromptu afterthought, of course, including common inversions such as Pappi kwulci mala, sikan i nek.nek hani ‘Don’t rush, (for) there’s plenty of time’. The use of a syntactic inversion that puts the subject or object at the end, after the verb, is an effective stylistic device in poetry, popular both in Korea and in Japan.

A special use of afterthought structure is seen in the expressions -ko mālkō (yo)! ‘of course!’: Ponta → Poko (§11.10) → Poko mālkō (yo)! or Pokwu mālkwu (yo)! ‘Of course I’m looking at it’.

11.4. Tense-aspect conversions.

We have referred (§9.1) to two tense markers (-ess- past, -keyss- future), and to five aspect markers: indicative and subjunctive (which combine with the assertive and attentive moods to form some of the endings treated as mood conversions in §11.5), retrospective (-tu, -...), prospective (-ul, -...), and processive (-nu-, -nun-, -...). But by tense-aspect conversions we do not refer directly to the specific morphemes that go to make up what we are calling the verbal-final “moods”, but rather to categories of sentence relationship such that our nuclear sentences can be transformed in these ways:

(1) Present → Past. Ponta → Pwass.ta ‘I looked at it’; Cōh.ta → Cōh.ass.ta ‘It was good’; Cip ita → Cip iess.ta ‘It was a house’.

(2) Past → Past-Past. (Ponta → ) Pwass.ta → Pwass.ess.ta ‘I looked at it (but I have forgotten what it looked like)’; (Cōh.ta → ) Cōh.ass.ta → Cōh.ass.ess.ta ‘It was good (and then something went wrong)’; (Cip ita → ) Cip iess.ta → Cip iess.ess.ta ‘It was a house (or so I thought, but later it turned out to be something else)’. It is difficult to set up situations adequate to call for the past-past without a bit of artificiality, and the verbs of going and coming seem to work best: Onta ‘He comes’ → Wass.ta ‘He has come = He is here’ → Wass.ess.ta ‘He came (but left) = He was here’; Kanta ‘He goes’ → Kass.ta ‘He has gone = He is away’ → Kass.ess.ta ‘He went (but came back) = He is back’. Other situations are set up with verbs that imply a result likely to be reversed or changed such as eating (and getting full but later feeling hunger again), borrowing (but later repaying), getting tired (but renewing one’s energy with rest), getting cloudy (but then clearing up later), ...

(3) Present → Future. Ponta → Pokeyss.ta ‘I will look at it’ (or, below, ‘He probably looks at it’); Cōh.ta → Cōh.keyss.ta ‘It will be good’ (or ‘It probably is good’); Cip ita → Cip ikeyss.ta ‘It will be a house’ (or ‘It probably is a house’).

(4) Present → Tentative. Same as (3); often preceded by ama ‘likely’.

(5) Future → Future tentative. (Ponta → ) Pokeyss.ta → Polq kes ita (abbreviation Polq ke yta of more often Polq ke ‘ta); (Cōh.ta → ) Cōh.ass.keyss.ta → Cōh.ass.ults kes ita ‘It will probably be good’.

(6) Past → Past Future. (Ponta → ) Pwass.ta → Pwass.ass.ess.ta ‘I will have looked at it’ (or, below, ‘He probably looked at it’); (Cōh.ta → ) Cōh.ass.ta → Cōh.ass.ess.keyss.ta ‘It will have been good’ (or, below – and more likely, ‘It must have been good’); (Cip ita → ) Cip iess.ta → Cip iess.ess.keyss.ta ‘It will have been a house’ (or – and more likely, ‘It probably was a house’).

(7) Past → Past Tentative. Same as (6); often preceded by ama ‘likely’.

(8) Past-Past → Past-Past Future. (Ponta → Pwass.ta → Pwass.ess.ta → ) Pwass.ess.keyss.ta ‘I will have looked at it (but will have forgotten it)’ (or, below, ‘He probably looked at it – but forgot what it looked like’); (Cōh.ta → Cōh.ass.ta → ) Cōh.ass.ess.ta → Cōh.ass.ass.keyss.ta ‘It will have been good (but then something will have gone wrong)’ (or, below and more likely, ‘It probably was good – but then something went wrong’); (Cip ita → Cip iess.ta) → Cip iess.ess.ta → Cip iess.ess.keyss.ta ‘It will have been a house (but then will have turned into something else)’ (or – and more likely, ‘It probably was a house – but then turned into something else’).
The meanings of present, past, and future conversions are sometimes at variance with what the label seems to call for; see the entries -ess.ta and -ess- in Part II. Examples given by CM 1:316-7 show the present used for (1) permanent or habitual; (2) future, especially definite expectation with verbs of departure and arrival; (3) historical present; (4) command-like instructions, such as recipes or stage directions; (5) citing a series of actions. For more on the retrospective, see p. 325.

Korean resembles English rather than Japanese in expressions of the type acikk an/mos V-ess.ta 'has not yet V-ed'. In Japanese the nonpast negative will appear in such sentences (ma'da sina).

11.5. Mood conversions.

In speaking of mood conversions we use the term "mood" in a somewhat narrower sense than before, to refer to the finite moods. Specifically, we treat the STATEMENT as basic and regard each of the other moods — question, command, proposition, and apperception — as a conversion from that. Because of the complexities of form taken in the various styles (§11.3), I have prepared a table to display the forms used for each category and it includes also the retrospective forms (§11.4) because of their interrelated complexities. In the table an arrow pointing up means "use the simple statement form, perhaps with a different intonation". An arrow pointing to the left means "use a form from a less polite style", one pointing to the right means "use a form from a more polite style". An arrow pointing both left and right means "use either a less or a more polite style". The difference between the styles is not entirely a gradation of politeness as such, to be sure, but for the purposes of this table we will so consider it. Some categories offer several possibilities, for which there is generally a slight difference in usage; the options are cited here in the order of the relative frequency with which they are chosen. The table on p. 306 summarizes the facts that are discussed in detail, style by style, in later sections. In the table -(j)kwun represents also -(j)kummen and kuvol represents also kuwol.

There are several colloquial and dialect forms that do not appear in the table, such as -(su)pei yo, -(u)psey, -la kwo, -ca kwo, .... They will be found as individual entries in Part II.

11.5.1. The plain style.

PLAIN Style: Statement.

The indicative assertions -ta is attached to adjectives, to the copula, to iss- and eps-, and to all cases of the tense markers -ess- and -keys- (regardless of what kind of stem they may be attached to): Ccoh.ta 'it's good'; Nay kes ita 'it's mine'; Cip i iss.ta 'I have a home'; Tbn i eps.ta 'I have no money'; Pwass.ta 'I looked at it'; Pokkeys.ta 'I will look at it'. But verbs attach the PROCESSIVE assertive -nunta/-nta: Ponta 'He looks at it'. The copula has a special alternant when used in quotative constructions (§11.11): instead of ita/'ta we hear ila/'la in Cip ila ko hayss.ta 'They said it's a house', Pusan ila 'un tosi 'the city called (= of) Pusun', and na 'la to 'even though/it if it be me'.

PLAIN Style: Question.

(1) The indicative attentive, in the form of the one-shape ending -ni, is attached to any stem: Ccoh.ni? (/coni/) 'Is it good?'; Cip ini? 'Is it a house?'; Ponin? 'Do you see it?'; Pwass.ni? 'Did you see it?'; Iss.keys.ni? 'Will there be any?' Do not confuse this with the two-shape ending called the sequential,
### Mood shift table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATEMENT</th>
<th>PLAIN</th>
<th>FAMILIAR</th>
<th>INTIMATE</th>
<th>CASUAL</th>
<th>CAS POL</th>
<th>SEMIFORM</th>
<th>POLITÉ</th>
<th>FORMAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-la, i-la</td>
<td>-ney</td>
<td>-e</td>
<td>-ci</td>
<td>-ci</td>
<td>-so</td>
<td>-e(y)</td>
<td>yo</td>
<td>-sup.nita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-nunta</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QUESTION</td>
<td>-ni</td>
<td>-na</td>
<td>-ci 'ni'</td>
<td>-ci</td>
<td>-un ka yo</td>
<td>-sup.nikka</td>
<td>-na yo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-n(un) ya</td>
<td>-nun tey</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-nun</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-un ka</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPERCEPTION</td>
<td>-kwun</td>
<td>-nun kwun</td>
<td>-nun kwun yo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-kwun</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUGGESTION</td>
<td>-ca</td>
<td>-ca -ca</td>
<td>-ca -ca</td>
<td>-ca -ca</td>
<td>-ca -ca</td>
<td>-ca -ca</td>
<td>-ca -ca</td>
<td>-ca -ca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMMAND (quoted)</td>
<td>-e la, ...</td>
<td>-key (na)</td>
<td>-key (na)</td>
<td>-key (na)</td>
<td>-key (na)</td>
<td>-key (na)</td>
<td>-key (na)</td>
<td>-key (na)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-ula</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-uni/-ni. The forms are alike after a vowel, so that poni -- can mean 'since you see it', but they contrast after a consonant: Mek.ni? 'Does he eat?', mec.uni -- 'since he eats'; Pwass.ni? 'Did you see it?', pwass.uni -- 'since you saw it'; Pokeyss.ni? 'Will we look at it?', pokeyss.uni -- 'since we will look at it'. However, 'Yi Tongcay tells me that older Seoul speakers prefer -un i for consonant-final adjective stems: Cöh.un i? /cö(u)ni/ 'Is it good?', Cak.un i? 'Is it little?' (instead of Cäk.ni? /cänngi/).

(2) Processive verbs, iss- and éps-, -ess- and -keyss- (attached to any stem) may use the PROCESSIVE MODIFIER -nun + the postmodifier ya: Ponun ya? 'Are you looking at it?'; Pwass.nun ya? 'Did you see it?'; Pokeyss.nun ya? 'Will we see it?'; Cöh.ass.nun ya? 'Was it good?'; Cöh.keyss.nun ya? 'Will it be good?'; Iss.nun ya? 'Is there any?' The postmodifier is sometimes pronounced i or a (Ponun i? Ponun a?), and the processive modifier -nun is sometimes abbreviated to -n', so that you will hear Pon' ya, Pwass.n' ya; Pokeyss.n' ya?; Iss.n' ya? The forms like Poni? in (1) above may very well be simply Pon' i? Pon? i? = Ponun ya? You may also hear Ponun ya? as Ponun a? and Pon' a?

(3) A modifier form + the postmodifier ka is a structure attached mostly to adjectives and the copula, but occasionally to verbs, too: Cöh.un ka? 'Is it good?'; Cöh.ulq ka? 'Will it be good?'; Cip in ka? 'Is it a house?'; Ponun ka? = Ponun ya? 'Do you see it?' Cf. Pölq ka? 'Shall we look at it?' = 'Let's look at it!' (FAMILIAR suggestion).

(4) The same as (2) but with the postmodifier ya omitted: Ponun? 'Do you see it?'; Pwass.nun? 'Did you see it?'; Pokeyss.nun? 'Will we see it?'; ... This usage seems largely confined to the dialect of Phyengan province, where -kän is also used for -keyss.nun (yu).
How do we choose among these several patterns? Follow the most common practice (leaving aside for the moment quotations, §11.11):

Use -ni for verbs, iss-, ëps-, -ess-, and -keyss-.
Use -un ka or -ni for adjectives and the copula.

**PLAIN STYLE: Apperception.**

The apperceptive endings -kwun (a), kwumen, -kwulye are attached to adjectives, to iss- and ëps-, and to -ess- and -keyss-, as in: Cõh.kwun! (or Cõh.kwun a! or Cõh.kwumen! or Cõh.kwulye!) 'Oh, it's nice!'; Iss.kwumen! 'So there is some!'; Ëps.kwulye! 'Why, there isn't any!'; Pwass.kwun a! 'Why, they've seen it!'; Pokeyss.kwun a! 'We're going to see it!' But verb stems use the processive modifier + the apperceptive postmodifier kwun (kwun a, kwumen, kwulye), as in: Ponun kwun (a)! 'Why, you're looking at it!'. And the copula stem is often replaced by a variant ilo-: Cip ilokwun a! or Cip ikwun a! 'Why, it's a house!' "Yi Hyosang 1991 says these forms represent sudden perception of unassimilated information or evidence, said to express oneself rather than inform the listener.

**PLAIN STYLE: Retrospective statement.**

The retrospective assertive -tula attaches to any stem: Potula 'He was looking at it (I noticed)'. Cf §11.4.

**PLAIN STYLE: Retrospective question.**

(1) The retrospective modifier -tun + the postmodifier ya, as in: Potun ya? '(Did you notice) was he looking at it?' and Pwass.tun ya? 'Could you tell) had he been looking at it?'

(2) The same construction omitting the ya: Potun? Pwass.tun? Largely confined to Phyengan.

**PLAIN STYLE: Retrospective apperception.**

The retrospective apperceptive -tu-kwun (-tu-kwun a, -tu-kwumen, -tu-kwulye) attaches to any stem; or, you can use the full form from which that is probably abbreviated, the retrospective modifier + the postmodifier kwun (kwun a) and variants kwumen and kwulye: Potun kwun = Potukwun 'Why, I see he's been (found to be) looking at it!'

**PLAIN STYLE: Suggestion or proposition.**

The subjunctive assertive -ca is used to express the meaning 'let's do it': Poca 'Let's look at it!'. The mood does not occur for adjective, copula, -ess- or -keyss-; nor for ëps-, but iss- can make a proposition in one of its meanings, Iss.ca 'Let's stay!' (The negative is Iss.ci mäle 'Let's not stay!')

**PLAIN STYLE: Command.**

When final in an unquoted verbal sentence, a command is expressed with the infinitive -e + the particle la, as in: Pwâ la! 'Look at it!' (Certain verbs have an alternant infinitive form in this construction; see §8.3.6.) The formally corresponding conversion of an adjectival sentence produces an exclamation: Cõh.a la! 'How nice!' In a quoted sentence (§11.11) the command is expressed by the subjunctive attentive -ula/-la as in: Pola ko hayss.ta 'He told me to look'.

### 11.5.2. The familiar style.

**FAMILIAR STYLE: Statement.**

The familiar indicative assertive form -ney is used: Poney 'I see it'; Pwass.ney 'I saw it'; Pokeyss.ney 'I will look at it'; Cõh.ney /cônney/ 'It is good'; Cip iney 'It is a house'. But adjectives and the copula often take the processive modifier -ul(q) + the postmodifier sey, instead: Cõh.ulq sey 'It's good!'; Cip ilq sey 'It's a house'.

**FAMILIAR STYLE: Question.**

The familiar indicativeative form -na is used: Pona? 'Do you see it?'; Pwass.na? 'Did you see it?'; Cip ina? 'Is it a house?'; Cõh.na? /côna/ 'Is it good?' — Cf. the /côna/ variant of Cõh.un a? = Cõh.un ya? (PLAIN style) and of cõh.una 'is good but'.

**FAMILIAR STYLE: Apperception.**

Shift to the plain style. But some people will add the particle k(w)ulye after -ney.

**FAMILIAR STYLE: Retrospective statement.**

The familiar retrospective assertive -tey attaches to a verb or adjective: Potey 'I noticed) he was looking at it'; Cõh.tey 'I found it was nice'. The copula form is itey or ?iley (presumably a lenition
from itey, Cf ila for the copula ita in a quotation: Cip itey ‘I noticed it was a house’. Do not confuse this with -ta ‘y = -ta hay and — ila ‘y = — ila hay; see entries in Part II.

FAMILIAR STYLE: Retrospective question.

The familiar retrospective assertive -ti attaches to any stem: Poti? (Did you notice) was he looking at it?; Cōh.tį? ‘Did you find it nice?’; Cip iti? ‘Could you tell,) was it a house?’

FAMILIAR STYLE: Retrospective apperception.

Shift to plain style.

FAMILIAR STYLE: Suggestion or proposition.

The familiar subjunctive assertive -sey is attached to a verb: Posey ‘Let’s look at it’.

FAMILIAR STYLE: Command.

The adverbative -key (so that it be/do - ) is attached to a verb, and may be followed by the particle una/na to soften the effect: Pokey (na)! ‘Look at it! (Have a look!)’

11.5.3. The intimate style.

INTIMATE STYLE: Statement.

The infinitive -e attaches to any stem: Pwā ‘I see it’; Pwass.e ‘I saw it’; Pokeyss.e ‘I’ll look at it’; Cōh.a ‘It’s good’. The copula infinitive ie is often pronounced ia (and misspelled iya) with the shortened form ya after a vowel and in fast speech sometimes even after a consonant: Cip ia ‘It’s a house’: Na ya ‘It’s me’. Ending a statement the infinitive ending -e is sometimes pronounced -ey after -(u)si-, iss-, ėps-, ėss-, -keyss-, and kath-, especially in the speech of women. (Cf §9.4.)

INTIMATE STYLE: Question.

(1) Use the statement form with the appropriate intonation: Pwā? ‘Do you see it?’; Cōh.a? ‘Is it nice?’; Cip ia (ie)? ‘Is it a house?’; Pwass.e? (or Pwess.ey?) ‘Did you see it?’; Pokeyss.e? (or Pokeyss.ey?) ‘Will we see it?’

(2) Shift to the familiar or plain styles.

(3) For verbal sentences, iss- and ėps-, ėss- and -keyss-, you can use the processive modifier -nun + the postmodifier tey: Ponun tey? ‘Do you see it?’; Pwass.nun tey? ‘Did you see it?’; Pokeyss.nun tey? ‘Will we see it?’ Sometimes, too, the modifier -un + tey can be used for adjectival and copular sentences: Chima nun musun pich in tey ‘What color’s the skirt?’; Musun tāykwel kath.un tey? ‘Isn’t it like some sort of palace?’

INTIMATE STYLE: Apperception. Shift to plain style.

INTIMATE STYLE: Retrospective statement. Shift to familiar or plain style.

INTIMATE STYLE: Retrospective question. Shift to plain style.

INTIMATE STYLE: Retrospective apperception. Shift to plain style.

INTIMATE STYLE: Suggestion or proposition.

(1) The processive modifier -ufq + the postmodifier ka, often with the lively ‘??’ intonation: Polq ka?(?) ‘Shall we have a look?’

(2) Shift to familiar or plain style.

(3) Use the Statement form (the infinitive) with the appropriate intonation: Pwā! ‘Let’s look!’

(4) [old-fashioned, literary] Use the intensive -ule/-lye: Polye ‘Let’s have a look at it’: Com te mek.uley ‘I’d like us to eat a little more’; Cikum halye ‘Let’s do it now’. Cf the cajolative -ulyem/-lyem (§9.7.1). In northern dialects the intensive is often pronounced -uley/-ley; do not confuse that with a vowel-raised variant of -ula/-la ‘as in Na com poley (= pola ‘y)! ‘Look at me!’

INTIMATE STYLE: Command.

(1) Shift to familiar or plain style.

(2) Use the Statement form (the infinitive) with the appropriate intonation: Pwā! ‘Look!’

11.5.4. The casual intimate style.

CASUAL INTIMATE STYLE: Statement.

The suspicious -ci attaches to any stem: Poci ‘I see it’; Pwass.ci ‘I saw it’; Pokeyss.ci ‘I think I’ll see it’; Cōh.ci ‘I think it’s nice’; Cip ici ‘It is a house, you see’.
CASUAL INTIMATE STYLE: Question.

1. Follow the suspective with the indicative attentive of the copula ini/'ni: Poci 'ni? 'Do you suppose he sees it?'; Pwass.ci 'ni? 'Do you suppose he saw it?'; Pokeyss.ci 'ni? 'Do you suppose we’ll see it? (This seems to be a dialect usage. See p. 458.)

2. Use the Statement form with the appropriate intonation: Poci??(); Pwass.ci??; Pokeyss.ci??; Cðh.ci??; Cip ici?

3. Shift to plain style.

CASUAL INTIMATE STYLE: Apperception. Shift to plain style.

CASUAL INTIMATE STYLE: Retrospective statement. Shift to familiar or plain style.

CASUAL INTIMATE STYLE: Retrospective question. Shift to plain style.

CASUAL INTIMATE STYLE: Retrospective apperception. Shift to plain style.

CASUAL INTIMATE STYLE: Suggestion or proposition.

1. Use the Statement form, usually with the “!” or “!!” intonation, but sometimes just the “.”: Poci!!() ‘Suppose we have a look at it!’

2. Shift to intimate, familiar, or plain style.

CASUAL INTIMATE STYLE: Command.

1. Use the Statement form, with “!” or “.” intonation: Poci! ‘Suppose you look at it’.

2. Shift to intimate, familiar, or plain style.

11.5.5. The casual polite style.

CASUAL POLITE STYLE: Statement.

This is the same as the casual intimate with the addition of the particle yo after the suspective -ci, and the resulting -ci yo is often shortened in pronunciation to -c[y]o: Poci yo = Poc[y]o; Pwass.ci yo = Pwass.c[y]o; Pokeyss.ci yo = Pokeyss.c[y]o; Cðh.ci yo = Cðh.c[y]o /cðcho/; Cip ici yo = Cip ic[y]o.

CASUAL POLITE STYLE: Question.

1. Use the Statement form with the appropriate intonation: Poci yo??() = Poc[y]o; Pwass.ci yo?? = Pwass.c[y]o??; Pokeyss.ci?? = Pokeyss.c[y]o??; Cðh.ci yo?? = Cðh.keyss.c[y]o??; Cip ici yo?? = Cip ic[y]o??

2. Shift to plain style.

CASUAL POLITE STYLE: Apperception. Shift to polite style.

CASUAL POLITE STYLE: Retrospective statement. Shift to polite or formal style.

CASUAL POLITE STYLE: Retrospective question. Shift to polite or formal style.

CASUAL POLITE STYLE: Retrospective apperception. Shift to polite style.

CASUAL POLITE STYLE: Suggestion or proposition.

1. Use the Statement form, usually with the “!” or “!!” intonation, but sometimes just the “.”: Poci yo!!() = Poc[y]o!!() ‘Suppose we have a look!’

2. Shift to polite or formal style.

CASUAL POLITE STYLE: Command.

1. Use the Statement form, with “!” or “.” intonation: Poci yo! ‘Suppose you look at it’.

2. Shift to polite or formal style.

11.5.6. The semiformal (authoritative) style.

SEMFORMAL (AUTHORITATIVE) STYLE: Statement.

The semiformal indicative assertive -so/-o (dialect -uo/-o) attaches to any stem: Poo ‘i see it’; Pwass.‘o ‘i saw it’; Pokeyss.‘o ‘i will see it’; Cðh.so ‘it is good’; Cip io ‘it is a house’ — Cf two other utterances that sound identical: the polite fragment Cip i yo ‘A house.’ and the variant polite copular sentence Cip i yo = Cip (y)ey yo = Cip iey yo ‘It is a house’.

For adjective stems there is a variant -ui/-i, as in Cðh.ui = Cðh.so ‘It is good’ and Chai = Chao ‘It is cold to touch’ ( ← Chata). Cf LHS 2266b, 2289a.
11.5.7. The polite style.

**POLITE STYLE: Statement.**

The infinitive -e + the particle yo attaches to any stem: Pwâ yo 'I see it'; Pwass.e(y) yo 'I saw it'; Pokeyss.e(y) yo 'I will see it'; Cöh.a yo 'It is good'; Cip ie(y) yo 'It is a house'. The copula is often shortened to ye(y) yo, which usually sounds like ey yo (§4.3): Cip (ye) yo 'It is a house'. The mid vowel is sometimes raised to high: Cip i yo = Cip (ye)y yo. Cf Cip io 'It is a house' [semiformal], Cip iyo 'A house' [polite fragment]. All three sound alike: /cîpi(y)Yo/.

**POLITE STYLE: Question.**

(1) Use the Statement form with the appropriate intonation: Poo? 'Do you see it?'; Pwass.e(y) yo? 'Did you see it?'; Pokeyss.e(y) yo? 'Will we see it?'; Cöh.so? or Cöh.ui? 'Is it good?'; Cip io? 'Is it a house?'

**SEMIFORMAL (AUTHORITATIVE) STYLE: Apperception.** Shift to plain or polite style.

**SEMIFORMAL (AUTHORITATIVE) STYLE: Retrospective statement.** Shift to plain or polite style.

**SEMIFORMAL (AUTHORITATIVE) STYLE: Retrospective apperception.** Shift to plain or polite style.

**SEMIFORMAL (AUTHORITATIVE) STYLE: Suggestion or proposition.**

(1) Use the Statement form with the appropriate intonation: Poo! 'Let's have a look at it!'
(2) Shift to familiar or plain style.

**SEMIFORMAL (AUTHORITATIVE) STYLE: Command.**

(1) Use the Statement form with the appropriate intonation: Poo! 'Look at it!'
(2) Shift to familiar or plain style.

(3) A modifier + the postmodifier ka + the particle yo will attach to any stem, and is common with present-tense adjectival and copular sentences (Cöh.un ka yo? 'Is it good?'; Cip in ka yo? 'Is it a house?'), but it occasionally occurs also with past, future, and verbal sentences.

As a rule of thumb: use -un yo with a verb stem, the past -ess- or future -keyss-, iss- and -eps-; and use -un ka yo with an adjective stem or the copula.

**POLITE STYLE: Apperception.**

(1) Adjective stems, iss- and -eps-, -ess- and -keyss-, attach the apperceptive ending -kwun (or -kwumen) + the particle yo: Cöh.kwu(me)n yo! 'Oh, it's nice!'; Iss.kwu(me)n yo! 'Why, so there is!'; Éps.kwu(me)n yo! 'But there aren't any (of them)!'; Pwass.kwu(me)n yo! 'Oh, he's seen it!'; Pokeyss.kwu(me)n yo! 'Why, we'll see it!'
(2) Verb stems attach the processive modifier -nun + the postmodifier kwu(me)n + the particle yo: Ponun kwu(me)n yo! 'Oh, he sees it!'

**POLITE STYLE: Retroactive statement.**

(1) Use intimate (-tey) + the particle yo = -tey yo.
(2) Use polite retroactive apperceptive or polite retroactive circumstantial (-tun tey yo).
(3) Use plain retroactive statement + ko yo = -tula ko yo.

**POLITE STYLE: Retroactive question.**

(1) The retroactive modifier -tun + the postmodifier ka + the particle yo attached to any stem: Potun ka yo? 'Were they looking at it?'; Pwass.tun ka yo? 'Had they been looking at it (or could you tell)?
(2) Shift to the formal style.

POLITE STYLE: Retrospective apperceptive.

(1) The retrospective apperceptive ending -tukwu(me)n + the particle yo attaches to any stem: Potukwu(me)n yo! 'Why, I see he's been looking at it!'. This seems to be a contraction of the next option.

(2) The retrospective modifier -tun + the postmodifier kwu(me)n + the particle yo attaches to any stem: Potun kwu(me)n yo! 'Why, I see he's been looking at it!'

POLITE STYLE: Suggestion or proposition.

(1) The prospective modifier -ul(q) + the postmodifier ka + the particle yo with "??" intonation: Polq ka yo?? 'Shall we look at it?'

(2) Use the Statement form, with "!" or "." intonation: Pwâ yo! 'Let's look at it!'

(3) Shift to the formal style.

POLITE STYLE: Command.

(1) Shift to the formal style.

(2) Use the Statement form, with "!" or "." intonation: Pwâ yo! 'Look at it!'

11.5.8. The formal style.

FORMAL STYLE: Statement.

All stems attach the formal indicative assertive -sup.nita/-p.nita (with the dialect or spelling variant -up.nita after a consonant): Pop.nita 'I see it'; Pwass.5up.nita 'I saw it'; Pokeyss.5up.nita 'We will see it'; Meksup.nita (dialect Mek.up.nita) 'I eat it'; CÎh.sup.nita (dialect CÎh.up.nita) 'It is good'; Cip ip.nita 'It is a house'.

FORMAL STYLE: Question.

All stems attach the formal indicative attentive -sup.nikka/-p.nikka (with the dialect or spelling variant -up.nikka after a consonant): Pop.nikka 'Does he see it?'; Pwass.5up.nikka 'Did he see it?'; Pokeyss.5up.nikka 'Will we see it?'; Meksup.nikka (dialect Mek.up.nikka) 'Does he eat it?'; CÎh.sup.nikka (dialect CÎh.up.nikka) 'Is it good?'; Cip ip.nikka 'Is it a house?'.

FORMAL STYLE: Apperception.

(1) Shift to the polite style.

(2) All stems attach the formal indicative assertive -sup.nita/-p.nita (with the dialect or spelling variant -up.nita after a consonant) + the particle kwulye (usually, however, pronounced kulye): Pop.nita k(w)ulye! 'Oh, I see he's looking at it'.

FORMAL STYLE: Retrospective statement.

All stems attach the formal retrospective assertive ending -sup(tita)/-ptita (with the dialect or spelling variant -uptita after a consonant): Poptita '(I noticed) he was looking at it'; CÎh.suptita (dialect CÎh.uptita) 'I found it nice'; Cip iptita '(I recall) it was a house'.

This form is little used in Seoul; people prefer the polite apperceptive -tu-ku(me)n yo or circumstantial -tun tey yo.

FORMAL STYLE: Retrospective question.

All stems attach the formal retrospective attentive ending -suptikka/-ptikka (with the dialect or spelling variant -uptikka after a consonant): Poptikka '(Did you notice) was he looking at it?'; CÎh.suptikka (dialect CÎh.uptikka) 'Did you find it nice?'; Cip iptikka 'Was it a house?'.

FORMAL STYLE: Retrospective apperception.

(1) Shift to polite style.

(2) All stems attach the formal retrospective assertive ending -sup(tita)/-ptita (with the dialect or spelling variant -uptita after a consonant) + the particle k(w)ulye: Poptita k(w)ulye 'Oh, (I remember noticing) he was looking at it!'

FORMAL STYLE: Suggestion or proposition.

Verbal stems attach the formal subjunctive assertive -upsita/-psita (with a variant -sup(sita) after a consonant): Popsita 'Let's have a look at it'; Ilk.upsita (or Ilk.sup(sita)) 'Let's read'. Since we are
using the formal style it is often appropriate to show respect to the other person included in the action, the addressee, by making the form honorific: Kasipsita ‘Let’s go’; Capswusipsita ‘Let’s eat’; Tusipsita ‘Let’s have a drink’.

**FORMAL STYLE: Command.**

Verbal stems attach the formal subjunctive attentive ending -usio/-sio, with the alternant -psio after the honorific -usi/-si: Posio (with honorific Posipsio) ‘Look at it!’ – Cfr Posi yo ↔ Pos(y)ey yo = Posye yo ‘You see it’ (polite honorific statement). Since we are using the formal style, it is natural to make the stem honorific to show respect to the subject of the action, who is the person addressed (‘you’): Posipsio ‘Please look at it’; Kasipsio ‘Please go’; Capswusipsio ‘Please eat’. It should be noted that the prevailing practice in South Korea is to spell final /-io/ as ‘-iyo’ in all instances, without regard to the basic form of the components of the endings.

Commands can be turned into requests, in any style, by using the auxiliary verb cwunta ‘gives (the favor of doing), does for (someone)’: Pwâ cwusipsio or Pwâ cwus(y)ey yo or Pwâ cw(u)o or Pwâ cw(u)e la ‘Look at it for us/him’.

11.6. Voice conversions.

In §7.4 we found related pairs of Korean verbs that differ in voice: passive built on active, causative built on active. The derived verbs are often spoken of as “morphological” passives and causatives (like English “feed them cake”), in contrast with the periphrastic structures (like English “let them eat cake”) that play a similar role. We observed that causative verbs (vc) are always transitive and that passive verbs (vpt) are typically intransitive (vpi) but some of these take a few nouns as direct objects so we decided to call them transitive passives (vpt). Looking at these verbs we can see the following conversion schemes:

(1) A ka X lul vt → B ka A eykey X lul vc
(2) A ka vi (or adj) → B ka A lul vc
(3) A ka B lul vt → B ka A eykey vpi
(4) A ka B uy [or B eykey (se)] X lul vt → B ka A eykey X lul vpt

Examples:

(1) Ai ka pap ul mek.nunta ‘The child eats the food’ → Emeni ka ai eykey pap ul mek.inta ‘The mother has/makes/lets the child eat the food’.
(2) Ai ka uyca ey anc.nunta ‘The child sits down on the chair’ → Emeni ka ai lul uyca ey anc.hinta ‘The mother seats the child on the chair’.

Cengto ka noph.ta ‘The level is high’ → Wuli ka cengto lul nop.hinta ‘We raise the level’.

(3) Kây ka sâlam ul munta ‘The dog bites the man’ → Sâlam i kây eykey mullinta ‘The man is bitten by the dog’.

Wuli ka san ul ponta ‘We see the mountain’ → Wuli eykey san i pointa (or San i wul eykey pointa) ‘The mountain is visible to us’. Notice that the order of sentence expansions is determined by the sentence profile (the relative importance of the adjuncts) and is of no relevance to the voice conversion, which is manifest only in the particular specification of the expansions by particles.

(4) Sensayng i haksayng eykey (se) yakcem ul cap.nunta [better with … eykey sel ‘The teacher catches the student on a weak point’ (or, Sensayng i haksayng uy yakcem ul cap.nunta ‘The teacher catches a weak point of the student’) → Haksayng i sensayng eykey yakcem ul cap.hinta ‘The student gets caught on a weak point (or, gets his weak point caught) by the teacher’.

Not all verbs have derived causative and passive stems. If a verb lacks such a derived stem, or even if it has one, it can be turned into the causative or the passive by using periphrastic conversions:

(1) A ka X lul vt → B ka A eykey X lul vt -key hanta
    → B ka A lul sikhye (se) X lul vt -key hanta
(2) A ka vi (or adj) → B ka A lul vi(/adj) -key hanta
But tang hanta seems to be limited to VN [ham] ul tang hanta, and eykey is often replaced by eykey se: Mōtun sālam eykey/hanthey se phi ham ul tang hanta ‘He is shunned by all’.

Examples:
1. Ai wu yulu lulu masinta ‘The child drinks the milk’ → Emeni ka ai eykey wu yulu lulu masikey hanta ‘The mother gets the child to drink the milk’.
2. Haksayng i anc.nunta ‘The student sits down’ → Sensayng i haksayng ul anc.key hanta ‘The teacher has the student sit down’.

Verbal nouns of one syllable that are not free get only the periphrastic treatment: pong hanta ‘seals it’ → pong hakey hanta ‘has one seal it’, cheng hanta ‘invites’ → cheng hakey hanta ‘has/lets one invite’, hap hanta ‘adds’ → hap hakey hanta ‘has/lets one add’. I have been unable to find any good cases of a one-syllable adjectival noun; for mōs hata ‘is inferior’ the conversion is rejected, and there are only questionable examples for sok hata ‘is speedy’, chēn hata ‘is lowly’, and sil hata ‘is substantial’:

1. ?palq kel.um ul sok hakey hanta ‘quickens (speeds up) one’s steps’
2. eykey ul cey ka susu lo chēn hakkey hanta ‘cheapens one’s body oneself’
3. achim mata wūntong ul hay se mom ul sil hakkey hanta ‘builds up one’s body with exercise every morning’

Some of the intransitive verbal nouns are a bit awkward in this conversion, too:

Verbal nouns and adjectival nouns of more than one syllable, and also free verbal nouns of only one syllable such as II ‘work’ and māl ‘talk’, are subject to the conversions in the following ways:

1. A ka X lul vnt hanta → B ka A eykey X lul vnt sikhinta
2. A ka vni hanta → B ka A lul/eykey vni sikhinta
3. A ka adj-n hanta → B ka A lul adj-n mantunta

limited to certain transitive verbal nouns, which should be marked in the lexicon (for further constraints, see §5.6.6):

A ka B lul vnt hanta → B ka A eykey X lul vnt (lul) pat.nunta
A ka X lul vnt hanta → B ka A eykey X lul vnt pat.nunta
A ka X lul vnt hanta → X ka vnt (i) toynta
Examples:

(1) Sâmu-wen i congî lul cwûmun hanta 'The clerk orders paper' → Nay ka sâmû-wen eykey congî lul cwûmun sikhinta (or, cwûmun hakey hanta) 'I have the clerk order paper'.

Nay ka (ku sâlam ul) sayngkak hanta 'I think (of him)' → Kuleng il i na eykey (ku sâlam ul) sayngkak hakey hanta 'Such events make me think (of him)'.

(2) Ku sâlam i kylê hon hanta 'He gets married' → Apeci ka ku sâlam ul kylê hon sikhinta (or, hakey hanta) 'His father makes him get married'.

Ku sâlam i î l hanta 'He works' → Apeci ka ku sâlam eykey îl hakey hanta (or, îl sikhinta - but îl hakey sikhinta is unacceptable to some speakers) 'His father makes him work'. I do not know why eykey is accepted in this sentence but rejected (in favor of ul) for the preceding sentence.

Wuli saynghwal î nek.nek hata 'Our life is rich' → I kes i wuli saynghwal ul nek.nek hakey hanta 'This enriches our life'.

(3) Wuli ka totwuk nom ul kwûthâ hanta 'We attack the thief (with our fists)' → Totwuk nom î wuli eykey kwûtha (lul) tang hanta 'The thief is attacked by us'.

"Yeca ka kylê hon ul kêcê hanta 'The woman refuses the marriage' → Nameca ka "yeca eykey kylê hon ul kêcê tang hanta 'The man is refused marriage by the woman'.

Ku i ku wuli lul hyeyp.pak hanta 'He threatens us' → Wuli ka ku i eykey hyeyp.pak (ul) pat.nunta 'We are threatened by him'.

Wuli ka ku lul cwûmok hanta 'We pay attention to him' → Ku î ku wuli eykey cwûmok (ul) pat.nunta (or, ... wuli uy cwûmok ul ...) 'He has attention paid to him by us' (or, 'He is subject to our attention').

Sâlam dul i ku mûl ul cwûn mûl ila ko selmyeng hanta 'People explain that word as an abbreviation' → Ku mûl i cwûn mûl ila ko selmyeng toynTa 'That word can be explained as an abbreviation'.

More difficult to explain:

Nay ka ku îl i kuleh.ta ko sayngkak hanta 'I think it is that way' → Kuleh.ta ko sayngkak toynTa 'That's the way it is thought to be'. (We would have expected the source to contain ku îl ul ...)

We must bear in mind several things about these voice conversions. The particle eykey can be replaced by a more colloquial synonym, hanthey. If the indirect object is impersonal, the particle will be ey: kôngpho ey salo cap.hinta 'is seized with fear'. These particles are separately called for, on their own, by certain verbs (giving/writing/telling TO -) and sometimes that results in ambiguity: Ku ay hanthey i kes ul selmyeng hakey hasio can mean either 'Have him explain this' or (less likely) 'Have someone explain this to him'. If we clear the ambiguity up a bit we can say Ku ay hanthey ne hanthey i kes ul selmyeng hakey hasio 'Have him explain this to you'. Or, to avoid the juxtaposition of two hanthey phrases, Ku ay hanthey i kes ul ne hanthey selmyeng hakey hasio. You could also substitute eykey for the first hanthey or rephrase the beginning: Ku ay hanthey (lo) ka se → 'Go to him and -'. When there are two hanthey phrases the one nearest the verb that calls for an indirect object goes with that verb. When there is only one hanthey phrase, you cannot tell for sure whether it goes with the verb or with the conversion. The farther from the verb it is placed, the more likely it goes with the voice conversion.

The particles ey, eykey, and ulo are sometimes replaced in colloquial or sloppy speech by ul/lul. (That caused us some difficulties in defining transitivity, 57.2.) As a result, occasionally we hear a causative sentence with two ul phrases. The one nearest the verb is usually the direct object of the verb, the one further removed is a replacement for the indirect-object particle: ai lul os ul îp.hinta = ai eykey os ul îp.hinta 'gets the child dressed'. It is possible to make a kind of causative on a causative conversion: A ka B eykey X lul vt -key hanta → C ka A eykey B lul sikhya (se) X lul vt -key hanta 'C gets A to get B to do X'. An example: Na nun sâmû-wen eykey sähwan ul sikhya se congî lul cwûmun hakey hayss.ta 'I had the clerk make the office boy order paper'.
A literary variant of ey(key in causative sentences is the expression ulo ha.ye-kum (obsolete ulo ha.ye). The colloquial variant, as we have noted, is hanthey. In passive sentences the literary variants of ey(key) are ulo, ulo mulmniam,6a, ulo in ha.ye, and ey uy ha.ye.

The passive conversions are not to be confused with the construction -key toy- 'gradually get to be, get so that' as in the following sentences:  
A ka payq nol.i lun cöh.a hakkey töyss.ta 'The child came to enjoy boat rides'.
Tôn i ęps.e to kongpu hakkey töyss.ta 'It came about that) even with no money I got to study'.
Kim sensayng to mâl hakkey töyss.ta 'Mr Kim happened (or, got) to talk, too'.
Sâwel i tomyyen nongpu tul un punctu hakkey toynta 'When it becomes April, farmers get busy'.

As an optional abbreviation of hakkey toynta, the verb toynta will sometimes appear after an adjectival noun, as in hôn.lan (hakkey) toynta 'gets disordered'. Notice that all uses of toynta 'becomes' fall together with all passives in the constraints associated with negative preemphasis (§11.7.2).

Koreans prefer a simple intransitive to a passive, whenever possible: Ce uy atul i mâcek eykey cweul.ess.ta (Roth 353) 'His son died at the hands of bandits' = 'His son was killed by bandits'.

The auxiliary structure -e ci- means 'gets to be, becomes' and is applied to adjectives and intransitive verbs. But it can also be used with certain transitive stems to make a kind of periphrastic passive: cëci.e cinta 'it tears = it gets torn', alîye cinta 'it gets known', ... Yi Kitong 1988 says that the derived stems express spontaneous acts (not wished or controlled) but the periphrastic conversions are made on controlled, voluntary acts. Thus an agent is implied for the latter, but not the former:

Mun i yeleyss.ta 'The door opened (came open)'.
Mun i ye.l.e cyess.ta 'The door got opened [by someone]'.

Yet it is difficult to include specification of the agent without choosing the simpler active sentence:  
* Mun i/un ku nameca eykey ye.l.e cyess.ta 'The door got opened by the man' → Mun ul/un ku nameca ka ye.l.e ess.ta (= 'The door, the man opened it'). SEE -e cita in Part II.

11.7. Negative conversions.

Korean sentences are negated in more than one way. Short predicates can be denied by preposing a negative adverb. Longer predicates use the periphrastic (or "sentential") negativization, by attaching the suspensive ending -ci to the stem and following that with a negative auxiliary. That option is available for the short predicates, too. There are a number of special features in negative sentences, and some of them are covered in the following sections. (See also §10.8.2).

11.7.1. Negatives and strong negatives.

An affirmative sentence can be turned into a negative ("ani") or a strong negative ("môs") in two ways: the short (or simple) negative and the long (or complex) negative.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Short Negative</th>
<th>Long Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a n i</td>
<td>m ô s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Cöh.ta. → An(i) cöh.ta.</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Cip ita. → Cip i ani 'ta.</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The translation of the ani negative is "(does/is) not", of the môs 'definitely not; not possibly, cannot, (absolutely) will not'. In the sense of mere possibility the word 'can' usually translates as -ulq swu iss.ta and 'cannot' is -ulq swu ėps.ta. In the sense of knowhow (ability) the Korean is -ulq cweul ânta (â'i-). When 'can' is used to mean permission 'may, be permitted to', the appropriate Korean is -e to cöh.ta (or kwaynchanh.ta); permission is denied with -umyen an toynta.
For adjectival sentences, the ani negative has both the short form and the long form, but only the long form occurs for the mōs negative. And there are some adjectives which never take the strong negative, notably those describing weather. There is no *Chwupi mōs hata from chwōw-, and Tepéi mōs hata from ëw- ‘be warm’ can have as its subject only mul ‘water’ or the like, but never nal(-ssi) ‘the weather’. (For water, or anything you can touch, ‘cold’ is cha-.) The intransitive verb mō-cal- ‘becomes deficient’ will not take the mōs negative, perhaps because a shortened form of mōs is incorporated in the stem itself; there is no *mōs mō-calanta or *mō-calaci mōs hanta. As remarked in §§5.2.9, we might wish to consider ani in ani ’ta ‘it is not’ as a precopular noun. Korean grammarians usually treat anita as an unanalyzed stem, the “negative copula” as against the affirmative copula ita, and that is certainly a convenient way to look at it. The one critical context that could help point toward a preference for one treatment or the other on morphophonemic grounds is indecisive: the past is either /anietta/ = ani ’ess.ta or /anyetta/ = an’ yess.ta. So we have no clearcut reason to choose to write anita, aninya, ... (following the usual Hankul spelling – “when in doubt do not analyze”) rather than ani ’ta, ani ’n ya, ..., as we have done in this book. Notice that the grammar of ani ’ta and ita is different, in that the negative marks the predicate complement (the B of is B”), as well as the subject, with the nominative particle; but in the affirmative, with ani absent, the copula is attached to the complement with no marking particle: A ka B ka ani ’ta ‘A is not B’ — A ka B (i)ta ‘A is B’. But sometimes the nominative particle i/ka is omitted after the complement in a negative copula sentence, too, and that was true of the language in the early Hankul texts, as well; see the entry for the particle i in Part II. The particle is sometimes omitted also after the complement of toynta ‘becomes’. And i/ka is obligatorily suppressed when a focus particle or delimiter (such as un/nun, to) is attached; it is usually omitted, too, when the complement is delimited by man or ppmun ‘only’. The expression A ka ani ’la B ’ta ‘It’s not A, it’s B’ has roughly the same meaning as B ’ci A ka ani ’ta ‘It’s B, not A’. To say ‘it’s neither A nor (is it) B’ you highlight the complements and conjoin the sentences with -ko, as in Ku kes un kaykwuli to ani ’ko, olchangi to ani ’ta ‘That is neither a frog nor a tadpole’. With the affirmative, since nothing can intervene between the complement and the copula, you highlight the copula itself (in its summative form i-ki to ha- ‘it is indeed/also’): Ku i nun uysa (i)ki to hako um.ak-ka (i)ki to hata ‘He is both a physician and a musician’ = Ku nun uysa ’mye (tt) um.ak-ka ’ta ‘He is a physician and (also) a musician’. Or, the sentence can be rephrased as ‘not only — but also —’: Ku i nun uysa (i)ki man (or (i) ppmun man) ani ’la um.ak-ka (i)ki to hata ‘He is not only a physician but also a musician’.

Both the short negatives and the long negatives are found in the earliest Hankul texts. In colloquial passages, such as those of 1447 Sekpo, the shorter forms are somewhat more frequent than the longer ones. The long negative is a sentential negation, and implies a greater scope than the short negative, which basically negates just the verb phrase. But you will sometimes find a short negative doing the work of the longer form (i.e. negating the whole sentence) when the stem itself is short; conversely, the long form will sometimes be preferred for longer stems (especially of adjectives) even when the scope does not extend beyond the verbal phrase itself. The short negative is quite direct; in certain situations, the long negative may be perceived as less brusque and therefore more polite.

11.7.2. Negative preemphasis. In order to emphasize the verb being negated it is possible to take the long negative and insert a particle after the suspensive -ci. For processive verbs the particle is normally ul/lul:

anc.ci anh.nunta ‘does not sit’ — anc.ci lul anh.nunta ‘does not sit’

Ku kes ul pocl anh.nunta ‘does not LOOK at that’ — ku kes ul pocl lul anh.nunta ‘does not LOOK at that’ (smoother with ku kes ul — ku kes un)

With adjectives either the particle ul/lul or the particle i/ka can be inserted in the longer negatives to emphasize the adjective being negated: Toli kyelkwa ka coh.ci ka (or lul) mōs hayss.ta ‘On the contrary, the results were no good at all’; coqken ey mac.ci ka (or lul) anh.ka ‘without meeting the qualifications at all, lacking the least qualification’.

Certain classes of verbs can undergo negative preemphasis with i/ka as well as with ul/lul:
Passives, apparently all of them. But ka is awkward (grammatical?) when the passive can take
an object (vpt) and that object is expressed, so that while tachici (< tah.chici) ka anh.nunta 'doesn't
get INJURED' is acceptable, (*)talul tachici ka anh.nunta 'doesn't get INJURED ON THE LEG' is
awkward at best, and one speaker suggests amending it to — tachye cici ka anh.nunta. Certain
idiomatic cases seem to be exceptions. Some speakers accept Yakcemi ul cap.hici ka anh.nunta 'does
not have one's weak points SEIZED UPON', mok ul callici ka anh.nunta 'does not get one's throat CUT
= doesn't get FIRED', and nach ul kku(y)kk ici ka anh.nunta 'does not have one's face SCRAPED =
doesn't LOSE FACE'. Yet (?)ton ul mek.hici ka anh.nunta 'does not get one's money EATEN =
doesn't get SWINDLED out of one's money' is found awkward, and speakers prefer to say t'on i
mek.hici ka anh.nunta 'one's money does not get eaten (= taken by deceit'). Perhaps we could make
an argument for a different order of applying the conversions (and accordingly a different constituency
analysis) in the two situations. The "idiomatic" examples could be taken as adding the object AFTER
the passive conversion (cap.nunta → cap.hinta → yakcemi ul cap.hinta), the others as adding the
object BEFORE the conversion (mek.nunta → t'on ul mek.nunta → t'on ul mek.hinta). And at least
one speaker rejects almost all the examples with derived passives.

(2) All cases of toy- become, including -key toy- 'get so that' and VN + (/i/ka +) toy-, as well as N
+ ulo/lo (as well as i/ka) + toy-.

(3) All cases of almost all intransitive processive stems pronounced ci-, including kkokh i cinta
'flowers fade', ttoy ka cinta 'dirt comes off', canngma ka cinta 'the rainy season sets in', pel.e cinta
'it opens up', nule cinta 'it dangles', ssot.a cinta 'it pours down'. ssule cinta 'it tops over', ttele
Cinta 'it falls (out); it separates', ppā cinta 'it falls', khye cinta 'it ignites; (light, ...) goes on', kkē
cinta 'it (light, ...) goes out'. But for the transitive ci- (as in pic ul cinta 'owes a debt') the pre-emphasis
with the particle ka is awkward (grammatical?); it is also difficult (impossible?) for the intransitive
cinta 'is defeated, loses', sala cinta 'vanishes', and swūm (i) cinta 'breath expires = dies'.

(4) The intransitive verbs cwuk- 'die' (Cwukci ka / lul anh.nunta 'He just won't die!'), phi- 'bloom'
in kkokh i phi- 'flowers bloom', tulli- in kämkki ey tullinta 'catches a cold'; and perhaps a few others.

(5) Periphrastic passives (§11.6) with VN (+ ul) + tang hanta are slightly awkward with ka as pre-
emphasis, but apparently not grammatical. Those with pat-, on the other hand, are all rejected.

In interesting contrast with the behavior of adjectives and of the other verbs, most of the
processive verbs that allow either ka or lul for preemphasis cannot have the mōs hanta form, even
without pre-emphasis. There is no *mek.hici (lul/ka) mōs hanta 'can't/won't get eaten', *kakey
toyci (lul/ka) mōs hanta 'can't/won't get to go', ... . But we can do this: mōs kanta 'can't/won't go'
→ mōs kakey toyinta 'gets so one can't/won't go' → mōs kakey toyici lul/ka anh.nunta 'doesn't get
so one can't/won't go'. And poici (lul/ka) mōs hanta occurs, but only as the causative 'can't show',
not as the passive 'can't get seen'; the passive and causative stems derived from po- 'see' converge in
shape. Exceptions:

(1) phinta: Pi ka an wā se kkoch i phići (ka / lul) mōs hanta 'The flowers are unable to bloom
because of the lack of rain'.

(2) ttele cinta 'be separated' (but not 'fall'): Ttel.e cici (ka / lul) mōs hanta 'It can't be
SEPARATED'.

(3) kunul (i) cinta: Kunul (i) cici lul mōs hanta 'It won't get SHADY' — but preemphasis with ka is
somewhat awkward.

(4) swūm (i) cinta: Ku 'nōn un cânngam ul mōs pwass.ta ko tomucū swūm i cici lul mōs hako
iss.ta 'The old man just won't die, saying he has not seen his eldest son'.

(5) cwuk.nunta: Cwukci lul mōs hanta 'I can't DIE = I just won't die' (but not *cwukci ka mōs
hanta).

(6) sala / sulc cinta: I sēysang ey ĕps.e to coh.ulq pyēngsin in tey, yōngki ka ĕps.e sala cici lul
mōs hako iss.ta 'While an invalid the world might be as well without. I lack the courage to slip away'.

(7) ppā cinta: Ppā cici lul mōs hanta 'I can't get rid of it' — but Ppā cy e na-oci lul mōs hanta is
more common.
(8) ippe cinta: te ippe cici (lul) mós hanta 'can’t get any prettier' occurs, but *ippe cici ka mós hanta does not.

(9) kěnkang hay cinta: Com chelem kěnkang hay cici (ka/lul) mós hanta 'can’t get the least bit healthier'.

We might expect that these verbs of "becoming" would lack the command and suggestion forms, but the only limitations seem to be semantic: Com te ippe eye la 'Get a little prettier!'; Te ippe cici məl.e la 'Don't get any prettier' (by way of ippe cici mós hanta 'can't get any prettier'): (Com te) kěnkang hay eye la 'Get better!'; Ppali kkè eye la 'Get lost!'; Puth-tulliki cen ey kkè cica 'Let's vanish (= escape) before they catch us!'

Notice that iss.ta (§11.7.3) in the meaning 'stays' has only the preemphasis: iss.ci lul anh.nunta 'doesn't STAY' (*iss.ei ka anh.nunta). In the meanings 'is (at)' and 'has (got)' both kinds of preemphasis are possible, but with 'has (got)' they are apparently limited to certain forms of the auxiliary, such as anh.e.

Though negative preemphasis might be expected with the double negative (§11.7.6), instead we usually find the focus subdued (i.e. de-emphasized) with the particle un/nun, as in ai tul i éps.ci nun anh.e to 'although he does NOT lack children = although he DOES have children'. (You will also find focus highlighting with -ci to anh- and -ci to mós ha- 'not even/either', and restriction with -ci man anh- 'not just'. I lack an example of -ci man mós ha- 'not just' but I see no reason not to expect it, too: Part II has -ci pakk ey mós ha-.) We also find, however, Kuletq ii éps.ci lul anh.e iss.ta 'There ARE some such cases' (not accepted by all speakers), apparently an infinitive-adverbialization from (*éps.ci lul anh.ta. There seems to be no *Cóh.ci ka anh.ei anh.ta, except perhaps as a joke, but Cóh.ei anh.ci ka anh.ta sometimes occurs, in contexts appropriate to Cóh.ei anh.ci anh.ta.

The copula lacks a long negative (except in rhetorical questions), so there can be no preemphasis. But notice the normal marking of the complement noun with i/ka before an 'ta in contrast with its obligatory absence before ita. The fact that the copula negative will allow particle sequences otherwise unobtainable (see §6.5) suggests the somewhat special function that the particle is playing here.

Negative preemphasis can be treated as a special case of AUXILIARY PREEMPHASIS, discussed in §10.8.7. Compare the extended adversative -uni-kka, the extension of which looks as if it might be -q+ the particle ka, but here similar to the --unikkka (< --"ö'n is 'ka 'question of the fact that --') of the formal question ending -sup.nikkka, so probably from the bound noun ka 'question', at least etymologically. (Perhaps the late-blooming nominative ka has the same origin as the bound noun.)

11.7.3. Suppletive negatives.

The negative of á-l- 'know' is usually molu-v 'not know'. We find ánta 'knows' → molunta 'does not know' rather than → an ánta or → áleci anh.nunta. But a rhetorical question can be built on the latter form: Ku sălam áleci anh.nun ka 'You surely don't know him?' to be contrasted with - molunun ka? 'Don't you know him?' and - molucí anh.nun ka 'Of course you are not unacquainted with him?' (see the discussion in §11.15). And an ánta is accepted in some contexts. Co Sek yen offers these examples:

Kongpu man áleci mält ko nůnun kəs to com al.e la! — Silh.e yo, na n' kül en ke n' an állay yo [= állye ko hay yəl] 'Don't confine your knowledge to work alone, get acquainted with a bit of fun! — No, I have no desire to acquaint myself with that sort of thing.'

Nay mom ey háy lowuni-kka ilpule an állye ko hací 'As it is harmful to my body (= health), I deliberately choose not to get acquainted with it!'

Ne ilen kəs âni? — An ánta (ko) halq swu nun éps.ci 'You know such things? — How could I not?!

The strong negative is either mós á-l- (short) or álci mós ha- (long) as expected: Ku kes ul álci mós layss.ta 'I didn't know that' — or möllas.tta, but mós al.ess.ta is rejected as awkward, if not ungrammatical. For more on the negative of 'know' see moluta in Part II.

The verb iss- 'exists' is especially tricky, for in some of its uses the expected negative form is replaced by éps- 'be lacking'. Because of what happens in the negative and honorific conversions, it
seems wise to recognize at least three homonymous verbs: (1) ‘stays’; (2) ‘is located’ = ‘is at’; (3) ‘is possessed’ = ‘has’. The following paradigms display the occurring forms. The notations at the left: A = anh. negative, M = mōs negative, C = longer negative with -ci, L = preemphasis with lul, K = preemphasis with ka; S = the honorific (-us-/-si-) for the numbered verb.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. iss.ta ‘stays’</th>
<th>2. iss.ta ‘is (at)’</th>
<th>3. iss.ta ‘has’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>anq iss.nunta,</td>
<td>anq iss.ta,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>anq iss.ta</td>
<td>épst.ta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A C</td>
<td>iss.ci anh.nunta,</td>
<td>iss.ci anh.ta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(iss.ci anh.ta)1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A C L</td>
<td>iss.ci lul anh.nunta</td>
<td>iss.ci lul anh.ta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A C K</td>
<td>iss.ci ka anh.ta</td>
<td>iss.ci ka anh.ta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>mōs(q) iss.nunta</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M C</td>
<td>iss.ci mōs hanta</td>
<td>iss.ci mōs hata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M C L</td>
<td>iss.ci lul mōs hanta</td>
<td>iss.ci lul mōs hata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M C K</td>
<td>iss.ci ka mōs hata</td>
<td>iss.ci ka mōs hata</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

S 1., S 2. kyēysinta, S 3. iss.usita2
kyēysita
A
an kyēysinta,
an kyēysita
A C
kyēysici anh.nunta,
kyēysici anh.ta
A C L
kyēysici lul anh.nunta,
kyēysici lul anh.ta
A C K
kyēysici ka anh.ta
M
(mōs kyēysinta)4,
mōs(q) iss.usinta
M C L
(kyēysici mōs hanta)4,
iss.usici lul mōs hanta,
iss.ci lul mōs hasinta

1 Apparently this occurs only as the basis for interrogative conversions: iss.ci (ka) anh.un ya. The pronunciation is also /annunya/ as well as /anunya/, but that version is not be interpreted as anh.nun ya, for it is anh.un ya + a morpheme of emphasis that geminates the first nasal.

2 The question forms are iss.usin ya and épst.usin ya, as expected from descriptive (adjective) stems; contrast iss.ta → iss.nun ya, épst.nun ya. There is also iss.ci anh.usin ya with the interrogative made on an honorific iss.ci anh.usita (does that occur?) that is made on the negative (*iss.ci anh.ta), which apparently does not occur.

3 Apparently this does not occur except as the basis for the interrogative conversion iss.usici anh.un ya and the infinitive-adverbialization iss.usici anh.e.

4 Less common than the following forms. There is also kyēysici mōs hasinta, honorific made on negative from honorific, so that the honorification is pleonastically repeated. Iss.usici mōs hanta is a negative made on the honorific and iss.ci mōs hasinta is an honorific made on the negative.

The auxiliary iss- in -ko iss.ta and -e iss.ta is much like the first iss.ta (‘stays’) except that there are no an/mōs ... iss.nunta forms. Using the examples ipko iss- ‘is wearing’ and anc.e iss- ‘is seated’:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>anq ipko iss.ta</th>
<th>an anc.e iss.ta</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ipko iss.ci (lul) anh.nunta</td>
<td>anc.e iss.ci (lul) anh.nunta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mōs ipko iss.ta</td>
<td>mōs anc.e iss.ta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipko iss.ci (lul) mōs hanta</td>
<td>anc.e iss.ci (lul) mōs hanta</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The particle tul ‘severally’ can always be inserted after -ko and -e, regardless of the other conversations.
The form -ko iss.usi(n)ta occurs but -ko kyësinta (or kyësita) is to be preferred. The honorific can, of course, be applied twice (-usi(ko kyësinta), and when the negative is included even three applications are possible (-usiiko iss.usici mûs hasinta), but simpler forms are usually preferred: -ko iss.usici mûs hanta or -ko iss ci mûs hasinta.

Some of the forms are hard to elicit in isolation. They are more readily produced when put into quotations, questions (especially if ironic or rhetorical), and the like: mûs(q) iss.nunta 'y; iss ci anh.nunta 'myen; ...

Both mûs(q) iss.nunta and iss ci mûs hanta sometimes occur, but there seems to be no *mûs iss.ta, *iss ci mûs hata, *mûs èps.ta, or *èps ci mûs hata. (We are excluding here the literary style, often used in diaries, which regularly replaces the processive forms by unmarked forms without the processive morpheme, so that mûs(q) iss.nunta → mûs iss.ta, iss ci mûs hanta → iss ci mûs hata.) That raises the question whether mûs taniko iss.ta is to be regarded as mûs taniko + iss.ta (taninta → mûs taninta → mûs taniko iss.ta) rather than mûs + taniko iss.ta (taninta → taniko iss.ta → mûs taniko iss.ta).

Examples to illustrate some of the forms listed:

1 A Yo say cip ey anq iss.ta /iss.nunta 'He doesn’t stay home lately'.
2 A Cikum cip ey anq iss.ta 'He is not at home now'.
2 S A Cikum cip ey an kyësinta /kyësita (but not iss.usita) 'He is not at home now'.
2 A C Ku nal cip ey iss ci anh.ess.ta = (A) → cip ey èps.ess.ta 'He wasn’t home that day'.
Ce alyey se poni-kka, ney ka iss ci anh.è! 'I looked from down there and who was it but you!'
2 A C (L/K) Ámuli chac.e pwâ to pang an ey iss ci (lul /ka) anh.ta 'Search as you will, it just isn’t in the room'.

Cip ey chaky i mânh.i iss ci (lul /ka) anh.nun ya 'Aren’t there lots of books in the house?'
3 A C (L/K) Tôn i iss ci (lul /ka) anh.na, cip iss ci (lul /ka) anh.na - musun kekceng i iss keyss.e 'Haven’t you got money, haven’t you got a house - what’s your worry?’ NOTE: Choice of lul, ka, or neither must be the same in both phrases.

1 M Ku nal cip ey mûs(q) iss.essta 'He couldn’t stay home that day'.
1 M C Ne kuleta ka n' hûysa ey iss ci mûs hanta = (1 M) Ne kuleta ka n' hûysa ey mûs(q) iss.nunta 'You keep on like that and you won’t be able to stay on at the office'.
1 S M C Ku pun kuleta ka n' hûysa ey mûs(q) iss.usi(n)ta (mûs kyësinta, iss ci mûs hasinta) ko hay la 'Tell him if he keeps on like that he won’t be able to stay on at the office'.
1aux M Kuleta ka n' yeki mûs puth.e (tul) iss.nunta 'You (guys) keep on like that and you won’t be able to hold on here (you’ll get fired)'.
1aux M C Kuleta ka n' yeki mûs puth.e (tul) iss ci (lul) mûs hanta 'You (guys) keep on like that and you won’t be able to "stick" here (you’ll get fired)'.
3 M C (L/K) Tôn i mânh.i iss ci (lul /ka) mûs hata 'He can’t have much money (despite appearances or hopes)’ - Cf Tôn i mânh.i èps.ta 'He hasn’t got much money'.
Sihem kikye yun wuli hak.kyo ey to èps.ci n' anh.ta (/? anh.nunta) hachi man … 'They say it isn’t that our school completely lacks laboratory equipment, but ... '.

11.7.4. Negative commands and propositions.

The negatives of commands and propositions are made with the auxiliary mâl- ‘desist; end’:
- Ponta. → (Poci mûs hanta. →) Poci ma.la la! ‘Don’t look!’
- Ponta. → (Poci mûs hanta. →) Poci mâlca! ‘Let’s not look!’
- Iss.ta. → (Mûs(q) iss.nunta. →) Iss ci ma.la la! ‘Don’t stay!’
- Iss.ta. → (Mûs(q) iss.nunta. →) Iss ci mâlca! ‘Let’s not stay!’
There seems to be no negative from the pseudo-command form of the adjectival sentence used as an exclamation: Cooh.a la! 'How nice!' But above we have suggested that the order of application of the conversions is statement → strong negative → command (rather than, say, statement → command → negative), so that we would not expect such a form.

Negative preemphasis (§1.7.2) can occur with commands and propositions:


To say ‘Don’t V1; do V2 (instead)’ or ‘(Please) V2 instead of V1’ Korean has the expression V1-ulq kes ęps.i V2-sey yo (or V2-e la etc.). Examples will be found in Pak Sengwen 297.

From the above remarks you would conclude that the imperative forms -ci mōs hay la and -ci mōs hala are ungrammatical, but they can appear when the speaker is putting a hex, as it were, on the listener: ‘May you be unable to do it! (= I pray that you not succeed!)’. Ikici mālla means ‘Don’t win!’ (pleading or commanding) but Ikici mōs hay la means ‘I want you to be unable to win = I pray for your defeat’. That accounts for the otherwise perplexing sentence (1 Yi Kitong 1988:61) Nwu ka mōs kala ko hayss.na? ‘Did anyone tell you not to go?’ meaning ‘Do you think I don’t want you to go?’ or ‘Has anyone kept you from going?!’ (= Nwu ka mōs kakey hayss.na?).

11.7.5. Negatives with verbal nouns.

Constructions of verbal noun + postnominal verb behave like ordinary simple verbs, except in the following cases. When the short version of the strong negative is applied, the mōs usually occurs between the verbal noun and the postnominal verb in the case of most two-syllable verbal nouns and the one-syllable verbal noun il ‘work’. But in further conversions, the mōs may come before the verbal noun: despite the lack of *mōs sayngkak hanta as such, we hear Kulen kes to mōs sayngkak hamyen, eteh.key! ‘You should think of things like that, at least’. For the one-syllable verbal nouns other than il (including free and separable ones) the mōs MUST precede the verbal noun. Examples:

| Group 1 | il mōs hanta (*mōs il hanta) ‘can’t work’  
| sayngkak mōs hanta (*mōs sayngkak hanta) ‘can’t think’  
| salang mōs hanta (*mōs salang hanta) ‘can’t love’  
| taycwung mōs hanta (*mōs taycwung hanta) ‘can’t estimate’  
| Also note: yenghwa kwūkyeng ul mōs hanta =  
| ul hacī mōs hanta =  
| hacī mōs hanta =  
| yenghwa lul kwūkyeng mōs hanta =  
| hacī mōs hanta ‘can’t see the movie’  
| Group 2 | mōs cēn hanta (*cēn mōs hanta) ‘can’t transmit’  
| mōs cheng hanta (*cheng mōs hanta) ‘can’t invite’  
| mōs kūm hanta (*kūm mōs hanta) ‘can’t prohibit’  
| mōs wēn hanta [rare] (*wēn mōs hanta) ‘can’t request’  

The simple form is difficult to elicit in some cases, such as mac.i mōs hanta ‘can’t welcome’ from mac.i hanta, but it turns up in the adverbialization mac.i mōs hay se ‘unwillingly’.

According to my observations, an(i) does not appear before a free verbal noun (*an(i) VN hanta → VN an(i) hanta = VN hacī anh.nunta) and the short negative does not appear at all with adjectival nouns: *an(i) AN hata, *AN an(i) hata. The Hamkyeng dialect is said to allow the local reflex of an(i), pronounced [a’il], to precede verbal nouns and to invade the V-e V structures more freely than Seoul.

Verbal-noun sentences often optionally drop the word hacī before a negative auxiliary: Kulen.key māl (hacī) anh.keyss.ta ‘I won’t speak that way’, *Yem.lye (hacī) māsey yo ‘Don’t worry’. Compare the dropping of ham, hakō, and kakey in the documentary style (p. 277, p. 300; Part II).

11.7.6. Double negatives.

The double negative (negative → negative) can have the meaning of a strong positive (‘of course’) or a reaffirmation (‘to be sure’), but in Korean it is used primarily to make a positive statement less
direct, not unlike the expression "not unlike" = "rather like" in English. As far as truth value goes, ép.s-ci anh.ta 'does not lack' = iss.ta 'has (got)', just as iss.ci anh.ta 'has not (got)' = ép.s.ta 'lacks'. The sentence ép.s-ci anh.ta apparently occurs only in further conversions such as ép.s-ci anh.e iss.ta 'has (got) it without a doubt'. A stronger form can be made: ép.s-ulq swu ép.s.ta 'lacks the possibility of not having it' = iss.ta 'has (got) it'.

Double negatives are more common, perhaps, for adjectives. Côh.ci anh.ci anh.ta or An côh.ci anh.ta means 'it isn't that it isn't good; you can't say it isn't good'. Stronger: Côh.ci môs haei anh.ta or Côh.ci anh.ci môs hata. Still stronger: Côh.ci môs haei môs hata.

The double negatives permitted by verbs are more limited, and usually have the focus of the suspensive -ci subdued by the particle un/nun: Acwu mekci anh.ci nun anh.nunta 'It isn't that I don't eat at all (it's just that I eat so little)'; Acwu mekci môs haei n(un) anh.nunta 'It isn't that I completely CAN'T eat, (but I can only eat a little)'. The forms (?)V-ci nun môs haei môs hanta and (?)V-ci nun anh.ci môs hanta seem not to occur, but there are examples of V-ci anh.ci môs hanun such as kaci anh.ci môs hanun ipang ey iss.ta 'is in a position where one cannot afford not to go (= is obliged to go'). For double negatives with 'know' see the entry moluta in Part II.

Negative preemphasis (§11.7.2) is rare with the double negative and it is only made with the particle ul/lul, never with i/ka.

A kind of periphrastic double negative is made with -key ani 'ta 'it is not the case that - ', in which key < key i. An example: Kup haei anh.un key ani 'ci man son i mô-cala se eccelq swu ép.s.ta 'Of course it is an urgent matter, but there's nothing we can do, being short of hands'. This is the only way a copular sentence can be rendered doubly negative: Khunq il i ani 'n key ani 'ci man eccelq tôli ka ép.s.ta 'Of course it is a serious matter, but there is nothing we can do about it'.

An amusing incident is told of old Dr Underwood and a Korean merchant who advertised Éps.nun kes ép.s.ta 'There is nothing we have not got' (= Éps.nun kes i ép.s.ta). When called to account for an item not carried, the merchant explained Éps.nun kes un ép.s.ta 'What we haven't got, we haven't got'. More examples of double negatives:

Kulenq il i ép.s-ci nun anh.ta 'Such things DO (sometimes) happen'.

Haci anh.umnen an toykeyss.ta 'It won't do if you don't do it' = Huy ya toykeyss.ta 'You'll have to do it'.

Kuleh.ci anh.umnen an toynta 'It's no good unless it is that way' = Kulay ya toynta 'Only if it is that way is it all right = it has to be that way'.

11.7.7. Other negative expressions.

In addition to the particles ul/lul and i/ka, there are other elements which can intervene between the suspensive -ci and the negative element. Aside from -ci nun anh-, -ci nun môs ha-, and -ci to anh-, the only ones that have come to my attention are those listed in CM 1:284:

-ci man môs hanta: Mammale kaci man môs haei, phyênci 'na cênha wu halq swu iss.ta 'You can't just go see him (e.g. in jail, hospital, ...), but you can write him a letter or telephone him' = CF ... kaci môs haei man, ...

ci to môs hanta: Ilum ul ssuci to môs hanta 'He can't even write his name' = CF Ilum to ssuci (lul) môs hanta; Musewse se chae.c kaci to môs hanun tey yo 'He's so scared he dares not visit him!'

ci ya môs hal ya: Tây-hak.kyo lul na-wass.nun tey Yenge ecem ul haei ya môs hal ya? 'He is a college graduate = of course he can talk English!'

ci 'na mâle: Mili kuhn soli lun haei 'na mâle'; (i key musun changphi ya) 'He shouldn't have boasted beforehand; (what a shameful thing)!'

11.7.8. Negative sentences with positive force.

In negative questions used rhetorically the intended force is positive: Kaci anh.e?! 'Isn't he going?' or 'He's going, isn't he?' = 'Surely he is going'. Such sentences allow the suspensive form of
the past and the future and even the copula: Kass. ci anh.e?! ‘Surely he went’, Kakeyss. ci anh.e?! ‘Surely he will go’, Haksayng ici (less. ci anh.e)! ‘Surely he is (was) a student’. As statements (or nonrhetorical negative questions), these sentences must be Kaci anh. ess.e, Kaci anh. keyss.e, and Haksayng i an’ ye(ss.e). (With the proper question intonation, those sentences can function rhetorically, too.) The -ci anh- structure is commonly shortened to -c’an-. The rhetorical use of negative questions extends to expressions of doubt, fear, or anxiety: Kass. ci anh. ulq ka kekceng sutepta ‘I am afraid/worried that he may have gone’. For more on this, see Kim Tongsik 1981.


Nominalization is the process of taking a sentence and turning it into a nominal phrase that can be used in some larger sentence as a single noun might be used:

Punta ‘He looks at it’ → Poki (ka căh. ta) ‘Looking (is nice = is nice-looking)’.
Paywunta ‘He learns it’ → Paywuki (ka elyepta) ‘To learn it (is hard)’.
Onta ‘He is coming’ → Oki (lul palanta) ‘(We hope) that he is coming’.

Chamka hanta ‘He participates’ → Chamka huki (lul kćel hanta) ‘(He refuses to participate’.

As these examples show, one common nominalization uses the SUMMATIVE form (stem + -ki):
ponta → poki; căh. ta → căh. ki; cip ita → cip iki. Another common nominalization uses an ADNOMINALIZATION ($11.9) + kes ‘thing, one, fact, act, ...’: Cwunun ‘He gives it’ → Cwunun kes ul (= ewuki lul) cwuce hanta ‘He hesitates to give it’. (Earlier Korean used the substantive form -um for that kind of nominalization. See below.)

The nominalized sentence can be treated much like any noun. It can be followed by a particle, by another nominal which it modifies (na-kaki cen ‘before going out’, eps. ki taymun ‘because there were none’), by various particles, and occasionally by the copula: ilehk. keyh ‘ta ‘Let’s decide to do it this way’. Nominalizations with kes are especially flexible in use, and they occur freely predicated by the copula, sometimes with special meanings: Yeki se n’ tämpay lul an phinun kes ita ‘It’s a matter of not smoking here = It’s No Smoking here’. For further examples, see kes and -ki in Part II.

The nominalized sentence may already contain adjuncts of its own (subjects, objects, etc.), so that when it is turned into a nominal that is used itself as an adjunct of the matrix sentence into which it is embedded you will sometimes find a sequence of phrases each marked with the same particle. In such cases the particle after the nominalization often drops: Chayk ul ilk. ki (lul) căh. a hanun ya? ‘Do you enjoy reading books?; Phyenci lul ssuki (lul) sicak hanta ‘He starts to write the letter’.

A less common nominalization is made with the SUBSTANTIVE form (stem + -um/-m). Aside from the sentence-final use in the DOCUMENTARY style ($11.3), and certain somewhat literary idioms (see -um ey and -um ulo in Part II), most cases of -um are single verbs or adjectives turned into nouns. But sometimes a larger source sentence is involved:

Māl i ani ’ta ‘It is not language’ → Sayngkak i kot māl i ani ’m kwa kath.i ... ‘Just as thought is not language, ...’

Yelq pen tut. nunta ‘We hear it ten times’, Han pen ponta ‘We see it one time’ → Yelq pen tul. um i han pen pom man kath. ci mōs hata ‘Seeing once is better than hearing ten times’.

Ne uy sinpun i haksayng ita ‘Your status is (that of) a student’ → Ne uy sinpun i haksayng im ul ic. ci mai. le lu ‘Don’t forget that you are (in the status of) a student’.

Kim Yengwu 1985 explores the choice of -um vs. -ki and finds three semantic factors at work:
(1) influence – affecting the realization of the complement proposition;
(2) modified factivity – the truth value is presupposed for the complement proposition; or, if that precedes the time of the matrix act, the truth value is implied by the speaker;
(3) forward implication – the truth value is implied by the speaker for a complement proposition that follows the time of the matrix act.

Verbs of perception and discovery are found to occur with -um but not -ki; verbs of beginning, continuing, or stopping occur with -ki but not -um; verbs of helping occur with either, but with differing connotations. Kim Yengwu (177) also notes that when the nominalizations with kes and with -ki are contrasted, kes tends to refer to concrete events and -ki to more abstract events.
Middle Korean made extensive use of the substantive, and the nominalizations it produced correspond in some cases to the modern structure of adnominalization + kes and in other cases to the modern use of the summative -ki. Other cases of -ki are equivalent to usages of -ti, the immediate ancestor of the suspensive -ci, and there are a few examples of -ki, as well (see Part II).

Nominalizations can be made on the past (-ess.ki, -ess.um) and the future (-keyss.ki, -keyss.um), but these are used less freely than the constructions built on the postmodifier kes ‘fact’ following the various adnominalizations of tense-aspect conversions: hayss.ta → han kes, hatula → hatun kes, ...

To qualify as a sentential “nominalization” the construction must involve (or be able to involve) more than just a verb form shorn of adjuncts, for we treat cases of that sort as lexical derivations, nouns derived from the -ki summative form or made by the derived-noun suffix -i or the like. In the case of -um and -ki the nominalizations apparently do not enter into construction with the particle uy, as the lexically derived nouns would do; instead, they proceed directly to the adnominal function by simple juxtaposition. Cf CM 1:384.

Among the special uses of nominalized conversions, attention should be directed to -ki to (ha-) and -ki nun (ha-) as a technique for highlighting or subduing the focus on the sentential nucleus, the verb or adjective itself, much as the particles to and un/nun are used to mark the focus on a noun or noun phrase (§10.5, §11.1). Special types of nominalization worthy of attention are adnominalizations + postmodifiers, especially those (ci, ka, tey, ya) which call for the complex -nun modifiers; some of these are used as full sentences, e.g. in the question conversions of §11.5.

There is a peculiar construction that we will call a POSTPOSITIONAL nominalization. It consists of a sentence adnominalized to a generalizing epitheme, typically kes ‘thing/one’ or Middle Korean ‘one that ــ’, which semantically echoes the subject or object in the adnominalized sentence. An example: ــ yeki ceki so ka han mali twu mali iss.nun kes i po.yess.ta ‘one or two cows were visible here and there’ (Wagner 39). MK examples: “salom pwo n i ‘mata (1447 Sek 24:13b) ‘everyone he saw’, ne y nay oy ــ ‘TWO-THWALG honwo.n i lol pwono.n i ((1447→1562 Sek 11:7-8, cited in He Wung 1975:356) ‘you have seen me achieve salvation and deliverance’; ‘kil[s] maka ‘s non [= ma ka s’son] hon ‘phe’ki s ‘sa’m i ‘pi ‘wona’un kwos ‘phway’Gwo polom ‘kol’kye’tun ye ’lum moys.non ke’s ‘ye (’1517 Pak 1:40a; moys.non ← moyc-non) ‘a hemp plant blocking the road blossoms when it rains and bears fruit when the wind blows’. Similar examples in Japanese are discussed in Martin 1975:860-2 and in Kuroda 1974-7.

11.9. Adnominalizations; epithemes.

Any Korean sentence can be made adnominal to modify a nominal in some larger sentence (the matrix into which it is embedded) by replacing the final inflected form with the appropriate MODIFIER. See §9.3 for the forms. The patterns can be summarized for our nuclear sentences as follows:

(1) Ponta. → Ponun → ‘that one sees’ or ‘that/who sees it’ or ‘that one sees it’.
   Cőh.ta. → Cőh.un ‘that is good’ or ‘that it is good’
   Cip ita. → Cip in ‘that is a house’ or ‘that it is a house’

(2) Ponta. → Pwass.ta. → Pon ‘that one saw’ or ‘that/who saw it’ or ‘that one saw it’
   → Pwass.nun (ci, ka, tey, ya) ــ
   Cőh.ta. → Cőh.ass.ta. → (Use Cőh.un → ــ; or Cőh.tun → ــ)
   → Cőh.ass.nun (ci, ka, tey, ya) ــ
   Cip ita. → Cip iess.ta. → (Use Cip in → ــ; or Cip itun → ــ)
   → Cip iess.nun (ci, ka, tey, ya) ــ

Co Sek.yen has suggested that we regard the simple modifier -un, when it is used to express the past for the verb, as an obligatory reduction of -ess.nun, so that: pwass.ta → *pwass.nun (sālam) → pon (sālam). Before ci, ka, tey, and ya it is obligatory NOT to reduce the form.

(3) Ponta. → Potula. → Potun ‘that one saw(, it has been observed)’ or ‘that/who was seeing it(, it has been observed)’ or ‘that one saw(, it has been observed)’.
   Cőh.ta. → Cőh.tula → Cőh.tun ‘that was good, it has been observed’ or ‘that it was
good('it has been observed').

Cip ita. → Cip itula. → Cip itun ... '... that was a house('it has been observed') or '... that it was a house('it has been observed').

(4) Ponta. → Pwass.ta. → Pwass.tula. → Pwass.tun ... '... that one saw('it has been observed') or '... that/who saw it('it has been observed') or '... that one saw it('it has been observed').

Cōh.ta. → Cōh.ass.ta → Cōh.ass.tula. → Cōh.ass.tun ... '... that was [or had been] good('it has been observed').

Cip ita. → Cip iess.ta. → Cip iess.tula. → Cip iess.tun ... '... that/who was probably [or had been] a house('it has been observed') or '... that it was [or had been] a house('it has been observed').

(5) Ponta. → Pokeyss.ta. → Pol(q) ... '... that one will see' or '... that/who will see it' or '... that one will see it'.

→ Pokeyss.nun (ci, ka, tey, ya) ...
→ Pol.nun ci ...

Cōh.ta. → Cōh.keyss.ta. → Cōh.ul(q) ... '... that will be good' or '... that it will be good'.

→ Cōh.keyss.nun (ci, ka, tey, ya) ...
→ Cōh.ul.nun ci ...

Cip ita. → Cip ikeyss.ta. → Cip ii(q) ... '... that will be a house' or '... that it will be a house'.

→ Cip ikeyss.nun (ci, ka, tey, ya) ...
→ Cip ii.nun ci ...

(6) Ponta. → Pwass.ta. → Pwass.keyss.ta. → Pwass.ul(q) ... '... that one probably saw' or '... that/who probably saw it' or '... that one probably saw it'.

→ Pwass.keyss.nun (ci, ka, tey, ya) ...
→ Pwass.ul.nun ci ...

Cōh.ta. → Cōh.ass.ta → Cōh.ass.keyss.ta → Cōh.ass.ul(q) ... '... that probably was good' or '... that it probably was good'.

→ Cōh.ass.keyss.nun (ci, ka, tey, ya) ...
→ Cōh.ass.ul.nun ci ...

Cip ita. → Cip iess.ta. → Cip iess.keyss.ta. → Cip iess.ul(q) ... '... that probably was a house' or '... that it probably was a house'.

→ Cip iess.keyss.nun (ci, ka, tey, ya) ...
→ Cip iess.ul.nun ci ...

But the forms in -ess.ul(q) seem to be infrequent except when the prospective modifier is conventional with a particular noun (or postmodifier) such as ttay 'time (when -)'; elyess.ulq ttay 'when (one was) young' can be regarded as a conversion of (ku ttay) elyess.ta 'at that time) one was young' more easily than (ku ttay) elyess.keyss.ta 'at that time) one probably was young'.

There are also past-future retrospective modifiers -ess.keyss.tun, presumably from something like Ponta. → Pwass.ta. → Pwass.keyss.ta. → Pwass.ul(q) → Pwass.keyss.tula. → Pwass.keyss.tun ... '... that, according to observation, one probably saw' or '... that/who, according to observation, probably saw it' or '... that, according to observation, one probably saw it'. But, like the past-future retrospective, occurrences are rare, and I have been unable to find examples that native speakers feel happy with. (Choy Hyenpay lists examples, but they sound unnatural.)

The modern retrospective carries a restriction when it is predicative (rather than adnominal): the subject cannot be first person, because -tula is reporting the speaker's perceptual experience as evidence for his statement. This narrowing of the retrospective to 'I observed that -' was not present in Middle Korean, which used the retrospective to report recent past events in general; the requirement of perceptual observation by the speaker seems to have come in with the development of the past-tense marker -ess-. (That marker was made by contracting the infinitive-auxiliary conversion -e iss-, which also survived uncontracted as the modern perfect-resultative structure.) The MK sentence 'na y 'lwongtam 'hota'la (1447 Sek 6:24b) 'I was joking' cannot be translated into modern *Nay ka
The quasi-processive verbs iss.ta and ëps.ta adnominalize in the same way as ponta, but their "past" adnominalizations iss.un and ëps.un are fairly rare. Where they are expected, we more often hear the "present" (iss.nun, ëps.nun) or the retrospective (iss.tun, ëps.tun).

Several characteristics of Korean adnominalizations should be pointed out. One is that the relationship between the adnominalized sentence and the nominal that it modifies is intrinsically ambiguous: ponun ayki can mean either 'the baby that is looking at it' ( ← Ayki ka ponta 'The baby looks at it') or 'the baby one is looking at' ( ← Ayki lul ponta 'One looks at the baby'). Expanding the adnominalized sentence sometimes clarifies the meaning: kông ponun ayki is certainly more likely to mean 'the baby that looks at the ball' than to mean 'the ball that looks at the baby'. But that is because the listener knows a lot about babies and balls. From what he knows about babies and dogs, käy ponun ayki could mean either 'the baby that looks at the dog' or 'the baby that the dog looks at'.

Adding grammatical specification to the adjuncts expressed in the expansion helps considerably: käy ka ponun ayki could only mean 'the baby that the dog looks at', because direct object is the only role left available, and käy lul ponun ayki could only mean 'the baby that looks at the dog' because it is the subject role that is now available and the object role is not. The relationship need not be subject or object: ku i ka kongpu hatun hak.kyo 'the school he has been studying at' is a conversion of Ku hak.kyo ey se ku i ka kongpu hatul 'He was studying at that school (as I recall)', and emeni ka tön ul ewun ai 'the child the mother gave the money to' is a conversion of Ku ai eykey emenai ka tön ul ewun.ks.ta 'Mother gave money to that child'. The noun that serves as the head of the structure (the target of the adnominalization) is an EPITHEME and epithemes are of several kinds:

1. extruded from a constituent of the adnominalized sentence (and in the process losing any case particle that may have marked the source phrase)

(a) from the subject (or other nominative-marked phrase): sinmun ul ponun nameca 'the man (who is) looking at the newspaper' ← Ku nameca ka sinmun ul ponta 'That man looks at the newspaper'; and, from the possessor in a possessive sentence: tön i ëps.nun haksayng 'a student (who is) without money' ← Ku haksayng i tôn i ëps.ta 'That student lacks money'.

(b) from the direct object (or other accusative-marked phrase): ku nameca ka ponun sinmun 'the paper the man is looking at' ← Ku nameca ku sinmun ul ponta 'That man looks at the newspaper'.

(c) from the indirect object: nay ka sênmul ul ponayl chinkwu 'the friend whom I'm sending a gift to' ← Nay ka ku chinkwu hanthey sênmul ul ponaykeyss.ta 'I am going to send a gift to a friend'.

(d) from an adverbialized phrase, or a phrase with oblique-case marking:

(TIME WHEN) Haksayng iess.tun yêys nal (ul sayngkak hanta) '(I think of) the old days when I was a student' ← (Nay ka) yêys nal ey haksayng iess.ta 'I was a student in the old days'.

(PLACE WHERE) wuli ka pap ul mek.un cip 'the house where we ate our meal' ← Wuli ka ku cip ey se pap ul mek.ess.ta 'We ate our meal in that house'.

(PLACE WHERE) um.ak-ka tul i kanun tapang 'a teashop that musicians go to' ← Um.ak-ka tul i ku tapang ey kanta 'Musicians go to that teashop'.

(INSTRUMENT WITH WHICH) nay ka yenphil man kkakk.nun khal 'the knife that I use only to sharpen pencils with' ← nay ka ku khal lo yenphil man kkakk.nunta 'I sharpen only pencils with that knife'.

2. with a transitional epitheme

(a) of time: Ku ka tte-nan ithut-nal (ey ku emenai ka cwuks.ess.ta) 'The day after he left (his mother died)'.

(b) of place: mânh.un kawunye se hana (lul kacinta) '(I take) one of many'.

(c) of circumstance: Pi ka onun tey (com te kyêysita kasipso) '(Stay a little longer); it's raining'.

3. with a resultative epitheme: pi ka onun soli (lul tut.nunta) '(I hear) the sound of it raining'.

'Nongtum hatula; instead, it must be rendered as Nay ka 'nongtum hayss.ta (or hako iss.ess.ta). But the adnominalization carries no such restriction, so that you can say nay ka hatun 'nongtum 'the joke I was making' for the (unattested) MK 'nay y ho'tun 'lgwontum'. On these interesting points, see Cang Sekin 1973, Cang Kyenghuy 1985, Choy Tong-cwu 1988, Yi Hyosang 1991.
(4) with a summational epitheme — in various functions, including factual (or "extended") predication it's that ...: Il-nyen cen ey pon kes i ku lul macimak pon kes iess.ta 'The last I saw of him was a year ago'.

In an identificational sentence, the Identified is the subject and the Identifier is the complement of the copula, unmarked in the affirmative but marked by the nominative particle in the negative: Wuli ka Hánkwuk sálam itu 'We are Koreans', Wuli ka Iponq sálam i ani 'ta 'We are not Japanese'. The Identifier is not epitematized, but the Identified is freely extruded as an epitheme: Hánkwuk sálam in wuli 'we who are Koreans', Iponq sálam i ani 'n wuli 'we who are not Japanese'. The epitheme can serve any role in a matrix sentence, including that of Identified. A sentence such as Hánkwuk sálam in wuli 'ta would seem to mean 'It is we who are Koreans', but it serves as a stylistic variant of 'We are the Koreans'. This phenomenon of EPITEMATIC IDENTIFICATION, representing a stylistic inversion of the underlying subject (the Identified), can be found in Middle Korean texts:

KYOWW-KYOWW 'ho.ya 'pyel s kawon-toy s twi'lyewun 'to.l isyas'ia (1482 Kum-sam 2:24b) 'brightly shining it is a round moon in the midst of clouds' = 'a round moon is shining in the midst of clouds'.

'alay 'PALQ "CHOY.-NYE maico 'Wa 'PPPE-MA-LA 'KWUKY LIM 'CYENG 'SSO 'lwo 'kazo 'Wwon 'na 'ylw0'n i (1459 Wel 8:92b) 'having met the eight comely maidens I went [with them] to Woods-Calm Temple in the land of the brahmans'.

cyens'kos 'cywung i tu le 'nay Gey hol 'ss ol nil'Gwon 'cco.-co 'yla (1462 ¹Nung 1:29a) ['the word'] 'cco.-co (pravárana = end of restraint) means letting the monks express themselves as they will'.

e'nu 'lol nil'Gwon 'CYENG 'PEP.-NGAN 'kwo (1482 Kum-sam 2:69a) 'what does "the true Dharma Eye" mean?' [the copula modifier 'in is ellipted before 'kwo 'question'].

Similar epithetic identification is found in both modern and classical Japanese.

The particles in the adnominalized sentence (or what is left when a constituent is extruded as an epitheme) remain much the same as in the source sentence. In general, focus subdual of the subject or object of a modifying phrase is avoided, since the particle un/nun would usually set the word off as the subordinated adjunct (subject, object, or whatnot) of the entire larger sentence, the matrix in which the adnominalized sentence is embedded. Compare Ilk.e se nun an toynat 'You mustn't read it' → ilk.e se an toynun (chayk) '(a book) that you mustn't read'. Instead of taking i/ka, the subject of an adnominalized sentence is sometimes marked by the particle uy. At first I thought this was due to the influence of Japanese, where the corresponding particle no is sometimes used in place of ga to mark the subject of an adnominalized sentence (see Martin 1975:659-64 for the details). But the Korean usage goes back to the earliest Hankul texts and is true not only for the particle uy (and its MK ancestors) but also for the now obsolete particle s of Middle Korean. The Middle Korean particles 'uy and s can substitute for 'i in adnominalized sentences, both when the epitheme (head noun) is extruded from one of the noun arguments and when it is a summational epitheme, including t and s:

'i 'SYANG 'on 'YWOK.-GYOY 'uy 'nu syan 't i a ni 'si'n i (1462 ¹Nung 1:42a) 'this aspect is not what desire is born from'.

ku 'psk uy CYE.-CO y api 'uy PPYE-AN 'hi ancon 't ol 'al 'Gwo 'ta a 'pfil oy key 'ka a 'pfil oy key nilGwo' toy (1463 Pep 2:138b) 'at that time the masters, finding that the father was seated comfortably, all went to the father and said to the father as follows —'.

'HHOYNG on 'HHAK-ZIN 'oy HHOYNG hol 's iGwo (1482 Kum-sam 2:20b) ['the word'] 'HHOYNG means that the scholar performs, and ...'.

I have not found an example of this phenomenon with 'i as the epitheme, either as extruded ('the one that —') or summational ('the fact that —'); it probably does not occur, though adnominal modification is possible, as in the passage 'SSYWOK oy CAY.-KAY yey 'two mek il a ni 'khwo n' honom mye CIN.-SSILQ s ras no n i 'sto n ye (1462 ¹Nung 8:4-5) 'when even in the fasts of commoners they refrain from eating them [the five forbidden roots], how much more so the true student (of the discipline)?' Nominalizations made with the substantive —'t(bo)m, corresponding to modern -(u)n (-u)lg, -nun,
Middle Korean kes usually served as a generalized replacement for an extruded epitheme 'thing' or 'the one', as in kwong 'oy nikuk si'won ke's un 'es te' n 'ma'l i-ngi s 'kwo (1465 wen se:68a) 'what words are you reading, my Lord?', but like r or s it could also be used as a summational epitheme 'the fact that ...':

KON 'oy 'nin ke's i a'ni 'Gen ma'lon (1462 Nung 2:81b) 'it is not that a root arose, but ...'

'mwo' m ol 'mwoi tuql ke's i'n i (1447 sek 6:11b) 'the body is not to be trusted'.

'syengyen ti'Gwuy 'yey 'mwoi kal 'ka pwin pyel a'ni ho'l ke's i'l i (1518 Sohak-cho 8:13b) 'will not worry over whether one might be unable to go to the position of a sage'.

Examples in the role of extruded epitheme (replacing a more specific noun):

nonun ke's i'm ye (1459 Wel 1:11a) 'things that fly and ...'.

poy'hwo non ke's i mu su 'i'l in 'kwo (1518 Sohak-cho 8:33b) 'what is it we learn?'.

ssin-luk if'juy 'hwa 'ho'syan ke's un pas[ft] 'chuyenlyang 'ay 'nam ti 'mwoi ho'n i (1463 pep 6:144a) 'what the supernatural power has brought into being is no more than external property'.

In contemporary Japanese the no option is largely stylistic, but earlier it appears to have involved focus and emphasis (the ga option being more emphatic), and that may be true of the Korean situation, too: marking the subject of the adnominalized sentence with uy rather than i/ka deemphasizes it much as the particle un/nun subdues the focus on the theme of the matrix sentence.

NOTE: Despite our translation, the 'uy in 'ta qwuy-ngwang 'uy na'mon kwong a'ni 'ka (1463 pep se:13a) 'is it not all the achievement left by the mighty king?' is not marking the underlying subject, for the verb 'nam- is normally intransitive, and the structure in question is probably to be treated as na'mon kwong 'the achievement that remained' with an epitheme extruded from the subject of [unattested] qwuy-ngwang 'uy kwong i na'ma '(ys)la 'the mighty king's achievement has remained' leaving the adnominal phrase behind, perhaps to avoid the construal 'the achievement of the king who remained' that would be suggested by na'mon qwuy-ngwang 'uy kwong.

We naturally expect an adnominalization to be followed by a noun or noun phrase as its head, but occasionally the structure will occur at the end of a sentence, usually with an implied nominal or an obviously ellipted noun, as in some of the question conversions ($11.5) and in certain set exclamations such as 'nancang mac.ul (or chi)! 'dammit!' where the implied nominal is probably nom 'rascal - to be beaten mercilessly'. There are also constructions of modifier + postnoun and the like, perhaps to be treated as quasi-complements ($10.3), since they usually involve verbs unaccompanied by adjuncts. An example: nan cil 'unchaste behavior (by women)' from the modifier of na- 'go out' (and not from LAN 'disorder').

The copula adnominalizations ( ... in, ... ilq, ...) are often replaced by adnominalizations based on quotations ($11.11) even when no actual quoting is intended. This is especially common in stating names of people or things: Kim Poktong ila 'nun sâlam 'a man (they call) Kim Poktong', wenca-than ila 'n kes 'the thing called' the atom bomb'. Copula sentences can be adnominalized, in a sense, also by dropping the copula and letting the noun stand alone in adnominal position (or specifying the adnominal role with the particle uy). Compare the stylistic dropping of the copula mentioned in §11.1.

Adnominalization can be applied to quite complex sentences that are the result of prior conversions of various kinds, including other adnominalizations already embedded in the complex sentence to be adnominalized. When one confronts an unheralded epitheme in structures where English often uses a clarifying adnominalizer in the form of a relative pronoun or adverb, minimally "that", problems of interpretation arise as one tries to decide both the scope and the role(s) of the epitheme, which may be extruded from more than one underlying role in a complex adnominalization. The grammar of Korean adnominalization is very similar to that of Japanese adnominalization, as described in Martin 1975.
11.10. Adverbializations.

An adverbialization turns a sentence into an adverbial phrase for a larger sentence by changing the final inflected form into some other form. Some of the adverbializations are often used to end a sentence that is not necessarily a truncation of a larger sentence, though that is probably the origin of such usages as sentence-final -e (yo), -ko (yo), -nun ke l' (yo), -nun tey (yo), -uni-kka (yo), . . . Representative semantic types of adverbialization are listed below.

"and" forms

gerund -ko 'and also; and then' < 'kwo
conjointive -umye/-mye 'and also; and then' < -'u'bo'm ye
sequential -uni/-ni (in some uses) 'and thereupon' < -'u'bo'n i

infinitive -e (or -e + particle) se 'and then; and so' < -'e' sye
modifier -un/-n (etc.) + postmodifier kes + particle i 'and so (I infer)' (see Part II for examples)

"but" forms

adversative -una/-na < -'u'bo'na (and extended adversative -una-ma,
    tentative adversative -kena < -'ke'na)

concessive -toy < accessible -toy; -(u)toy (See p. 823)

literary concessive -kenul < -'ke'n'ul

semi-literary concessive -ken man < -'ken ma'non/ma'lon

frustrated intensive -ulq/-lq man

suspective -ci + particle man

infinitive -e + particle to 'even if -- though --' < -e 'nwo

conditional -umyen/-myen + particle se + particle to

modifier -un, -(ess-/keyss-)nun, -(ess-/keyss-)tun, -ulq/-lq + postmodifier
   ke(s) + particle Ul/llul)

modifier -un/-n, -(ess-/keyss-)nun, -(ess-/keyss-)tun + postmodifier tey
   + particle to 'even though (given the circumstance that) --'

modifier -un/-n + postmodifier tul 'granted that -- , even though -- [literary] < -'u'bon 'ri ol

1 Concessive conversions suggested by CM: hanta → hatula to, hayss.ta → hay to,
hakeyss.ta → halq ci 'la to (or hal mangceng). Notice also halq ci enceng.

2 Sometimes the particle i: Ilenq Il i iss.ulq ka pwā se iecik-i onta ko han kes i ... (nemu pappe se mōs wass.ta) 'I was afraid this kind of thing would happen, so I meant to come earlier, but ... (I was too busy to get here)'). See also -ta (ka) 'and/but then'. The
   -ulq ke l' forms are common in various extensions of meaning; see the entry in Part II.

"when/if" forms

sequential -uni/-nī < -'u'bo'n i
   (and tentative sequential -keni < -'ke'n i, prospective sequential -ulini < -'u'bo'le 'n i)

conditional -umyen/-myen < -'u'bo'm ye n'

conditional -umyen/-myen + particle se 'while'

contingent -un/-m ey (-umay/-may) < -'w'u'bo'm ey

provisional -ketun < -'ke'ntun

tentative conditional -ketumyen

literary conditional -ketany

subjunctive assertive -ca 'as soon as', often + māca ← mālca 'no sooner -- than'

infinitive -e + particle se 'and then' < -'e' sze

infinitive -e + particle ya 'only if' < -'e' za

transferentive -ta (+ ka) 'and / but then' < -'ta ('ka)

infinitive -e + pwā (la) or posey (yo) 'suppose --' = 'if'
"since/therefore" forms

sequential -uni/-ni – especially the extended sequential -uni-kka/-ni-kka (n')
infinitive -e + particle se 'and so' < - 'e sye
substantive -(ess/-keyss)-yun/-m + particle ulo/lo < - 'yo m 'yo'wo
modifer -un/-n etc. + postmoditier kes + particle i'ka
modifer -un/-n, -(ess/-keyss)-mun, -(ess/-keyss)-tun + postmoditier ke(s) + particle ul/l(u)
(modifier -un/-n etc. + postmoditier kes + particle ulo/lo
summatitive -(ess/-keyss)-ki + particle ey or particle ulo/lo
summatitive -(ess/-keyss)-ki + noun taymun + particle ey; -kiley (-killay)
modifer -un/-n, -(ess/-keyss)-mun, -(ess/-keyss)-tun + postmoditier tey – see also §11.3.3

"so that, so as to" forms
adverbative -key (CF the uses in causative conversions) < - 'key
derived adverb -i (for those adjectives that have the form)1 < - 'i
projective -tolok 'to the point that – ' < - 'i'tlok
intenitive -ule/-lye < - 'yo 'ye; purposive -ule/-le
processive adjective (+ particle) -nula (ko)

1 Since the derived adverb can retain the syntactic properties of the underlying adjective, carrying its own adjuncts, such as a subject.

The above lists are by no means exhaustive. They could be considerably enlarged if we take into account all the adverbializations built on other conversions, such as the "when" form made by first adnominalizing the sentence with the prospective modifier -ul(q) and then adding the noun tay 'time (when – '), with or without the particle ey 'at'. Nor have we gone into all the various uses of these adverbializations, e.g. the use of the gerund -ko and the infinitive -e with auxiliaries (§7.5). See also the use of the summatitive -ki with the particle te or the particle un/nun to highlight or subdue the focus on the nominalization (mentioned in §11.8. §11.16).

More information on each adverbialization will be found in the individual entries of Part II. A great deal more needs to be said, in particular for the foreign student of Korean. One vexing question: how do we know when 'because' is to be expressed with -uni(-kka) and when with -e (se)? According to Lukoff and Nam (1982), -uni-ikka represents logical ARGUMENTATION derived from DISCOVERY, and -e se represents a logical ASSERTION OF CAUSE derived from RELATED SEQUENCE. For more on this problem, see 1Yi Cenglo 1975 and 1978, 1Yi Cengmin 1979, and 1Yang Insekk 1972. The Korean situation is similar to the difference between the Japanese constructions – no de and – kara, which Mikami attributed to a difference between objective versus subjective reason (Martin 1975:857). The argumentation (objective) construction permits the insertion of the past tense, -ess-uni(-kka), but that is difficult or impossible with the causal-assertion (subjective) construction: 1Yi Cenglo rejects -ess-e se and others say it sounds artificial and suggest replacement with just -e se, using the past only for the final verb of the sentence. In the meaning of causal assertion -e se cannot be followed by a command or a proposition (i.e. by another subjunctive form), a restriction similar to that for Japanese – kara. If not asserting causality, -e se can be followed by a command or proposition: Yeki ane.e se kitalisipsio 'Please sit here and wait'. We can think of -uni-kka as a strengthened form of -uni, emphasizing the argument or discovery, and we can think of -e as a relaxed form of -e (se), perhaps weakening the assertion or maybe just a contraction; but the longer and the shorter forms are not interchangeable in all situations.

A related problem is when to use -e (se) for the 'and (then)' meaning and when to use -ko or the emphasized version -ko se; see the entries in Part II. As with the adnominalizations, adverbializations of the copula are often built on the quotation conversion, so we sometimes find ila 'myen, ila 'in', etc., where we might expect just imyen, ini, etc., with an added touch of the hypothetical.
11.11. Quotations; oblique questions; putative structures.

Quotations are frequent in Korean. Quoted is not only what people have said, but also what the speaker thinks or intends (-ulaye ko hanta), and sometimes the "quotation" is merely a grammatical device that is used to lengthen, soften, or emphasize a sentence. Direct quotation — reporting the exact words — is not common in conversation, and in books it is usually introduced by the formula A ka mal hakilul — ‘A’s saying [as direct object]’ and ended by the formula hako (mäl) hayss.ta ‘said’ or just hako ‘saying’ as an afterthought sentence (§11.3.5). Another way to state a direct quotation is to append to the quoted sentence the expression — (i)la ko (mäl) hayss.ta ‘said [‘that it is’]’ or just — hayss.ta ‘said’ (King 1988a). This treats the quoted sentence (or fragment) as if it were a noun, and seems to be a fairly recent innovation. Since virtually all finite verb forms end in a vowel, the pseudo particle ila ko is nearly always heard in the postvocalic shape 'la ko, and some speakers feel uncomfortable identifying it with ila ko. When a juncture is inserted between the quoted sentence and the quoting verb phrase, the abbreviation 'la ko remains and is not restored to ila ko: "Eps. *up.nita* ’la ko hayss.ta ‘said, “There are none”. But that just shows that the juncture is inserted late in the process of phonetic realization and is somewhat artificial. When the quoted sentence ends in a consonant, only the full form ila ko can be pronounced: “Son nim i osyess.kwun” ila ko hayss.ta or “Son nim i osyess.kwun” ila ko hayss.ta ‘said, “Why, a guest has arrived!”; “Cämka man kitalilyem” ila ko hayss.ta ‘said, “Why don’t you just wait a little bit?”.

Indirect quotations — reporting the gist — have the expected shift of specification, pronominal reference, honorifics, etc. A person will not use honorifics about himself, but in quoting what he has said I may well want to use honorifics about his acts and intentions, and I will remove any honorific references to me. The sentence is left in thePLAIN style — or reduced back to the plain style from whatever stylization it may have undergone. But in quotations the plain style copula changes from ita to ila and the command changes from -e la to the subjunctive attentive -ula/-la, as in these examples:

Cip ita. ‘It is a house.’  Cip ila ko hayss.ta ‘He said it is/was a house’ or ‘He called it a house’.  Mek.e la! ‘Eat!’  Mek.ula ko hayss.ta ‘He told me to eat’.

Notice that the English translation of -ula ko hanta is often ‘tells one to do it’ and the translation of -ca ko hanta is often ‘suggests doing it’.

Quoted questions are always in the -nun ya version of the plain forms (-nun ya, -keyss.nun ya, -ess.nun ya) and -un ya is used only for the present adjectives and copula, so that coh.ta → coh.un ya (ko) but coh.keyss.ta → coh.keyss.nun ya (ko). The form -ul ya is used only in literary questions, usually rhetorical. A somewhat bookish variant for quoting adjective and copula questions uses -un ka instead of -un ya: Musun mäl in ka (ko) mul.ess.ta = Musun mäl in ya (ko) mul.ess.ta ‘He asked which word it was (or: what the talk was all about)’.

What is quoted is followed by a verb of saying (telling, inquiring) or of thinking (opinion, intention): mäl hanta or just hanta ‘says’, müt.nunta (mul.e) ‘asks, inquires’, ewueng hanta ‘claims’, myëng.lyeng hanta ‘orders, commands’, sayngkak hanta ‘thinks’, . . . Optionally the particle ko can be attached to show the end of the quoted content. If the quoting verb is omitted the quotation is left as a fragment, or “afterthought”, and the particle ko is used to end the sentence.

In addition to the sentence-final forms (statement, question, command, suggestion — but not the apperceptive), the intensive is also indirectly quoted: -ulaye (ko) hanta ‘feels that one would like to do; has it in mind (has the intention) to do; tries/starts to do; will do’. Common variants, often regarded as nonstandard, are -ulya/-lyu and -ulla/-illa + hanta or an abbreviation of that structure which leads to the contracted forms -ulla 'nta, -ulla 'y, . . . The familiar question form -ulq ka is quoted with the meaning ‘is thinking of doing, is wondering whether to do’, as in Kälq ka hanta ‘I am thinking of going’. The intensive -ulaye/-lye, it should be noted, probably comes from the prospective modifier -ul + a variant of ya ‘question’. Quotation also underlies -nula ko and -ulla ko.

Since the quotation may, but need not, include the particle ko, we can speak of a SIMPLE quotation (-ta hanta etc.) and an EXPANDED quotation (-ta ko hanta etc.). In addition, there is an ABBREVIATED
quotation made with contracted forms of ha-: -ta 'nta, -la 'nta, -ca 'nta, -nun ya 'nta, ... The form -ulye 'nta is an abbreviated version of -ulye hanta and the expanded version is -ulye ko hanta.

These remarks refer to indirect quotation. In addition to the three kinds of indirect quotation—simple, expanded, and abbreviated—there is also direct quotation with the particle hako or the pseudo-particle ila ko. A direct quotation can be reported as SAID by anyone, including the speaker, but it can be reported as THOUGHT only by the speaker. An indirect quotation, on the other hand, can be reported as thought or said by anyone. In Middle Korean both direct and indirect quotations were made in the same several ways and could be differentiated only by the words within the quoted sentence, such as the pronouns, deictics, and verbal endings. The quotation was optionally marked by 'ho'ya, the infinitive of "ho- 'do; be; say", here functioning like modern hako, and followed by a verb of saying; if the verb of saying was the minimal "ho- itself, the quotation stood unmarked; like modern hako, "ho'ya could not be used when immediately followed by a form of the same stem, and it was optional only before the other verbs of saying. Middle Korean also had a naming construction NAME 'la 'ho- 'say it is, say it to be' = 'call it NAME'. And there was a pattern -toy " " ('ho-), with the accessible form of a verb of saying (nil' Gwo toy 'says', mwu'hwo toy 'asks', solang hwo toy 'thinks'), like modern haki luf " " ha- (or hako mai ha-) 'says/said as follows: " " For more on the history of reported speech see the excellent survey in King 1988a and the works cited in his bibliography. The quotative particle ko (probably from an abbreviation of hako) is first attested in the 20th century (Kim Sungkton 1978:199), except for one case of hal'ya ko in 1890 Starchevskiy (King 1991a:191).

The abbreviated quotations of statements are used with a special meaning in the following styles: plain (-ta 'nta), formal (-ta 'p.nta), semiformal (-ta 'o), familiar (ta 'ney). The special meaning is one of emphasis or insistence, something like 'I TELL you it is/does = it really is/does; mind you it is/does'. Sometimes the translation 'you see' or 'you know' or 'don't you know/see' is appropriate; and sometimes irony is implied. The common and rather vacuous Japanese expression -(to iu) wa ke desu 'I mean' has been suggested as a good translation.

Somewhat similar to quotation is the citing of OB LiE QUESTIONS. These are stated by changing the postmodifier ya to ci: Kanun ya? 'Is he going?' → kanun ci ... 'whether he is going (or not)?'; Eti kass.nun ya 'where did he go?' → eti kass.nun ci ... 'where he went', Mues i pissan ya 'What is expensive?' → mues i pissan ci ... 'what is expensive'. In addition to the future processive modifier -keyss.nun that we expect, there is an optional and more common form: the prospective processive modifier -ul.nun, and that form is restricted to use with the postmodifier ci. The pattern: Mues ul pat.keyss.nun ya 'What will we get?' → mues ul pat.keyss.nun /pat.ul.nun ci ... 'what we will get'. The oblique question is to be followed by an information verb such as -a- 'know', molu- 'not know', ic-'forget', kiek na- 'remember', sayngkak na- 'recall', kaluchi- 'tell, teach', etc. These oblique questions -- used in such sentences as 'I don't know whether he is coming', 'I forgot what I got', 'Do you recall how much it was?' -- are the source of UNCERTAINTY sentences, which can be regarded as elliptical: ...-nun ci (to molunta) 'maybe' - (§11.3.4).

In Japanese an admonized quotation ( ... to iu/itta ... ) is sometimes used as a substitute for the admonialized copula, identifying the following noun by the word or phrase that precedes the quotative particle, but such use in Korean is more limited, so that Chełswwu ka ssess.ta 'nun chayk means only 'the book that [someone] says Chelsswu wrote' and not *'the book that Chelsswu wrote' → Chełswwu ka ssun chayk (Whitman 1989:350); moreover, the quoting verb can be marked for exaltation, as in Chełswwu ka ssess.ta 'sinun chayk 'the book that [someone esteemed] says Chelsswu wrote'.

The term "putative structure" refers to ways of inquiring to a noun a state (usually expressed by an adjective, but perhaps sometimes by an intransitive verb or a copula-predicated noun) through the use of a quotative sentence, which can take as a direct object the optionally raised subject of the putativized sentence: elkwl i kopta ko hanta 'says that the face is pretty' → elkwl ul kopta ko hanta 'says the face to be pretty'. If there are two nominative phrases only the first can be raised: (na nun) ku n'yeča ka elkwl i kopta ko sayngkak hanta 'I think she has a pretty face' → ku n'yeča lju elkwl i kopta ko sayngkak hanta 'I think her pretty of face (in the face)' but not * ... n'yeča lju
elkwul ul ... Cf Choy Yengsek 1988:178:n8. We reject as unnatural the sentences offered by Yun Cemgmi 1989 to justify the claim that adverbial elements can be similarly raised (*eykey hul).

11.12. Reflexive requests; favors.

Requests are ordinarily made with an honorific command form of the verb cwu- ( → cwu-sl-) ‘give’ in one of the more polite styles: I kes com cwusipso (cwusey yo) ‘Please give this to me/him’; I kes com hay cwusipso (cwusey yo) ‘Please do this (for me/him)’. But in the plain and semiformal styles there is a special conversion used to make the request reflexive ‘(I ask you to) give it to me [rather than someone else]’ – or ‘do it for me’: cwula → tälla (plain), → tao/tawu (semiformal).

An emphatic synonym for tälla is tāko/tākwu. (On the irregular forms of this auxiliary verb, see Part II.) Requests are quoted in the expected way, (cwusipso ↔) cwue la → cwula (ko ha-), only if the request is for someone else’s benefit. To say ‘he requests it for himself’ – that is, he says ‘do it for me’ or ‘give it to me’ – you apply the reflexive request conversion cwula → tälla. For examples, see the entries tälla and tälla ‘nta in Part II.

Notice that FAVORS, not treated here as one of the conversions, are stated by using the infinitive -e + the auxiliary verb cwu- ‘give’ or tuli- ‘give to a superior (hence never me)’; A ka B eykey X lul hay cwunya/tulinta ‘A does X for B’. And favors can be requested: B eykey X ul hay cwusey/tulisey yo ‘Please do X for B’. So the requested favor can be quoted: (A eykey nun) B eykey X lul hay cwula /tulila ko hanta ‘asks A to do X for B’.

Some Korean dictionaries list a verb tällanta ‘requests’, but that is misleading, for the form in question is an abbreviation of tälla (ko) hanta, as clearly shown by the past tälla ‘yssta. (If there were such a verb as *tällanta, the past would be *tällass.ta.)

11.13. Sentence connectors.

There are a lot of phrases, mostly derived from adverbializations, that are frequently used to introduce and connect sentences. Below is a partial list of such ‘prologs’ and ‘insertions’ (Cf Kim Pyengha 2:127:9) or ‘conjonctors’ (Cf Yi Tongcay 1978), arranged very roughly by meaning.

Kuliko → ‘And –’
Kulay se → ‘And so –’ or ‘And then –’
Kulemyen → ‘Then –’
Kuleca → ‘Thereupon –’
Kulemyen se → ‘Meanwhile –’
Tongsse ey → ‘At the same time –’, ‘Also, –’
Han phyen → ‘And (at the same time) –’, ‘But – (on the other hand)’, (Han phyen ulo nun –) ‘But perhaps –’
Kuleni →, Han → ‘Then –’ or ‘So –’
Kulen-ki (n’) → ‘Then –’ or ‘So –’
Kulem ulo → ‘So –’
Kulem → ‘Well –’ or (= Kulem ulo)
‘So –’ or (= Kulemyen) ‘Then –’
Kuleki ey →, Kuleki ttaaymun ey → ‘So –’,
‘Therefore –’
Way ‘n ya hanyen → ‘The reason is that –’
If I may explain why, –’
Kulen cuk → ‘Then –’ ‘Thereupon –’
Tial indulge se → ‘Consequently –’
Ili ha.ye →, Ili hay se → ‘Thus –’
Yeki lo puthe → ‘From here (this) –’
Ku/I wa hamkey → ‘Together with (on top of) that/this –’

Nay sayngkak kath.unyem (kath.e se nun) →
‘If it were me –’, ‘If you want my advice –’
Kath.un kaps imyem → ‘If it’s all the same –’
‘If you don’t mind –’, ‘If possible –’, ‘If one or the other –’, ‘If anything –’
Mupang hasimyem → ‘If you don’t mind –’
Nöllapkey to → ‘To my amazement –’
Yath-kuw.ce to → ‘Strange to tell –’
Caymi sulepkey to → ‘Delightful to say –’
Tahayng hi to → ‘Happily enough –’
Hayngpok sulepkey to → ‘Luckily enough –’
Pulhayng hakey to → ‘Unfortunately –’
Yukam sulepkey to →, Yukam sulepci man → ‘Sad to tell –’
Sepsep hakey to → ‘To my regret –’ or ‘To my disappointment –’
Kwayssim hakey to → ‘Outrageously enough –’
Sayngkak hakentay →, Sayngkak hay poni-kka → ‘Come to think of it –’
Cimek hakentay → ‘Presumably –’, ‘I presume that –’
Pokentay → ‘Now that I look at it –’
Cämni tol.a pokentay → ‘Looking back for a moment –’
A Reference Grammar of Korean

Ppun (man) ani 'la, Ppun (man) tele...
'What's more... ', 'Not only that but... ', 'Moreover... '
Tekwun'tana... 'What's more... ', 'Moreover... ', 'Besides... '
X, keki 'yen han Y "Yes or X"; X, keki 'yen ha.ye, Y "X, together with Y, "
Hok un... 'Or else... '
Tto nun... 'Or (else)... ; Nor... (either)'
Ku ewung ey to... 'Especially... '
Hamulmye... 'Much more/less... '
Kulelq suluol... 'All the more... '
Saysam sulekey... 'Now... ', 'Again (newly)... ', 'All the more... ', 'Specially... '
Ani na tuluq ka... 'Sure enough, - ', 'Just as I suspected, - '
Ani 'n kay ani 'la... or Pipul ila... 'Sure enough... ', 'To be sure... ', 'Of course... ', 'Not but what... ' (CF. §11.7.6)
Thullim ép.s.i... , Úysim ép.s.i... 'Surely... ', 'Doubtless... , No doubt... '
Te twū mal ép.s.i... , Twū mal halq kes ép.s.i... 'It goes without saying (repeating)... '
Molumikí... 'Preferably... ; Necessarily... ('< molum cik' i')
Mål hana mána... 'Needless to say... '
Payksa pulkey hako... 'Regardless... '
Ámuli sayngkak hay to... 'In any case... '
Etteh.key hatun ci... 'In any event... '
Ama to... 'Maybe... ', 'Likely... '
Ámuly 'na (mán,il ey)... 'Maybe... '
Kulelq cintay... 'If that should happen... ', 'If that be true... '
Molumyen molutoy... 'I may be wrong but... ', 'If my guess is right... ', 'Perhaps... '
(... ) moluq ka... '(... ) unless perhaps ( )'
Kuleta ka... 'But/And then... '
Kulena... , Hana... , Hena... 'But... ', 'Still... '
Kuleh.ci man... 'But... '
Kulay to... 'Even so... '
Kulelq ci 'la to... 'Be that as it may... '
Kuleh.ta (ha)tula 'y to... 'Be that as it may... '
Kulem ey to pulkwu hako... 'Nonetheless... ', 'Nevertheless... '
Kulel mangceng... 'Nevertheless... '
Way kulen ya (ha)myen... , Way 'n ya hamyen... 'The reason is that... ', 'If I may explain (why)... '
Ches ccay lo... 'In the first place... ', 'First of all... '
Twū ccay lo... 'In the second place... '
Kkuth ulo... , Macimak ulo... 'Finally... '
'Yëy/I lul tulmyen/hamyen... ' (also tulca 'myen, tul.e see) 'For example... '
'Yëy khentay... 'For example... '
(... ) ilul they 'myen... 'so to speak... ', 'as it were... ', 'if we give it a name/label... '
Cuk... = Kot... 'To wit... '
I wa kath.i... 'In this/like manner... '
Ile han kwankyeey ey se... 'In this respect... '
(Wuli ka) ponun pa wa kath.i... 'As we see... '
Tut.kentay... 'From what I hear... '
Sómun ey uy hamyen... 'According to rumor (to what they say)... '
Sálam tul i màl haki lul... (ila hap.nita) 'As people say... '
Sinmun ey póko han pan ey uy hamyen... 'According to what was reported in the newspaper... '
Yō nun... 'The point is... ', 'To summarize... '
Yō khentay... 'In outline... ', 'In summary... ', 'In brief... ', 'To be concise (succinct)... '
Yōyak hamyen... 'In sum... '
Kantan hi màl hamyen (mål hay se)... 'To put it simply (briefly)... '
Han mati lo màl hay se... 'To put it in a word (in a nutshell)... '
Täychwung màl hamyen... 'Speaking roughly... ', 'In short... '
Khuey nun... 'More broadly (speaking)... '
Khuey cap.e se... 'At the largest/most... '
Te cengthwak hi màl hamyen... 'To put it more precisely... '
Talli màl hamyen... , Hwan.en hamyen... 'To put it another way... '
Tasi màl hamyen (or hay se)... 'To repeat... ', 'To put it another way... '
Pakkwe sayngkak hamyen... , Tol.ikhye sayngkak hako/hamyen... 'On second thought... '
Mål ul pakkwe se... 'To change the subject... '
Yetam ici man... 'In this connection I may add that... '
Yetam un ku man hako... 'To return to the subject... '
"iyoyor,... iyoyor,... ullang/llang... uh... ', 'you know, you see' (like Japanese ne)
Talum ani 'ko/'la 'It's just that... ; just'

Apposition is the juxtaposition of two expressions (usually but not necessarily noun phrases) having the same reference ("A which is X"): nay salang hanun atul [in] ne lul ‘you [who are] my beloved son’ (Ruth 279). This is the common type, the specifying apposition, in which the second expression gives a more detailed specification of the first expression, as clearly seen in Kimchi ssel.un kes iss.e: ‘Do you have any ready-sliced kimchi?’ A distinction has been drawn between a summarizing apposition, in which the second noun phrase sums up a set of nouns, and a detailing apposition, in which the second phrase gives further information about the first (CM 2:167-9):

Sap, kwayngi, homi, kok-kwayngi, nas tul – cak.ep ey phil.yo han tôkwu tul ul kaciko chengnyen tul un tte-nass.ta ‘The youths set out taking the tools necessary for the operation – spade, hoe, weeding hoe, pick-ax, sickle’.

Cak.ep ey phil.yo han tôkwu lul – sap, kwayngi, homi, kok-kwayngi, nas tul ul kaciko chengnyen tul un tte-nass.ta ‘The youths set out taking spade, hoe, weeding hoe, pick-ax, sickle – the tools needed for the operation’.

11.15. Order and recurrence of conversions.

Since an infinite number of sentences can be made by applying a finite number of operations to our nuclear sentences, it follows that some of the operations can be applied repeatedly. Substitution alone, even with expansion, would give us a large number of sentences, but not an infinite number.

There can, of course, be increasing expansion of a nuclear sentence, supplying more and more of the possible kinds of adjuncts (Ponta, Ayki ponta, Ayki emeni ponta, Ayki emeni cikum ponta, …), but there will be a limited number of slots available for a given verb. Each expansion can itself be expanded, by adnominal or adverbial modification of some sort: ayki, wuli ayki ‘our baby’, kây hako nônun ayki ‘the baby playing with the dog’, kây hako nônun wuli ayki ‘our baby playing with the dog’, and so on, to no easily discernible limit. An expansion can be grammatically specified with one of a small group of particles, and repeated specification is possible up to at least three (ayki eykey ‘to the baby’, ayki eykey se ‘from the baby’, ayki eykey se pota ‘than from the baby’). The specified expansion can have its focus subduced with the particle un/nun or highlighted with to: ayki eykey nun/to, ayki eykey se nun/to, ayki eykey se pota nun/to. There are many gaps in the actual sequences that occur, as indicated in §6.5. In a very limited way the tense-aspect shift can be regarded as recurrent, for there is a past built on a past (ess-ess-) and a future built on that (ess-ess-keyss-), as well as a future built on a simple past (ess-keyss-).

To some extent, an order lurks behind the sentences that result from applying the conversion processes. We can make a negative out of an honorific (ponta → posinta → posici anh.nunta) or an honorific out of a negative (ponta → poci anh.nunta → poci anh.usinta) or an honorific out of a negative-made-on-an-honorific (ponta → posinta → posici anh.nunta → posici anh.usinta). The first possibility is preferred, but the others are also heard.

It is possible to make a negative out of a periphrastic causative (kanta → kakey hanta → kakey haci mös hanta ‘can’t let him go’) or a causative out of a negative (kanta → kaci mös hanta → kaci mös hakey hanta ‘makes it so he can’t go’). A negative can be made out of a causative-made-on-a-negative (kaci mös hakey haci mös hanta ‘can’t make it so he can’t go’), and a causative can be made out of a negative-made-on-a-causative (kakey haci mös hakey hanta ‘makes it so he can’t let him go’).

Negation can be applied to desiderative expressions (-ko siph.ta) in several ways. Kako siph.e anh.ta (and Kako siph.e haei anh.nunta) is preferable to An kako siph.ta (and An kako siph.e hanta) for ‘I do not want to go’; you can also say Kaci anh. ko siph.ta ‘I want not to go’ with a
slightly different implication. In Seoul you will not hear *Kako an siph.ta or *Kako siph.ei an hanta, but such structures are said to be used in Hamkyeng dialects. For the double negative Kaci anh.ko siph.ei anh.ta ‘I do not want not to go’ is possible and moreover better than (.*?)An kako siph.ei anh.ta.

Some of the ambiguous sentences that show divergent constituency (IC cuts) result from the application of certain conversions before others: an hwumchye mek.nunta can be either an + hwumchye mek.nunta ‘doesn’t steal and eat’ (= hwumchye mekci anh.nunta) or an hwumchye + mek.nunta ‘eats without stealing’ (= hwumchici anh.e mek.nunta).

Certain sentences seem to be derived by way of nonoccurring sentences: Ānta ‘You know him’ → *Āci anh.nunta ‘You don’t know him’ → Ālici anh.nun ka ‘Don’t you know him?! = Surely you know him?’. To make the statement ‘You don’t know him’ Korean uses a suppletive negative (§11.7.3), yet we cannot say that the negative question derives from that, because we find both Molunun ka ‘Don’t you know him?’ and Moluci anh.nun ka ‘Of course you don’t know him?’. It may well be argued that these facts indicate there are two kinds of negative questions: one in which the negativization is applied before the interrogativization (Ānta → Molunta → Molunun ka), producing a literal question, and the other in which the interrogativization is applied before the negativization (Ānta → Ānun ka → Ālici anh.nun ka), producing a rhetorical question. In the overwhelming majority of cases the result is formally the same for both types; the verb for ‘know’ is unusual. And there are other cases in which “along-the-way” sentences are rare or unelicitable, if not totally nonexistent. Since some of the verb paradigms are defective, we expect certain types of gap in sentence paradigms as well.

11.16. Sentence generation.

There would be several possible ways to convert the analysis of syntax made here into what is optimistically called a “generative” grammar. Since native speakers are more interested in the content of their remarks than in the form taken by the remarks, and they are concerned less with grammatical issues than with making sense, it is doubtful that any construct of a grammarian can seriously pretend to show how a given speaker actually goes about creating and producing a given sentence. On the other hand, the restatement of a syntactic description as an algorithm for the automatic production of sentences can sometimes reveal interesting things about the linguist’s view of the language — and indirectly perhaps about the language itself.

One such ordering of the description into a “do it yourself” set of instructions, or decision procedures, can be presented in sketchy fashion as follows. Six groups of instructions are marked with Roman numerals; they embrace 19 general instructions, with further subgroups indicated within each.

1. Choose a nuclear sentence:
   Ponta = VERBAL sentence
   Čoh.ta = ADJECTIVAL sentence
   Cip ita = COPULAR sentence

2. Substitute:
   Ponta → Kanta, → Mek.nunta, → ... (pick a verb)
   Čoh.ta → Khuta, → Mānh.ta, → ... (pick an adjective)
   Cip ita → Sālam ita, → Onul ita, → ... (pick a noun)

3. If the choice was copular, expand the noun with adnominal(s):
   sālam → ku sālam ‘that person’, → ...
   → nay ka (cal) ānun sālam ‘a person I know (well)’, → ...
   → nay ka cal ānun ku sālam, → ...

4. Expand the sentence with adverbial adjunct(s):
   Ponta. → Ayki ponta, → Emeni ponta, → Cikum ponta, → ...
   → Ayki emeni ponta, → Emeni ayki ponta, →...
→ Ayki emeni cikum ponta, → Emeni ayki cikum ponta,
→ Cikum ayki emeni ponta, → Cikum emeni ayki ponta,
→ Ayki cikum emeni ponta, → Emeni cikum ayki ponta
→ ...

5. Expand each sentence expansion with adnominal(s):
   ayki → wuli ayki, → (kāy hako) nōnun ayki, → ...
   → kāy hako nōnun wuli ayki, → ...
   (There are constraints: the expansion must be capable of 6; it must not be an adverb.)

6. Specify each expansion (with the role-appropriate particle):
   ayki → ayki ka, → ayki lul, ayki eykey, ...
   → ayki eykey se, → ...
   → ayki eykey se pota, → ...
   (The occurring sequences are restricted in various ways.)

7. Subdue (un/nun) or highlight (to) the focus of each expansion:
   ayki → ayki nun/to; cikum → cikum un/to; ...
   ayki eykey → ayki eykey nun/to; ...
   ayki eykey se → ayki eykey se nun/to; ...
   ayki eykey se pota → ayki eykey se pota nun/to

II. 8. Shift voice
    if VERBAL, to causative:
       (A ka B lul) ponta → (C ka A eykey B lul) pokey hanta
       or to passive:
       (A ka B lul) ponta → (B ka A eykey) pokey hanta
    if ADJECTIVAL, to causative:
       (A ka coh.ta) → (C ka A lul) coh.key hanta
    if COPULAR, to nothing.

III. 9. Elevate the status of the subject:
       ponta → posinta; mek.nunta → capswusinta
       coh.ta → coh.usita
       sālam ita → sālam (or ... pun) isita

IV. 10. Negate:

10a. ponta → an(i) ponta; ānta → (*an ānta → molunta (§11.7.3)
    coh.ta → an(i) coh.ta
    cip ita → cip i ani 'ta
10b. ponta → poci anh.nunta; ānta → (*ālci anh.nunta → molunta
    coh.ci → coh.ci anh.ta
    ...
10c. ponta → mōs ponta; ānta → mōs ānta
    ...
10d. ponta → poci mōs hanta; ānta → ālci mōs hanta
    ...
   coh.ta → coh.ci mōs hata (But some adjectives cannot do this, e.g. chwuw-; p. 316.)

9 + 10b ponta → posinta → posici anh.nunta
10b + 9 ponta → poci anh.nunta → poci anh.usinta
(9 + 10b) + 9 ponta → posinta → posici anh.nunta → posici anh.usinta
10a + 10b (coh.ta →) chwupta → an chwupci anh.ta
10b + 10b coh.ta → coh.ci anh.ta → coh.ci anh.ci anh.ta
10b + 10d coh.ta → coh.ci anh.ta → coh.ci anh.ci mōs hata
11. Preemphasize negation:

10b+11 ponta → poci anh.nunta → poci lul anh.nunta
côh.ci → côh.ci anh.ta → côh.ci ka/lul anh.ta

10d+11 ponta → poci môs hanta → poci lul môs hanta
côh.ta → côh.ci môs hata → côh.ci ka/lul môs hata

But with certain passives, toy-, ci-, ... (p. 317) 10b+11 shows this pattern: ponta → poci anh.nunta → poci ka/lul anh.nunta. And there is no 10d (*poci môs hanta 'can't be seen').

12. Subdue (un/nun) or highlight (to) the focus on the negation:

10b+12 ponta → poci nun/to anh.nunta
côh.ta → côh.ci nun/to anh.nunta

10d+12 ponta → poci nun môs hanta
côh.ta → côh.ci nun/to môs hata

VI. 13. Shift tense-aspect:

13a. past ponta → pwass.ta; mek.nunta → mek.ess.ta
côh.ta → côh.ass.ta
cip ita → cip iess.ta

13a+13a ponta → pwass.ta → pwass.ess.ta; mek.nunta → mek.ess.ta → mek.ess.ess.ta
côh.ta → côh.ass.ta → côh.ass.ess.ta
cip ita → cip iess.ta → cip iess.ess.ta

13b. future ponta → pokeyss.ta
côh.ta → côh.keyss.ta
cip ita → cip ikeyss.ta

13a+13b ponta → pwass.ta → pwass.keyss.ta
côh.ta → côh.ass.ta → côh.ass.keyss.ta
cip ita → cip iess.ta → cip iess.keyss.ta

(13a+13a)+13b ponta → pwass.ta → pwass.ess.ta → pwass.ess.keyss.ta
côh.ta → côh.ass.ta → côh.ass.ess.ta → côh.ass.ess.keyss.ta

VI. 14. Shift mood:

14a. question Ponta. → Poni?
Côh.ta. → Côh.nl?, → Côh.un ka?
Cip ita. → Cip ini?, → Cip in ka?

14b. suggestion Ponta. → Poca.

14c. command Ponta. → Pwâ la!

14d. apperception Ponta. → Ponun kwun (a) / kwumen / kwulye!
Côh.ta. → Côh.kwun (a)!, Côh.kwumen!, Côh.kwulye!
Cip ita. → Cip i(lo)kwun (a)!, Cip i(lo)kwumen!, Cip i(lo)kwulye!

10d+14c Ponta. → Poci mäl.e la.
(10d+11)+14c Ponta. → Poci mäl.e la. → Poci lul mal.e la.

15. Adnominalize – 15+3, 15+5:

Ponta. → ponun ...
Côh.ta. → côh.un ...
Cip ita. → cip in ...
   → cip uy ...
   → cip ...
   16a. Summative Ponta. → poki
       Cōh.ta. → cōh.ki
       Cip ita. → cip iki
   16b. Substantive Ponta. → pom
       Cōh.ta. → cōh.um
       Cip ita. → cip im

17. Adverbialize - 17 + 4(+6):
   17a. Gerund Ponta. → poko
       Cōh.ta. → cōh.ko
       Cip ita. → cip iko
   17b. Adverbative Ponta. → pokey
       Cōh.ta. → cōh.key
       Cip ita. → cip ikey

18. Quote (+6): Ponta. → ponta (ko)
       Cōh.ta. → cōh.ta (ko)
       Cip ita. → Cip ita (ko)
   14b + 18 Ponta. → Poni? → ponun ya (ko)
       Cōh.ta. → Cōh.ni? → cōh.un ya (ko)
       Cip ita. → Cip ini? → cip in ya (ko)
   14c + 18 Ponta. → Pwā la! → pola (ko)

19. Shift style:
       Cōh.ta. → Cōh.sup.nita.
       Cip ita. → Cip ip.nita.
   19b. Semiformal ...

The instructions (or "rules") must be applied taking into account the constraints that are described in various sections of this book. Points of recursion can be seen in 14 (adnominalize) where the adnominalized sentence can be reapplied at 3 (expand the noun before the copula of a copula sentence) and/or at 5 (expand each sentence expansion):

   Ponta. → ponun (15) → Ponun cip ita. (3) ← Cip ita. (1)

Or again in 16 (nominalize) where the nominalized sentence can be reapplied at 2 (substitute - in the copular sentence) and/or at 4 (expand the sentence - which then can go on to 6 and 7, etc.). Or again in 17 (adverbialize) which can also be reapplied at 4.

To be sure, applying these rules will produce many sentences that do not occur. Further study will perhaps help refine the set of rules to eliminate those sentences whose failure to occur is not due to semantic accident.

Some of the rules could be looked upon as special cases of applying a series of the other rules. For example, 12 (subdue or highlight focus on negation) might be considered 16- (suspective: Ponta. → poci) + 7 (subdue or highlight the focus of the expansion: poci → poci nun) + 2 (substitute - in the verbal sentence: Ponta. → Hanta.) + 10a (Hanta. → Ani hanta., abbreviated → ... anh.(nun)ta). The abbreviation of anh ha- to anh- is the main reason for giving 11 and 12 as separate rules; notice also that the abbreviated form anh.(nun)ta cannot be used as a stand-alone sentence, unlike Ani hanta.

A somewhat similar case may be seen in the following thinkable rule:
9'. Subdue (un/nun) or highlight (to) the focus on the sentence itself:

Pont.a. → Poki nun/to hanta.
Coh.ta. → Coh.ki nun/to hata.
Cip ita. →

This rule of nuclear focus can be broken down into an application of 16a (summative: Ponta. → poki) + 7 (subdue or highlight the focus of the expansion: pokī → pokī nun/to) + 2 (substitute: Ponta. → Hanta. or Coh.ta. → ... hata). The only difficulty, aside from a vague feeling of unnaturalness, is the rather special nature of the dummy verb/adjective hanta/hata, which serves as a carrier for further conversions, much as English "do" serves to carry the inflection (and often the focus) in certain expressions, such as the inverted interrogative. We are also troubled by the parallelism between the expressions pokī nun poci man 'looks at it, all right, but' and coh.ki nun coh.ci man 'is good, all right, but' and the synonymous expressions pokī nun haei man and coh.ci nun haei man. For along the way there seems to be no *poki nun ponta or coh.ki nun coh.ta, and even Poki nun hanta and Coh.ki nun hata are a bit strange without further conversions.

The appropriate place for the nuclear-focus rule would seem to be between III (9) and IV (10). With 9 (status elevation of the subject) the order can apparently vary: pokī nun hasi ci man or pokī nun hasi ci man or even (reapplying 9) posiki nun hasici man 'DOES deign to deign to look but'.

It may well be that all situations calling for the dummy ha- should be set up as separate rules: -ki to ha-. -ki man ha-, -ko nun ha-, -ta mōs ha-. ... (See the entries in Part II.)

12.0. Mimetics.

Mimetics are strings of phonemes chosen (or thought to be chosen) so as to report immediate reactions to the sounds, the looks, or the feel of a situation. In Korean such strings enter into a set of structures that overlay the normal set and impart connotational meanings in addition to whatever other meanings may be present. Cf G.A. Pak 1958, 1961; Fündling 1985.

12.1. Phonetic symbolism.

Korean makes rich use of a system of phonetic symbolism to create connotational variants of words. Many adjectives and adverbs, as well as some verbs and deictics, appear in several shapes that are systematically related in accordance with this system. In some cases the semantic relationship is weak or lost, so that the ties between the words are etymological rather than morphemic. For example, nul-< nol- < "is old = not new' and nul- < "is old = not young' would fit one of the patterns for word isoptopes (§12.4) but the specialization of meaning, though understandable — the light isotope for "things", the heavy for "people" — is unique. Again, the verb stem phu- 'scoop out, dig' would seem to be a heavy isotope of pha-< "pho-'dig', but the connotational relationship seems lost. The isotopic difference of meaning is practically gone from yoli 'this way', koli 'that way', colli 'that way (yonder)' in the directional meaning, though it is still present in the manner meaning. We can speculate that kot-< kwot- 'be straight' and kwut- < kwut- 'be hard' may once have been isoptopes of the same etymon; and we can wonder about nüm-< "nam- (< *na'mo-)'remain, be left over' and nêm-< "nem- (< *ne'mu-)'be in excess', and perhaps even mak-< mak- '... ; stop (fill) up' and mek-< mek- 'eat'.

12.2. Phononmimes and phononmimes.

There are about a thousand "impressionistic adverbs" in Korean. The group is traditionally divided into PHONOIMP (uyse) and PHONINM (uythay-e). The reference of the phononmimes is primarily to a subjective impression of sounds, those of phononmimes to subjective impressions of sight, smell, taste, touch, or nonspecific reaction. The impressionistic adverbs are typically of one or two syllables, sometimes expanded into more. Many of them seem to be related, etymologically or morphemically, to more respectable items in the vocabulary (such as ordinary verbs and adjectives), but some appear to be pure creations of mimetic play. Many of the impressionistic adverbs appear in several related shapes. When the difference is one of reinforced rather than plain initial consonant we call the form an INTENSIVE (sēyn māl), and when the difference is one of aspirate rather than plain or
reinforced consonant we call the form a PARAI NTENSIVE (keseyn mûl). When the difference is a systematic alternation in medial vowels (a kind of “ablaut”) we speak of WORD ISOTOPES. There is also a limited amount of phonetic symbolism in the codas of closed syllables, though we cannot find so clearcut a case for setting up a system. There are only a few paradigmatic sets, and they are incomplete. Even so, a case can perhaps be made for the following syllable-final symbolism:

---1 smooth-flowing or liquid

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>kkol kkol 'bubble-bubble'</th>
<th>ping-kul(ulu) 'around smoothly'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kkwal kkwal 'gushing, gurgling'</td>
<td>posul 'in a drizzle, gently'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kkul kkul 'tsk tsk'</td>
<td>putul1 'quivering'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppal ppal 'dripping freely'</td>
<td>putul2 'soft'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kantul 'gently swaying'</td>
<td>sâl sal 'gently, softly'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kapul 'moving lightly'</td>
<td>sâl sol 'soft-flowing, smoothly, effortlessly'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pal pal 'trembling, shivering'</td>
<td>swäl 'with a great flow, in torrents'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>panil 'slippery, slick'</td>
<td>senul 'cool (like air)' (cf sen-tul, sen-sen, sen-palam)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There may be a secondary association with the -(w)ul in mul 'water', swul 'wine', pul 'fire', pangwul 'bubble, drop', kay-wul 'river, stream', kewul 'mirror', kyel 'wave', ... ; wîl- 'weep', hulu- 'flow', kwulu- 'roll', ... .

---ng round, hollow, or open

| ping, pping, phing 'around' | (p)pung / (p)pung 'with a poop (of flatulence)'
|--------------------------|---------------------------------
| kkwung 'with a (hollow) thud' | p(h)otong 'chubby, plump' |
| kkwûng hata 'is gloomy, glum' | ssing 'whistle of the wind' |
| ppang 'pop, bang!; with a hole in it, glaring, gaping' | kkwang, khwang 'thump!' |
| (p)ang-kul, -sil, ... 'smiling' | kkwâyangkulang kkwâyang kkwâyang kkwânyng 'gong gong gong!' |
| (s)sang-kul, -sil, ... 'smiling' | kkântukkkântukkkântuk 'budging; bobbing' |

There may be a secondary association with twungku-l 'be round', kwungku-l 'be hollow, empty', kwuleng 'pit', kwuneng 'hole', kwutungi 'hollow, dent', kwungtwungi 'buttocks', ... .

---k abrupt, shrill, tight

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ppayk / ppi 'whistling (steam), crying (birds, shrill voice)'</th>
<th>kkayk / kkik 'with a yell'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ppayk = ppaykppayk-i 'tightly packed'</td>
<td>kkâykkây 'yelling, quacking'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(p)pakak / (p)kek 'shrill sound as of two dry walnuts scraped together'</td>
<td>(k)kan(t)ak / (k)ku(n)(t)ek 'budging; bobbing'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pak 'with a rip'</td>
<td>ka(t)uk 'full'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pak hata 'is tight; is stingy'</td>
<td>kkâk 'tight, firm, fast'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppak ppak / ppek ppek hata 'is dry and hard, tight (like a wheel turning); narrow-minded'</td>
<td>kkkâk 'winking, blinking'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pük / pök 'with a scratch / rip'</td>
<td>kkkâlwuk / kkkîlwuk 'craning one's neck'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(p)pokcak / (p)puc'ek 'busting, thronging'</td>
<td>palak / pelek 'suddenly; insistently'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sswuk / sos 'abruptly'</td>
<td>paltkak / pelkkek 'in a sudden outburst of passion'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ssak / sek 'with a sudden smile'</td>
<td>(p)paelltak / (p)pel'tek 'with a jerk, with a gulp'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ssaktok / ssek 'chopping, snap!'</td>
<td>pasak / psek 'rustle, crunch, crinkle'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ssaktok 'in one clean stroke / sweep'</td>
<td>(p)paykak / (p)pîkek 'creaking, squeaking'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ssaktok 'chopping, snap!'</td>
<td>pokak / pukek 'bubble, pop (in fermenting)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sskak / ssekk 'crisp, crunchy'</td>
<td>ppyo(c)cok 'sharp-pointed'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For ...p it is hard to find good examples, but I suspect it may work like ...k. For ...s (/t/), ...m, and ...n it is hard to find isolated examples. But in associated relationship with other finals, ...s seems to mean
something like 'in small, fine, pointed detail', ...n to suggest 'a light, quick movement', and ...m to imply 'over a large area' or 'amply, nicely':

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SMOOTH</th>
<th>ROUND</th>
<th>ABRUPT</th>
<th>FINE</th>
<th>LIGHT</th>
<th>SPREAD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>...l</td>
<td>...ng</td>
<td>...k</td>
<td>...s</td>
<td>...n</td>
<td>...m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(k)kamul</td>
<td>kcamak</td>
<td>(k)kamus</td>
<td>'flickering, blinking, winking'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'blurred, hazy; flickery'</td>
<td></td>
<td>'speckled, dotted with black'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(k)kapul</td>
<td>kapus</td>
<td>kapun</td>
<td>'rather light, nimble'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'moving up and down; frivolous'</td>
<td></td>
<td>'light, nimble'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kepul</td>
<td>kephus</td>
<td>kephun</td>
<td>'flapping, fluttering'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'fluttering, flapping'</td>
<td></td>
<td>'flapping, fluttering'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kkikelcik</td>
<td>'rather long'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(k)kiwu-twung</td>
<td>kkaykkus</td>
<td>'clean'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'tilting, rocking'</td>
<td></td>
<td>'slanting a bit'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(k)kopul</td>
<td>kopun</td>
<td>'submissive, bent'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'meandering'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(p)pang-kul1</td>
<td>(p)pang-kus</td>
<td>'with a smile'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'with a smile'</td>
<td></td>
<td>'loosened; slightly apart'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>santul</td>
<td>san(t)tuk</td>
<td>santtus</td>
<td>(s)sokon</td>
<td>kalkun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'blowing cool and gentle'</td>
<td>'with a sudden chill'</td>
<td>'clean, cool, neat, light'</td>
<td>'whispering'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(s)soksal</td>
<td>soksa ...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>kkalkkum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'whispering'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>'scratchy to the throat; irritating'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 CF ping-kul 'around smoothly'.

The associations of final consonants are complicated by the derivative suffixes that end in various consonants: ...um, -un, -ul, -us, -sulun, ... . The elements nukus (XX, XXh = Xk) and nukul (Xk) mean much the same thing, 'feeling nauseated'; CF nukun/nakun (XX, XXh = Xk) 'flexible,
hending'. It is likely that some of the cases of mimetic -n, -l, and -m represent reductions of an old version of han, hal, and ham from ha- 'be/do' (MK *ho-). We are tempted to wonder whether there is a relationship between the postnoun ci 'a process' and the noun ci an act, a gesture - CF ci(s)- 'make', even knowing that the noun was earlier *ci-z-us). But these are etymological speculations.

12.3. Intensives and paraintensives.

Connotational variants show the following set of relationships of initial consonants:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SIMPLE</th>
<th>p</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>e</th>
<th>k</th>
<th>0 [vowel]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INTENSIVE</td>
<td>pp</td>
<td>tt</td>
<td>ss</td>
<td>cc</td>
<td>kk</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARAINTENSIVE</td>
<td>ph</td>
<td>th</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>ch</td>
<td>kh</td>
<td>h</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 As in engkhu-I/-hengkhul- 'entangle'.

Certain variants are dialect forms of words that have been standardized in one of the shapes and do not admit a connotational variant, such as the common use of thuli- for the postnominal verb with the standard form ttuli-. The intensive and paraintensive forms can be treated as having an infixed -q- and -h- respectively. And the infixes sometimes turn up in unexpected places, e.g. the intensive in -eppeli- for -e pelli- 'get it all done'; the paraintensive in pul i nakhey for pul i nakey 'so that sparks fly' = 'hastily', and kulech'anhe to for kulec'anh.e to 'nevertheless'. In the KEd etymology I mistakenly assumed that /camcakho/ 'silently' was from cam cako 'sleeping (a sleep)' + -h-, but actually the word is cam-ca' kho < cam-cam hako.

12.4. Word isotopes.

Some Korean words have several shapes that vary in vowel quality. For the meaning 'with a moan or a groan' there are four shapes: kkaey, kking, kkong, and kkwung. Kkaeyng and kkong are used for light quiet moaning, kking and kkwung for heavy loud groaning; I doubt that kkaeyng and kkong are perfect synonyms, but I do not know what the difference is. The differences in connotation that we have managed to pin down I refer to in terms of "word isotopes": a given word may have a LIGHT isotope and a HEAVY isotope. Certain vowels (a, ay, o, oy) are typical of the light isotopes, others (e, ey, u, wi < way) are typical of the heavy. The vowels u and i are either heavy or neutral. The isotopic difference of meaning is not always strongly present, and sometimes one isotope is felt to be "neutral" or "basic" (i.e. connotationally unmarked) - frequently the one with the heavy vowel, unless the underlying meaning is in itself strongly suggestive of the light vowel. Usually the more "neutral" isotope is etymologically older, but we cannot always be sure. Thus payng, ppayng and phaeyng are LIGHT isotopes to ping, pping, and phing, which seem to be more neutral than heavy; and singtwung (XX hatu) is a HEAVY isotope to sayntlong 'fresh as a daisy, bright-eyed, hale-and-hearty' which seems to be more neutral than LIGHT. In the meaning 'damp-dry' (p)potok is definitely LIGHT in connotation, and (p)putuk is usually neutral, but occasionally HEAVY. In certain word families it is appropriate to recognize a neutral form in addition to the light and heavy isotopes: for limping, hobbling the light isotope is (c)calltok, the heavy (c)cilttwuk, and (c)cilttwuk appears to be neutral (CF c-e I- 'hobble').

The meanings of the isotopes range from 'petite' (good) to 'dinky' (bad) for the LIGHT and from 'ample' (good) to 'bulky, clumsy' (bad) for the HEAVY. Specifically, the LIGHT isotope is used of something light of weight, or tiny, or delicate, or fragile, or bright and airy; or again, it is used by a person who is (or wants to behave as if he were) light, airy, small, delicate, fragile. For this reason, the light isotopes are often used by or of women and children, the heavy by or of men. (Can this be correlated with preferences for -a vs -e to represent the infinitive ending after a stem-final syllable with the vowel /a/?) The weight of the isotope, as it were, may fall either on the referent of the particular word or, perhaps less often, on the person who does the talking. The light isotope is often extended to a pejorative connotation. From the meaning 'small' we move on to the meanings 'petty, paltry, insignificant, dinky' and from the meaning 'fragile' we move on to the meanings 'unsubstantial, flimsy, flighty, frivolous, silly'. So ku nom means just 'that guy' but ko nom means 'that silly guy,
that stupid fool, that worthless rascal’. And kěcis mal is a ‘falsehood’, but kěcis mal is a ‘dirty stinking lie’. The HEAVY isotope refers to things which are weighty, ponderous, serious, clumsy, unwieldy, and bulky — or which are dark, gloomy, or somehow inaccessible. We are tempted to link the vowel symbolism with the Chinese philosophical concept of thaykuk ‘the great ultimate’ which divides into um ‘the dark side’ and yáng ‘the bright side’, as in the monad symbol on the flag of the Republic of Korea, and indeed the isotopic vowels are referred to by Korean linguists as ‘bright’ (yang) and ‘dark’ (um) sounds. But in Chinese thinking the male element is ‘bright’ and the female ‘dark’, so the Korean concept seems askew here, just as in its choice of LOWER vowels for the light isotopes and HIGHER vowels for the heavy isotopes runs counter to the notions of Edward Sapir, Roger Brown, and others, with respect to the non-culturally determined “naturalness” of phonetic symbolism. Moreover, the Chinese idea centers on brightness and energy or vitality, while the Korean seems to focus more on substance.

In some cases we have what look like isotopes, but the meanings are too divergent to class the words together. For example, ssaal ssal means ‘chilly, cold’ and ssul ssul means ‘lonely, dreary’. In some cases the word has both literal and figurative (or abstract) meanings; often the isotopic difference holds just for the literal meaning, and only one of the forms (often the light) occurs in a figurative sense, or else both forms occur, but as pure synonyms with no connotational feelings apparent. For example, ssaktok ssaktok is the light isotope and ssektwuk ssektwuk is the heavy isotope of a word that means ‘chopping, snipping, slicing off’, but in the figurative sense ‘a choppy sentence’ only the light isotope is used.

The isotopes are not limited to impressionistic adverbs. Observe the following pairs, in which the first word is neutral and the second a light isotope; ek-su, ak-su ‘heavy rain’; ek-ci, ak-ci ‘stubbornness’; yewi-, yawi- ‘get emaciated’; ic-e peli-, yaca peli- ‘forget’; inceng, yancang-(meli) ‘humaneness’. (There may be a similar etymological relationship between enc- ‘put on top’ and ane- ‘sit’.) The Chinese vocabulary is not totally immune from the mimetic phenomena: yamchi is the light isotope of *yemchi (éps.ta) ‘(has no) sense of shame’, pejorative. The isotope is spelled with y— in NKd, not Y—.

For the neutral deictics i ‘this’, ku ‘that’, and ce ‘that (yonder)’ we find the light isotopes yo, ko, and co; for yeki ‘here’, keki ‘there’, and cerni ‘there (yonder)’ we find the light isotopes yoki, koki, and coki. The verb (h)opinta has a light-heavy relationship with (h)wupinta ‘scoops it out’. The adjective meaning ‘small’ is cěkta, but this form is now mainly used in the meaning ‘small in number or quantity, few’, and the light isotope cěkta is used as the common adjective for ‘small in size’. (There is also the form /cok/ in cukum/cokum ‘a little’, a derived substantive, from which is contracted the adverb com ‘a little; please.’) The stem meaning ‘be large’ has a heavy vowel in its neutral form, and we are not surprised that it lacks isotopes: khuta. But perhaps the trace of a light isotope can be found in the obsolete adjective hata ‘is much/great, are many’, now limited to the modifiers han — and hal — ‘great, grand’ (as in han kil > hayngkil ‘highway’ and hal-apeci ‘grandfather’), the gerund hako (mânh.ta) ‘extremely (many), ha (to) — ‘extremely (indeed), muchly’, and the first word in hachi anh.ta ‘is trivial’ — which is either a paraintensive or a variant of the suspensive hael. The adjective ‘heavy’ (nutkepta) has heavy vowels, as does the adjective ‘dark’ (etwupta); these have only the neutral forms. The all-purpose stem ha- ‘do/be’ is sometimes heard in a heavy isotope he-, especially in men’s speech. This seems to be independent of the general vowel raising thought to be in process in the Seoul area.

A few sets of words show fronting (palatalization) used for mimetic effects independently from the isotopes, as seen in the pair nólalah.ta/nwileh.ta (< nway~ /nway~) ‘is a sickly yellow’, derived from nólalah.ta/nwuleh.ta ‘is yellow’.

12.5. Mimetic constructions.

The impressionistic — or “mimetic” — adverbs occur in constructions that can be symbolized as follows:
A Reference Grammar of Korean

PART I 345

X adverb or interjection (of 1, 2, or 3 syllables)
XX iterated (repeated) adverb or interjection
X hata adjectival noun + postnominal adjective
X hanta verbal noun + postnominal verb
XX hata iterated adjectival noun + postnominal adjective
XX hanta iterated verbal noun + postnominal verb (= X kelinta = X täynta)
X inta verbal noun + postnominal verb (usually = X hanta)
X (h)i adjectival noun + derived adverb ← postnominal adjective

1 CM 1:408 implies that inta is the same in meaning as kelinta, and that X kelinta shows greater repetition than XX hanta.

We can set up form classes for the various shapes as follows. One group will occur only as adverbs (X, XX); one group only as adverbs and/or adjectival nouns (X, X hata, XX hata); one group only as adverbs and/or verbal nouns (X, X hanta = X kelinta / täynta, X inta). And, finally, one group can occur as either adjectival or verbal nouns. Within each of these four groups there are subgroups:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MAJOR CLASS</th>
<th>SUBCLASS</th>
<th>EXAMPLE (see KEd for meanings)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. adverb</td>
<td>1. X</td>
<td>kkok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. X, XX</td>
<td>ken(t)tus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. XX</td>
<td>swung/song; (s)swingteng / (s)songtang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. adjectival</td>
<td>4. X hata, (X hi, X 'i)</td>
<td>kapus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. XX hata, (XX hi, XX 'i)</td>
<td>kamcak₁</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6. XX, XX hata</td>
<td>kapun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7. X hata, (X hi, X 'i), XX, XX hata</td>
<td>colmak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8. X, X hata, (X hi, X 'i), XX, XX hata</td>
<td>kalssang; kkalkkun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9. X, X hata, XX</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10. X hata, XX hata</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11. X, XX hata</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. verbal</td>
<td>12. X kelinta</td>
<td>kkaylkkak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13. XX, X kelinta</td>
<td>kephun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14. X hanta, XX, XX hanta = X kelinta</td>
<td>kachis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15. X inta, XX, X kelinta</td>
<td>kkanacak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16. X, XX, X kelinta</td>
<td>kangeang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17. X, X inta, XX, X kelinta</td>
<td>katak₁</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18. X, X hanta, XX, XX hanta = X kelinta</td>
<td>kkik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19. X, X hanta, X inta, XX, XX hanta = X kelinta</td>
<td>kkam(c)cak₃</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20. X, X hanta</td>
<td>piewuk₁</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21. X, X kelinta</td>
<td>piewuk₂</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>22. X inta, XX, XX hanta = X kelinta; XX hata</td>
<td>kancel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>23. XX, XX hanta = X kelinta; X hata</td>
<td>kangtong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24. X, XX, XX hanta = X kelinta; X hata, (X hi)</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25. X, XX, XX hanta = X kelinta; XX hata</td>
<td>pulssuk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>26. X, X kelinta; X hata</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The mimetic adverbs occur in shapes of one or two syllables, for the most part. With respect to initials, there are three patterns of alternation:

(1) C plain, Cq intensive, Ch paraintensive: ping, pping, phing ‘around’
(2) Cq intensive (or plain), Ch paraintensive: kkwal, khwal (XX, X kelinta) ‘gushing, gurgling’
(3) C plain, Ch paraintensive: wupi-cek, hwupi-cek (XX, X kelinta) ‘scooping out’

When there are two syllables, we find various subtype groupings:

(1) C-C, Cq-Cq: kangtong, kkangtong ‘hopping up and down’ (XX, X kelinta ‘is too short’)
   C-Ch, Cq-Ch: komthul, kkomthul (X, X hanta, XX, X kelinta) ‘wriggling’
   C-Cq, Cq-Cq: palttak, ppalttak (X, XX, X kelinta) ‘jerking, gulping’
   C-C, Ch-C: potong, photong (XX, XX hata) ‘chubby, plump’
(2) C-C, C-Cq: katun, kattun (X hata, XX, XX hata) ‘light, nimble’
   Cq-C, Cq-Cq: kkampak, kkamppak (X, X hanta, X inta, XX, X kelinta) ‘winking, blinking, flickering’
   C-C, C-Ch: sikum, sikhum (X hata, XX hata) ‘sourish’
   C-Cq, C- Ch: pallkkak, pallkhak (X = XX) ‘in a sudden outburst, topsyturvy, in turmoil’; X kelinta ‘it bubbles up; squashes it under foot’
(3) C-C, C-Cq, Cq-C: pantuk, panttuk, ppantuk (X, X hanta = X inta, XX, X kelinta) ‘shining, glistening’
(4) C-C, Cq-C, Cq-Cq: ka(n)tak, kka(n)tak, kka(n)tak (X, XX, X kelinta, X inta, X ép.ta) ‘budging, nodding, bobbing’
(5) C-C, C-Cq, C-Ch: sapun, sappun, saphun (XX, p X kelinta; pp, ph X) ‘with soft muffled steps’
(6) C-C, Cq-C, C-Ch: salkkang, ssalkkang, salkhang (XX, X kelinta) ‘hard-chewing, lumpy’
(7) C-C, Cq-Cq, Cq-Ch: kangecang, kkangccang, kkgangchang (X, XX, X kelinta) ‘taking long strides’
(8) C-C, C-Cq, Cq-C, Cq-Cq: pancak, panccak, ppanccak, ppanccak (X, X hanta = X inta, XX, X kelinta) ‘sparkle, glitter, twinkle’

In the last example the intensive becomes more and more emphatic as (1) the reinforcement moves to the beginning, and (2) the reinforcement repeats.

Some of the vowel alternation patterns found in word isotopes are shown below, with the light vowel given first (and only it exemplified):

a/e
a-a / e-e
a-o / e-wu
a-wu / e-wu
a-u / e-u
a-u-a / e-u-e
a-i / e-i
a-i-a / e-i-e
a-a / e-ay
a/u / o/u
a-a / u-e
a-u-a / u-u-e
a-u / u-u
a-u / w(u)-u
a-a / u-u
a/i
a-i-i / u-i-i
a-i-e / u-i-e

Reference

A Reference Grammar of Korean

346 PART I
A Reference Grammar of Korean

PART I 347

ya...i...

(k)kyawus (X hata) 'aslant'
yulkus (X hata, XX, XX hanta = X kelinta) 'rickety'

ay? < oy/uy

kkayk (X, X hanta, XX, XX hanta = X kelinta) 'cry, yell'

ay-a / i-e

kkaycak (XX, X kelinta) 'scribbling, scratching'

ay-u / i-u

(p)paythul (XX, X kelinta) 'staggering'

ay-wu / i-wu

saylecwuk (XX, X kelinta) 'distorted, out of shape'

ay-i / i-i

kaysin (XX, X kelinta) 'listless, languid'

ay/ey

?

ay-a / ey-e

kkaycak (XX, X kelinta) 'halfheartedly, unenthusiastically'

ay-i / ey-i

kkaycil (XX, X kelinta) 'halfheartedly, unenthusiastically'

ay-i-a / ey-i-e

kkaycilak (XX, X kelinta) 'halfheartedly, unenthusiastically'

u/wu

sol (XX) 'soft-flowing, effortlessly'

song (XX) 'minced; perforated'

o-o / wu-wu

(s)sokon (XX, X kelinta) 'whispering'

o-o-o / wu-wu-wu

ppyolothong (X, X hata, XX, XX hata) 'pouty, sulky'

o-a / wu-e

kkolttak (X, X hanta, X kelinta) 'gulping, swallowing'

o-i / wu-i

(k)kom(c)cil (X, XX, X kelinta, X mös hanta, X èps.ta, X inta) 'buddging'

o-i-a / wu-i-e

(k)kom(c)cilak (X, XX, X kelinta, X mös hanta, X èps.ta, X inta) 'budding'

o-wu / wu-wu

(k)komul (XX, X kelinta) 'moving sluggishly'

o-wu-e / wu-wu-e

(k)komulak (XX, XX, X kelinta) 'moving sluggishly'

o-u / wu-u

(k)komthul (X, X hanta, XX, X kelinta) 'wh(iggle'

o-u-u / wu-wu-u

kkoluluk 'rumbling, gurgling, snorting, cackling'

wa/wu

kkwang (X, X hanta) 'boom, rattle, roar'

It will be seen that a heavy isotope never contains a light vowel in its first or second syllable, and only rarely in the third syllable. A light isotope, however, can contain a heavy vowel in any noninitial syllable. Many of the two-syllable impressionistic adverbs have an etymologically recognizable morpheme, such as a verb or adjective stem, as the first syllable, and the second syllable is to be regarded as a deriviative suffix. The most popular of the suffixes are the groups -(c)ccak/-(-c)cek, -(chak/-chech; -(c)cak/-(-c)cwuk; -(c)ck, -(c)ckmak, -(c)cumak. These are probably all related to cak/cak 'little'. We also find the diminutive suffixes -ak/-ek, -ang/-eng, etc., which have widespread use outside the mimetic system. Other derivative suffixes found are -kkak/-kkek, -mak/-mek, -(p)pak, -(p)pak, -(s)sek, -sil, -sin, -sul, -(s)swuk, -swung, -ttak/-ttek, -ttuk, -ttwuk. And -ulu and -wuwu are adverb-deriving suffixes similar in kind. There are undoubtedly other suffixes which should be added to this list. In some cases I have hesitated because of uncertainty about the etymology of the prior syllable, in other cases there are syntactic factors which make the seeming "suffix" better handled as something else.

12.7. Iteration.

Sentences, phrases, and words are often repeated for emphasis or other special effects. When the repeat is partial, that is called (partial) REDUPLICATION. When the entire expression (or its verb) is repeated, that is called ITERATION or (especially when what is repeated is less than a word) total reduplication. When a noun is iterated it is often to be taken as plural or collective: cip cip mata 'each and every house'. Iterated adjectives occur in several structures used to intensify the meaning: khuti khuta, khuki to khuta 'is ever so big'; khuna khun ... , khuko khun ... 'a really big ...'. Iterated processive verbs refer to repeated or habitual happenings: ilk.iko ilk.un ku phyéndi 'that letter which I read and read'; Kitaliko kitalitun nal i wass.ta 'The long-awaited day has come'; Ilum moluq sây tul i nac.un hanul ul näl.e kako näl.e oko hayss.ta 'Birds of unknown name flew back and forth low in the sky'; Il.yoil mata na lul chae.e oko chae.e oko (chae.e oko n') hayss.ta (Dupont 125) 'He was in the habit of coming to see me every Sunday'.

2.5.1.1. Interrogative/Exclamatory.

When a phrase, word, or sentence is repeated with an interrogative ending, the repetition is called INTERROGATION. When a phrase, word, or sentence is repeated with an exclamatory ending, the repetition is called EXCLAMATION. If an interrogative (or exclamatory) sentence is followed by a verb, or a word, the repetition is called INTERROGATIVE/EXCLAMATORY REDUPLICATION.
Appendix 1. List of stem shapes.

The following lists attempt to include all shorter stems: those of one or two syllables, and in certain cases of three. Longer stems are usually compounds of more than one stem, as are some of the shorter stems cited here, or of noun + stem. In general, no meanings are given, only shapes; the same shape may correspond to a number of homonyms, and these sometimes differ in etymologies. Those shapes followed by $A$ are of adjective stems only, those followed by $V_A$ are of both adjective and verb stems. When the $A$ is in parentheses, the adjective is auxiliary or postnominal only. When the $V$ is in parentheses, the shape is uncommon or questionable as a processive verb. The notation $\cop$ marks the copula stem, and the irregular stem $ha$- is marked with $\dagger$. The lists are arranged according to the linguistically interesting features that they illustrate; within that frame of reference, the lists are alphabetical. For lists 4-8 (longer $i$-stems), variant forms are cited that are the result of vowel assimilation (§2.7.9). In most of the cases the “assimilated” form, while quite common in speech, is avoided in writing. In some cases the historically “assimilated” form has acquired independent status and either replaces or contrasts with the historically “unassimilated” form. Bracketed together are the several groups of verbs which are spelled differently but pronounced alike (owing to convergences of morphophonemic sequences). These mostly involve causative and passive stems, but in some cases also the normal verbs. List 7 (longer $i$-stems with sibilants) displays all the honorific verbs derived from one-syllable stems, with the source stem shown after “$<$”. Normal stems that are homonyms of honorific verbs are shown in a separate column.

Guide to the lists

1. One-syllable vowel stems and $\ldots h\ldots$ stems
2. Longer vowel stems, except for $\ldots wu\ldots$ and $\ldots i\ldots$
3. Longer $\ldots wu\ldots$ stems
4. Longer $\ldots i\ldots$ stems (except velar, palatal, sibilant, liquid)
5. Longer $\ldots i\ldots$ stems with velars: $\ldots ki\ldots$, $\ldots kki\ldots$, $\ldots khi\ldots$
6. Longer $\ldots i\ldots$ stems with affricates: $\ldots ci\ldots$, $\ldots cci\ldots$, $\ldots chi\ldots$
7. Longer $\ldots i\ldots$ stems with sibilants: $\ldots ssi\ldots$, $\ldots si\ldots$, honorifics in $\ldots si\ldots$
8. Longer $\ldots i\ldots$ stems with liquids: $\ldots li\ldots$, $\ldots lli\ldots$
9. L-extending vowel stems (CF 1): $\ldots a\ldots$, $\ldots e\ldots$, $\ldots o\ldots$, $\ldots wu\ldots$, $\ldots u\ldots$, $\ldots i\ldots$
10. L-doubling vowel stems (CF 1, 9): $\ldots alu\ldots$, $\ldots elu\ldots$, $\ldots olu\ldots$, $\ldots wulu\ldots$, $\ldots ulu\ldots$, $\ldots ilu\ldots$
11. L-inserting vowel stems (CF 1, 10)
12. Consonant stems: $\ldots p\ldots$ and $\ldots w\ldots$ (CF 3, 1 $\ldots wu\ldots$
13. Consonant stems: $\ldots ss\ldots$, $\ldots ps\ldots$, $\ldots ph\ldots$, $\ldots s\ldots$, $\ldots s\ldots$, $\ldots t\ldots$, $\ldots t\ldots$ (CF 9), $\ldots lq\ldots$, $\ldots e\ldots$
14. Consonant stems: $\ldots ch\ldots$, $\ldots th\ldots$, $\ldots lth\ldots$, $\ldots lh\ldots$, $\ldots lph\ldots$, $\ldots lp\ldots$, $\ldots lw\ldots$
15. Consonant stems (velars): $\ldots k\ldots$, $\ldots kk\ldots$, $\ldots lk\ldots$, $\ldots ks\ldots$
16. Consonant stems (nasals): $\ldots m\ldots$, $\ldots ln\ldots$, $\ldots n\ldots$, $\ldots nc\ldots$, $\ldots nh\ldots$
17. Ambivalent stems: $\ldots a(h)\ldots$, $\ldots ay(h)\ldots$, $\ldots e(h)\ldots$
### List 1. One-syllable vowel and -h- stems

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>-ay-</th>
<th>-ey-</th>
<th>-ow-</th>
<th>-oy-V_A</th>
<th>-ah-eh-oh-wu-</th>
<th>-wey-</th>
<th>-wi-</th>
<th>-u- &quot;uy&quot;</th>
<th>-i-</th>
<th>-vCop</th>
<th>-i-</th>
<th>-ci-V(A)</th>
<th>-ci-11</th>
<th>-ch-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ca-</td>
<td>cay-V_A</td>
<td>coy-</td>
<td>coh-A</td>
<td>cu-</td>
<td>ewi-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ceu-V_A</td>
<td>ceay-V_A</td>
<td>ceo-</td>
<td>ceoy-</td>
<td>ccah-</td>
<td>chwu-</td>
<td>chwi-</td>
<td>hwy-A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cha-V_A</td>
<td>chay-V_A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hi-V_A</td>
<td>(he)</td>
<td>hey-</td>
<td>hoh-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ka-</td>
<td>kay-</td>
<td>khe-1</td>
<td>koy-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khay-</td>
<td>khaye-2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kka-</td>
<td>kka-y-</td>
<td>kko-</td>
<td>kky-o-</td>
<td>kkwu-</td>
<td>kkwë-y-</td>
<td>kkwì-</td>
<td>kku-</td>
<td>kki-13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mi-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mow-</td>
<td>mò-y-</td>
<td>mò-y-nah-neh-noh-nwu-</td>
<td>nwì-9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>na-</td>
<td>nay-</td>
<td>(pay-V_A)</td>
<td>nöy-</td>
<td>nah-neh-noh-nwu-</td>
<td>nwì-9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pha-</td>
<td>phy-3</td>
<td>phyë-7</td>
<td>ppah-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppay-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>së-4</td>
<td>sëy-V_A</td>
<td>soy-</td>
<td>su-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>së-5</td>
<td>ssoy-</td>
<td>ssah-</td>
<td>ssu-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ssu-V_A</td>
<td>ssay-V_A</td>
<td>sse-5</td>
<td>ssoy-</td>
<td>ssah-</td>
<td>ssu-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thay-</td>
<td>tay-V(A)</td>
<td>toy-V</td>
<td>tah-</td>
<td>twu-</td>
<td>twi-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tta-</td>
<td>ttay-</td>
<td>ttëy-</td>
<td>ttoy-</td>
<td>ttah-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thwì-</td>
<td>thu-thuy-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ttwi-</td>
<td>tu-ttu-y-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 = khu-  6 = këyw-  8 = mou-  9 = nwu-  10 See -wu-.  
2 = khì-  7 = phi-, phiì-  
3 = phi-  4 = su-  5 = ssu-  
11 = ciwu-  12 = khye-  
13 = kki(i)-, kkiwu-  14 = piì-, piwu-
List 2. Longer vowel stems, except for -wu- and -i-.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Long Stem</th>
<th>Short Stem</th>
<th>&quot;wu-&quot; Stem</th>
<th>&quot;i-&quot; Stem</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cam ca-ancha-</td>
<td>twichay-</td>
<td>pichw(i)i-</td>
<td>sakwi-</td>
<td>camku-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pek chu-</td>
<td>anchay-</td>
<td>y°akwi-</td>
<td>nungku-</td>
<td>cingku-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kél-cha-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>halkhi-</td>
<td>taku-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>te-ka-</td>
<td>c°akay-</td>
<td></td>
<td>kalkhi-</td>
<td>pakkw(u)i-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>na-ka-</td>
<td>pp°akay-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>samka-</td>
<td>c°kay-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kaykay-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pho-kay-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cala-</td>
<td>pokkay-</td>
<td>ilo-</td>
<td>aloy-</td>
<td>chilu-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pala-</td>
<td>ukkay-</td>
<td>(kalo-)</td>
<td>saloy-</td>
<td>ttalu-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tälla-</td>
<td>kalkay-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nolla-</td>
<td>palay-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>čina-</td>
<td>kallay-</td>
<td>selley-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kas-na-</td>
<td>tallay-</td>
<td>tulley-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tte-na-</td>
<td>nolla-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kyek-na-</td>
<td>olay-A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kep na-</td>
<td>heymay-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lmas na-</td>
<td>cínay-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lmannna</td>
<td>ponay-</td>
<td>kénne-</td>
<td>nanw(u)i-</td>
<td>kénnu-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>něm-na-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>kkonu-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sin-na-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>nonu-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>kunu-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>munu-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>na-su-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>tò-su-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>twi su-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pissa-</td>
<td>nal-ssay-</td>
<td>ek-sey-</td>
<td>ke-swi-</td>
<td>āy ssu-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cay-pssa-</td>
<td></td>
<td>ke-sey-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mата-</td>
<td>chi-táy-</td>
<td>kwut-sey-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ki-tay-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>namula-</td>
<td>pácawi-</td>
<td>tatalu-</td>
<td>wulelu-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nathanana-</td>
<td>nathanay-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VN + ha-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 < mac-na- 2 = kénnu- 3 = na-su- 4 = tulli-. Instead of the unique shape tullu- we would expect, if anything, an l-doubling tulu-. Tulli- is more common and better suited to be treated as "standard", but tullu- is also widely used and it is treated as standard by many authorities.
### List 3. Longer -wu- stems

(There are no stems that end in -owu-, -iwu-, -hwi-, -sswu-, -ttwu-, -pu-, -mu-.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>-awu-</th>
<th>-aywu-</th>
<th>-ewu-</th>
<th>-eywu-</th>
<th>-oywu-</th>
<th>-iwu-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| ssawu- | kewu-   | eywu-  | oyuw-  | iwu-   | tuyuwu-
|        | key(wu)-| meywuu-| seyuwu-| ciwu-  | ssuywu-
|        |         | tegwu- |         |         |      |

1. Longer stems (except oral velar, palatal, sibilant, liquid).

| -cwu- | -cewu- | -chwu- | -kwu- | -khwu- | -ngwu-
|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------|
| kyencwu- | yeecewu- | chae.chwu- | angkwu- | mulkhwu- | sangwu-
|        |        | machwu- | engkwu- | kakkwu- | ^2   |
|        |        | mac.chwu- | heungkwu- |         |       |
|        |        | kamchwu- | ilkwu- | talkwu- |       |
|        |        | nue.chwu- |         |         |       |
|        |        | memchwu- |         |         |       |
|        |        | tulchwu- |         |         |       |

\[1 < kaec.wu\]

2. sang ha- (? < 'fhwu- < 'hwo-', modulated stem of 'ho- 'do')

### List 4. Longer -i- stems (except oral velar, palatal, sibilant, liquid).

(There are no stems that end in -ppi- or -tti-.)

| -ai- | -ayi- | -ei- | -eyi- | -oi- | -ovu-
|------|-------|------|-------|------|------|
| ecai- | kkiayi- | khoie-1 | eyi- | ecai- | kkwui-
| sai- |        |        | ?peyi- | kkoi- | mui-
| ssa(h),i- |        |        |        | kkoi- | nwiu-2 |

|        |        | moiyi- | poi- | no(h),i- |
|        |        |        |      |        |

\[\ldots\]
## List 5. Longer -i- stems with oral velars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KI</th>
<th>KHI</th>
<th>KKI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(maki- ← mayki-)</td>
<td>mak.hi- (→ mayki-)</td>
<td>akki- (→ aykki-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(paki- ← payki-)</td>
<td>pak.hi- (→ payki-)</td>
<td>as.ki- (→ aykki-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(saki- ← sayki-)</td>
<td>salk.hi- (→ saykki-)</td>
<td>math.ki- (→ mayki-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(sak.i- ← sayki-)</td>
<td>salk.hi- (→ saykki-)</td>
<td>takk.i- (→ saykki-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kcal.ki- (→ kaykki-)</td>
<td>kcal.ki- (→ kaykki-)</td>
<td>(ppukki- ← ppâys.ki-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kkal.ki- (→ kKaykki-)</td>
<td>kcal.ki- (→ kaykki-)</td>
<td>kkkeci.ki- (→ kkeykki-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cam.ki- (→ cayngki-)</td>
<td>cm.hi- (→ cayngki-)</td>
<td>kkkeci.ki- (→ kkeykki-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kam.ki- (→ kayngki-)</td>
<td>kal.hi- (→ kaykki-)</td>
<td>pes.ki- (→ peykki-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nam.ki- (→ nayngki-)</td>
<td>nlk.hi- (→ nayngki-)</td>
<td>(pekki- ← peykki-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tam.ki- (→ tayngki-)</td>
<td>tnlk.hi- (→ nayngki-)</td>
<td>pok.ki- (→ poykki- → pekkki-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l(tangki- (→ tayngki)</td>
<td>l(tangki- (→ tayngki)</td>
<td>(ekki- ← eykki-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(sangki- ← sayngki-)</td>
<td>(sangki- ← sayngki-)</td>
<td>sekk.i- (→ seykki-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lpângki- (→ ppângki-)</td>
<td>lpângki- (→ ppângki-)</td>
<td>cceech.ki- (→ cceeqkki-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lpângki- (→ ppângki-)</td>
<td>lpângki- (→ ppângki-)</td>
<td>kwuc.ki- (→ kwikkki-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l(sangki- (→ sâanggi)</td>
<td>l(sangki- (→ sâanggi)</td>
<td>wus.ki- (→ wikkki-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(sengki- ← seyngki-)</td>
<td>(sengki- ← seyngki-)</td>
<td>mukk.i- (→ mikkki-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sem.ki- (→ seyngki-)</td>
<td>sem.ki- (→ seyngki-)</td>
<td>ttuk.ki- (→ tikkki-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eki- (← eykki-)</td>
<td>eki- (← eykki-)</td>
<td>nukk.i- (→ nikki-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mek.i- (→ meyki-)</td>
<td>mek.i- (→ meyki-)</td>
<td>pikki-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Reference Grammar of Korean**
A Reference Grammar of Korean

yeki- (➔ yeyki-)
engki- (➔ eyngki-)
keki- (➔ keynki-)
(ceki- ➔ ceyki-)
(khengki- ➔ kheynki-)
koki- (➔ koyki-)
(kkoki- ➔ kkoYki-)
ok.i- (➔ oyki-)
suk.i- (➔ soyki-)
kontki- (➔ koYngki-)
olm.ki- (➔ oyngki-)
(thok.i/thwuki- ➔
thoyki/thwiki-)
thongki/thwungki- (➔

thoyngki-, thwingki-)
lwuki- (➔ wiki-)
lwuk.i- (➔ wikii-)
kwuki- (➔ kwiki-)
kkwuki- (➔ kkwiki-)
cwuk.i- (➔ cwiki-)
lchwuki- (➔ chwiki-)
lchwuk.i- (➔ chwiki-)
nwuk.i- (➔ nwiki-)
swuk.i- (➔ swiki-)
ppay-as.ki- (➔

ppay-aykki-)
napukki- (➔ napikki-)
kalikhi- (➔ kaylikhi-)
nalikhi- (➔ naylikhi-)
tol.ikhi- (➔ toylikhi-)
il.ikhi- (➔ likhi-)
mungki- (➔ mingki-)
culki- (➔ ciki-)
culki- (➔ ciki-)
kwulm.ki- (➔ kwingki-)
mungki- (➔ mingki-)
lculki- (➔ ciki-)
lculki- (➔ ciki-)
hulki- (➔ niliki-)
nsungki- (➔ sinki-)
nsungki- (➔ sinki-)
(ecungki- ➔ ccingki-)
iki-

List 6. Longer -i- stems with palatals

---ci-
cha-ci- ➔ chayci-)
(chaci- ➔ chay-ci-
hay ci-
kaci- (➔ kayci-)
ppå ci- (➔ ppäyci-)
taci- (➔ tayci-)
(taci- (➔ tayci-)
kanci- (➔ kanyci-)
kkan-ci- ➔ (kkaynci-)
manci- (➔ maynci-)
sal-ci- ➔ saylci-
sal-eci- (➔ saylcei-)
che-ci- (➔ cheyci-
kkè ci- (➔ kkèyci-)
pèci- (➔ peyci-)
penci- (➔ peynci-)
tenci- (➔ teynci-)
coci- (➔ coyci-)
toci- ➔ (toyci-)
tòci- (➔ tóyci-)
mo ci- ➔ moyci-)
öl-ci- ➔ öyci-)
chwuci- (➔ chwici-)
phuci- ➔ phici-)
(twuci- ➔ twici-
wuci- (➔ wici-)
ici-
cici-

---
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>lpeuorx</th>
<th>pule ci-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rpye</td>
<td>sala ci-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ci-a</td>
<td>sule ci-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(*ppeyci-)</td>
<td>ssule ci-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ph‘0 ci-</td>
<td>ha.ye ci-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(*ph€yci-)</td>
<td>---e ci-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hoth ci-</th>
<th>nwukci- (→ nwikci-)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pic ci-</td>
<td>kyecki- (→ keycki-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(*keycki-)</td>
<td>kkeki- (→ kkeycki-)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>--chi-</th>
<th>--chi-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cac.hi- (→ caychi-)</td>
<td>halth.i- (→ haylchi-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(chachi- ←) chaychi-</td>
<td>kal(u)chi- (→ kaylchi-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hwachi- (→ hwaychi-)</td>
<td>tälchi- (→ taylchi-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kat.hi- (→ kaychi-)</td>
<td>salchi- (→ saylchi-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(machi- ←) maye.hi-</td>
<td>kärnchi- (→ kaymchi-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(machi- ←) maye.hi-</td>
<td>anchi-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(machi- ←) maye.hi-</td>
<td>lane.hi- (→ aynchi-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pachi-</td>
<td>lan chi-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pat.chi-</td>
<td>anchi- (→ ãynchi-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(pat.hi- (→ paychi-)</td>
<td>mangchi- (→ mayngchi-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>path.i-</td>
<td>capchi- (→ caypchi-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>path.chi-</td>
<td>cec.hi- (→ ceychi-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppachi- (→ ppaychi-)</td>
<td>(cechi- ←) ceychi-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(tachi-</td>
<td>kechhi- (→ keychi-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tat.chi-</td>
<td>(ket.hi- (→ keychi-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tat.hi- (→ taychi-)</td>
<td>techi- (→ teychi-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(lah.chi-</td>
<td>(hechi- ←) heychi-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kakchi- (→ kaykchi-)</td>
<td>lpee.chi- (→ ppeychi-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sak.chi- (→ saykchi-)</td>
<td>(ppet.chi- (→ ppeychi-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kwut.hi- (→ kvichi-)</td>
<td>wumchi- (→ wimchi-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>puchi-</td>
<td>nwungchi- (→ nwingchi-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(put.chi- (→ pichi-)</td>
<td>twungchi- (→ twingchi-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(puth.i-</td>
<td>mongchi-/mungchi- (→</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(pu-chi- ←) pichi-</td>
<td>meyngchi-/mingchi-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ppuchi- (→ ppichi-)</td>
<td>homchi-/hwumchi- (→</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(muchi- (→ michi-</td>
<td>hoymchi-/hwimchi-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(michi- ←) michi-</td>
<td>(twuchi- ←) twichi-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(mulchi- ←) milchi-</td>
<td>kuchi- (→ kichi-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cwuk-chi- (→ ewikchi-)</td>
<td>(kuchi- ←) kichi-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hwulche (→ hwilechi-)</td>
<td>(kkuchi- ←) kkichi-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hwulth.i- (→ hwilehi-)</td>
<td>Suchi- (→ sichi-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>takchi- (→ taykchi-)</td>
<td>tungchi- (→ tingchi-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tklchi- (→ këylchi-)</td>
<td>ttelchi- (→ tteylchi-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sel-chi- (→ seylchi-)</td>
<td>ene.hi- (→ eynchi-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kémchi- (→ këymchi-)</td>
<td>eph.chi- (→ eyepchi-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yepchi- (→ yeypchi-)</td>
<td>cepchi- (→ ceypchi-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phyelchi- (→ phylchi-)</td>
<td>kyeng-chi- (→ keyngchi-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kochi- (→ koychi-)</td>
<td>noh.chi- (→ noychi-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tot.chi- (→ toychi-)</td>
<td>cokchi- (→ coykchi-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>holth.i- (→ hoylchi-)</td>
<td>nongchi- (→ noyangchi-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kop.chi- (→ kopch-i-)</td>
<td>copchi- (→ coyphi-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kkop-chi- (→ kkoyp-chi-)</td>
<td>(ōchi- ←) ōychi-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(chichi-</td>
<td>chichi-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l(putuchi-</td>
<td>l(putuchi-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(putuchi- ←) putic.chi-l</td>
<td>(putuchi- ←) putic.chi-l</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---
### List 7. Longer -i-stems with sibilants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Homonym</th>
<th>Honorific</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>Front-vowel Honorific</th>
<th>From</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>casi-</td>
<td>ca-</td>
<td>a-l</td>
<td>(→ ási-)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cásî-</td>
<td>ca-</td>
<td>că(s)-</td>
<td>(→ căsi-)</td>
<td>căy-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cîsî-</td>
<td>cca-</td>
<td>(→ ccaysi-)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ccasi-</td>
<td>ccî-</td>
<td>ccî-</td>
<td>(→ cccsi-)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cccî-</td>
<td>cccî-</td>
<td>cccî-</td>
<td>(→ ccçsi-)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cîsî-</td>
<td>cca(h.)usi-</td>
<td>ccah-</td>
<td>(→ ccaysi-)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chasi-</td>
<td>chî-</td>
<td>chî-</td>
<td>(→ chaysi-)</td>
<td>chaysi-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chî-</td>
<td>chî-</td>
<td>chî-</td>
<td>(→ chaysi-)</td>
<td>chaysi-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hasi-</td>
<td>ha-</td>
<td>(→ haysi-)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kasi-</td>
<td>ka-l</td>
<td>kâ-l</td>
<td>(→ kaysi-)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kkasi-</td>
<td>kka-l</td>
<td>(→ kkaysi-)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kkkasi-</td>
<td>kkkasi-</td>
<td>(→ kkkaysi-)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>masi-</td>
<td>ma-l</td>
<td>(→ maysi-)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mîsî-</td>
<td>mû-l</td>
<td>(→ mûysi-)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nasi-</td>
<td>na-</td>
<td>(→ naysi-)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nîsî-</td>
<td>na-l</td>
<td>(→ naysi-)</td>
<td>nay-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nîsî-</td>
<td>nâ(s)-</td>
<td>(→ nâysi-)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nîsî-</td>
<td>nâh-</td>
<td>(→ nâysi-)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pasi-</td>
<td>pay-</td>
<td>pay-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pîsî-</td>
<td>pây-</td>
<td>pây-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pâsî-</td>
<td>pâ(s)-</td>
<td>(→ pâysi-)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phasi-</td>
<td>pha-</td>
<td>(→ phaysi-)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phîsî-</td>
<td>phîl-</td>
<td>(→ phîysi-)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pphasi-</td>
<td>ppa-l</td>
<td>(→ ppsaysi-)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pppasi-</td>
<td>ppah-</td>
<td>(→ ppaysi-)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>psasi-</td>
<td>sa-</td>
<td>(→ saysi-)</td>
<td>sây-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ssasi-</td>
<td>ssa-</td>
<td>(→ ssaysi-)</td>
<td>ssay-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ssîsî-</td>
<td>ssah-</td>
<td>(→ ssâysi-)</td>
<td>ssay-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A Reference Grammar of Korean

tasi-

| tasi- | ta-l | (→ tāysi-) |
| (tāsi- ←) ta(h.)usi- | tah | (→ tāysi-) |
| (tāsi- ←) | tāysi- | tay-
| thasi- | tha | (→ thaysi-) |
| (thāsi- ←) | thaysi- | thay-
| ttasi- | tta | (→ ttaysi-) |
| (ttāsi- ←) ttah | ttāysi- | ttay-
| (ēsi- ←) | ēysi- | ēy-
| (ēsi- ←) | (ēysi- ←) eyisi- | eyi-
| (ēsi- ←) | (ēysi- ←) eywusi- | eywu-
| ēsi- | ē-l | (→ ēysi-) |
| cēsi- | cē-l | (→ cēysi-) |
| (cēsi- ←) ceusi- | cē(s)- | (→ cēysi-) |
| hesi- | he- | (→ heysi-) |
| (hesi- ←) | helysi- | hely-
| hesi- | hē-l | (→ hēysi-) |
| kēsi- | kē-l | (→ kēysi-) |
| (kēsi- ←) | kēysi- | kēy-
| mēsi- | mē-l | (→ mēysi-) |
| (mēsi-) | mēysi- | mēy-
| nēsi- | nē-l | (→ nēysi-) |
| (nēsi- ←) ne(h.)usi- | neh- | (→ nēysi-) |
| pēsi- | pē-l | (→ pēysi-) |
| sesi- = susi- | se- = su- | (→ seysi-) |
| (sēsi- ←) | sēysi- | sēy-
| ssēsi- | ssē-l | (→ ssēysi-) |

k(y)ēysi-

| tēsi- | té-l | (→ tēysi-) |
| thēsi- | thē-l | (→ thēysi-) |
| ttēsi- | ttē-l | (→ ttēysi-) |
| yēsi- | yē-l | (→ yēysi-) |
| osi- | o- | (→ osy-) |
| (ōsi- ←) | óysi- | óy-
| (cosi- ←) | coysi- | coy-
| cōsi- | cō-l | (→ cōysi-) |
| (cōsi- ←) có(h.)usi- | cóh- | (→ cōysi-) |
| ccōsi- | ccō- | (→ ccōysi-) |
| hōsi- | hō- | (→ hōysi-) |
| kō- | (→ kōysi-) |
| kō-l | (→ kōysi-) |
| kōw- | kōysi- | kōy-
<p>| kko- | (→ kkōysi-) |
| kkōysi- | kkōy- |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mūsi-</th>
<th>mô- &lt; mousi-</th>
<th>mō- &lt; mou-</th>
<th>(† móysi-)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mūsi-</td>
<td>mō-</td>
<td>(† móysi- → meysi-)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mōysi-</td>
<td>(† móysi-)</td>
<td>mōy-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nō-</td>
<td>(† nōysi-)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nōh-</td>
<td>(† nōysi-)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nōysi-</td>
<td>nōy-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nōysi-</td>
<td>nōy-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>posi- († poysi- → peysi-)</td>
<td>po-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*poysi- → peysi-</td>
<td>pōy-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*pōywusi-</td>
<td>pōyw-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soysi-</td>
<td>soy-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sōysi-</td>
<td>sōy-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sūi-</td>
<td>(† sōysi-)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ssōi-</td>
<td>(† ssōysi-)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ssūi-</td>
<td>(† ssōysi-)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ssōi- ←)</td>
<td>ssōi-</td>
<td>ssōy-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(tosī- ←)</td>
<td>tosī-</td>
<td>toy-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(tōsi- ←)</td>
<td>tōsi-</td>
<td>tōy-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tōsi-</td>
<td>tōy-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tow-</td>
<td>(† tōysi-)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>towusī-</td>
<td>(† tōysi-)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wū-</td>
<td>(† wūysi-)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cwusī-</td>
<td>cwusī-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cwū-</td>
<td>(cwī-)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(cwusī- ←) cwuwusi-</td>
<td>cwuw-</td>
<td>(† cwīsi-)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(cwusī- ←) cwusii-</td>
<td>cwusii-</td>
<td>(† cwīsi-)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(cwusī- ←)</td>
<td>(† cwīsi-)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ccwusī- ←) ccwususī-</td>
<td>ccwususī-</td>
<td>(† cwīsi-)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cchusī-</td>
<td>chwusī-</td>
<td>(† cwīsi-)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(chusīi- ←) chuwususī-</td>
<td>chuwususī-</td>
<td>(† cwīsi-)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(hwusī- ←)</td>
<td>hwusī-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hwusī-</td>
<td>hwusī-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(kiisi- ←) kiwisī-</td>
<td>kiwi-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kiw-</td>
<td>(† ki isi-)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khīisi-</td>
<td>khī-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khīisi-</td>
<td>khī-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khīisi-</td>
<td>khī-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kkiisi-</td>
<td>kki-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kkiisi-</td>
<td>kki-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kkiisi-</td>
<td>kki-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(kkisi- ←) kkiuisī-</td>
<td>kkiuisī-</td>
<td>(† kki isi-)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kwusī-</td>
<td>kwusī-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kwū-</td>
<td>(† kwīsi-)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(kwusī- ←) kwuwusi-</td>
<td>kwuw-</td>
<td>(† kwīsi-)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kkwwusī-</td>
<td>kkwwusī-</td>
<td>(† kkwisi-)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kkwusi-</td>
<td>kkwusi-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kkwusi-</td>
<td>kkwusi-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kkwēysi- († kkwisi-)</td>
<td>kkwēysi-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(kkwēsi- ←)</td>
<td>kkwēysi-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(kkwēsi- ←)</td>
<td>kkwēysi-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(misi- ←) miwusī-</td>
<td>miw-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mī-</td>
<td>(† mīsi-)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miw-</td>
<td>(† mīsi-)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mū-</td>
<td>(† mūysi-)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mūl-</td>
<td>(† mūysi-)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mūl-</td>
<td>(† mūysi-)</td>
<td>mūy-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A Reference Grammar of Korean

nwusi-  nwu-  (∼ nwisi-)
  (nwūsi- → nwuwusi-  (∼ nwisi-)
pūsi-  pū-l-  (∼ pisi-)
  (pūsi- → puwuusi-  /pisi-  pī-  pī-l-
  (pisi- → piwusi-  piwū-  pī-
  (phisi- → phusi-  phū-l-  phi-
  (phisi- → phiwusi-  phiwū-  ppi-
sswusi-  sswu-  sswi-
  (sswisi- → sswusi-  swisi-  swi-
  (swisi- → swiwiusi-  twis-  twi-
  (twisi- → twusi-  twu-  (∼ twisi-)

ttuysi- = ttisi-
  ttuy- = tti-
  thuy- = thi-
  (kūsi- → ku(u)si-  ku(u)-l-  thu-
khusi-  kū(s)-  khu-
  kkusi-  kku-
  kkūsi-  kkū-l-
nusi-  nu-l-  ssi-
sus- < sesi-  su- < se-
ssusi-  ssu-
tusi-  tu-l-  tth-
|thusi-  thu-l-
|thusi-  thu-
ttusi-  ttu-

1 But *pōysi- and *pōywusi- do not occur because of the passive and humble meanings of the stems.
### List 8. Longer -i- stems with liquids (−li-, −lli-)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>...li-</th>
<th>...lli-</th>
<th>...li-</th>
<th>...lli-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ali- → ayli-</td>
<td>ali- → ayli-</td>
<td>cwuli- → cwili-</td>
<td>kwwuli- → kwili-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cəali- → cəayli-</td>
<td>calli- → cayli-</td>
<td>lewuli-/coll- → cwili-/coyli-</td>
<td>kwuli- → kwili-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>halili- → hayli-</td>
<td>(nali- ← nayli-)</td>
<td>kalili- → kayli-</td>
<td>kwwuli- → kwili-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BASHALI- → hAYJI-</td>
<td>kallili- → kayli-</td>
<td>nallil- → nayli-</td>
<td>kwwuli- → kwili-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kali- → kayli-</td>
<td>kkallili- → kayli-</td>
<td>phalli- → phayli-</td>
<td>nwuli- → newili-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elli- → eyylli-</td>
<td>nallil- → nayli-</td>
<td>pβalli- → βayli-</td>
<td>nuli- → newili-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eali- → eayli-</td>
<td>phallili- → phayli-</td>
<td>pβalli- → βayli-</td>
<td>nuli- → newili-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tatili- → tayli-</td>
<td>salli- → sayllii-</td>
<td>nallil- → nayli-</td>
<td>nuli- → newili-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>talili- → tayli-</td>
<td>ttalli- → tayllii-</td>
<td>nallil- → nayli-</td>
<td>nuli- → newili-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(tali- ← tayli-)</td>
<td>ttalli- → tayllii-</td>
<td>(pulli- ← pili-)</td>
<td>(pulli- ← pili-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eβali- → eaylii-</td>
<td>salli- → sayllii-</td>
<td>(puli- ← pili-)</td>
<td>pulli- (pulli-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keli- (− keyli-)</td>
<td>salli- → sayllii-</td>
<td>pulli- (pulli-)</td>
<td>pulli- (pulli-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kkeli- (− kkkeyli-)</td>
<td>(pulli- ← pili-)</td>
<td>pulli- (pulli-)</td>
<td>pulli- (pulli-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pyeli- (→ peyli-)</td>
<td>pulli- (pulli-)</td>
<td>pulli- (pulli-)</td>
<td>pulli- (pulli-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peli- (→ peyli-)</td>
<td>pulli- (pulli-)</td>
<td>pulli- (pulli-)</td>
<td>pulli- (pulli-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peli- (→ peyli-)</td>
<td>pulli- (pulli-)</td>
<td>pulli- (pulli-)</td>
<td>pulli- (pulli-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>telii- → teylii-</td>
<td>pulli- (pulli-)</td>
<td>pulli- (pulli-)</td>
<td>pulli- (pulli-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yəali- → yəayli-</td>
<td>pulli- (pulli-)</td>
<td>pulli- (pulli-)</td>
<td>pulli- (pulli-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>olii- (− oylli-)</td>
<td>pulli- (pulli-)</td>
<td>pulli- (pulli-)</td>
<td>pulli- (pulli-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colii- (− coylii-)</td>
<td>pulli- (pulli-)</td>
<td>pulli- (pulli-)</td>
<td>pulli- (pulli-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colii- (− cwyli-</td>
<td>pulli- (pulli-)</td>
<td>pulli- (pulli-)</td>
<td>pulli- (pulli-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>holii- → hoylii-</td>
<td>pulli- (pulli-)</td>
<td>pulli- (pulli-)</td>
<td>pulli- (pulli-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kolii- (→ koylli-)</td>
<td>pulli- (pulli-)</td>
<td>pulli- (pulli-)</td>
<td>pulli- (pulli-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kolii- (→ koylli-)</td>
<td>pulli- (pulli-)</td>
<td>pulli- (pulli-)</td>
<td>pulli- (pulli-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noli-V_A</td>
<td>pulli- (pulli-)</td>
<td>pulli- (pulli-)</td>
<td>pulli- (pulli-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tolii- (− toylii-)</td>
<td>pulli- (pulli-)</td>
<td>pulli- (pulli-)</td>
<td>pulli- (pulli-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yoli- (− yeylii-)</td>
<td>pulli- (pulli-)</td>
<td>pulli- (pulli-)</td>
<td>pulli- (pulli-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wuli- (− wili-)</td>
<td>pulli- (pulli-)</td>
<td>pulli- (pulli-)</td>
<td>pulli- (pulli-)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
List 9. L-extending vowel stems

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>..-a-l-</th>
<th>..-e-l-</th>
<th>..-o-l-</th>
<th>..-w-u-l-</th>
<th>..-u-l-</th>
<th>..-i-l-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ä-l-</td>
<td>ä-l-</td>
<td>ä-l-</td>
<td>wö-l-</td>
<td>kül-</td>
<td>i-l-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ca-l-₄</td>
<td>ca-l-₄</td>
<td>ca-l-₄</td>
<td>cwö-l-</td>
<td>( = kuu-l-)</td>
<td>ci-l-₄</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ka-l-</td>
<td>ka-l-</td>
<td>ka-l-</td>
<td>kwö-l-</td>
<td>kğö-l-</td>
<td>k-i-l-₄</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ká-l-</td>
<td>ká-l-</td>
<td>ká-l-</td>
<td>mu-l-</td>
<td>nu-l-</td>
<td>mi-l-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kka-l-</td>
<td>kka-l-</td>
<td>kka-l-</td>
<td>mü-l-</td>
<td>su-l-</td>
<td>pi-l-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kwä-l-</td>
<td>kwä-l-</td>
<td>kwä-l-</td>
<td>pü-l-</td>
<td>ssu-l-</td>
<td>......</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma-l-</td>
<td>ma-l-</td>
<td>ma-l-</td>
<td>phu-l-</td>
<td>thu-l-</td>
<td>nani-l-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mā-l-</td>
<td>mā-l-</td>
<td>mā-l-</td>
<td>.......</td>
<td>.......</td>
<td>cancel-l-₄</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>na-l-</td>
<td>na-l-</td>
<td>na-l-</td>
<td>mu’ so-l-</td>
<td>(k)kuwül-₄</td>
<td>cha-ci-l-₄</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phu-l-</td>
<td>phu-l-</td>
<td>phu-l-</td>
<td>ey-tö-l-</td>
<td>(kewu-l-)</td>
<td>eci-l-₄</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppa-l-₄</td>
<td>ppa-l-₄</td>
<td>ppa-l-₄</td>
<td>kenmö-l-</td>
<td>mantu-l-</td>
<td>kechi-l-₄</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sā-l-₄</td>
<td>sā-l-₄</td>
<td>sā-l-₄</td>
<td>setwül-</td>
<td>santu-l-</td>
<td>kēni-l-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ta-l-₄</td>
<td>ta-l-₄</td>
<td>ta-l-₄</td>
<td>(p)pitwu-l-₄</td>
<td>ketu-l-</td>
<td>chi-mi-l-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tā-l-</td>
<td>tā-l-</td>
<td>tā-l-</td>
<td>ppay-mu-l-</td>
<td>kkē tu-l-</td>
<td>mōci-l-₄</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.......</td>
<td>.......</td>
<td>.......</td>
<td>amu-l-</td>
<td>tte-tu-l-</td>
<td>nōnī-l-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ay ta-l-</td>
<td>ay ta-l-</td>
<td>ay ta-l-</td>
<td>komu-l-</td>
<td>tṭētu-l-</td>
<td>tōnī-l-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oy-ta-l-₄</td>
<td>oy-ta-l-₄</td>
<td>oy-ta-l-₄</td>
<td>tamu-l-</td>
<td>ppye-tu-l-</td>
<td>kwumni-l-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is-ta-l-</td>
<td>is-ta-l-</td>
<td>is-ta-l-</td>
<td>emu-l-₄</td>
<td>engkhu-l-</td>
<td>( &lt; kwupq-i-l- )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(kamā-l-₄)</td>
<td>(kamā-l-₄)</td>
<td>(kamā-l-₄)</td>
<td>cemu-l-</td>
<td>hengkhu-l-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>hemu-l-</td>
<td>ongku-l-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>memu-l-</td>
<td>tongku-l-₄</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>pemu-l-</td>
<td>mongku-l-₄</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>tumu-l-₄</td>
<td>kwungku-l-₄</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>y₄amul-₄</td>
<td>twungku-l-₄</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>kkapu-l-</td>
<td>wuku-l-₄</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>tepu-l-</td>
<td>twip(t)tu-l-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>p’kophul-</td>
<td>pi-thu-l-/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>kkē-twu-l-</td>
<td>pāy-thu-l-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(= kkē twulu-)</td>
<td>huntu-l-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>cei₄tu-l-</td>
<td>kuu-l-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The dictionaries list one stem that ends in ay-l-, the mining term kway-l- 'seem a poor vein, seem low in ore content'. It is an oddity.
List 10. L-doubling vowel stems

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>-ulu-</th>
<th>-elu-</th>
<th>-olu-</th>
<th>-wulu-</th>
<th>-ulu-</th>
<th>-elu-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>calu-</td>
<td>elu-</td>
<td>olu-</td>
<td>kwulu-</td>
<td>ulu-</td>
<td>ilu-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kalu-</td>
<td>kelu-</td>
<td>colu-</td>
<td>mulu-</td>
<td>hulu-</td>
<td>cilu-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>malu-</td>
<td>nelu-A</td>
<td>kolu-VA</td>
<td>nöolu-</td>
<td>kulu-</td>
<td>cciu-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nalu-</td>
<td>pyelu-</td>
<td>molu-</td>
<td>pulu-</td>
<td>kkulu-</td>
<td>kilu-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palu-</td>
<td>pyelu-</td>
<td>tolul-</td>
<td>twulu-</td>
<td>.....</td>
<td>.....</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppalu-</td>
<td>salu-1</td>
<td>nclu-1</td>
<td>nalu-</td>
<td>pyelu-</td>
<td>prlu-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>salu-2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>prlu-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>talu-A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>pyOlu-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.....</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>pyOlu-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kapcalu-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>pulu-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 'set afire'  2 'winnow' said by NK sources to be l-doubling, but SK sources say it is regular. It is not the common term anywhere.  3 'say; early'

There are no stems with -ylu- except keayulu-, contraction of keaayulu-.

CF the regular vowel stems with the infinitive -le rather than -lle: ttalu-, chilu-, tatalu-, mak-talu-, wulelu-; ? salu- 'winnow'.

List 11. L-inserting vowel stems

(kam-)phalu-A  nolu-  nwulu-A  ilu- 'reach'  phulu-A

List 12. Consonant stems: -p- and -w-  (For ph and ps and for lp see 13. There is no stem -pp-)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>-ap-</th>
<th>-aw-</th>
<th>-ayw-</th>
<th>-ep-</th>
<th>-ew-</th>
<th>-op-</th>
<th>-ow-</th>
<th>-oyw-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cap-</td>
<td>taw-A</td>
<td>mayw-A</td>
<td>ep-</td>
<td>kyew-A</td>
<td>cop-A</td>
<td>kow-A</td>
<td>poyw-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.....</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>.....</td>
<td>.....</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tacap-</td>
<td>pat.caw-</td>
<td>nayw-A</td>
<td>cep-</td>
<td>tew-A</td>
<td>kop-VA</td>
<td>low-A</td>
<td>tew-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ket.cap-</td>
<td>tut.caw-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>.....</td>
<td>.....</td>
<td>.....</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keth-cap-</td>
<td>ittakaw-A</td>
<td>wucw-</td>
<td></td>
<td>swus cew-A</td>
<td>tspukw-A</td>
<td>say low-A</td>
<td>ooy low-A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>akkaw-A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>tukew-A</td>
<td>Mukew-A</td>
<td>koy low-A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kakkaw-A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mukew-A</td>
<td>nukkew-A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kokkaw-A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>nukkew-A</td>
<td>kikkew-A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>halkaw-A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>twukkew-A</td>
<td>helkew-A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>salkaw-A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>helkew-A</td>
<td>sulkew-A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>talkaw-A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>sulkew-A</td>
<td>sënkew-A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>talaw-A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>sënkw-A</td>
<td>sëlew-A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hollaw-A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>sëlew-A</td>
<td>têlew-(V)A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kkol taw-A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mulew-A</td>
<td>pulew-A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kapyaw-A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mulew-A</td>
<td>sulew-A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sânw-A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>sulew-A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tothaw-A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(continues)
(List 12 continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>...wup-</th>
<th>...wuw-</th>
<th>...wiw-</th>
<th>...uw-</th>
<th>...ip-</th>
<th>...iw-</th>
<th>...lw-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kwup-A</td>
<td>cwëw-</td>
<td>swi-w-A</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>ip-</td>
<td>kïw-</td>
<td>sëlw-A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.......</td>
<td>chwu-w-A</td>
<td>swi-w-A</td>
<td>.......</td>
<td>cip-</td>
<td>miw-A</td>
<td>.......</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>écwup-A</td>
<td>kwëw-</td>
<td>aswi-w-A</td>
<td>.......</td>
<td>ssip-</td>
<td>.......</td>
<td>.......</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mecwup-A</td>
<td>nwëw-</td>
<td>nwëw-</td>
<td>(t)a/u</td>
<td>wusuw-A</td>
<td>heycip-</td>
<td>.......</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swucwup-A</td>
<td>.......</td>
<td>etwu-(V)A</td>
<td>(cesswuw)-</td>
<td></td>
<td>kko-cip-</td>
<td>.......</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mocip-</td>
<td>.......</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>phi-cip-</td>
<td>.......</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>kkucip-</td>
<td>.......</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>picip-</td>
<td>.......</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>wucip-</td>
<td>.......</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>.......</td>
<td>.......</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>palkucip-</td>
<td>.......</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 The NK dictionary Cosen-e so-sacen lists this as écwuw-A, but NKd has it with the unleniting p. KEd gives both versions.
**APPENDIX I**

**List 13. Consonant stems:** 

| ss-1 | s | (s) | t | (l) | (t/l) (CF 9) | c-
|------|---|-----|---|-----|-------------|---
| iss- | as- | ca(s)- | pat- | tat-/tal- | cec-V_A |
| -ess- | ppäys- | nä(s)-V_A | tat- | (cet-/cel-Dial.) | chac- |
| -keyss- | pes- | ?pä(s)- | et- | kêt-/kel- | kac-V_A |
| (yes-) | cë(s)- | ket- | kyêt-/kyel- | mac-V_A |
| sos- | cwu(s)- | pet-V_A | müt-/mul- | nac-V_A |
| wüs- | mu(s)- | ppet- | püt-/pul- | tacfil- |
| kis- | pü(s)- | kot- | nwüt-/nwül- | maye- |
| pis- | kũ(s)- | (mot-) | tut-/tul- | eec- |
| ssis- | kũũ(s)- | ssot- | kit-/kil- | (me-V_A) |
| ...... | f(s)- | tot- | sît-/sil- | ecoc- |
| pilus- | ci(s)- | kwut-V_A | ...... | kcoe- |
| ...... | (ceswu(s)-) | ttut- | (tatat-/tatal-) | kwuc-V_A |
| ...... | ...... | mit- | ...... | nuc-V_A |
| ...... | ...... | tit[i]- | ...... | ecie- |

1 There is also ssäyss-A, a contraction of ssah.ye iss-. It lacks a modifier form, replacing *ssäyss.un by ssäyn, a contraction of ssah.in.  

2 = paswu-.  

3 Also v in pâm i kiph.ess.ta only.

**List 14. Consonant stems:** 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ch-</th>
<th>th-</th>
<th>lth-</th>
<th>lh-</th>
<th>lph-</th>
<th>lp-</th>
<th>lw-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>coch</td>
<td>kath-A</td>
<td>halth-</td>
<td>alh-</td>
<td>ulph-</td>
<td>pälp-</td>
<td>sêlw-A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mich[i]-</td>
<td>(nath-obs)</td>
<td>(hulth-)</td>
<td>heli-A (= hel har)</td>
<td>......</td>
<td>ceçalp-A</td>
<td>yeçalp-A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ssich-Dial.)</td>
<td>path-</td>
<td>(hulth-)</td>
<td>olh-A</td>
<td>?aytalph-A</td>
<td>nelp-A</td>
<td>ttélp-A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>......</td>
<td>yath-A</td>
<td>hwulth-</td>
<td>kolh-</td>
<td>......</td>
<td>......</td>
<td>......</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nwiwuch(i)-</td>
<td>payth-</td>
<td>kkwulh-V_A</td>
<td>kkolh-V_A</td>
<td>......</td>
<td>......</td>
<td>......</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>......</td>
<td>yeth-A</td>
<td>ttwulh-</td>
<td>kkulh-</td>
<td>......</td>
<td>......</td>
<td>......</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>......</td>
<td>huth-</td>
<td>?kulh-A (= kulu-)</td>
<td>ssulh-</td>
<td>......</td>
<td>......</td>
<td>......</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>......</td>
<td>puth-</td>
<td>silh-A</td>
<td>ilh-</td>
<td>......</td>
<td>......</td>
<td>......</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### List 15. Consonant stems: velars (−k-, −kk-, −lk-, −ks-)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>−k-</th>
<th>−kk-</th>
<th>−lk-</th>
<th>−ks-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cäk-</td>
<td>kkakk-</td>
<td>kǎ/ulk-</td>
<td>(naks-,obs.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mak-</td>
<td>nakk-</td>
<td>mǎ/ulk-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pak-</td>
<td>takk-</td>
<td>palk-VA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sak-</td>
<td>yekk-</td>
<td>nalk-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yak-</td>
<td>kkek-</td>
<td>elk-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cek-</td>
<td>kyekk-</td>
<td>ealk-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cek-</td>
<td>sekk-</td>
<td>olk-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ccek-</td>
<td>tekk-</td>
<td>*polk-/pulk-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mek-VA</td>
<td>pokk-</td>
<td>wulk-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sek-</td>
<td>sokk-</td>
<td>pulk-VA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ssek-</td>
<td>mukk-</td>
<td>nulk-VA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ok-/wuk-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nok-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sok-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ewuk-</td>
<td>pik[l]-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chwuk-</td>
<td>sik-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muk-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nwuk-</td>
<td>tulmek-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ik-</td>
<td>símek-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ccik-</td>
<td>heysik-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dictionaries list sayngkak- but that is just an abbreviation of sayngkak ha- and it lacks a full paradigm of its own; there is no infinitive *sayngkak.a, only sayngkak hay (ha.ye).

### List 16. Consonant stems: nasals (−m-, −lm-, −n-, −nh-, −nc-)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>−m-</th>
<th>−lm-</th>
<th>−n-</th>
<th>−nh-</th>
<th>−nc-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>chám-</td>
<td>pälm-</td>
<td>ān-</td>
<td>anh-VA (= ani ha-)</td>
<td>anc-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>käm-VA</td>
<td>sălm-</td>
<td>non[u]-</td>
<td>mähn-</td>
<td>enc-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kkam-</td>
<td>tālm-</td>
<td>?mun[u]-</td>
<td>kkonh-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nâm-</td>
<td>cēlm-</td>
<td>kkun- (= kkunh-)</td>
<td>munh-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sâm-</td>
<td>ōlm-</td>
<td>sin- (&lt; sin-)</td>
<td>hunh-VA (= hun ha-)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tām-</td>
<td>kölm-</td>
<td></td>
<td>kkunh-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kēm-</td>
<td>kwūlm-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nēm-</td>
<td>cilm-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppyēm-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>cemanh-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phum-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>enecanh-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppum-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>hachanh-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swūm-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>kichanh-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sim-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>kwaynchanh-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>kwchanh-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tatum-</td>
<td>potum-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tetum-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mekum-</td>
<td>katatum-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sesum-</td>
<td>malmiam-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### List 17. Ambivalent stems

All are adjectives, so “_” is omitted.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Reference Stem</th>
<th>Reference Stem</th>
<th>Reference Stem</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>a(h)</em></td>
<td><em>-av(h)</em></td>
<td><em>-e(h)</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>-tala(h)</em></td>
<td>colay(h)-</td>
<td>cele(h)-/cole(h)-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>-tala(h)</em></td>
<td>kolly(h)-</td>
<td>kule(h)-/kole(h)-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>-tala(h)</em></td>
<td>yolay(h)-</td>
<td>ile(h)-/yole(h)-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples:**
- nola(h)-
- nóyla(h)-
- palka(h)-
- ppalka(h)-
- kkama(h)-
- phala(h)-
- pô.ya(h)-
- ppô.ya(h)-
- ha.ya(h)-
- malka(h)-
- myalka(h)-
- sanula(h)-
- ssanula(h)-
- ttongkula(h)-

- cokuma(h)-
- cokuma(h)-
- say-kkama(h)-
- say-khama(h)-
- say-ppalka(h)-
- say-phala(h)-
- say(q)-nola(h)-
- say(q)-ha.ya(h)-
- say(q)-malka(h)-

---

1. These three stems are colloquial variants of the more standard forms in the column to the right.

2. Abbreviation of _-tala(h)_: khe-ta(h)-, ? ... 

3. ki-tala(h)- (← ki-l-), khe-tala(h)- (← khu-); kop-tala(h)-, kiph-tala(h)-, noph-tala(h)-, kwulk-tala(h)-, nelq-tala(h)-, nelq-tala(h)- (spelled nel-tala(h)- in SK but nel-tala(h)- in NK; ?← nelu- rather than nelp-), ? ... 

4. Pronounced /say(n)no-/.

5. Pronounced /say(t)ha-/.

6. Pronounced /say(m)mal-/.
Appendix 2. Korean surnames.

The following list of 284 Korean surnames is ordered by frequency, from the most to the least popular. It is followed by an alphabetized list. The data come from Kwuk.e kyou-yuk yanku-hoy 1960:99-100. An obvious error (left unchanged): 桂 Kyey is given both for 81 and for 246.

1 李 Yi 35 南 Nam 69 马 Ma1 103 萧 Tong 104 琴 Kum 105 印 In
2 金 Kim 36 康 Kang2 70 陈 Sin3 106 胡 甫 Hwangpo
3 朴 Pak 37 田 Cen2 71 明 Myeng 107 陈 Chen2
4 崔 Choy 38 任 Im 72 薛 So1 108 英 Yey
5 郑 Ceng1 39 河 Ha1 73 周 Cwu2 109 史 Sa1
6 赵 Co1 40 郭 Kwak1 74 郑 Sel1 110 赵 Kyeng1
7 尹 Yun 41 禹 Wu1 75 魏 Wi1 111 公 Yu2
8 姜 Kang1 42 丁 Ceng2 76 卓 Thak 112 陈 Mok
9 张 Cang1 43 魏 1 Na 77 延 Yen1 113 普 Sek2
10 韩 Han1 44 池 Cl1 78 奇 Ki 114 张 Ceng3
11 吴 O1 45 元 Wen1 79 表 Phyol 115 皮 Phi
12 林 Im 46 閔 Min 80 宣 Sen1 116 卜 Pok
13 安 An 47 具 Kwu1 81 桂 Kyey = 246 117 智 Ci2
14 床 Song 48 嚴 Em 82 王 Wang 118 公 Kong2
15 徐 Se1 49 方 Pang1 83 孟 Mayng 119 独狐 Tok.ko
16 黄 Hwang 50 成 Seng1 84 玉 Ok 120 景 Kyeng2
17 洪 Hong 51 辛 Sin2 85 岑 Cin2 121 贾 Ka
18 全 Cen1 52 睿 Yu1 86 余 Ye1 122 温 On
19 播 Kwen 53 蔡 Chay1 87 太 Thay 123 胡 Ho1
20 柳 Yu1 54 玄 Hyen 88 恩 Pon1 124 晋 Cin3
21 高 Ko 55 陈 Cin1 89 承 Sung1 125 邢 Hyeng
22 文 Mun1 56 咸 Ham 90 片 Phyen1 126 賢 Pin1
23 白 Payk 57 陈 Pyen1 91 潘 Pan1 127 陰 Um
24 梁 Yang1 58 千 Chen1 92 蔡 Cang2 128 杜 Twu
25 申 Sin1 59 廉 Nym1 93 南宫 Namkwung 129 聲 Cang3
26 孫 Son 60 扬 Yang1 94 藤 1 Yuk 130 弓 Kwung
27 刘 Yu2 61 孔 Kong1 95 諸 Cey 131 贞 Wi2
28 許 He 62 吉 Kil 96 鮮于 Sen.wu 132 吴 Kam
29 奚 Pay 63 石 Sek1 97 魚 E1 133 簡 Kan1
30 雷 Co2 64 胡 Yie 98 牝 Mo1 134 葛 Kal
31 麥 No1 65 鲁 No2 99 殷 Un1 135 萧 Ho2
32 朱 Cwu1 66 卜 Pyen2 100 靳 Kwuk1 136 陈左 Cwa
33 沈 Sim 67 秋 Chwu1 101 龍 Yong 137 钱 Quen
### Alphabetical list of surnames followed by rank

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surname</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Surname</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>阿 A</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>陳 Cin₁</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>安 An</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>晁 Cin₂</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>仰 Ang</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>晋 Cin₃</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>妲 Ay</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>真 Cin₄</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>慈 Ca</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>裡 Cip</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>張 Cang₁</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>趙 Co₁</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>蔣 Cang₂</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>曹 Co₂</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>章 Cang₃</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>姚 Co₃</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>莊 Cang₄</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>錘 Cong₁</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>占 Cem</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>宗 Cong₂</td>
<td>209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>全 Cen₁</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>左 Cwa</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>田 Cen₂</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>朱 Cwu₁</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>錢 Cen₃</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>周 Cwu₂</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鄭 Ceng₁</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>珠 Cwu₃</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>丁 Ceng₂</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>俊 Cwun</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>程 Ceng₃</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>魚 E₁</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>井 Ceng₄</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>於 E₂</td>
<td>244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>諸 Cey</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>嚴 Em</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>諸 Ceykal</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>河 Ha₁</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>車 Cha</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>夏 Ha₂</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>昌 Chang₁</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>何 Ha₃</td>
<td>262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>倉 Chang₂</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>賀 Ha₄</td>
<td>265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>蔡 Chay₁</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>咸 Ham</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>菜 Chay₂</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>韓 Han₁</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>千 Chen₁</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>漢 Han₂</td>
<td>214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>靜 Chen₂</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>海 Hay</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>遷 Chen₃</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>許 He</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>楚 Cho₁</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>胡 Ho₁</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>肖 Cho₂</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>館 Ho₂</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>崔 Choy</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>洪 Hong</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>則 Chuk</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>花 Hwa₁</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>秋 Chw₁</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>和 Hwa₂</td>
<td>264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鄧 Chw₂</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>恆 Hwan</td>
<td>253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>池 Cl₁</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>黃 Hwang</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>智 Cl₂</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>皇 甫 Hwangpo</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>權 Kwen</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>具 Kwu₁</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>丘 Kwu₂</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>仇 Kwu₃</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>靼 Kwuk₁</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>國 Kwuk₂</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>弓 Kwung</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>燕 Kyek</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>體 Kyen</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>廉 Kyeng₁</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>景 Kyeng₂</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>卿 Kyeng₃</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>僑 Kyeng₄</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>桂 Kyey</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>麻 Ma₂</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>馬 Ma₁</td>
<td>269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>萬 Man</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>梅 May</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>孟 Mayng</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>米 Mi</td>
<td>206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>閏 Min</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>牟 Mo₁</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>備 Mo₂</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>墨 Mok</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>文 Mun₁</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>門 Mun₂</td>
<td>247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>明 Myeng</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>羅 Na</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>那 Na</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>南 Nam</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>南宮 Namkwung</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>痹 Nang</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>及 Nay₁</td>
<td>185</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>奈 Nay2</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>標 Phyto</td>
<td>258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>庫 No1</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>壽 Pi</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>魯 No2</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>賓 Pin1</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>路 N03</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>彬 Pin2</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>雷 Noy</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>水 Ping</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>吳 O1</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>卟 Pok</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>伍 O2</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>奉 Pong1</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>玉 Ok</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>鳳 Pong2</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>温 On</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>夫 Pu</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>馳 Ong1</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>邊 Pyen1</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>雉 Ong2</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>卟 Pyen2</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>翁 Ong3</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>史 Sa1</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>朴 Pak</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>謝 Sa2</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>潘 Pan1</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>舍 Sa3</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>班 Pan2</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>司空 Sakong</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>方 Pang1</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>尚 Sang1</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>房 Pang2</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>尊 Sang2</td>
<td>267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>龐 Pang3</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>桑 Sang3</td>
<td>268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>邦 Pang4</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>徐 Se1</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>旁 Pang5</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>西 Se2</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>袞 Pay</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>石 Sek1</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>白 Payk</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>昔 Sek2</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>范 Pem1</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>釋 Sek3</td>
<td>280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>凡 Pem2</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>席 Sek4</td>
<td>284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>判 Phan</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>薛 Sel1</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>彭 Phayng</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>模 Sel2</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>皮 Phi</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>西門 Semun</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>弱 Phil1</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>鮮于 Sen.wu</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>畢 Phil2</td>
<td>278</td>
<td>宣 Sen1</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>包 Pho1</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>鮮 Sen2</td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鮑 Pho2</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>先 Sen3</td>
<td>257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>馮 Phung</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>成 Sen1</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鳞 Phyen1</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>星 Seng1</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>嘉 Phyen2</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>施 Si1</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>平 Phyeng</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>柴 Si2</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>表 Phyol</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>沈 Sim</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Appendix 3. Korean provinces**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>North Korea</th>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Capital city</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hamkyeng puk to</td>
<td>Ham-Puk</td>
<td>Ham-Puk</td>
<td>Chengchin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>咸鏡北道</td>
<td>咸北</td>
<td>咸北</td>
<td>青津</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamkyeng nam to</td>
<td>Ham-Nam</td>
<td>Ham-Nam</td>
<td>Hamhung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>咸鏡南道</td>
<td>咸南</td>
<td>咸南</td>
<td>咸興</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Yangkang to</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Hyéysan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>兩江道</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>愜山</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cakang to</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>江界</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>慈江道</td>
<td>Phyeng-Puk</td>
<td>Phyeng-Puk</td>
<td>Sin-Uyewu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phyengan puk to</td>
<td>Phyeng-Puk</td>
<td>Phyeng-Puk</td>
<td>Phyengyang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>平安北道</td>
<td>平北</td>
<td>平北</td>
<td>新義州</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phyengan nam to</td>
<td>Phyeng-Nam</td>
<td>Phyeng-Nam</td>
<td>平壤</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>平安南道</td>
<td>平南</td>
<td>平南</td>
<td>平壤</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hwanghay puk to</td>
<td>Hwang-Puk</td>
<td>Hwang-Puk</td>
<td>Saliwen / Kayseng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>黃海北道</td>
<td>黄北</td>
<td>黄北</td>
<td>沙里院 / 開城</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hwanghay nam to</td>
<td>Hwang-Nam</td>
<td>Hwang-Nam</td>
<td>Haycuw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>黃海南道</td>
<td>黄南</td>
<td>黄南</td>
<td>海州</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[puk] Kangwen to</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Wensan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[北] 江原道</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>原山</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>South Korea</th>
<th>[nam] Kangwen to</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>Chwuncyen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[南] 江原道</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>春川</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyengki to</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Sewul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>京畿道</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chwunccheng puk to</td>
<td>Chwung-Puk</td>
<td>Chwung-Puk</td>
<td>Chengcuw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>忠貞北道</td>
<td>忠北</td>
<td>忠北</td>
<td>青州</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chwunccheng nam to</td>
<td>Chwung-Nam</td>
<td>Chwung-Nam</td>
<td>Taycen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>忠貞南道</td>
<td>忠南</td>
<td>忠南</td>
<td>大田</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyéngsang puk to</td>
<td>Kyéng-Puk</td>
<td>Kyéng-Puk</td>
<td>Taykwu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>慶尚北道</td>
<td>慶北</td>
<td>慶北</td>
<td>大丘</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyéngsang nam to</td>
<td>Kyéng-Nam</td>
<td>Kyéng-Nam</td>
<td>Pusan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>慶尚們道</td>
<td>慶南</td>
<td>慶南</td>
<td>釜山</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cen.la puk to</td>
<td>Cen-Puk</td>
<td>Cen-Puk</td>
<td>Cenewu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>全羅北道</td>
<td>全北</td>
<td>全北</td>
<td>全州</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cen.la nam to</td>
<td>Cen-Nam</td>
<td>Cen-Nam</td>
<td>Kwangcuw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>全羅南道</td>
<td>全南</td>
<td>全南</td>
<td>光州</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Céycwu to</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Céycwu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>濟州</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>濟州</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 4. Japanese placenames

The modern trend is to transliterate Japanese placenames from kana (or Japanese pronunciation) into Hangeul: **Took(h)yoo** or **Tokkyo** ‘Tōkyō’, **Ousak(h)a** ‘Osaka’, **Nakasak(h)i** ‘Nagasaki’, ... But because the names are usually written with Chinese characters, it is still common to follow the tradition of using the Korean readings of those characters: **Tongkyeng** ‘Tōkyō’, **Tāyphn** ‘Osaka’, **Puk.hay-to** ‘Hokkaidō’, ... Below is an alphabetically ordered list of the 42 prefectures (**ke’n** = hyen) of Japan with the Korean readings to the right. That is followed by a cross-reference list arranged according to the Korean versions.

Japanese prefectures with the Korean readings of the characters (**ke’n** = hyen **縣**):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese Prefecture</th>
<th>Korean Reading</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aichi</td>
<td>Ayci</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akita</td>
<td>Chwucen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aomori1</td>
<td>Chungsam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chiba</td>
<td>Chen.yep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ehime</td>
<td>Aywen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fukui</td>
<td>Pokceng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fukuioka</td>
<td>Pok.kang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fukushima</td>
<td>Pokto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gunma</td>
<td>Kwunma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hiroshima</td>
<td>Kwānɡto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyōgo</td>
<td>Pyengko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ibaraki</td>
<td>Chaseng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ishikawa</td>
<td>Sekchen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 = 青森  2 = 廣島  3 = 神奈川  4 = 鹿児島  5 = 佐賀  6 = 靜岡

Korean readings of characters used to write Japanese prefectures:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Korean Reading</th>
<th>Japanese Prefecture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amswu</td>
<td>Iwate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Áyci</td>
<td>Aichi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Áywén</td>
<td>Ehime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caha</td>
<td>Shiga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cangki</td>
<td>Nagasaki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cangya</td>
<td>Nagano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cengkang</td>
<td>Shizuoka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaseng</td>
<td>Ibaraki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chen.yep</td>
<td>Chiba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chungsam</td>
<td>Aomori</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chwucen</td>
<td>Akita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cwaha</td>
<td>Saga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cōchwi</td>
<td>Tottori</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hwakasan</td>
<td>Wakayama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyangchen</td>
<td>Kagawa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amswu</td>
<td>Okayama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K朝鲜</td>
<td>Saitama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyangchen</td>
<td>Gifu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K朝鲜</td>
<td>Kōchi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cangyan</td>
<td>Miyazaki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cangkang</td>
<td>Kwunma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cangkang</td>
<td>Gyōgo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cangkang</td>
<td>Jōgō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cangkang</td>
<td>Mio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cangkang</td>
<td>Yamanashi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cangkang</td>
<td>Ishikawa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cangkang</td>
<td>Kanagawa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cangkang</td>
<td>Niigata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cangkang</td>
<td>Tokushima</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cangkang</td>
<td>Shimane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cangkang</td>
<td>Ōita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cangkang</td>
<td>Kumamoto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cangkang</td>
<td>Toyama</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 5. Radical names

Chinese characters are put into dictionaries according to a system of 214 "radicals", which were set up to represent the semantically significant components of characters. The radical may appear as the top, the bottom, or the right part of the character; sometimes it wraps all around the rest of the character, and sometimes it is enclosed inside the character. But most often it appears as the left-side part. What remains is quite often a hint about the pronunciation of the character, and that graphic hint is called the "phonetic" of the character. Whether the non-radical part of the character is a phonetic or not, the traditional number of strokes required to write it is important, for it determines the order of the characters under the radical; that number is known as the "residual stroke count". The radicals themselves are ordered according to the number of strokes it takes to write their traditional shapes, but today some of those shapes are abbreviated, so that not all of the simpler-looking radicals are found toward the beginning of the dictionary, though most of the complicated ones are toward the end.

Foreigners like to refer to the radicals by their number, but East Asians are used to referring to them by a name that reflects the meaning. While our reference to a character is "64,4", meaning one of the characters with four residual strokes under Radical 64, the Korean will think of it as "HAND, 4". The names of the radicals are often given category designators or titles according to where the graphic element is found in the character. The word for 'radical' is puswu and this is shortened to ... pu as a designator. The specific category designators are the following nouns, used with specialized meanings:

- pyen "left-side radical"
- mith ("beneath", also alay "below") or meli ("head") "top-piece radical, roof"
- pat.chim ("prop" or "pedestal") "bottom-piece radical"
- mom ("body") "right-side radical; dominant-size radical"
- an ("within") 'a loose wrapper' (such as 104 and 169)
- sôk ("deep inside") 'a tight wrapper' (such as 20 and 30)

Because the pyen are so common, the term is sometimes generalized to mean just "radical" (= pu). When a radical frequently occurs in more than one position, several designators are given for it in the list below. The list was compiled from several sources; it aims to be comprehensive, but there probably exist other terms that could be added. Among the western names are some common terms from Japanese, prefaced by "[J]"

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shape(s)</th>
<th>Num.</th>
<th>Name(s)</th>
<th>Meaning, western names / mnemonics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>il-hoyk, “han”-il pyen</td>
<td>one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>“han”-il mith</td>
<td>&quot;one&quot; roof</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>“ttuwh-ulq”-sen-/kon mom</td>
<td>rod</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>“sêymq-tay seywulq”-sin pu</td>
<td>“counting stick”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>“pul-ttong”-cuw pu; cem</td>
<td>spark; dot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>hàn cem mith</td>
<td>top dot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>ppi.chim pyen</td>
<td>slant; [J] kana no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>“sây”-ul pyen / mom</td>
<td>“bird”; fishhook, 2d Stem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>kalkol(ang)i mom</td>
<td>barb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>“kalkol-wuti”-kwel pu</td>
<td>two</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>“twâ”-i mom / pyen / pu</td>
<td>&quot;two top, gate hat-head&quot;; lid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>twů mith, mun kas-meli</td>
<td>&quot;the roof of Sign of the Boar&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>“twâyâi”-hay mith</td>
<td>man (left side)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>(“sâlam”)-in pyen</td>
<td>&quot;spread-out man&quot; (top / bottom)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>napacak “sâlam”-in pyen / alay</td>
<td>&quot;kindly man&quot;; Legs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>“ecin sâlam”-in pyen / pat.chim / pu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A Reference Grammar of Korean

APPENDIX S 373

11 “tulq”-ip mith / pu / pyen
12 “yetelph”-phal (mith)
13 “mālq”-kyeng pyen, “mēlq”-kyeng pu
14 mīn kas-meli (CF 40)
15 i-swu pyen
16 “kwey”-kwey mom, ansek-“kwey” mom
17 pellin “ip”-kwu (CF 22, 30)
wi thē-cin “ip”-kwu
18 “khal”-to pyen
sen / sun “khal”-to (mom)
19 “him”-lyek pyen / mom
20 “ssal”-pho pyen / sōk
21 “piswu”-pho mom
22 thē-cin “ip”-kwu (CF 17, 30)
23 thē-cin eywun tam” pyen (CF 31)
“kamchwu”-hyey sōk
24 “yel”-sip pu / mom
25 “cem”-pok mom / pu
26 pyeng pūceł pyen
27 ēmho pyen
mil ēmho pyen
kileki an / mith
28 “manul”-mo (mith)
sasa mith
29 “tto”-wu mith / pyen
30 “ip”-kwu pyen / sōk
31 “eywun-tam” pyen / sōk (CF 23)
khunq “ip”-kwu pyen
32 “hulk”-tho pyen / mith / pat. chim
33 “senpay”-sa pyen / mith
“senpi”-sa pyen
34 “twicil”-chi mith
“twi-cye ol” chi pyen
35 “chënchen-hi kel. ulq”-soy pyen
36 “cenyek”-sek pyen
37 “khun / khulq”-tāy mom
38 “kyēycip”-nye pyen
39 “atul”-ca pyen
40 kas meli (mith)
41 “mati”-chōn mom / pyen
42 “cek. ulq”-sō mom / pu
“cak. ulq”-sō pyen

APPENDIX 5

enter(ing)
eight (root)
roll up; upside-down box, 3-sided frame
“bald hat-head”; bald roof, [J] kana wa
two waters; ice
table; windy
spread “mouth”; open box
top open “mouth”
sword, knife
“standing sword” (right)
strong, strength
wrap(ping)
“dagger”; spoon, [J] kana hi
open “mouth”; box on side
“open enclosure wall”
hide, hiding
ten; cross
divination; [J] kana to
(military) seal; stiff ear
cliff
bald cliff
inside / below goose; trailing goose
garlic (roof); [J] kana mu
private (roof)
again
mouth
“enclosure wall”; box
big mouth
earth
scholar; warrior, samurai
scholar
lag; winter (roof), summer legs
slow walk; winter variant
evening; [J] kana ta
big
woman
child
“hat head”
inch
little
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>“lewuk”-wu pyen</td>
<td>more; crooked big</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>“cwukem”-si mith</td>
<td>“lame king radical”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>“oyn son”-cwa pyen</td>
<td>corpse; flag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>“moyq”-san pyen, “meyq”-san pu/pyen</td>
<td>left hand; old grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>kāyômi-heli mith</td>
<td>mountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“nây”-chen pyen</td>
<td>“ant waist” (top)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>“cangin”-kong mom</td>
<td>river; curving river</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>“mom”-ki mom</td>
<td>artisan; carpenter square, [J] kana わ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>“swûken”-ken pyen</td>
<td>self; snake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>“pangphay”-kan mom/pyen</td>
<td>towel; cloth, napkin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>“cak.ulq”-yo pyen</td>
<td>shield; one-ten, dry(ing)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>êmho mith/pyen1, “pawi cip”-em mith</td>
<td>little; short thread</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>cem ëps.nun chayk-pat.chim (CF 162)</td>
<td>cliff; dotted cliff, dot-goose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mîn chayk-pat.chim</td>
<td>roof, MA-roof</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“tangkiit”-in pat.chim</td>
<td>“undotted book-prop”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>mith-sumul (c)lip/sip</td>
<td>“bald book-prop”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>cwû’-sal uy pu, “cwû’-sal”-ik pyen</td>
<td>“go”; stretch(ing), long stride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>“hwal”-kwung pyen</td>
<td>“bottom-twenty”; bottom grass, twenty legs, letter H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>thê-cin “kalo”-wal</td>
<td>“string-attached arrow”; ceremony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(archery) bow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>“thelek”-sam (pyen)</td>
<td>open “flat”-wal (Radical 73); pig’s head, kana 𢑄</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“ppichin sëk”-sam (pyen)</td>
<td>(short) hair; three hairs, slanting three</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>twû in-pyen, cwûng in-pyen</td>
<td>double man; going man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>“maum”-sim pyen, simpang pyen (left)</td>
<td>heart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mith maum“ sim (bottom)</td>
<td>bottom heart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>“chang”-khway mom, “chang”-kwa pyen</td>
<td>tassled spear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>“cikey”-ho pyen</td>
<td>door(frame)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>“son”-swû pyen</td>
<td>hand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cay-pang pyen (left)</td>
<td>[looks like] side of cay (“talent”)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mith “son”-swû pu (bottom)</td>
<td>bottom hand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>“cithayng (halq)”-ci pyen</td>
<td>support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“cici”-ci pyen</td>
<td>branch (12 Earth’s Branches)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>“tung-kul.wel” mun (mom/pu), tung “ke’1” mun</td>
<td>back(wards) letter; folding chair; [J] to-mata, (right) no-bun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>“kul.wel” mun (pu/pyen)</td>
<td>letters; literary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>“mal”-twu pu/pyen</td>
<td>peck, bushel; dots-and-cross</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>“nâl”-kun pyen; “nâs”-kun pyen</td>
<td>blade, ax; scythe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nâth-kun pyen</td>
<td>(unit of weight)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>“mo”-pang pyen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>“imi”-ki mom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>“nal”-il pyen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>“kal(o)”-wal pyen²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>“tal”-wel pyen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>“namu”-mok pyen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>“haphum”-hum pyen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>“kuchilq”-ci pyen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>“cwuk.ulq”-sa pyen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>kac.un “tung-kul.wel” mun (CF 67)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>“emi”-mø pyen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>“mal”-mu pu /pyen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>“kynecwulq”-pi mom /pyen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>“kolulq”-pi pu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>“thelek”-mo pat.chim / pu /pyen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>“sak”-ssi ssi (pyen)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>“kiwun”-ki mith /pyen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>samswu pyen (left)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>“mul”-swu pyen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>“alayq mul” swu(/pyen) (bottom)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>“pu”-hwa pyen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>‘yenchwa (pyen) (bottom)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>nèk-cem (bottom)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>“son-thop”-co pyen/mom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>“api”-pu mith /pyen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>“sakwil”-hyo pu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>“cemqkway”-hyo pyen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>“cängswu”-cang pyen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>tung “cokak”-phyen pyen (CF 91)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>“cokak”-phyen pyen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>“ekumq-(n)i”-a pyen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>“so”-wu pyen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>“käy sasum”-lok pyen, “käy”-lok pyen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>“käy”-kyen pu /pyen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>“kämuli”-hyen pyen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>“im-kum”-wang pyen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>“kwusul”-ok pyen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>“oi”-kwa pyen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>“kiwa”-wa mom /pu/pyen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>“talq”-kam mom/pyen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
376 APPENDIX 5

A Reference Grammar of Korean

use, using
field; rice field
roll of cloth; [J] animal counter
sick, ill
[Kim Minswu 1961]
develop (roof); dotted tent
north
roof of the Tenth Heaven's Stem
white
skin
dish, saucer, plate
eye
eye roof = top four, net (122)
spear, bayonet
arrow
stone
show(ing)
(animal) footprint
grain; two-branch tree, [J] no-gi
cave (roof)
stand(ing)
bamboo
rice
(long) thread, silk
jar
net; side-eye
top four, squat four
sheep
wing
old (man)
joint, (conjoiner) word
phrase to continue
and also, furthermore
plow, three-branch tree
plow/share
ear
merely; brush
whereupon, immediately
meat
meat-moon
statesman; subject
self; dotted eye
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>133</td>
<td>&quot;itulq&quot;-ci pyen</td>
<td>arrive, arriving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>134</td>
<td>&quot;celkwu&quot;-kwu pyen</td>
<td>mortar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>135</td>
<td>&quot;hye&quot;-sei pyen</td>
<td>tongue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>136</td>
<td>&quot;ekil&quot;-chen pyen</td>
<td>dance, dancing legs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>137</td>
<td>&quot;pay&quot;-cwu pyen</td>
<td>ship, boat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>138</td>
<td>&quot;kuchilq&quot;-kan pu/pyen</td>
<td>end; (dot-less) good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>139</td>
<td>&quot;pich&quot;-sayk mom/pyen</td>
<td>color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140</td>
<td>chotwu (mith)</td>
<td>grass-top (roof)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>141</td>
<td>&quot;phul&quot;-cho mith</td>
<td>grass roof</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142</td>
<td>&quot;pem&quot;-hó (mith), pém meli</td>
<td>tiger (roof)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>143</td>
<td>&quot;phi&quot;-hyel pyen</td>
<td>bug, insect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>144</td>
<td>&quot;tanil&quot;-hayng pyen</td>
<td>blood; dotted dish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>145</td>
<td>&quot;os&quot;-uy pyen /otipyen/</td>
<td>go(ing)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>146</td>
<td>&quot;senyekh&quot;-se mith</td>
<td>clothing, clothes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>147</td>
<td>&quot;polq&quot;-kyén mith</td>
<td>west roof</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>148</td>
<td>&quot;ppul&quot;-kak pyen</td>
<td>cover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>149</td>
<td>&quot;mál-ssum&quot;-en pyen</td>
<td>see(ing)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>&quot;kol&quot;-kok pyen /pu</td>
<td>horn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>151</td>
<td>&quot;phath&quot;-twu pyen, &quot;khong&quot;-twu pyen</td>
<td>speaking(ing), speech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>152</td>
<td>&quot;twayci&quot;-si pyen</td>
<td>valley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>153</td>
<td>kac.un &quot;twayci&quot;-si pyen</td>
<td>bean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>154</td>
<td>&quot;cokay&quot;-phuy pyen</td>
<td>pig, hog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>155</td>
<td>&quot;pulk.ulq&quot;-cek pyen</td>
<td>the whole hog; clawed dog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>156</td>
<td>&quot;tal.a-nalq&quot;-cwü pyen /pat.chim</td>
<td>small shell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>157</td>
<td>&quot;pal&quot;-cok pyen</td>
<td>run(ning)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>158</td>
<td>&quot;mom&quot;-sin pyen</td>
<td>red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>159</td>
<td>&quot;swuley&quot;-ke pyen</td>
<td>foot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>160</td>
<td>&quot;maywlq&quot;-sin pyen</td>
<td>body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>161</td>
<td>&quot;pyel&quot;-cin mom/pyen</td>
<td>car</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>162</td>
<td>(kac.un) chayk pat.chim</td>
<td>bitter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>163</td>
<td>&quot;swimye kalq&quot; chak</td>
<td>star; small dragon (5th of 12 Earth’s Branches)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>164</td>
<td>&quot;talk&quot; yu pyen</td>
<td>the whole book-prop (Cr 54)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>165</td>
<td>&quot;punpyel-hal&quot;-chay pyen</td>
<td>slowly go; road, [J] shinnyu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>166</td>
<td>&quot;maul&quot;-li pyen</td>
<td>big village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>167</td>
<td>&quot;soy&quot;-kum pyen</td>
<td>right(-side) village</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The above list includes vocabulary from a reference grammar of Korean, with some translations provided.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A Reference Grammar of Korean</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 各词

| 168 | "kin/ki'lq"-cang pyen | long |
| 169 | "mun"-mun (an) | gate |
| 170 | "entek"-pu pyen | hillock |
| 171 | "sëy" chwu (pyen) | left-(side) village; small village |
| 172 | "pi"-wù pyen/mith | slave |
| 173 | "ani"-pi mith/pyeth | old bird, short-tailed bird |
| 174 | "ani"-pu | rain (roof) |
| 175 | "ani"-pi pu | blue |
| 176 | "nach"-myën pyen, "myën"-myën pyen | not; negative |
| 177 | "kacwuk"-hyek pyen | face |
| 178 | "kacwuk"-wi pyen | shoe leather, rawhide |
| 179 | "puchwu"-ku pyen | tanned leather; different |
| 180 | "solì"-um pyen/pu | leek |
| 181 | ("meli"-hyen →) "meli"-hyel pu/pyen | sound, noisy |
| 182 | "nalq"-pi pyen/pu | head; big shell, page (Cf 154) |
| 183 | "palam"-phung pyen/mom/pu | flying |
| 184 | "pap"-sik pyen | wind |
| 185 | "meli"-swu | food, eat(ing) |
| 186 | "hyangki"-hyang pyen/pu | head; neck |
| 187 | "mal"-mä pyen | perfume |
| 188 | "ppye"-kol pyen | horse |
| 189 | "nöph.ülq"-ko pyen/pu | bone |
| 190 | "thelek"-pal mith/pyen | high |
| 191 | "ssawul"-thwu (mith/sök) | long hair |
| 192 | "hwalq"-cip-chang pu | battle; broken gate |
| 193 | "swul"-chang pyen | bow case; herb |
| 200 | "poli"-mayk pat.chim/mom/pyen | wine |
| 201 | "sam"-ma pu/pyen | jar; tripod (cauldron) |

### 名詞

| 194 | "kwisin"-kyek pyen | devil |
| 195 | "koki"-ë pyen | fish |
| 196 | "sëy"-cô pyen | bird |
| 197 | "sokum-path"-lo pyen | salt |
| 198 | "sasum"-lok pu | deer |
| 199 | "poli"-mayk pat.chim/mom/pyen | wheat, barley |
| 200 | "sam"-ma pu/pyen | hemp |
| 201 | "nwul'ë"-hwang pyen/pu | yellow |
| 202 | "nicang"-se pyen | miller |
| 203 | "kem.ül"-huk pyen/pu | black |
| 204 | "panu"-cil"-chi pu | sew(ing), embroidery |
| 205 | "maynqkkongi"-mayn mom/pu/pyen | frog |
### Appendix 5

| 206 | “soth”-ceng pyen / mom / pu | kettle |
| 207 | “pul”-ko pyen / mom | drum |
| 208 | “cwi”-sê pat.chim / mom / pyen | rat |
| 209 | “khô”-pi pyen | nose |
| 210 | “kacilen-halq”-cey mom | even, alike; [J] Saitô no sai |
| 211 | “i”-chi (pyen) | tooth |
| 212 | “yong”-lyong pyen | big dragon |
| 213 | “kepuk”-kwi mom / pu / pyen | turtle |
| 214 | “phili”-yak pu / pyen, “ce”-yak pyen | flute |

---

1. Kim Minswu 1961 uses the dialect variant umho = ēmho (Radicals 27 and 123).

2. Kalo is an obsolete form of a defective verb kalu- ‘say’ (MK kolo- / kolG- < *kolok-) that is found only in the forms kalotoy < kolG-wo- toy ‘as [he] says’ and kalasitay < ko’lo- sya- toy ‘as he deigns to say’, but underlies the stem kalu-chi- ‘teach’ (MK kolo’chi-).

3. There is a mistake in KEd ("cangkwu") that was copied from a misprint in Kim Minswu 1961 (Radical 121).

4. Kim Minswu 1961 uses a dialect variant “kancilen-hal”.

Korean grammarians have created quite a few new terms to refer to phenomena in Korean grammar. Some of the terms are intended to replace Chinese compounds used by grammarians in Japan or China. The following list is intended as an aid to reading works by the grammarians and correlating the various synonyms found in the literature. The list is long but far from exhaustive.

an mayeum ssi-kkuth nonfinal suffix/ending
an nophim (nonhonorific =) plain style; status-unmarked forms
an wullimq soli = museng-um unvoiced sound, surd
cakyek kyek ?qualificative case ("as, in the role/capacity of" = ...ulo)
cali = kyek (grammatical) case
cali pakkwum = cen.wi transposition, inverted order (of morphemes), inversion, anastrophe
calip pep case (formation/marking)
calip(q pep) tho-ssi = kyek cosa case marker/particle
calip hyengyong-sa a free adjective
calip hyengsik a free form
calip ilum-ssi = calip myengsa a free noun
calip imca-ssi a free indeclinable
cap.um ssi = ciceng-sa = kyëysa copula (noun predicatior)
catong(sa) = cey wumcik-ssi an intransitive verb
cau = tahi-soli a consonant
cau cep.pyen consonant assimilations (between syllables)
cenchey kwuseng the total structure
cenhwan hyeng = cwugtang hyeng = kuchim
kkol the transferentive form
ccnhwanq pep the transferrative (mood)
censeng = phûmsa censeng
censeng-e a word converted from some other part of speech
censeng èmi function-converting suffixes (e.g. nominalizers, adnominalizers, adverbializers)
cen.wi = cali pakkwum transposition, inverted order (of morphemes), inversion, anastrophe
cep.mî-ssi = cep.mî-e = twiq kaci suffix
cepsa = cep.e = kaci affix
cepskok-pep conjoining, conjunction
cepskok pûsa = ilum ecci-ssi a conjunctive (conjunctival) adverb
cepskok-sa = ilum ssi = is-ssi a conjunction, a connective
cepwu-sa = ceptwu-e = aph kaci prefix
cep.yo-sa = sap.yo-e = sap.ip-e/-sa = sôk kaci an infix
cey.i inching second person ("you, you people")
cey-il inching first person ("I/me, we/us")
ceylo uy pyën.i hyenghyath a zero allomorph
cey-sam inching third person ("he/him, she/her, they/them")
cey wumcik.im pyënhyang the intransitivized or passivized form (-e ci-), intransitivization
cey wumcik-ssi = catong(sa) an intransitive verb
ceyyak-pep = kwusok-pep conditional (mood)
chalyey séy-si an ordinal numeral
chà.yong-e a borrowed word, a borrowing; a loanword
cheq-kyek locative or allative case
cheq.e a reduplication, an iterative word
ches ccay cali a primary case
ches ccay cali tho-ssi a primary case marker/particle
chesoq kyek locative or adessive case
ches soli = choseng (syllable-)initial sound
cheq style
cheyen = ímca ssi indeclinables (other than particles); nouns
chíum = íq soli a sibilant or affricate
choseng = ches soli (syllable-)initial sound
choyso calip hyengsik a minimal free form
chwucengq pep = micengq pep the presumptive (indefinite) mood
chwuk.lyak /chwungnyak/ → chwuk.yak
chwukso toyn mati = tânphyen-cek in mati a contracted phrase
chwuk.yak /chwukyak/ [not in the dictionaries] contraction, contracting, contracted: ~ hata contracts it, ~ toya it gets contracted; ~ hyeng a contracted form, a contraction; ~ pyënhyang a contracted alternant, a contracting transformation
chwusang myengsa = kkkol èps.nun ilum-si an abstract noun
ciceng-sa = kyëysa = cap.um ssi copula (noun predicatior)
cikcep ímca mál direct subject
cikcep in.yong direct quotation
cikcep søngpun an immediate constituent
côkak = søngpun part (of a sentence)
côk-kyek the instrumental case
concay-sa quasi-verb of existence (iss-, ēps-, kyēysi-)
congcq-pep = machimq pep = ūhyangq pep (sentence-)final form, conclusive, predicative (mood)
congyel ēmi final/finite suffix
congsong = kwu-sengpun (syllable-)final sound
congosok-cek hapseng-e = swusik-cek hapseng-e a subordinate compound
conkyyengq pep honorification, exaltation; (use of) honorifics
con-piq pep stylizations, speech styles
conquayq māl honorifics, an honorific
conquayq pep honorification
cōsa = tho ssi particle
coseng mōum = kolwum holq-soli an epenthetic vowel
coum harmony; euphony
coum-so = kolwumq soli an epenthetic sound/phoneme
cwuchey the subject (of a sentence)
cwuchey kyem.yang subject deference (humiliation)
cwuchey noph.im(q pep) subject honorification (exaltation)
cwucheyq pep subject (formation/marking)
cwue = imca māl subject (phrase)
cwuq-kyek cōsa = imca cali tho-ssi a subject marker; a nominative-case particle
cwuq-kyek hyeng = imca kkol the subject form, the nominative
cwul.im contraction, compression, abbreviation, shortening
cwul.im kkol contracted form
cwulki = ēkan stem
cwān-kwullok pep the declension of a noun, quasi-inflection
cwungching near-distant reference = mesial; second person
cwungsong medial sound = syllable nucleus; (glide and) vowel
cwungtan hyeng = cēnhwan hyeng = kuchim kkol the transferentive form
cwungum sayng.lyak syncope
cwupu the subject (element/part)
cwu-sengpun = uttum cokak a main constitute
cwutong(sa) active (verb), active voice
ecci kkol adverbial form; derived adverb
ecci māl = pūsa-e adverbial (phrase)
ecci māl mayin ilum-ssi adverbial bound noun
ecci ssi, eec-ssi = pūsa adverb
ēcel = muti = iun māl = kwu a phrase; a clause
ēhyeng (word) form
ēkan = cwulki stem
ēkun = pu puli root
ēmi = ssi kwu-suffix; an (inflectional) ending, a verb ending
ěswun word order
etteh-ssi, et-ssi = hyengyong-sa an (inflected) adjective
etten ssi, en-ssi = kwanhyeng-sa = maykim ssi an adnoun, a prenoun, a determiner
haim = sā. ye k causative
haim kkol the causative (form) of a verb
haim māl = sā.yek-e a causative (verb)
haimq pep causative voice; causativization
hakey chey familiar style
hānceng-e/-sa a determiner, an adnoun, a prenoun
hānceng pyēnhyeng a noun-modifying form; an adnominalization
hānceng-swu the adnominal form of a numeral (han ... , twō ... , sēy ... , ... )
han-kinungq pep a single-function mood
hao chey the semi formal (authoritative) style
hapseng-e a compound (word)
hapseng ecci-ssi a compound adverb
hapseng(q) imca-ssi a compound indeclinable
hapsengq pep compounding
hapseng phul.i-ssi = hapseng yǒngen a compound predicative (verb)
hapsyo chey the formal style
hap.yong pyēngse combining two or more letters to write initial consonant clusters
hasose chey obsolete grammatical word, a marker, a particle, an affix (vs sīlsa a content-word, a stem)
heseyong-cek haiim māl a permissive causative
hiathwusu = holq-soli chwungtol hiatus
him-cwum māl an emphatic/intensive word
him-cwumq pep the emphatic mood (= - iwo; - ′ trial)
hoq-kyek = pulumq cali vocative case; - cōsa vocative marker/particle
holm lo ilum-si = ko.yu myengsa proper noun
holm lo māl/si = tok. lip-e/-sa absolutes (such as interjections, vocatives)
holq-soli = mōum vowel
holq-soli chwungtong = hiathwusu hiatus
holq-soli cohwa = mōum cohwa vowel harmony
holq-soli ssi-kkuth an ending that begins with a
vowel, a vowel ending
holq-soli tho-ssi a particle that begins with a
vowel, a vowel particle
hōnhap-e a hybrid word
hoth holq-soli a simple vowel
hoysangq pep = kyengageq pep the retrospec-
tive mood
hupsaq pep the (re)semblative mood (-tus <
- tos).
hwakcengq pep = kicengq pep the definitive
(definite) mood
hwaktay hyeng = hwaktay toyn hyengthay =
nul.e nan hyengthay enlarged/expanded form
hwal.yong = kkuth pakkwum conjugation
hwal.yong hyeng = kkuth pakkwum kkol a
conjugational form
hwal.yong (uy) ssi-kkuth a conjugational ending
hwuum laryngeal (glottal) sounds
hyângciq kyek the prolative or allative case
hye-kkuth soli an apical (tongue-tip) sound
hyēncay (the) present
hyengsik myengsa a “formal” noun = quasi-free
noun, quasi-noun
hyengthay a (morphological) form
hyengthay-cek kyuseng morphological structure
hyengthay-cek pyēn.i hyengthay a morpho-
phonemic alternant
hyengthay-lon morphology
hyengthay-so a morpheme
hyengthay umso a morphophoneme
hyengthay-umso-cek pyéntong/pyēn.i morpho-
phonemic alternation
hyengthay unmwun-so a morphophoneme (?) a
morpheme (shape), an allomorph
hyengyong-sa = etteh-ssi, et-ssi an (inflected)
adjective
hyēnsilq pep the processive mood
hye-yeph soli a lateral sound
hyusik pause
icwung mōum = twō kyeh holq-soli diphthong
ihwa (cak.yong) dissimilation
iulum kkol a noun form, a nominalization
iulumq pep = myengsaq pep nominalization; the
substantive and summative forms
iulum ssi, im-ssi = myengsa noun

A Reference Grammar of Korean
imca cali tho-ssi = cwoq-kyek cōsa a subject
marker; a nominative-case particle
imca cokak the subject (constituent/phrase)
imca kkol = cwoq-kyek hyeng the subject form,
the nominative
imca mål = cwoq subject (phrase)
imcaq pep subject formation, subject marking
imca ssi = cheyen indeclinables (other than the
particles); nouns, pronouns, and numbers
im.uy pyéntong an optional transformation/
variation
im.uy pyéntong hyeng = im.uy-cek pyēn.i
hyengthay an optional variant (form)
inching(q pep) grammatical person
in tämyengsa personal pronoun
in.yen affinity, motivation
in.yen-e = in.yong mål a quotative phrase, a
quotative
ip-seng the “entering” tone = -P, -LO, -K
(treated as kē-seng)
ip-swulq soli a labial sound
ip.um(q pep) = phitong the passive (voice)
ip.um kkol the passive (form) of a verb
ip.um mål = phitong-e/-sa a passive (verb)
ip.um uy kaci the passive affix
iq soli = chiu a sibilant or affricate
is-ssi = ium ssi = cepsox-sa a conjunction, a
connective
ium ecci-ssi = cepsox pūsa a conjunctive (con-
junctional) adverb
iumq pep = cepsox-pep conjunction, the con-
junctive mood(s)
iium ssi = is-ssi = cepsox-sa a conjunction, a
connective
ium mål = kwu = ēcel = mati a phrase; a
clause
kaci = cepsa = cep.e an affix
kachiq pep the evaluative mood (-um cik)
kac.un phul.i ssi a full-paradigm verb (a non-
defective verb)
kāli soli = machal-um a fricative (sound)
kāliq pep = sēnthayk-pep the selective mood
(-una, -kena)
kāmtan cōsa an interjctional particle, an ex-
clamatory particle
kāmtanq pep the exclamatory mood
kāmtan-sa = nukkim ssi, nuk-ssi an interj-
tion
kāneq imca mål indirect subject = topic
kāneq in.yong indirect quotation
A Reference Grammar of Korean

APPENDIX 6

kkwumim ssi = swusik-sa = kwansa a modifier, a modifying word [adnominals, adverbs, modifier (= adnominal) and adverbative forms of inflected words]
kok-yong declension
kolwum: holq-soli ~ vowel epenthesis
kolwumq sori = coum-so an epenthetic sound/
phonesme
kolwum holq-soli = coseng mōum an epenthetic vowel
kōngtay māl honorific words/speech, honorifics
kōngtayq pep = noph.imq pep status marking,
respect language, honorifics and humilifics
kōngtongq pep the propositive (= the hortitative)
mood
kōs tāy-ilum-ssi a locative pronoun
ko.yu myengsa = hol-lo ilum-ssi a proper noun
kučhim kkol = cwungtan hyeng = cēnhwan
hyeng the transferentive form
kōlim ssi an adjective
kul.wel = wel a sentence
kunce-e = mith māl a root (word)
kūnchéng near reference = proximal; first person
kwāke past
kwāke-miwan “past imperfect” = retrospective
kwanhyengq kyek = maykimq cali the adnominal (genitive) case
kwanhyengq kyek čōsa = maykimq cali tho-ssi the adnominal (genitive) particle
kwanhyeng-e = maykim māl an adnominal
tenseless phrase, a modifier (phrase),
kwanhyengq pep adnominalization, the adnominal
mood
kwanhyeng pu an adnominal (phrase)
kwanhyeng-sa = maykim ssi = etten ssi, en-ssi an adnominal, a pronoun, a determiner
kwanhyeng-sa hyeng an adnominal form, a
modifier
kwankyey-sa a relative (pronoun/adverb); a
relativizer
kwankyey puša a relative adverb
kwankyey tāmyeynga a relative pronoun
kwansa = swusik-sa = kkwumim ssi a modifier,
a modifying word [adnominals, adverbs, the
modifier (= adnominal) and adverbative forms of
inflected words]
kwāto-um a glide, a transitional sound
kwu = iun māl = ēcel = mati a phrase; a clause
kwukay-um a palatal sound
kwukayum-hwa palatalization

kāncep noph.im indirect honorific (exaltation)
kangco yēngthānq pep (“emphatic exclamation-
tory”) the effective aspect (-ke-)
kangseyy stress, emphasis, accent
kangseyy-e an emphatic word
kangsey-hyang an emphatic form
kapyewun soli a “light” (= lenited, weakened) sound
kāsang-cek (hyēngthay-so, kaci) hypothetical /
fictive (morpheme, affix)
kaychey an object
kaychey noph.im object honorification (exal-
tation); ~ māl an object honorific; ~ q pep the
object-honorary (exalting) mood
kellim ssi = kwankyey-sa a relative (pronoun/
adverb); a relativizer
kè-seng the “going” tone (high), in MK texts
marked with a dot (‘)
keseyn soli = kyek.um = yūki-um an aspirated sound,
an (a heavy) aspirate
keth kwučo (outer structure =) surface structure
kicengq pep = hwakcengq pep the definitive (defi-
te) mood
kincang holq-soli = kincang moum a tense
(fortis) vowel
kinung = kwusil function
kipon hyeng = uttum kkol the basic (tenseless)
form; the dictionary form (of a verb)
kipon hyēngthay basic form
kipon-swu cardinal numbers
kipon wel basic sentence
kkol form
kkol ēps.nun ilum-ssi = chwusang myengsa an
abstract noun
kkol ēps.nun kaci an ellipted particle, a zero
(form of a) particle
kkol ēps.nun pyēn.i hyēngthay a zero allomorph
kkol pakkwum morphophonemic alternations,
alternations in form
kkoyimq pep the hortative (mood), the proposi-
tive
kkuth soli = congseŋ = (syllable-)final sound
kkuth pakkwum = hwal.yong conjugation
kkuth pakkwum kkol = hwal.yong hyeng a
conjunctival form
kkuth pakkwum phyō a conjunctival paradigm
(chart)
kkwumim = swusik modification
kkwumim māl = swusik-e a modifier (phrase)
kwulkok (uy) kaci an inflectional affix
kwulkok pep inflection (= conjugation and declension)
kwulkok uy pémw culinary category
kwusil = kinung function
kwusok hyengsik a bound form
kwusok myengsa = pul-wanceen myengsa = myin ilum-si a bound noun
kwusok-pep = ceyyak-pep the conditional mood
{kyle = cali case
kyle cōsa = cali tho-si case marker/participle
kyle.um = yūki-um = kseey soli an aspirated sound, an (a heavy) aspirate
kyle.um-hwa aspiring, adding aspiration (to a sound)
kyemsan mål humble speech, self-humbling words, humilifics, obsequities
kyemsonq pep humilifics, self-humbling words, obsequities
kyem.yangq pep = sangtay noph.im(q pep) = tullu.1i noph.im deferential (formal style)
kynewumq cali tho-si = tápīq kye kōsa comparison-complementizer, particle marking the complement (=standard) of a comparison
kynewumq mål = tápī-e the complement of a comparison
kynewumq pep = pikyoq pep comparison; the comparison mood
kyenghemq pep = hyosangq pep the retrospective mood
kyengum = toyn soli “hard” (= reinforced, tensed, fortis, crisply unaspirated) sounds
kyenghum-hwa fortition, reinforcement, tensification
kype congsong a syllable-final consonant cluster
kype hanseng-e a double compound
kype holq-soli SEE twā ~, sēy ~
kype ip.um mål a double passive (phrase/verb)
kype nam wumcik-si a double-transitive verb
kyēsya = cap.um ssi = ciceng-sa copula (noun predicator)
kyuchik tōngsa a regular verb
kyuchik yōngen regularly inflected words
machal-um = kal.i soli a fricative (sound)
machimq pep = congciq-pep = ŭhyangq pep (sentence-)final form, conclusive, predicative (mood)
māl mith a word root
māl pon = munqpep grammar

A Reference Grammar of Korean
mati = ēcēl = iun mål = kwu a phrase; a clause
mati lyeunkey tho-si phrase-conjoining particle, a phrase-conjoiner
mayc.um ssi-kkuth (a verb-)final ending
mayin ilum-si = kwusок myengsa = pul-wanceen myengsa a bound noun
mayin phul.ssi a bound verb/adjective/copula
maykimq cali = kwanhyengq kyek the adnominal (genitive) case
maykimq cali tho-si = kwanhyengq kyek cōsa the adnominal (genitive) participle
maykim kkol (verb-)modifier form, adnominal form, participle
maykim mål = kwanhyeng-e an adnominal phrase, a modifier (phrase)
maykimq pep adnominal modification; adnominalization
maykim pyēnyeng adnominal transformation, adnominalization; adnominalized form
maykim ssi = kwanhyeng-su = etten ssi, en-si an adnoun, a pronoun, a determiner
micengq pep = chwucengq pep the presumpotive (indefinite) mood
michimq pep the projective (mood)
minkan ēwen folk etymology
mith mål = kuncēe root (word)
mokcek-e = pulim mål object (phrase)
mokcek kyek = pulimq cali the accusative case
mokcek kyek cōsa = pulimq cali tho-si a (direct-)object marker, an accusative particle
mon tāy-ilum-si = sāmul tāy-myengsa an inanimate pronoun (He Wung 274)
m Höum = holq-soli vowel; - colhua vowel harmony
mul.um mål = uymun-sa an interrogative (word); an indeterminate
mul.umq pep = uymunq pep the interrogative (mood); interrogation
mul.um(q pep) tho-si an interrogative particle, a question particle
muncheqyq pep (grammatical) mood
munqpep = mål pon grammar
munqpep pěmcwu grammatical category
munqpep-so grammatical element
museng-um = an wullimq soli unvoiced sound, a surd
myēng.łyengq pep the imperative (mood)
myengsa = ilum ssi, im-ssi noun
myengsa hyeng a nominalization (made by the substantive/summative), the nominalized form
myengsaq pep = ilumq pep nominalization; the substantive and summative forms
mici-ching indeterminate (reference), unknown (interrogative)
milay future
num wumcik-ssi = thatong(sa) a transitive verb
'na'lelyq pep the continuous/coordinate/conjunctural mood; the gerund (as a transitive)
nukkim ssi, nuk-ssi = kâmthan-sa an interjection
nâth mal = tan.e word
nâth mal 'yenkyel tho-ssi a word-conjoining particle, a (noun-)conjoiner
noph.imq pep = kôngtayq/contayq pep status marking, respect language, honorifics and humilifics
nul.e nan (= hwaktay toyn) hyengthay = hwaktay hyeng an expanded/extended form
nungtong(sa) active (verb), active voice
pân holq-soli = pân moum a semivowel
pang-cem side dots = tone (accent) marks beside a H Hankul syllable of Middle Korean
pangphyenq cali = pangphyenq kyek the instrumental case
pangphyenq cali tho-ssi = pangphyenq kyek cosa an instrumental marker/particle
pangphyen-e = pangphyen mâl an instrumental (phrase)
pangphyenq kyek cosa = pangphyenq cali tho-ssi an instrumental marker/particle
pangphyen mâl = pangphyen-e an instrumental (phrase)
pangwug kyek locative or adessive case
pân mâl intimate (-e) and polite (-e yo) styles
pan pok hyeng repetitive form
pat.chim Hankul syllable-final consonant(s)
pêmcw category; See kolkok ~ , munqep ~ pep mood (of a verb); mode, category; marking/formation; device(s)
phachal-um = puth-kal.i soli an affricate
phasayng derivation(al), deriving, derivative
phasayng-cek hapseng-e a derivative compound
phasayng cepsa a derivational affix
phasayng ecci-sssi a derived adverb
phasayng ilum-sssi a derived noun
phasayng imca-sssi a derived indeclinable
phasayng ium-sssi a derived conjunction
phasayng (uy) kaci a derivational affix
phasayngq pep derivation
phasayng phul.i-sssi a derived inflected word (predicative)

phasayng tho-ssi a derived particle (= a particle derived from a verb form etc.)
phasayng yöngen a derived inflected word (predicative)
phitong = ip.um(q pep) the passive (voice)
phitong-e/-sa = ip.um mâl a passive (verb)
phul.e susuki linearized Hankul
phul.i cokak the predicate (constituent)
phul.i mâl = sûswul-e/-pu a predicate
phul.i ssi = yöngen the inflected words [verbs, adjectives, copula], predicatives
phûmsa = ssi a part of speech
phûmsa censeng change of the part of speech, conversion of the grammatical function
phyeng-seng the "even" tone (low), normally unmarked
phyengum plain sounds, the lax obstruents (of Korean: p t k s k)
phyengum-hwa the conversion of an aspirated or reinforced obstruent to its plain counterpart (the corresponding lax obstruent)
phyomyen kwoo surface structure
pikyoq kyek the comparative case ("than, as much as")
pikyoq pep = kyencwumuq pep comparison; the comparison mood
pîfyeyq pep the proportional (mood) ["the more ~ the more ~"]
pì seng-celm nonsyllabic, nonsyllabic
pi-thôngcek hapseng-e an asyntactic compound
pîchung-e a complement
pîchungq pep (?) suppletion; (?) complementation
pîco cosa = towum tho-ssi auxiliary/ancillary particle(s); delimiters (and focus particles)
pîco èkan bound auxiliary, stem formative
pîco yöngen = towum phul.i-sssi auxiliary verb or adjective
pok.hap-e a compound (word)
pok.hap myengsa a compound noun
pok.hap tôngsa a compound verb
pîn basic; (= utyum) main
pîn-mun = utyum wel the main clause/sentence
ponti ecci-sssi a basic adverb (i.e. not a derived adverb)
poi-tong(sa) = ututm wumcik-sssi the main verb; Cf uttm phul.i-sssi
pôthong myengsa = twulwu ilum-sssi a common noun
pûli = ekun a root
puceng-ching infinite reference

A Reference Grammar of Korean

APPENDIX 6 385
A Reference Grammar of Korean

sā.yek = haim causative
sā.yek-e = haim말 a causative (verb)
saying.lyak pyênhyeng a deletion transformation; ellipsis
sā.yongq kye the instrumental case
sêmyenqg pep the explanatory (mood) = the
accusative (-i)
seng-cell.um syllabicite, syllabic
sengco tone, a toneme; accent
sengpun = cukak part (of a sentence)
sênthayk-pep = kalimq pep the selective mood
(-una, -kena)
sêsul-e/-pu = phul.im말 the predicate
sêsulq pep predicition
sêy ceay cali a tertiary case
sêy ceay cali tho-sssi a tertiary case marker
sêy kye= holq-soli = samwung móum a triph-
thong [such as yey]
sêym ssi = swûsa a numeral
cîcey tense (system)
sikhimq pep the imperative (mood)
silqgui myengsa a real (? substantive) noun
silqsa a content-word (vs hesa a grammatical
word, a marker, a particle)
simchung kwuco = sôk kwuco deep structure;
sôk kaci = sad.ip-e/-sa = sap.yo-e = cep.yo-
sa an infix
sôk-kyek genitive (possessive) case
sôk kwuco = simchung kwuco (inner structure
=) deep structure
sôk ttus (inner =) deep meaning / structure
soli hyungnay sound mimicry, phonomimesis,
onomatopoeia
sô.yuq kye= côsa a genitive (possessive) particle
ssi = phûmsa a part of speech
ssi kkuth = èmî suffix; an (inflectional) ending,
a verb ending
ssi kkuth pakkwum inflection, conjugation
swû.n'yel normal order
swûnse-swû ordinal numbers
swusik-e adnominal (word), (noun) modifier
swô tan.wi mayin ilum-sssi (number unit bound
noun =) a counter, a numerary adjunct or auxiliary; a classifier
swô tâmyengsa numerary pronouns = numerals
swâlyang tâmyengsa numerary-quantitative
pronouns
swûsa = sêym ssi a numeral
swusik = kkwumim modification
swusik-cek hapseng-e = congson-cek hapseng-e
a subordinate compound; ~ ilum-sssi a sub-

sâng-seng, sâng-seng, kê-seng, ip-seng
sátong(sa) causative (verb), causative voice

sâng-seng the four tones (of Middle Chinese):
phyeung-seng, sâng-seng, kê-seng, ip-seng

pulimq cali = mokcek kye the accusative case
pulimq cali tho-sssi = mokcek kye côsa = a
(direct-)object marker, an accusative particle
pulimq mál = mokcek-e object (phrase)
pulimq pep the accusative (formation), object
marking
pulkuw(cek) hyengthay(-so) a defective form
(morpheme)
pulkuw(q) kaci an adversative or concessive affix
pulkuwq pep = yângpoq pep the adversative or
concessive (mood)
pulkuw phul.i-sssi a postnominal verb or adjunctive
pulnumq cali = hoq-kyek the vocative case; ~
quo-sssi a vocative marker / particle
pul-wancen myengsa = kwusok myengsa =
mayin ilum-sssi a bound noun
pul-wancen tôngsa a defective verb
pûsâ = ecce ssi, ec-sssi an adverb
pûsâ-e = ecce mâl an adverbial (phrase)
pûsâ hyeng an adverbialization (made by the
infinite, adverbative, gerund, -)
puth-kal.i soli = phachal-um an affractive
pyênhik tôngsa an irregular verb
pyênhik yongen irregularly inflected words
pyênhwa change, shift
pyênhyeng transformation, conversion
pyên.i hyengthay a morpheme alternant, an
allomorph
pyên.i umso a morphophonemic alternant (?), a
morphophoneme
pyênsengq kye= the mutative (= factive) case
sâlam tây-ilum-sssi a personal pronoun
samwung mûum = sêy kye= holq-soli a triph-
thong [such as yey]
sâmul tâymyengsa = mon tây-ilum-sssi an inani-
mate pronoun
sangcting-cek pcpu a symbolic (mimetic) root
sangcting-e a symbolic word; a mimetic
sâng-seng the "rising" tone (low-high and long),
in MK texts marked with two dots "." and
transcribed as " in MK examples cited here
sangtayq kye= the confrontational dative case;
the reciprocal casel
sangtay noph.im(q pep) = tul.u.i l.noph.im =
kyem.yangq pep defferential (formal style)
sap.ip-e/-sa = sap.yo-e = cep.yo-sa = sôk kaci
an infix
sâ-seng the four tones (of Middle Chinese):
phyeung-seng, sâng-seng, kê-seng, ip-seng
sátong(sa) causative (verb), causative voice
ordinate compound noun, a bahuvrihi
swusik-e = kkwumim mal a modifier (phrase)
swusik-sa = kkwumim ssi = kwansa a modifier, a modifying word [adverbs, adjectives, the modifier (= adnominal) and adverbative forms of words]
swutong = ip.um passive; ~ thay, swutongq pep passive voice
thai-soli = caum a consonant; ~ ie pakkwim sandhi (alternations) = adjustments to consonants at morpheme boundaries; ~ ssi kkuth an ending beginning with a consonant; ~ thos-si a particle (shape) beginning with a consonant; ~ ttey a consonant cluster
tan.e = nth mal word
tanphyen-cek in mati = chuwuko toyn mati a contracted phrase
tanswn-e a simple word
tay-illum-si = taymyengsa a pronoun
tay-kwale syntax, past-tactic
taymyengsa = tay-illum-si a pronoun
taypi-e = kyencwum mal the complement of a comparison
taypiq kyek cosa = kyencwum cali thos-si a comparison-complementizer, a particle marking the complement (= standard) of a comparison
taysangq pep object (formation/marking)
taytung-cek hapseng-e a coordinative (dvandva) compound
taytung-cek hapseng illum-si a coordinative noun compound
thalq-kyek the ablative case
thallak elision; deletion
thatong(sa) = nam wumcik-ssi a transitive verb thatong seng transitivity
thongo syntax, past-tactic
thongo-cek hapseng-e syntactic compound
thongo-cek kwuseng syntactic structure
thongo-lon syntax
thongelon-cek kinung syntactic function
tho ssi = cosa a particle
thuskwu cosa special particles = particles of emphasis and focus
tok.lip-e/-sa = hol-lo mal/ssi absolutes (such as interjections, vocatives)
tonghwa (cak.yong) assimilation
tong.lyuq kyek the similitative case ("like, as")
tongmyengsa a verbal noun (= a nominal verb)
tongsa = wumcik-ssi, wum-ssi a verb
tongsq pep the simultaneous mood
tongum sayng.lyak haplology; simplification of geminates
towum phul.i-ssi = pocho yongen an auxiliary verb or adjective
towum tho-si = pocho cosa auxiliary/ancillary particle(s); delimiters (and focus particles)
to, jel inverted order, inversion
toyn soli = kyengum "hard" (= reinforced, tensed, forte, crisply unaspirated) sounds
toy-phul.iq pep the repetitive/iterative (mood)
ttan i the Hankul letter ı (y or i) standing alone with no initial
ttay maykım(q pep) ? tense/time modification; modifier tense( /aspect)
ttuye ssuki writing with spaces (to separate the words)
twíq kaci = cep.mi-sa = cep.mi-e a suffix
tul.u.l i noph.im = sangtay noph.im(q pep) = kyem.yangq pep defferential (formal style)
twó-inungq pep a double-function mood
twó kye pholq-soli = icwung móum a diphthong
twik ecy cali a secondary case
twik ecy cali tho-si a secondary case marker/particle
twulwu illum-si = póthong myengsa a common noun
umcel a syllable
umseng a Yin (= dark, heavy) vowel (= u, e, wu); CF yangseng
umseng-cek pyën.i hyeng(thay) a heavy isotope (of a word)
umo a phoneme
umwu phonemes and prosodemes, the phonology (of a language); rime
uttum (~~) = pon- main, chief
uttum kak = cwu-sengpun a main constituent
uttum kköl = kipon hyeng basic form
uttum phul.i-ssi the main predicative; = uttum wumcik-ssi = pon-tong(sa) the main verb
uttum séy-m-si = ıyang-swüsa the cardinal numerals
uttum wel = pon-mun the main clause/sentence
uttum wumcik-ssi = pon-tong(sa) the main verb; CF uttum phul.i-ssi
uycon hyengyong-sa a dependent adjective = an auxiliary adjective
uyhyangq pep = congciq-pep = machimq pep (sentence)-final form; conclusive, predicative uymunq pep = mul.umq pep the interrogative (mood); interrogation
uymun-sa = mul.um mål an interrogative (word); an indeterminate
uyseng-e a phononime, an onomatope
uythay-e a phononime, a descriptive mimetic
ūytoq pep intention moods: the intensive, pur-
posive, and desiderative
wancen tōngsa a full-paradigm verb, a non-
det'ective verb
wel = kul.wel sentence
wel sengpun sentence constituents
wenhyeng basic (original) form
wen.inq kyek causal (causal ablative) case
wênching distant reference = distal; third person
wichi cali = wichi qyek the locative case; −
ko-tho-ssi a locative marker/particle
wichi-cek čosa a locational (locative) particle
wichi-e = wichi mål a locative (phrase)
wichi qyek = wichi cali the locative case; −
cosa locative marker/particle
wichi mål = wichi-e a locative (phrase)
wichi mål ilun-ssi a locative bound noun
wichi pep locative(/allative) marking
wichi pep tho-ssi a locative(/allative) particle
wullim voicing, being voiced (sonant)
wullimq soli = yūseng-um a voiced sound, a
sonant
wumcik-ssi, wum-ssi = tōngsa a verb
wūnsa a prosodeme
wūnsa pyêntong prosodic morphophonemics;
morphophonemics; accent alternations
yak.e = cwun mål an abbreviation, a contrac-
tion, a shortening,
yaksok pep the promissory or cajolative mood
(= -ulye'm)
yaprès pep = pulkwuq pep the adversative or
concessive (mood)
yangseŋ a Yang (= light) vowel (= o, a, wo);
Cf umseng

yangseŋ-cek pyēn.i hyeng(thay) a light isotope
(of a word)
yâng-swuša = uttum sēym-ssi the cardinal
numerals
yâng tâmyeŏngsa counters, numerary adjuncts,
(noun) classifiers and quantifiers
yēq-kyek čosa a dative particle
yelin soli = yēn.um lax (lenis) consonants,
plain consonants (p t k s c)
yekeq kyek the enumerative (= concatenative,
“and”) case
yencep junction, juncture
yenkyelq pep conjoining; the conjunctive mood;
the infinitive (as continuative)
yenkyel(q pep) tho-ssi a conjunctive/conjoining
particle
yenkyel ěmi a continuative (nonfinite) suffix
yen.um a prolonged sound; a long vowel or
syllable
yēn.um = yelin soli lax (lenis) consonants, plain
consonants (p t k s c)
yetel patsim the eight syllable finals in 1446
Hwunmin cengum: k ng t n p m s l
yēsyā mał ordinary words/speech
yōngen = phul.1 ssi inflected words [verbs,
adjectives, copula]
yōngpanq kyek the comitative case
yūchwu analogy
yōki-um = kyek.um = keseyn soli an aspirated
sound, an (a heavy) aspirate
yulayq kyek the elutive or ablative case
yusaa cepsa = pisus han kac a quasi-affix
yūseng-um = wullimq soli a voiced sound, a
sonant
yuyen-hwa motivated: cal − toyci anh.nunta is
not well motivated
yūyenq-seng motivation; motivated
Appendix 7. English index to the list of Korean grammatical terms.

abbreviation cwul.im; ëyak.e = cwûn mal
ablative case thalq-kyek; (elative or ~) yutayq kyek
absolutes tok.lip-e/-sa = hol-lo mâl/ssi
abstract noun kkol éps.nun ilum-ssi = chwusang myengsa
accent alternations wûnso pyêntong
accent (= stress) kangseâ; (= tone) sengco
accessible ( = -ttoy) selmyengq pep
accusative (formation) pulimq pep
accusative case pulimq cali = mokcek kyek
accusative particle mokcek kyek côsa = pulimq cali tho-ssi
active (verb) cwutong(sa), nungtong(sa)
adessive case chesoo kyek
adjective kôlîm ssi; (inflected) hyengyong-sa = etteh-ssi, et-si
adjustments to consonants at boundaries tahn-soli
ie pakkwum
adnominal (word) swusik-e
adnominal case kwanhyengq kyek = maykimq cali
adnominal form kwanhyeng-sa hyeng = maykim kkol; ~ of a numeral hânceng-swu
adnominal marker / particle kwanhyengq kyek côsa = maykimq cali tho-ssi
adnominal modification maykimq pep
adnominal mood kwanhyengq pep
adnominal phrase kwanhyeng-e = maykim mäl; kwanhyeng pu
adnominal transformation maykim pyênhyeng
adnominalization kwanhyengq pep = maykimq pep; maykim pyênhyeng; hânceng pyênhyeng
adnominalized form maykim pyênhyeng
adnoun kwanhyeng-sa = maykim ssi = etten ssi, en-ssi; hânceng-e/-sa
adverb pûsa = ecci ssi, ec-ssi; derived ~ ecci kkol
adverbial (phrase) pûsa-e = ecci mäl
adverbial bound noun ecci mäl mayin ilum-si
adverbial form ecci kkol
adverbialization (form) pûsa hyeng
adversative or concessive (mood) yûngpoq pep = pulkwuq pep
adversative or concessive affix pulkwu(q) kaci
affinity in.yen
affix cepsa = cep.e = kaci; hesa
affricate (sound) pahcal-um = puth-kal.i soli
allative or prolate case hyêngcing kyek
allomorph: an ~ hyêngthay umwun-ss; pyên.i hyêngthay
alternations: morphophonemic (form) ~ kkol pakkwum
analogy 'yûchwu
anastrophe cali pakkwum = cen.wi
ancillary particle = auxilary particle
apical (tongue-tip) sound hye-kykuth soli
aspirate: an (a heavy) ~ keseyn soli = kyek.um = yûki-um
aspirated sound keseyn soli = kyek.um = yûki-um
aspiring, adding aspiration kyek.um-hwa
assimilation tonghwa (cak.yong)
asynctactic compound pi-thông-cek hapseng-e
authoritative (semiformal) style hao chey
auxiliary (verb or adjective) pôco yôngen = towum phul.i-ssi
auxiliary particle pôco côsa = towum tho-ssi
bahrungi swusik-cek hapseng-e ilum-si
basic pon-, kipon = uttum ... basic adverb (= underived adverb) ponti ecci-si
basic form kipon hyênthay, (= original form)
wênhyeng; (of a verb) kipon hyêng = uttum kkol
basic sentence kipon wel
borrowed word, borrowing châ.yong-e
bound auxiliary (stem formative) pôco êkan
bound form kwsuk hyênsik
bound noun kwsuk myengsa = pul-wancen myengsa = mayin ilum-si
bound verb( /adjective /copula) mayin phul.i ssi
cajolative or promissory mood yaksok pep
cardinal numbers kipon-swu
cardinal numerals 'yûng-swûsa = uttum sêym-ssi
case (formation / marking) c6sa pep
case (grammatical) cali = kyek
case marker / particle kyek côsa = cali tho-ssi
category pep; pêmcwu
causal (causal ablative) case wen.inq kyek
causative (verb) sàtong(sa); sá.yek.e = haim mäl
causative (voice) haim = sá.yek, sàtong
causative voice haimq pep
causative: the ~ (form) of a verb haim kkol
causativization haimq pep
change pyênhwa
change of part-of-speech (phûmsa) censeng
chief uttum (~) = pon-
390

nppeNorx

;!i

z

clusitier sw[ ltn.wi rnayin ilurn-ssi
cllssifiers, counters. numerary ldjuncts, lntl
qulntifiers lydng tiyrryengsu

mil = kwu = 6cel = mati
combining two or more lcners to write (initirl)
consonant clusters hap.yong pyengse
comitative case yringpanq kyek
common noun pothong myengst = twulwu
chuse iun

ilurn-ssi

compantive case pikyoq kyek
comparison: - mtxrd kyencwumq pep = pikyoq
pep; complement of a

mXl

-

tlypi-e = kyencwum

comparison-complcmenrizer kyencwunrq cati
lh}.ssi = tXypiq kyek cosa
complement p6chwung-€; - of a comparison
kyencwum mlil = l5ypi-e
complementation (?) pdchwungq pep
compound (word) hapseng-r, pok.hape
compound adverb hapseng ecci-ssi

compound indeclinable hapseng(q) imca-ssi
compound noun pok.hap myengsa
compound predicative (= verb) hapseng phul.issi = hapseng yr)ngen
compound verb pok.hap tdngsa
compounding hapscngq pep
compression cwul,im
concatenative: the case ryelkeq kyek

(=

enumcrative, 'and")

concessive or advcrsative (mood) pulkwuq pcp
= ynngpoq lep
concessive

or adversative aftix pulkwu(q) kaci

conclusive (mood) machimq pep

=

=

congciq-pep

0yhyangq pep
conclusive congciq-pep = machimq pep =
0yhyangq pep
conditional (mood) ceyyak-pep = kwusok-pep
contiontational dative case sangtayq kyek
uonjoiner: (noun) - nith mal ryenkyel tho-ssi
conjoining rycnkyelq pep
eonjoining, conjuncrion cepsok-pcp
conjugation (of a verh) hwat.yong = kkuth
pakkwum
conjugation, intlection ssi kkulh pakkwum
conjugational ending hwal.yong (uy) ssi-kkuth
conjugational form hwal.yong hyeng = kkuth
pakkwum kkol
conjugational partdigm (chart) kkuth pukkwum
phyo
conjunction cepsok-sa

=

ium ssi

=

is-ssi

A Reference Cratnmar of Korean:G
,ifi
conjunction iumq pep = cepsuk-pep; derivsd
-',1
phir-sayrrg iunr-ssi
lnul-velq
conjunctional mootl
pep
conjunetive (conjuncrirrnal) adverb cepsok pgsr .,.

-

ium ccci-ssi

conjunctive moorl ryenkyelq pep
conjunctive mood(s) iumq pep = cepsok-peo
conjunctive/ conjoining prnicle ryenkyuf(q pep)
tho.ssi
connective cepsok-sa = ium ssi = is-ssi
consontnt qlum = tah-soli
1a
consonanr :u;si mi lations (between syl lables) caurn
cep.Pycn
consonanr clusrer tth-soli ttey: syllable-final
1:;
kyep congseng
consonant(s): syllable-tinal in Hankul pat.ctrimi .i!J

_

.-i

silqsa

content-word
:E
continuative (nonfinite; suftix lyenkyet emi ,,i
continuative mootl lnaryelq
:!d
contracted alternant chwuk.yak py€nhyeng .; .r*
contracted form chwuk.yak hyeng = cwul.irn jH

pep

.ffi
- chrvukso toyn mati = i$
mati
contr,rciing trlnsfornrrtion (form) chwuk.yak
$
r ?E
Pyinhyeng
kkol

contractcd phrase:
tXnphyen-crk in

a

''{.$r

contraction lconrracring, contra*ed)

=

c*ul.im

contruction:
conversion

, frfr

ch*uk.i&

a-lylk.e=cw0nmal
pyonhyeng

: ffi
- :f

conversion ot grammlticul tunction (phUmsa)

ccnseng

converted: See word convened

.l'.

4#

"

. d
converting an aspirated or reintbrced obstruent -.*
to is plain countcrpan (rhe corresponding lu .E
obstruent)

,

phyengum-hwa

,ffi

j$

coordinative (tlvandvl) compound fiiytung<ek

hrrpscng-e

g
S

pep
a - Eylung*.k 3l

coordinarive mood rnaryelq
coordinltive n{)un comp()und:
hupseng

ilunr-ssi

copula (noun predicator) erp.um ssi

=

kyeysa

counter

sw[ tan.wi mayin

.€

=

F
A

ciceng-sa

ilum-ssi

leymyengsa
c0sa
intlecrit-rn) cw0n-kwulkok pep
deep merning/srrucrure s6k ttus

f=

F
#
E
ff
ffi
H
*-#

counters, numerffy adjuncts, (noun) classifiers
and quantitiers tying
dative prnicle ycq-kyek
decleniion fol.yong;
ot'a noun 1= quasi-

;la


etymology

elision thallak

effective adjective (= an auxiliary adjective)

device(s) pep

descriptive

derived

derived

derived

derived

derived

derived

derived

derived

derived

derived

derived

derived

derived

derived

derived

derived

derived

derived

derived

derived

derived

derived

derived

derived

derived

derived

derived

derived

ellipsis saying,lyak pyŏnhyang
ellipted particle kkoł éps.nun kaci
emphasis kangeo
“emphatic exclamatory” kangeo yŏngthanq pep
emphatic form kangeo-hyang
emphatic mood (= -'wo; -'b'na) him-cwumq pep
emphatic word kangeo-e
emphatic/-intensive word him-cwum màl
ending: inflectional –, verb – ssi kkuth = ēmi
ending beginning with a consonant tah-solí ssi kkuth
ending beginning with a vowel holq-soli ssi-kkuth
enlarged form hwaktay hyeng = hwaktay toyn
hyengthay = nul.e nan hyengthay
“entering” tone ip-seng
enumerative (= concatenative or “and”) case
lyelkeq kyek
epenthesis: vowel ~ holq-soli kolwum
epenthetic sound/phone kolwumq solí =
coum-so
epenthetic vowel kolwum holq-soli =
coseng mòum
euphony coum
evaluative mood kachiq pep
“even” tone phyeng-seng
exaltation cunhyengq pep; (subject honorification)
wuchey noph.im(q pep)
exclamatory mood kámthánq pep
exclamatory particle kámthán cósa
existance: quasi-verb of ~ concay-sa
expanded form nul.e nan hyengthay = hwaktay
toyn hyengthay = hwaktay hyeng
explanatory (mood) selmyengq pep
extended form nul.e nan hyengthay = hwaktay
toyn hyengthay = hwaktay hyeng
factive (= mutative) case pyŏnseng kyek
familiar style hakey chey
fictive/hypothetical (morpheme, affix) kásang-
cek (hyengthay-so, kaci)
final ending (of verb) man-cuim ssi-kkuth
final form: (sentence-)~ muchimq pep =
congcic-pep = ṭhyangq pep
final sound (of a syllable) kkuth solí = conseng
final/finite suffix congkyel ēmi
first person (“1/me, we/us”) cēy-il inching; (=
proximal) kūchëng
folk etymology minkan ēwen
form kkoł; (of a word) ēhyeng; (morphological

hyengthay(-so)
differential (= formal style) kyem.yangq pep =
sangtay noph.im(q pep) = tul.u.l noph.im
definitive (definite) mood hwakcengq pep =
kiecengq pep
deflection thallak
deflection transformation sayn.łyak pyŏnhyang
delimiters (and focus particles) pŏčó cósa =
towun thọ-si
dependent adjective (= an auxiliary adjective)
uyon hyengyong-sa
derivation phasayngq pep
derivation(al), deriving, derivative phasayng
derivational affix phasayng cepsa = phasayng
(uy) kaci
derivative compound phasayng-cek hapseng-e
derived adverb phasayng ecci-si; ecci kkoł
derived conjunction phasayng iumo-si
derived indeclinable phasayng imcu-si
derived inflected word (predicative) phasayng
phul-i-si = phasayng yŏngen
derived noun phasayng ilum-si
derived particle phasayng tho-si
descriptive mimetic uythay-e
determiner maykım ssi = kwanhyeng-sa =
etten ssi, en-si; hānceeng-e/-sa; SÉ adnoun
device(s) pep
dictionary form (of a verb): the ~ kipon hyeng
= uttum kkoł
diphthong twŭ kyep holq-soli = iıcung mòum
diphthong iıcung mòum = twŭ kyep holq-soli
direct-object marker / particle mokcek kyek cósa =
pulimq cali tho-si
direct quotation cikcep in.yong
direct subject cikcep iumo màl
dissimulation ihwa (cak.yong)
distal (reference) wēnching
distant reference wēnching
double compound kyep hapseng-e
double passive (phrase/verb) kyep ip.um màl
double-function mood twŏ-kinunqq pep
double-transitive verb kyep nam wumick-si
dvandva tāytung-cek hapseng ilum-si
dvandva compound tāytung-cek hapseng-e
effective aspect kanye yŏngthanq pep
eleative or ablative case yulayq kyek
elision thallak

APPENDIX 7 391

A Reference Grammar of Korean

deep structure sŏk kwuco = simchung kwuco
defective: a ~ form (morpheme) puikwu(-cek)
hyengthay(-so)
defective verb pul-wancen tŏngsä
differential (= formal style) kyem.yangq pep =
sangtay noph.im(q pep) = tul.u.l noph.im
definitive (definite) mood hwakcengq pep =
kiecengq pep
deflection thallak
deflection transformation sayn.łyak pyŏnhyang
delimiters (and focus particles) pŏčó cósa =
towun thọ-si
dependent adjective (= an auxiliary adjective)
uyon hyengyong-sa
derivation phasayngq pep
derivation(al), deriving, derivative phasayng
derivational affix phasayng cepsa = phasayng
(uy) kaci
derivative compound phasayng-cek hapseng-e
derived adverb phasayng ecci-si; ecci kkoł
derived conjunction phasayng iumo-si
derived indeclinable phasayng imcu-si
derived inflected word (predicative) phasayng
phul-i-si = phasayng yŏngen
derived noun phasayng ilum-si
derived particle phasayng tho-si
descriptive mimetic uythay-e
determiner maykım ssi = kwanhyeng-sa =
etten ssi, en-si; hānceeng-e/-sa; SÉ adnoun
device(s) pep
dictionary form (of a verb): the ~ kipon hyeng
= uttum kkoł
diphthong twŭ kyep holq-soli = iıcung mòum
diphthong iıcung mòum = twŭ kyep holq-soli
direct-object marker / particle mokcek kyek cósa =
pulimq cali tho-si
direct quotation cikcep in.yong
direct subject cikcep iumo màl
dissimulation ihwa (cak.yong)
distal (reference) wēnching
distant reference wēnching
double compound kyep hapseng-e
double passive (phrase/verb) kyep ip.um màl
double-function mood twŏ-kinunqq pep
double-transitive verb kyep nam wumick-si
dvandva tāytung-cek hapseng ilum-si
dvandva compound tāytung-cek hapseng-e
effective aspect kanye yŏngthanq pep
eleative or ablative case yulayq kyek
elision thallak

ellipsis saying,lyak pyŏnhyang
ellipted particle kkoł éps.nun kaci
emphasis kangeo
“emphatic exclamatory” kangeo yŏngthanq pep
emphatic form kangeo-hyang
emphatic mood (= -'wo; -'b'na) him-cwumq pep
emphatic word kangeo-e
emphatic/-intensive word him-cwum màl
ending: inflectional –, verb – ssi kkuth = ēmi
ending beginning with a consonant tah-solí ssi kkuth
ending beginning with a vowel holq-soli ssi-kkuth
enlarged form hwaktay hyeng = hwaktay toyn
hyengthay = nul.e nan hyengthay
“entering” tone ip-seng
enumerative (= concatenative or “and”) case
lyelkeq kyek
epenthesis: vowel ~ holq-soli kolwum
epenthetic sound/phone kolwumq solí =
coum-so
epenthetic vowel kolwum holq-soli =
coseng mòum
euphony coum
evaluative mood kachiq pep
“even” tone phyeng-seng
exaltation cunhyengq pep; (subject honorification)
wuchey noph.im(q pep)
exclamatory mood kámthánq pep
exclamatory particle kámthán cósa
existence: quasi-verb of ~ concay-sa
expanded form nul.e nan hyengthay = hwaktay
toyn hyengthay = hwaktay hyeng
explanatory (mood) selmyengq pep
extended form nul.e nan hyengthay = hwaktay
toyn hyengthay = hwaktay hyeng
factive (= mutative) case pyŏnseng kyek
familiar style hakey chey
fictive/hypothetical (morpheme, affix) kásang-
cek (hyengthay-so, kaci)
final ending (of verb) man-cuim ssi-kkuth
final form: (sentence-)~ muchimq pep =
congcic-pep = ṭhyangq pep
final sound (of a syllable) kkuth solí = conseng
final/finite suffix congkyel ēmi
first person (“1/me, we/us”) cēy-il inching; (=
proximal) kūchëng
folk etymology minkan ēwen
form kkoł; (of a word) ēhyeng; (morphological
humble
form alternations kkol pakkwum
formal "noun hyengsik myeongsa
formal style hapso chey
formation pep
fortis sounds tony soli = kyengum
fortition kyengum-hwa
free adjective calip hyengyong-sa
free form calip hyengwik
free indeclinable calip imeca-ssi
free noun calip ilum-ssi = calip myeongsa
fricative (sound) kal.i soli = machal-um
full-paradigm verb wacence tongsa = kac.un

function kwusil = kinung
function-converting suffixes censeng ëmi
future milay

geminates: the simplification of ~ tongum

sayng.lyak
genitive (adnominal) case maykimq cali =

kwanhyengq kyek; (possessive) sok-kyek


genitive marker / particle kwanhyengq kyek cósá

= maykimq cali thro-ssi

genitive (possessive) particle sós.yyu kyek cósá

gerund (as consecutive) bn'ye lyelg pep
glide kwáto-um; ~ and vowel cwungseng

"going" tone kě-seng

grammatical mood mál pon = munqpep
grammatical category munqpep pémow
grammatical element munqpep-so
grammatical mood munqpep-só
grammatical person inching(q pep)
grammatical word hesa

Hankul letter ㅏ (y or i) standing alone with no

initial ëtan i

Hankul syllable-final consonant(s) pat.chim
haplology tongum sayng.lyak

"hard" sounds tony soli = kyengum

harmony coum

heavy isotope (of a word) umseng-cek pyen.i

hyeng(thay)

hiatus holq-soli chwungtong = biathwusu

honoralic words / speech kôngtay mál

honoration conkyongq pep, conteayq pep

honoralics and humilifics noph.imq pep =

kôngtayq pep

honoralics kôngtay mál, conteayq mál

honoralics: the use of ~ conkyongq pep

hortative (mood) kköyimq pep; kôngtongq pep

humble speech kyemsa mál

A Reference Grammar of Korean

humilification (= subject deference) cuwche hyum.yang

humilifics kyemsa mál; kyemsonq pep

hybrid word hónhup-e

hypothetical / fictive (morpheme, affix) kásang-

cek (hyengthay-so, kaci)

immediate constituent eikcep sengpun

imperative (mood) myéng.lyengq pep = sikhimq

pep

impersonal (authoritative) style hao chey

inanimate pronoun sámul t'ámyeorgsa = mon

t'áy-ilum-ssi (He Wung 274)

dependable: derived ~ phasayng imeca-ssi

indeclinables (other than particles) imeca ssi =

cheyen

indefinite (presumptive) mood mícengq pep =

chwucengq pep

indefinite reference puceng-ching

indeterminate umun-sa = mul.um mál

indeterminate, interrogative (word) mul.um mál

= umun-sa

indeterminate (reference) ìmi-ching

indirect honorification (exaltation) kàncep

nop.him

indirect quotation kàncep in.yong

indirect subject = topic kàncep imeca mál

infinite (as consecutive) yenkyelg pep

infixed sox kaci = sap.ip-e/-sa = sap.yo-e =

cep.yo-sa

inflected words [= verbs, adjectives, copula]

yöngen = phul.i ssi

inflection kkwlok pep; ssi kkuth pakkwum

inflectional affix kkwlok (uy) kaci

inflectional category kkwlok uy pémow

inflectional ending ssi kkuth = ëmi

initial sound (of syllable) ches soli = choseng

instrumental: the ~ case pàngphyenq cali =

pàngphyenq /sá,yongq kyek = cóg-kyek; ~

phrase pàngphyen mál = pàngphyen-e

instrumental marker / particle pàngphyenq cali

tho-ssi = pàngphyenq kyek cósá

intensive / emphatic word him-cwum mál

intention moods (the imperative, purposive, and
desiderative) ëutoq pep

interjection kënthan-sa = nukkim ssi, nuk-ssi

interjectional particle kënthan cósá

interrogative (mood); interrogation mul.umq

pep = umunq pep

interrogative (word) mul.um mál = umun-sa

interrogative particle mul.umq pep tho-ssi
A Reference Grammar of Korean

intimate style and polite style pàn mal
intransitive verb catong(sa) = cey wumeik-ssi
intransitivization. an intransitivized form cey
wumeik.im pyenhyeng
inversion, inverted order cali pakkwum =
 cen.wi; to.\'yel
irregular verb pyenchik tongsa
irregularly inflected words pyenchik yöngen
iterative (= repetitive) mood toy-phul.iq pep
iterative word chep.e
junction, juncture \'yencep
labial sound ip-swul soli
laryngeal (glottal) sounds hwuum
lateral sound hye-yeph soli
lax (lenis) consonants yelin soli = yën.um
lax obstruents phyengum
lenis (lax) consonants yelin soli = yën.um
lenited sound kapyewun soli
light isolate (of a word) yangseng-cek pyên.i
"light" (= lenited, weakened) sound kapyewun
soli
linearized Hankul phul.e suksi
literary style: obsolete ~ hasose chey
loanword châ, yong-e
locational (locative) particle wichi-cek côsa
locative (phrase) wichi mál = wichi-e
locative bound noun wichi mál mayin ilum-ssi
locative case wichi cali = wichi kyeq; chesoq
kyek, cheq-kyek, pangqiq kyek
locative marker / particle wichi cali tho-ssi =
wichiq kyeq côsa
locative pronoun kos tay-ilum-ssi
locative (/ allative) marking wichiq pep
locative (/ allative) particle (marker) wichiq pep
tho-ssi
long syllable / vowel yen.um
main clause pon-mun = uttum wel
main constituent cewu-sengpun = uttum cokak
main sentence pon-mun = uttum wel
main pon- = uttum ...
maint predicative / verb uttum phul.i-ssi =
uttum wumeik-ssi = pon-tong(sa)
marker hesa; SEE particle
marking (\ldots) pep
medial sound cwungseng
mesial = near-distinct reference cwungching
mimetic (symbolic) root sangcing-cek ppuli
mimetic (word) sangcing-e
mimicy; sound = soli hyungnay
minimal free form chôyso calip hyengsik
mode pep
modification kkwumim = swusik
modifier (noun ~) swusik-e
modifier (phrase) kkwumim mál = swusik-e;
maykim mál = kwanhyeng-e
modifier kwansa = swusik-sa = kkwumim ssi;
kwanhyeng-sa hyeng
modifier form (of verb) maykim kkol
modifier tense( / aspect) (tay maykim(q pep
modifier = a modifying word swusik-sa =
kkwumim ssi = kwansa
mood: grammatical ~ muncheyq pep; ~ (of a
verb) pep
morpheme hyengthay-so; ~ (shape) hyengthay
umwun-so
morpheme alternant pyên.i hyengthay
morphological form hyengthay
morphological structure hyengthay-cek kwuseng
morphology hyengthay-lon
morphophoneme hyengthay umso; (?)/hyengthay
umwun-so
morphophonemic alternant hyengthay-cek pyên.i
hyengthay; (?)/pyên.i umso
morphophonemic alternation hyengthay-umso-
cek pyëntong / pyên.i; kkol pakkwum
morphotonemics wûnsö pyëntong
motivated: is not well ~ cal yûyen-hwa toyi
anh.nunta
motivation in.yen
motivation; motivated yûyen-seng
mutative (= factive) case pyënsengq kyek
inanimate pronoun mon tay-ilum-ssi = sâmul
taymyengsa
near reference = proximal kûnching
near-distinct reference = mesial cwungching
nominalization (= noun form) ilum kkol
nominalization (made by the substantive or the
summative) myengsa hyeng
nominalization; the substantive and summative
forms myengsaq pep = ilumq pep
nominalized form myengsa hyeng
nominative (form) imca kkol = cwuq-kyek hyeng
nominative cwuq-kyek hyeng = imca kkol
nominative-case particle imca cali tho-ssi =
cwuq-kyek côsa
nonfinal suffix / ending an mayc.um ssi-kkuth
nonsyllabicitiy, nonsyllabic pi seng-ceil.um
nondefective verb kae.un phul.i ssi = wancen
tongsa
A Reference Grammar of Korean

particle cósa = tho ssi, hesa; a derived
phrasing tho-ssi
particle beginning with consonant tah-soli tho-ssi
particle beginning with a vowel holq-soli tho-ssi
passive verb ip.um màl = phitong-e-sa
passive ip.um(q pep) = phitong, swutong; the
~ (form) of a verb ip.um kkol
passive affix ip.um uy kaci
passive voice swutong thay, swutongq pep
passivized form cey wumeik.im pyênhyang
past kwâke
"past imperfect" (= retrospective) kwâke-miwan
past-past tây-kwâke
pause hyusik
permissive causative he.yong-cek haim màl
permissive mode hêlak pep
person: grammatical ~ inching(q pep)
personal pronoun in tâmyengsa = sâlam tây
ilum-ssi
phonemime uythay-e
phoneme umso
phonemes and prosodemes umwun
phonology (of a language) umwun(-lon)
phonemime uyseng-e
phonemimasis soli hyungnay
phrase màl = écel = iun màl = kwu
phrase-conjoner, phrase-conjoining particle màl
1 yenkyel tho-ssi
plain consonants yelin soli = yên.um
plain sounds phyengum
plain style hay-la chey; (= nonhonorific) an
nophim
possessive case sok-kyek
possessive particle só,yuq kyek cósa
postnominal verb or adjective pulkwu phul.i-si
predicate phul.i màl = sëswul-e, -pu
predicate sëswul-e/-pu = phul.im màl
predicate: the ~ (constituent) phul.i nokak
predicate sëswulq pep
predicate (mood) machimq pep = congq peq = ûhyangq pep
predicatives phul.i ssi = yôngen
prefix aph kaci = ceptwu-sa = ceptwu-e
prenom SEE adnoun
present (time) hyêncay
presumptive (indefinite) mood chwúcengq pep
= micengq pep
primary case ches ccay cali; ~ marker/particle
ches ccay cali tho-ssi
processive mood hyênsilq pep
A Reference Grammar of Korean

APPENDIX 7 395

projective (mood) mihimq pep
prolative or allative case hyangcing kyek
prolonged sound yen.um
promissory or cajolative mood yaksok pep
pronoun taymyengsa = tay-illum-ssi
pronouns, nouns, and numbers imca ssi = cheyen
proper noun ko.yu myengsa = hol-lo ilum-ssi
proportional (mood) ["the more – the more ..."]
pilyeq pep
propositive mood kkooyimq pep = kongtongq pep
prosodeme wunso
prosodic morphophonemics wunso pyeontong
proximal kunching
qualification case ["as, in the role/capacity of" = yulo] cakyek kyek
quantifiers, counters, numerary adjuncts, and (noun) classifiers yang taymyengsa
quasi-affixes yusa cepsa = pisus han kaci
quasi-free noun hyengsik myengsa
quasi-inflection (the declension of a noun) cwn-kwulkok pep
quasi-noun hyengsik myengsa
question particle mul.um(q pep) tho-ssi
quotation, quotational phrase in.yong mál = in.yong.e real (? substantive) noun silqcil myengsa
reciprocal case sangtayq kyek
reduplication chep.e
regular verb kyuchik tongsa
regularly inflected words kyuchik yongen
reinforced sounds tóys soli = kyengum
reinforcement kyengum-hwa
relative: a ~ (pronoun / adverb) kellim ssi = kwankyeysa
relative adverb kwankyeysa
relative pronoun kwankyeys taymyengsa
relativizer kellim ssi = kwankyeysa
repetitive form panpok hyeng
repetitive (= iterative) mood cho-yul.iq pep
resemblative (= semblative) mood hupsaq pep
respect language noph.imq pep = kongtayq pep = contayq pep
retrospective mood hoysangq pep = kyenghemyq pep
rire umwun "rising" tone sang-seng
root (word) mith mál = kunce-e
root ppuli = ekun
sandhi (alternations) tah-soli ie pakkwim
second person ["you, you people") cey-i inching;
(mesial reference) cuwngching
secondary case twúi ecay cali; – marker/particle
twúi ecay cali tho-ssi
selective mood kalimq pep = sènthakyk-pep
self-humbling words kyems mál; kyemsong pep
semblative (= resemblative) mood hupsaq pep
semiformal (authoritative) style hao chey
semivowel bán hoq-soli = bán moun
sentence kul.wel = wel
sentence constituents wel sengpun
sentence-final form machimq pep = congeiq-
pep = ýuhyangq pep
shift pyénhwa
shortening cuwli.m; yak.e = cwn mal
sibilant: ~ or affricate iq soli = chium
side dots (beside a MK syllable) panguq-cem
similative case tong.lyuq kyek
simple vowel hoth hoq-soli
simple word tanswun-e
simplification of geminates tongum sayng.lyak
simultaneous mood tongsq pep
single-function mood han-kinungq pep
sonant (being ~) nullim
sonant (= voiced sound) wullimq soli = yuseng-
umm
sound mimicry soli hyungnay
special particles (= particles of emphasis and focus) thukswu cosa
speech styles con-piq pep
status marking noph.imq pep = kongtayq/
contayq pep
status-unmarked forms an nophim
stem cuwukl = ékan; (= content-word) silqa
stem formative (bound auxiliary) poco ékan
stress kangse
style chey
stylizations con-piq pep
subject (constituent / phrase) imca cokak
subject (element / part) cuwpu
subject (formation / marking) cuwheyq pep
subject (of a sentence) cuwhey
subject (phrase) cuwe = imca mál
subject exclamatory cuwhey noph.im(q pep)
subject deference cuwhey kyem.yang
subject form imca kko = cuwq-kyek hyeng
subject formation imcaq pep
subject humification cuwhey kyem.yang
subject marker imca cali tho-ssi = cuwq-kyek
cosa; subject marking imcaq pep
transitional sound kwäto-um
transitive verb nam wumčik-si = thatong(sa) 
transitivity thatongq seng 
transposition cali pakkwum = cen.wi 
triphthong: a ~ sëy kyep holq-soli = samecyung möum 
unaspirated sounds tøyn soli = kyengum 
unknown/interrogative mici-ching 
unvoiced sound an wullimq soli = museng-un 
verb tôngsa = wumčik-si, wum-si 
verb ending ssi kkuth = êmi 
verb-final ending maye.um ssi-kkuth 
verb modifier form maykimkkol 
verbal noun (= nominal verb) tôngmyengsa 
vocative case pulmq cali = hoq-kyek 
vocative marker/particle pulmq cali tho-si = hoq-kyek cosa 
voiced (being ~) wullim 
voiced sound wullimq soli = yûseng-un 
voicing wullim 

vowel ending holq-soli ssi-kkuth 
vowel epenthesis holq-soli kolwum 
vowel harmony holq-soli(= möum) cohwa 
vowel holq-soli = möum 
vowel particle holq-soli tho-si 
vowel: (glide and) ~ cwungseng 
vowel: ending beginning with a ~ holq-soli kkuth 
vowel: particle beginning with a ~ holq-soli tho-si 
weakened sound kapyewun soli 
word nãth mal = tan.e 
word-conjoining particle nãth mal yenkyel tho-si 
word converted from some other part of speech censeng-e 
word form êhyeng 
word order êswun 
word root mäl mith (= êkun = ppuili) 
writing (initial) consonant clusters by combining 
two or more letters hap.yong pyëngse 
writing with spaces (between words) ttuye sukd 
Yang (= light) vowel (= s, a, wo) yangseng 
Yin (= dark/heavy) vowel (= u, e, wu) unseng 
zero (form of a) particle kkol êps.nun kaci 
zero allomorph ceylo uy pyën.i hyengthay 
kkol éps.nun pyën.i hyengthay
Appendix 8. Chronological list of texts.

This finder list is based on several sources, primarily the lists in LCT and NKW, edited for practical reference. Some of the dates are best guesses and may be cited differently by other scholars. (The earliest date given is when the work was created or first published, but extant versions may be later.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Title. (Author. Notes.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kyunye</td>
<td>1075</td>
<td>Kyunye cen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyeylim</td>
<td>1103</td>
<td>Kyeylim yusa. Son Mok = Sün Mù. repro Hankwuk kocen chongse 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saki</td>
<td>1245</td>
<td>Samkwuk saki. Kim Pusik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyang-kup</td>
<td>1250</td>
<td>Hyangyak kwukup-pang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yusa</td>
<td>1285</td>
<td>Samkwuk yusa. Il.yen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taymyeng</td>
<td>1395</td>
<td>Taymyeng-yul cik.hay. [l'twu]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwan-yek</td>
<td>1400+</td>
<td>Cosen-kwan yek.e. repro Hankwuk kocen chongse 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yangcam</td>
<td>1415</td>
<td>Yangcam kyenghem chwal.yo. [l'twu]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wellyeng</td>
<td>1431</td>
<td>Hyangyak chaychwu wellyeng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Yong</td>
<td>1445</td>
<td>'Yongpi echen ka: 1-10, songs 1-125. Kwen Cey, Ceng 'Inci, An Ci; notes by Seng Sammun, Pak Pangnyen, 'Yi Kay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hwun</td>
<td>1446</td>
<td>Hwunmin cengum hayley. Seycong, Ceng 'Inci</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sek</td>
<td>1447</td>
<td>Sekpo sangcél: 6, 9, 13, 19; 11; 23, 24. Swuyang (&gt;). Seyco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TC</td>
<td>1448</td>
<td>Tongkwuk cengwun: 1-6. Choy Hang et al. [compiled 1447]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kok</td>
<td>1449</td>
<td>Wel.in chenkang ci kok: songs 1-194. Seycong</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Hwun-en      | 1451  | Hwunmin cengum enhay. Cf ?1750-
| Hong         | 1455+ | Hongmu cengum sek.hwn: 1-16 |
| Wel          | 1459  | Wel.in sekpo: 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10; 11; 13, 14, 17, 18, 21, 23 |
| 'Nung        | 1462  | 'Nungem kyeng enhay: 1-10. Seyco. Translation of Surangama sūtra |
| Sim          | 1464  | [Pan.ya paramita] Simkyeng enhay. Han Kyehuy et al. Translation of Prajñā pāramitā hṛdaya sūtra |
| Kumkang      | 1464  | Kumkang [pan.ya phalamil] kyeng [enhay]. Han Kyehuy et al. |
| Sangwen      | 1464  | Otay-san Sangwen-sachwungchang kwensen-mun = Sangwen-chep = Taysep ecchep |
| Amitha       | 1464  | Amitha kyeng enhay = Pul-sel Amitha kyeng enhay. Seyco. Translation of Sukhavatīvyūha |
| Mok          | 1466  | Mok.wuca-swusim-kyel [cho-kan]. Sin Mi. Cf 1500 |
| Kup          | 1466  | Kwukup-pang enhay: 1-2. Cf 1608; 1489 |
| Sapep, Pep.e | 1467+1517 | Pep.e = Sapep.e. Sin mi. [first edition not extant] |
| Mong         | 1468  | Mongsan hwasang pep.e 'yaklok enhay. Sin Mi. LKM 1972: “1472” |
| Nay          | 1475  | Nayhwun: 1, 2, 2, 2, 3. Nagoya (Osa-bunko) text 1522; Kyucang-kak text 1611. Cf 1656, 1736 |
| Samkang      | 1481  | Samkang hayngsil-to: 1-3. Cf 1511, 1514, 1617 |
| Kum-sam      | 1482  | Kumkang kyeng samka-hay: 2-5. Han Kyehuy, 'No Sacin |
| Kwan         | 1485  | Kwan.um kyeng enhay = Pulceng-sim talani-kyeng enhay: 1-3 |
Otay-cin.en (with Hamun text of Yenghem 1yakcho, CF 1550). Later editions 1536, 1550. CF 1568 Cin-en-cip
Kwukup kan;i-pang: 1, 3, 6 (of 8). CF 1466.
Ilopha (= Iroha). Hankul pronunciation of Japanese syllabary
Yuko [taysa] pep po-tan kyeng enhay: 1-3
Cin.en kwenkong = Kyongyang sisik-mun (= Sisik kongyang-mun)
enhay = Sisik kwenkong enhay = Pem-um kyeng
Mok.wuc-swisim-kyel: cwung-kan. CF 1466
Samkang hayngsil-to: cwung-kan. CF 1481; 1514; 1554, 1606, 1729
Sok Samkang hayngsil-to. CF 1481. 1511; 1554, 1606, 1729
Kwuhwang chwal.yo: 1-2. Choy Seycin
Pep.e = Sapep.e. Sin Mi. [2d edition; also 1543. 1st edition lost]
1No-Pak ciplam [cahay]. Choy Seycin. [Chinese words explained.] See
Yi Pyengcwu, No-Pak ciplam ko (Cinswu+ang
Pyengcwu, rNo-Pak ciplam ko (Cinswu+ang
Pen.yek Sohak: 6, 7; 8, 9, 10. Kim Cen, Choy Swuksayng. CF 1586
Ye-ssi hyangyak enhay. Kim Ankwuk
Ilyun hyangsil-to [cho-kan]. CF 1539
Pyek.on-pang enhay
Kan.i Pyek.on-pang. (lacks tone marks)
Hankul pronunciation
Siyong hayngak po
Ilyun hyangsil-to: cwung-kan. CF 1518; 1606, 1729
Wuma-yangce yem.yek-pyeng chilyo-pan
Punmun yeok ihay-pang. Kim Ankwuk
Pep.e = Sapep.e. Sin Mi. [2d (3d?) edition; Kwangmun-kak 1979]
Akcang kasa
Yenghem 1550
Uncwung 1553
Kwuhwang chwal.yo
later edition of 1511 Samkang hayngsil-to: cwung-kan
Sekpo sangeel, 2d edition.
later edition of 1553 (Uncwung kyeng); CF 1778-1800
Cin.en-cip. (Choy Hyenpy 1961:244-5.) CF 1688, 1689, 1800
Cicang kyeng enhay: 1-3. Hakco taysa
Chillayman-pep: Cin.ye-seykyey, Samsin-yelay, Hwangcek-tungci
Kwangewu Chenca-mun. CF 1583, 1804
Sincung 1Yuhap: 1-3. CF 1838 (Siebold edition)
Kyeicho-simhak.in-mun
Palsim-swuhayng-cang
Yawun cakyeng
Senka Kwikam enhay: 1-2. (Written 1564 in Chinese by Sesan tayas,
Hankul translation by Kim Hwa toin 1579, date of printing 1610)
Sekpong Chenca-mun. CF 1575, 1804
Sohak enhay: 1-6. CF 1517, 1744. (6 of 1586 = 9 and 10 of 1517)
A Reference Grammar of Korean

APPENDIX E 399

Tryhak 1588  Tayhak enhay
Cwung 1588  Cwunyong enhay
1Non 1588  1Non.e enhay: 1-4
Si 1588  Sikyeng enhay: 1-20
Ciwyek 1588  Ciwyek enhay: 1-9
Secen 1588  Secen enhay: 1-5
Mayng 1588  Mayngga enhay: 1-14
Hyo 1588  Hyokkyeng enhay. Sonkei-kaku Bunko, Tōkyō (LKM 1972)
Si-mul 1588  Sikyeng mulmyeng enhay
Uncwung3 1592  later edition of 1553 (Uncwung kyeng); CF ?1778-1800
- 1606  later edition of 1511 Samkang hayngsil-to: cwung-kan
En-Kup 1608  Enhay Kwukup-pang. CF 1466
Twu-cip 1608  Twuchang cip.yo [enhay]: 1-2
Thay 1608  Thaysan cip.yo [enhay]
Twu-hem 1608+  Twuchang kyenghem pang
Nay-cwung 1611  Nayhwun: ?cwung-kan, Kyucang-kak text. CF 1475; 1656, 1736
1Yenpyeng 1612  1Yenpyeng cinam
Tonguy 1613  Tonguy pokam: 1-25
Sin-Sok 1617  Tongkwuk Sinsk Samkang hayngsil-to: hyoca 0, 00, 1-8; chwungsin
T-cwung 1632  Twusi enhay: cwung-kan: 1-25. CF 1481
Kalyey 1632  Kalyey enhay: 1-10
Hwapho 1635  Hwapho-sik enhay: 1-2. CF 1685
Kwennyem 1637  Kwennyem yolok. (LKM 1972)
Makyeng 1649-  Makyeng chocip enhay: 1-2. CF 1682
Kyeng-hwun 1650+  Kyengsey hwunmin cengum [tosel]. Myeng Kok, Choy Sekceng. repro
Elok-chong1 1652  Hankwuk kocen chongse 3
Pyek-sin 1653  Elok chonglam. CF. 1669. repro Tayhak-sa
Nay-cwung 1656  Nayhwun: cwung-kan. (? later edition of 1611) CF 1475, 1611, 1736
Kyengmin 1656  Kyengmin-phyen enhay: se, 1, 2:se
Elok 1657  Elok-hay. About Chinese
Hwang-po 1660  About Manchu
Kyeychwik 1660+  Kweuhwong po.yu-pang
Elok-chong2 1669  Kyeychwik illi. Includes fictional events of 1623 and earlier.
1No-cwung 1670  Elok chonglam. CF. 1652. repro Tayhak-sa
[not extant] → 1795; CF 1517-, 1795
Swukcong 1674-1720  [not extant] → 1795; CF 1517-, 1795
Sin.e 1676  Swukcong enkan. Letters of the era; cited by LCT 715a:5.
Pak-cwung 1677  Chep.hay sin.e: 1-10. CF 1781. About Japanese
Kyeng-wun 1678  Pak thonsa enhay: cwung-kan: 1-3. CF 1517-. About Chinese
Ma-cwung 1682  Kyengsey cengwun. Choy Sekceng
Hwa-cwung 1685  Makyeng chocip enhay: cwung-kan: 1-2. CF 1649-
Cin.en1 1688  Hwapho-sik enhay: cwung-kan: 1-2. CF 1635
Cin.en2 1688  Cin.en-cip: 3 vols of mantras. 1Nang Kyu. (Pulkyo sacen 832b.) CF
Cin.en3 1689  1568, 1689. mantras
Yek, Yek.e 1690  Cin.en-cip. (Choy Hyenpay 1961:244-5.) CF ?1568, 1688. mantras
Phal 1703  Sincen Cacho-pang enhay. CF 1796

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sam-yek</td>
<td>1703</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soa</td>
<td>1720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yahwa</td>
<td>1720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tongmung</td>
<td>1720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Way, Waye</td>
<td>1720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thayphyeng</td>
<td>1720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payklyen</td>
<td>1723</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwu-Tay</td>
<td>1728</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>1729</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwu-O</td>
<td>1730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-Nay</td>
<td>1736</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nYe, nYe-sa</td>
<td>1736</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mong-Lo</td>
<td>1741</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-So</td>
<td>1744</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanghwan</td>
<td>1745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Songkang</td>
<td>1747</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hwatong</td>
<td>1747</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tongmun</td>
<td>1748</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hwun-wun</td>
<td>1750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sam.wun</td>
<td>1751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wanglang</td>
<td>1753</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colam</td>
<td>1755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-Hwun</td>
<td>1756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haytong</td>
<td>1763</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hokum</td>
<td>1764</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilting</td>
<td>1765</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHL-sin</td>
<td>1765</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pak-sin</td>
<td>1765</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monge</td>
<td>1768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sipkwu</td>
<td>1772</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sam-yek cwung</td>
<td>1774</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yek-po</td>
<td>1775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Han-Cheng</td>
<td>1775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nYempul</td>
<td>1776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myenguy</td>
<td>1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pangen</td>
<td>1778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sok-Myeng</td>
<td>1778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Un-cwung4,5</td>
<td>1778-1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mulpo</td>
<td>1780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sin-e-cwung</td>
<td>1781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cahyul</td>
<td>1783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyeng-ci</td>
<td>1787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tonghan</td>
<td>1789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samhak</td>
<td>1789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monge-po</td>
<td>1790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chep-Mong</td>
<td>1790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mu.yey</td>
<td>1790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tIn.e</td>
<td>1790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muwen</td>
<td>1792</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sam-yek chonghay: 1-10. Choy Hwuthayk. CF 1774. About Manchu
Yolo-wen yahwa-ki. Pak Twusey. (Published by Ul-yu 1949)
Tongmong sensup samhay. Pak Seymu
Thayphyeng kwangki enhay: 1, 3-5. (Should be dated earlier?)
Payklyen-chohay
Chengkwu yengen: Tayhak pon. Chen Thayk, ed. CF 1730
later edition of 1511 Samkang hayngsil-to: cwungkan. CF 1539
Chengkwu yengen: O-si pon. CF. 1728
Ye-sase enhay: 1-3
Monge 1Nokeltay: 1-8. Also 1766, 1790. About Mongolian
Ecey Sohak enhay: 1-6. CF 1518, 1586
[Ecey] Sanghwun enhay
Songkang kasa: 1-3. Ceng Chel. (Pages numbers run through book.)
Hwatong cengum thongsek-wun ko
Tongmun 1yuhy. Hyeng Munhang. Manchu vocabulary
Hwunmin cengum wunhay. [1Ye Am] Sin Kyengcwun [Swnmin].
Sam.wun senghwi
Wanglang ponhon cen
Chen.uy Colam enhay: 1-5
Ecey Hwunse enhay
Haytong ka.yo. 1No Kacay, Kim Swucang
Kokum kakok
Ilting cangyu-ka. Kim Inkym
Chenge 1Nokeltay sinsek
Pak thongsas sinsek enhay: 1-3. CF 1517, 1677
Monge 1yuhy: 1-2. 1 Yi Ekseng. CF 1790. Mongolian vocabulary
Sipkwu-salyak enhay
Sam.yek chonghay: cwung-kan. CF 1703
Yek.e 1yuhy po. CF 1690
Yempul pokwen-mun
Pangen cipsek: 1-4. Manchu, Mongolian, Japanese
Sok Myenguy- lok enhay: 1-2. CF 1777
later editions of 1553 (Un-cwung kyeng); CF 1564, 1592
Mulpo. 1 Yi Caywi
Chep.hay sin.e: cwung-kan: 1-12. CF 1676
Cahyul cenchik
Pyenghak cinam [enhay]: 1-2
Kokum seklim 8: Tonghan yek.e. 1 Yi Uypong
Samhak yek.e. About Mongolian. (LCT 1972)
Monge 1yuhy pophyn. CF 1768
Chep.hay Monge. About Mongolian
Mu.yey ponthong-ci enhay = Mu.yey topho thongci enhay
1In.e taypang. Choy Kuyleng. K version of Ringotaih0. Japanese
**A Reference Grammar of Korean**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Title. (Author. Notes.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aen</td>
<td>1818</td>
<td>Aen kakpi: 1-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ak-kasa</td>
<td>1893</td>
<td>Ak-kasa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecey-yu</td>
<td>1882</td>
<td>Cheksa 1 yun.um.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwan-Olyun</td>
<td>1884</td>
<td>Kwanseng ceykwun Olyun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyengsin</td>
<td>1880</td>
<td>Kyengsin-llok enhay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyuhap</td>
<td>1886</td>
<td>Kyuhap chongse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kakok</td>
<td>1876</td>
<td>Kakok wenlyu. Pak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Han. yang</td>
<td>1880</td>
<td>Han.yang-ka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cin.en.</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>Cin.ena 1568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hwae</td>
<td>1895</td>
<td>Hwaum kyeymong enhay:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toklip</td>
<td>1896</td>
<td>Toklip sinmun: 1-150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nongka</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>Nongka wellyeng-ka</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Appendix 9. Alphabetical list of texts.**

(Appphabetized by the abbreviations.)

1. **No-cwung [P]** 1795+1670
   1. Nokeltay enhay: cwung-kan [Phyengan kam.yeng]: 1-2. Cf ?1517-
2. **No-cwung [K]** 1795+1670
   1. Nokeltay enhay: cwung-kan [Kyucang-kak]: 1-2. Cf ?1517-

**Chengcang**
Chengcang-kwan cense

**Cacho-cwung**
Sincen Cacho-pang enhay: cwung-kan

**Olyun**
Olyun hayngsil-to: 1-5. Cf 1859; 1884

**Nap-ya**
[Enhay] 1. Nap-yak cengchi-pang

**Yun. um**
1. Yun. um enhay

**Tongen**
Tongen kolyak: 1-2. Ceng Kyo

**Cwu-Chen**
Cwu-hay Chenca-mun. Cf 1575, 1583

**Cung-sam**

**Aen**
Aen 1819

**Emun-ci**
Emun-ci. 1. Yu Huy. repro Hankuk kocen chongse 3

**Yu-mul** ?1834-

**Cheksa**
Cheksa 1 yun.um. (Different book with same name 1881.)

**Ocwu** ?1840
Ocwu yunmun cangcen sanko

**Thaysang**
Thaysang kam.ung-phyen tosel enhay: 1-5. (LCT 1973: "1851")

**Myengseng**
[?Kwanseng ceykwun] Myengseng kyeng enhay

**Olyun**
Olyun hayngsil-to: 1-5. Cf 1859; 1884

**Kosan** ?186-1
Kosan yuko: 1-6. Yun Sento

**Kakok**
Kakok wenlyu. Pak Hyokwa, An Min.yeng

**Han. yang**
Han. yang-ka

**Hwae** ?1895
Hwae yucho

**Hwae** 1883+
Hwae kyeymong enhay: 1-2. 1. Yi Unghen

**Cokwun**
Cokwunsyeng cekci

**Cheksa**
Cheksa 1 yun.um. (Different book with same name 1839.)

**E-Chek**
[Ecey-yu tayso minlyo kup woyin tung] Cheksa 1 yun.um

**E-Phal**
Ecey-yu Phal-to sa-to kilo inmin tung 1yun. um

**Kwan-Olyun**
Kwanseng ceykwun Olyun kyeng. Cf 1797

**Ak-kasa**
Ak-kasa

**Chenswu**
Chenswu kyeng enhay

**Ak-kase**
Ak-kase

**Uy-lok**
[?1895]
Uy'yel-pi chwung-hyo-lok

**Hwae**
Hwae yucho

**Toklip**
Toklip sinmun: 1-150

**Nongka** ?1900
Nongka wellyeng-ka

**Siebold**
Lui-Ho sive Vocabularium Sinense in Koræanum conversum. Batavia

**Cheksa**
Cheksa 1 yun.um. (Different book with same name 1881.)

**Ocwu** ?1840
Ocwu yunmun cangcen sanko

**Thaysang**
Thaysang kam.ung-phyen tosel enhay: 1-5. (LCT 1973: "1851")

**Myengseng**
[?Kwanseng ceykwun] Myengseng kyeng enhay

**Olyun**
Olyun hayngsil-to: 1-5. Cf 1859; 1884

**Kosan** ?186-1
Kosan yuko: 1-6. Yun Sento

**Kakok**
Kakok wenlyu. Pak Hyokwa, An Min.yeng

**Han. yang**
Han. yang-ka

**Hwae** ?1895
Hwae yucho

**Hwae** 1883+
Hwae kyeymong enhay: 1-2. 1. Yi Unghen

**Cokwun**
Cokwunsyeng cekci

**Cheksa**
Cheksa 1 yun.um. (Different book with same name 1839.)

**E-Chek**
[Ecey-yu tayso minlyo kup woyin tung] Cheksa 1 yun.um

**E-Phal**
Ecey-yu Phal-to sa-to kilo inmin tung 1yun. um

**Kwan-Olyun**
Kwanseng ceykwun Olyun kyeng. Cf 1797

**Ak-kasa**
Ak-kasa

**Chenswu**
Chenswu kyeng enhay

**Ak-kase**
Ak-kase

**Uy-lok**
[?1895]
Uy'yel-pi chwung-hyo-lok

**Hwae**
Hwae yucho

**Toklip**
Toklip sinmun: 1-150

**Nongka** ?1900
Nongka wellyeng-ka

**Appendix 9. Alphabetical list of texts.**

(Appphabetized by the abbreviations.)
A Reference Grammar of Korean

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Akcang</th>
<th>1544+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amitha</td>
<td>1464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cacho</td>
<td>1698</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cacho-cwung</td>
<td>1796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cahoy</td>
<td>1527</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cahyul</td>
<td>1783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camsang</td>
<td>1886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ch-sin</td>
<td>1765</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheksa₁</td>
<td>1839</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheksa₂</td>
<td>1881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chengkwu</td>
<td>1730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chengcang</td>
<td>1795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheng-Lo</td>
<td>1703</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheng-O</td>
<td>1730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheng-tay</td>
<td>1728</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chenswu</td>
<td>1889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chep-Mong</td>
<td>1790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chil-tay</td>
<td>1569</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cicang</td>
<td>1569</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cin.en</td>
<td>1568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cin.en₂</td>
<td>1688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cin.en₃</td>
<td>1689</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cin.en₄</td>
<td>1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cokwun</td>
<td>1881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colam</td>
<td>1755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cung-sam</td>
<td>1805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cwun-Chen</td>
<td>1804</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cwung(yong)</td>
<td>1588</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cwuyeck</td>
<td>1588</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-Chek</td>
<td>1881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elok</td>
<td>1657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elok-chong</td>
<td>1652</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elok-chong₂</td>
<td>1669</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-Hwun</td>
<td>1756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-Nay</td>
<td>1736</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-Phal</td>
<td>1882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-So</td>
<td>1744</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>En-Kup</td>
<td>1608</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emun-ci</td>
<td>1824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H, H-haylyey</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H-en</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H-wun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Han-Cheng</td>
<td>1775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Han-cwung</td>
<td>1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Han.yang</td>
<td>1880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haytong</td>
<td>1763</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Akcang kasa
Amitha kyeng enhay = Pul-sel Amitha kyeng enhay. Seyco. Translation of Sukhavatívyyůha
Sincen Cacho-pang enhay. Cf 1796
Sincen Cacho-pang enhay: cwung-kan
Cahyul cenchik
Camsang cip.yo
Chenge ¹Nokeltay sinsek
Cheksa ¹yun.um. (Different book with same name 1881.)
Cheksa ¹yun.um. (Different book with same name 1839.)
Chengkwu yenjen: O-ssi pon. Cf. 1728
Chengcang-kwan cense
Chengkwoo yenjen: O-ssi pon. Cf. 1728
Chengkwoo yenjen: Tayhak pon. Chen Thayk, ed. Cf 1730
Chenswu kyeng enhay
Chep.hay Monge. About Mongolian
Chiltayman-pep: Cin.ye-seykyey, Samsin-yelay, Hwangeek-tungci
Cicang kyeng enhay: 1-3. Hakco taya
Cin.en-cip. (Choy Hyenpay 1961:244-5.) Cf 1688, 1689, 1800
Cin.en-cip: 3 vols. ¹Nang Kyu. (Pulkyo sacen 832b.) Cf 1568, 1689
Cin.en-cip. (Choy Hyenpay 1961:244-5.) Cf 1568, 1688
later edition of 1568
Cikwunlyeng cekci
Chen.uy Colam enhay: 1-5
Cwuhay Chenc-a-mun. Cf 1575, 1583
Cwungyong enhay
Cwuyeck enhay: 1-9
[Ecue-yu tayo minlyo kup woyin tung] Cheksa ¹Yun.um
Elok-hay. About Chinese
Elok chonglam. Cf 1669. repro Tayhak-sa
Elok chonglam. Cf 1652. repro Tayhak-sa
Ecue Hwunse enhay
Ecuyu Phal-to sa-to koio inmin tung ¹Yun.um
Ecue Sohak enhay: 1-6. Cf 1518, 1586
Enhay Kwukup-pang. Cf 1466
Emun-ci. ¹Yu Huy. repro Hankwuk koen chongse 3
SEE Hwun
SEE Hwun-en
SEE Hwun-wun
Hancwung-[man]lok
Han.yang-ka
Haytong ka.yo. ¹No Kacay, Kim Swucang
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hong</td>
<td>1455+</td>
<td>Hongmu cengwun sek hwun: 1-16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hwa-cwung</td>
<td>1685</td>
<td>Hwapho-sik enhay: cwung-kan: 1-2. CF 1635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hwaee</td>
<td>1895</td>
<td>Hwaee 'yucho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hwa-en</td>
<td>1883+</td>
<td>Hwaum kyeymong enhay: 1-2. 'Yi Unghen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hwang-po</td>
<td>1660</td>
<td>Kwuhwang po-yu-pang (also: Kwu-po)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hwapho</td>
<td>1635</td>
<td>Hwapho-sik enhay: 1-2. CF 1685</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hwatong</td>
<td>1747</td>
<td>Hwatong cengum thongsek-wun ko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hwun</td>
<td>1446</td>
<td>Hwunnin cengum hayley. Seycong, Ceng 'Inci</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hwun-en</td>
<td>1451</td>
<td>Hwunnin cengum enhay. Later edition '1750-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hwunmong</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEE Cahoy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hwun-wun</td>
<td>?1750-</td>
<td>Hwunnin cengum wunhy. 'Ye Am Sin Kyengcwn [Swunmin]. CF 1451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyang-kup</td>
<td>1250</td>
<td>Hyangyak kwukup-pang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyo</td>
<td>1588</td>
<td>Hyokyeng enhay. Sonkei-kaku Bunko, Tökyó (LKM 1972)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilopha</td>
<td>1492</td>
<td>Ilopha (= Irofa = Iroha). Hankul pronunciation of Japanese syllabary;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LKM repro 1965 Tose 8: - (Ul-yu munhwa sa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iltong</td>
<td>1765</td>
<td>Iltong cangyu-ka. Kim Inkyem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilyun</td>
<td>1518</td>
<td>Ilyun hayngsil-to [cho-kan]. CF 1539</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilyun-cwung</td>
<td>1539</td>
<td>Ilyun hayngsil-to: cwung-kan. CF 1518; 1606, 1729</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I'ne</td>
<td>1790</td>
<td>I'ne taypang. Choy Kyulryeng, Korean version of Japanese Ringotaihō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kakok</td>
<td>1876</td>
<td>Kakok wenlyu. Pak Hyokwa, An Min.yeng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalyey</td>
<td>1632</td>
<td>Kalyey enhay: 1-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kan-Pyek</td>
<td>1525</td>
<td>Kan.i Pyek.on-pang. (lacks tone marks) CF 1518</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kok</td>
<td>1449</td>
<td>Wel.in chenkang ci kok: songs 1-194. Seycong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kumkang</td>
<td>1464</td>
<td>Kumkang [pan.ya phalamil] kyeng [enhay]. Han Kyeyhuy et al.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kum-sam</td>
<td>1482</td>
<td>Kumkang kyeng samka-hay: 2-5. Han Kyehuy, 'No Sacin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kup</td>
<td>1466</td>
<td>Kwukup-pang enhay: 1-2. CF 1608</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kup-kan</td>
<td>1489</td>
<td>Kwukup kan.i-pang: 1, 3, 6 (of 8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwahwa</td>
<td>1880</td>
<td>Kwahwa consin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwan</td>
<td>1485</td>
<td>Kwan.um kyeng enhay = Pulceng-sim talani-kyeng enhay: 1-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwan-Olyun</td>
<td>1884</td>
<td>Kwanseng ceykwn Olyun kyeng. CF 1797</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwan-yeok</td>
<td>1400+</td>
<td>Cosen-kyoe. reproto Hankwuk kocen chongse 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwang-Chen</td>
<td>1575</td>
<td>Kwangesu Chenci-mun. CF 1583, 1804</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwenkong</td>
<td>1496</td>
<td>Cin.en kwenkong = Kongyang sisik-mun (= Sisik kongyang-mun) enhay = Sisik kwenkong enhay = Pem-um kyeng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwennyem</td>
<td>1637</td>
<td>Kwennyem yolok. (LKM 1972)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwikam</td>
<td>1579</td>
<td>Senka Kwikam enhay: 1-2. (Written 1564 in Chinese by Sesan taysa,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hankul transl by Kim Hwa toin published 1579, printing date 1610)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwuhwang</td>
<td>1554</td>
<td>Kwuhwang chwal.yo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwu-po</td>
<td>1660</td>
<td>Kwuhwang po.yu-pang (also: Hwang-po)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheng-Tay</td>
<td>1728</td>
<td>Chengkwu yengen: Tayhak pon. Chen Thayk, ed. CF 1730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyeng-hwun</td>
<td>?1650</td>
<td>Kyengse cunmun cungum [tosel]. Myeng Kok, Choy Sekceng. repro Hankwuk kocen chongse 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyeng-wun</td>
<td>1678</td>
<td>Kyengse cungwun. Choy Sekceng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyengmin</td>
<td>1656</td>
<td>Kyengmin-phen enhay: se, 1, 2:se</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyengsin</td>
<td>1880</td>
<td>Kyengsin-look enhay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyeycho</td>
<td>1577</td>
<td>Kyeycho-simhak.in-mun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kyeychwuk ilki. Includes fictional events of 1623 and earlier.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A Reference Grammar of Korean

Kiyechwuk 1660
Kiyeлим 1103
Kyunye 1075
Kyuhap 1869
L
Ma, Makyeng 1649
Ma-cwung 1682
Mayng 1588
Medhurst 1835
Mok 1466
Mok-cwung 1500
Mong 1468
Monge 1768
Monge-po 1790
Monge-Lo 1741
Mulpo 1780
Muwen 1790
Mu.yey 1792
Myengseng 1855
Myenguy 1777
Ny
Nam 1482

1Nap-yak 1799
Nay 1475
Nay-cwung 1656
Nay-cwungo 1611
1No 1517
1No-cwung 1795
1Non 1588
Nongka 1900
1No-Pak 1517
1Nung 1462
Ocwu 1840
Olyun 1797
Otyay 1485

1Nong 1900
Ocyun 1797
Otyay 1485

Pak 1517
Pak-cwung 1677
Pak-sin 1765
Palsim 1577
Pangisngu 1778


Mok.wuca-swusim-kyel [cho-kan]. Sin Mi. Cf 1500
Mong.gasang pep.eyaklok enhay. Sin Mi. LKM 1972: 1472
Monge pothong-ci enhay. Sin Mi. LKM 1972: 1472

[Enhay] 1Nap-yak cengchi-pang
Nay-cwung: cwung-kan. (? later edition of 1611) Cf 1475, 1611, 1736
Monge. 1No, 'Yi Caywi
Mu.yey thongci enhay = Mu.yey topho thongci enhay
Myengseng kyeng enhay

1Nokeltay: 1-8. Also 1766, 1790. About Mongolian
Mu.yey topho thongci enhay


1Non.e enhay: 1-4
1Nongka wellyeng-ka
1Nungem kyeng enhay: 1-10. Seyco. Translation of Surangama sutra
Ocyun yennun cangcen sanko
Otyay-cin.en (with Hanmun text of 1Yenghem 'yakcho, Cf 1550). Later editions 1536, 1550. Cf 1568 Cin-en-cip

Pak thongsas sinsek enhay: 1-3. Cf 1517, 1677

Kyeylim 'yusa. Son Mok = Sun Mu. repro Hankwuk kocen chongse
Kyunye cen
Kyuhap chongse

→ 1N , → 1Y , → 1L
A Reference Grammar of Korean

Payklyen 1723-
Pep 1463

Payklyen-chohay


Pep.e = Sapep 1467 → 1517
Phal 1703
Pokwen SEE Yempul
Pun-on 1542
Pyek.(on) 1518
Pyek-sin 1653
Pyeng-ci 1787
Sek 1447

Paye-hwa = Myopep ryenhwa-kyeng enhay:

→ 1562

Saseng 1517
Saki 1145
Sam-cwung 1511
Sam-hak 1789
Samkang 1481
Samkuk 1880
Sam.wun 1751
Sam-yek 1703
Sam-yek-cwung 1774
Sanhwun 1745
Sangwen 1464
Sapep, Pep.e 1467 → 1517
Saseng, Saki 1517
Seчен 1588
Sek 1447
Sek-chon 1583
Si 1588
Si-mul 1588
Siebold 1838
Sim 1464
Sin.e 1676
Sin.e-cwung 1781
Sin-Sok 1617
Sipkwu 1772
Siyong 1530
Soa 1720
Sojak-cho 1518
Sojak 1586
Sok-Myeng 1778
Sok-Sam 1514
Songkang 1747
Swoakcong 1674-1729

[Page numbers run through book.]
Tayhak 1588  Tayhak enhay
Taymyeng 1395  Taymyeng-lyul cik.hay. [Itwu]
Thaysan 1608  Thaysan cip.yo [enhay]
Thayphyeng 1720  Thayphyeng kwangki enhay: 1, 3-5. (Should be dated earlier?)
Thaysang 1852  Thaysang kam.ung-phyen tosel enhay: 1-5. (LCT 1973: "1851")
Toklip 1896  Toklip sinmun: 1-150
Tonghan 1789  Tonghan yek.e. ryi
Tongkwuk, TC 1448  Tongkwuk cengwun: t{.
Tongmong 1680  Tongmong sensup samhay. Pak Seymu
Tongmun 1431  Tongmun lyuhay. Hyeng lVlunhang. Nlanchu vocabulary
Tonguy 1748  Tonguy pokam: l-25
Twu-cip 1608  Twu-cip.yo [enhayl: l-2
Twu-hem 1608  Twuchang kyenghem pang
Twusi 1481  Twu-chang cip.yo [enhayl: 1-2
Twusi-cwung 1632  Twuscheng-kan (l-25) 1632
Uncwung kyeng [enhayl  = [Pulses] pumun uncwung kyeng
Uncwung kyeng hem [enhayl  = [Pulses] pumun uncwung kyeng
Uncwung kyeng [enhayl  = [Pulses] pumun uncwung kyeng
Wel.in sekpo: 1, 2, 7-8, 9-10, 13-14, 17-18, 21, 23, 11-12 found 1967
Wen 1465  Welak yuhay po. Cf 1690
Wuma, 1541/3  Wuma-yangce yem.yak-pyeng chilyo-pang
Yahwa 1720-  Yolo-wen yahwa-ki. Pak Twusey. (Published by Ul-yu 1949)
Yangcam 1415  Yangcam kyenghem chwal.yo. [Itwu]
Yawun 1577  Yawun sakyeng
Ye, Ne-sa 1736  Yawun-sace enhay: 1-3
Yek-po 1775  Yek.e 1yuhay po. Cf 1690
Yempul 1776  Yempul pokwen-mun
Yeng, Yengka 1463/4  [Sencongl Yengka-cip enhay: 1-2. Sin Mi et al.
1Yenghem 1550  [Pen.yekl 1Yenghem 1yakcho. Hankul translation of 1485 Hanmun text
1Yempyang 1612  1Yenpyeng cinam
1Ye-yak 1518  1Ye-ssi hyangyak enhay. Kim Ankwuk
1Yong 1445  1Yongpi echen ka: 1-10, songs 1-125. Kwen Cey, Ceng 1Inci, An CI;
notes by Seng Sammon, Pak Pangnyen, Yi Kay
Yuhap 1576  [Sincungl 1Yuhap: 1-3. Cf 1838 (Siebold edition)
1Yuk = 1Yukco 1496  1Yukco [taysa] pep po-tan kyeng enhay: 1-3
1Yu-mul 1834 - 1Yu-si Mulmyeng-ko: 1-5. (Chôsen gakuhô 15-20)
1Yun.um enhay 1800-  1Yun.um enhay
Yusa 1285  Samkwuk yusa. II.yen
BIBLIOGRAPHY

___. 1957b. "Cwungsey kwuk.e uy puceng-e 'anti' ey tay ha.ye". Kwuk.e kwuk.mun hak 20:628-34.


Co Miceng [Jo, Mi-Jeung]. 1976. "The retrospective suffix and speech level of narration in Korean".


Cook, Eung-Do = Kwuk Ungto


Hamkyeong dictionary = Kim Thaykyun 1986
Hattori Shirō et al. (Kim Tongcung [Dongjun Kim], Umeda Hiroyuki, Watanabe Kil.yong [Kilyong Kim Watanabe]). 1981. “Gendai Souru-hōgen ni oite okori-tsutsu aru boin no tsūji-teki henka”. Gengo no Kagaku 8.11-56.

Horne, E.C. 1950-1. Introduction to spoken Korean. 2 volumes. New Haven: IFEL.

I - See Yi

KBC = Korean Basic Course = Pak Pongnam 1961
KEd = A Korean-English dictionary = Martin; Lee; Chang 1967
Kim Kil.yong = Watanabe Kim Kil.yong


Kim Payklyen. 1960. [on multiple adjuncts; ? Mkk 1960:1 or 2]


KM = Korean Morphophonemics = Martin 1954


LCT ← ¹Yi Changton; [undated] = LCT 1964.


Lee − See ¹Yi −


LKM ← ¹Yi Kimun [Lee, Ki-moon]


- 1963. Kwuk.e phyorkq-pep uyon ¹yecka-cek yenkwu [Historical studies in the Korean writing system]. [English summary]


LR = Language Research = Enc.y yenkwu [a linguistics journal]. Seoul: SNU

LSN ← ¹Yi Swungnyung [Lee, Sung-Nyong]


M = Myöngdo = Vandesande


A Reference Grammar of Korean

BIBLIOGRAPHY 411

1968. "Korean standardization: problems, observations, and suggestions". Ural-Altaische Jahr-
bücher 40:85-114.
1982. "Features, markedness, and order in Korean phonology". Linguistics in the Morning Calm
and revised version, New Haven 1983.
Bochum. [written 1982/1987]
Martin, Samuel E.; Lee, Yang Ha [Ye Yangha]; Chang, Sung-Un [Cang Sengen]. 1967. A Korean-
Mkk = Mal kwa kul
Mun Changtek; Yu Uncong; Pak Sangil. 1985. Cosen mal mac.chwumq-pep sacen. Sim.yang =
Shenyang (PRC): Yonyeng mincok chwulphan-sa.
Munkyo-pu kosi 1988. [descriptive rules from the Ministry of Education]
162:95-139.
Nam Kwangu [Nam, Gwang U] → NKW.
NKd = Cosen mal sacen. Contains 170,000 entries (Mkk 1960:8:33).
yazyke". Issledovaniya po vostochnyi filologii 180-4.
NKW ← Nam Kwangu [Nam, Gwang U]; [undated] = Nam Kwangu 1979
O’Grady, William. 1987a. "Discontinuous constituents in a free word order language". Syntax and
Okutsu Keichiro. 1979. "Nihon-go no juju-doshi koubun: Eigo Chosen-go to hikaku shite". Jimbun-
koreyskogo i kitayskogo yazykonzaniya 99-117.
"Slovooobrazovanie na baze izobrazitel'nykh slov". Koreyskiy yazyk: sbornik statey. 182-201.
Service Institute, Department of State.


__1891. English-Corean Dictionary. [Seoul:] Church of England,


SNU = Seoul National University


A Reference Grammar of Korean

BIBLIOGRAPHY


1Yi Cenglo [Ree, Joe J(ungno)]. 1975a. “A semantic analysis of (u)ni and (e)se”. LR 11:1.69-76.


1978. “A re-analysis of (u)ni and (e)se”. Papers in Korean Linguistics 177-84.


[English abstract 203-8.]

1Yi Hisung [Lee, Hi(e)-seung] → LHS


1Yi Kimun [Lee, Ki-moon] → LKM


1Yi Swungnyeng [Lee, Sung-Nyong] → LSN


1Yu Changton → LCT.


A Reference Grammar of Korean

Table of abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A adject</td>
<td>adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abbr. ABBR abbreviation; abbreviated</td>
<td>adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adj adj</td>
<td>adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adj-n adjectival noun</td>
<td>adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adn adn</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adv adv</td>
<td>adverb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>advers adversative</td>
<td>adverbial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alt. ALT alternant</td>
<td>adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AN adjectival noun</td>
<td>adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANT antonym</td>
<td>adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>assert assertive</td>
<td>adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attestative</td>
<td>adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUTH authoritative (style)</td>
<td>adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aux auxiliary</td>
<td>adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bnd BND bound</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C consonant; copula</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CM Cosen-e munqep 1, 2</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colloq colloquial</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cop copula</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>count Count counter</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cpd compound</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>decl declarative</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>der derived</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>der adv derived adverb</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>der n derived noun</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dial DIAL dialect</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dimin diminutive</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>esp especially</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fut future</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ger gerund</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H high (pitch)</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEAVY heavy isotope</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hon HON honorific</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IC(s) immediate constituent(s)</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indic indicative</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intent intensive</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inseparable inseparable</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interj interjection</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>irreg irregular</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KBC Korean Basic Course</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KEd A Korean-English dictionary</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L low (pitch)</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIGHT light isotope</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lit LIT literary</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCT Yi Changton (1964)</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LHS Yi Hisung (1961) [Lee, Hi-seung]</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LKM Yi Kimun [Lee, Ki-moon]</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LR Language Research; low-rise (pitch)</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSN Yi Swungnyeng [Lee, Sung-Nyong]</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M Myŏngdo Myŏngdo's Korean</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MK Middle Korean</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mkk Māl kwa kul</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mod modifier</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n. N noun</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N noun; North</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N/S North and South</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neg NEG negative</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NK North Korea</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NKd North Korean dictionary</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NKW Nam Kwangwu (1979) [Nam, Gwang U]</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>num numeral</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obs OBS obsolete</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pcl particle</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>polite</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>postadnom postadnominal</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>postn postnoun</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>postnom postnominal</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>postsb postsbstantive</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pref prefix</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prepcpe preparticle</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>proc processive</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prosp prospective</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qvi quasi-intransitive verb</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R rise, rising (pitch)</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retr retrospective</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>semi-lit semi-literary</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sep separable</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S South</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SK South Korea</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNU Seoul National University</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subj subjunctive</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subst substantive</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suf suffix</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYN synonym</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v V verb</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V verb; vowel</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>var VAR variant</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vc VC causative verb</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vi intransitive verb</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vn VN verbal noun</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vni intransitive verbal noun</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vnt transitive verbal noun</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vp VP passive verb</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vpt transitive passive verb</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vt transitive verb</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PART 2

GRAMMATICAL LEXICON
1. "Tluo..tiu"t
2. Palk.un tal a O shining moon! Ak a Hey baby! HEAVY iye/ye.

Note 1: In speech the vocative particle is used only to inferiors (or, occasionally, to equals); superiors are called by name or title.

Note 2: When two or more people are called, each is separately marked as vocative, rather than conjoined before the marking: Yengswuk a Pokswun a ili one la Come here, Pokswun. Palk.un tal a O shining moon! Ak a Hey baby! HEAVY iye/ye.

2. (exclamatory) See -keyss.ta ya; -kwun a; -nya (-n' aya = -ni a); -Ge'n i 'sto.n a.

3. (post substantive) See -um a.

-a < -a, alt of inf (< < -e) after a syllable that contains /l/ or [literary, DIAL; the standard spelling] /l/. ota (→ oa) → wā, pota → pau → pwā, noph.ta → noph.a, tōpta → towa, nōla → nol.a; moluta → mōla, nām.ta → nam.ta, kālta → kal.ta, maluta → mall.ta.

Some of the dialects use only -a, regardless of the preceding vowel (Cf Choy Myengok 1979).

Note: Sometimes -a turns up unexpectedly in early texts where we would expect -e: ep'sa (1445 'Yong 111, 1449 Kok 124)= ep'se (1447 Sek 9:12 b) 'not exist', e'ta (1459 Wel 8:80 b)= e'te (1449 Kok 88) 'get', mwu'la (1449 Kok 153)= mwu'le (1445 'Yong 62) 'inquire', wu'za (1449 Kok 168)= wu'ze (1518 Sohak-cho 10:12 b) 'laugh', tu'la (1449 Kok 157) and tu'la (1459 Wel 7:26a)= tu'le (1449 Kok 101) 'enter'. Such forms point to -a as the basic shape of the infinitive.

-a 1. → -'Ga- (after l, y, l) = -'ka- = -'ke- (effective). 2. → -'ka- (effective).

-a 1. → -'Ga (after l, y, l) = -'ka = -'ke (effective infinitive). 2. = -'ka (effective inf).

-a = ['j]a, particle. See -key 'a.

'ach, postmod. the reason that -. Pwā 'thye y 'ili nilo'yan 'a.ch on (1482 Kum-sam 4:27a) the reason Buddha said this -.


2. ( < 'achi) = echi (worth). Tas mal achi 'na syacya (1728 Cheng-tay 141; from LCT) I'll buy five pecks worth. Cf 'cywokwo m achi; elma-chi < elma [a]chi.

-aci, suffix (diminutive; vulgarizer). Cf -aki. -angi, -langi. (? < -aki)


2. Pokaci gourd dipper < pak gourd; spelled pakaci in Gale 1894: 126. Pokaci nature, disposition < sok the insides.

3. Kangaci pup(py) < kāy dog, songaci < so ox. Mangaci colt < mal horse.

-a 'ci-ngi 'ta, infinitive (or effective inf) + aux polite + copula indicative. wants to do. Ta'sos cuwl'ki 'lul 'sa a ci'ta (1449 Wel 1:10b) I want to buy five blossoms.

-a 'ci-ngi 'ta, infinitive (or effective inf) + aux polite + copula indicative. wants to do. Mal tu'le ilo zo Wa 'ci-ngi 'ta (1447 Sek 6:22 b) I want to create them [= the monasteries] according to what I hear him say.

-a 'cyé, infinitive (or effective inf) + aux inf. Na y 'pwoa 'cyé 'hono'ta so1 'Wa'ssy (1447 Sek 6:14 b) tell him that I would like to see him. Cf -kwo 'cyé.

Ah.ta, bn adj -H- (inf -ay); LIGHT ++ -eh.ta. gives the impression of being, looks/feels (to be). Abbr < -a inf + hata)

1. attaches to adjective, with irregularities. Ih.yah.ta is (pure /snow) white, is quite pale. (k)kāmah.ta is jet-black. Mālkah.ta is clear, clean. (p)palkah.ta is red, crimson. Phalah.ta is blue/green. (p)n.yah.ta is a milky white; is pearly, misty. say-phalah.ta is deep blue. Say-pphallah.ta is a vivid red; is brazen. Say(s)-nolah.ta is a vivid yellow. (t)Tongkulah.ta is round, circular.

2. attaches to an adverb, an adjectival noun, or a mimetic. (s)sanulah.ta is chilly.

ak, n = aki (baby etc.) in compounds and with the vocative particle. Ak! Hey baby!
ak, postmod. (one of two alternating states): See -ul -. The shape is (-l) Iak when the pros modifier is from an -l- stem; colloquially, from any vowel stem. *‘Tul lak na! lak [colloquial] = tul lak na! lak entering and exiting.

-a k, inf + emphatic particle. *‘Hota ‘ka Pwun-Pwelq ‘Syeng ‘i tuh!l ul ye huy ya k ‘Thyej ep’swo!l i ln in ‘ay n’i *’Non al’ph oy s tuhul ey s Pwun-Pwelq ‘Ho’nwon kuli ‘mey s ‘i!l i.n i ‘la (1462 Nung 1:90b) if the characteristic of differentiation is removed from the dust so that it has no form this is a matter of the image that one distinguishes in the dust. See ma’la k.

-ak, suf (dimin). LIGHT ↔ -ek; CF -(e)cumak, -aki, -aci, -angi, -langi. *i cumak = i cum lately. mul(u)phak = muluph knee. naylimak (kli) downhill (road) = naylim (vi substantive) descending. ttumak hata are few and far between < ttum gap, interval < subst of ttuta (adj) is separated; CF ttum (= ttuum) hata is infrequent. ytauthumak hata = ytauthum hata is a bit shallow/light(-hued) < ytauthum (adj subst) being shallow. yo cumak = yo cum lately, of late. (k)komciak/(k)kwumciak < (k)komci/(k)kwumci sluggish, feeble. pasak with a crunch/rustle < pasata = paswuta breaks. (k)komulak/(k)kumulek < (k)komul/(k)kumul moving sluggishely. (k)kamak (adn) black, dark < (k)kam.ta is black.

-a kacii SEE -e kacock


-aki, suffix (?) = -ak.i cpd suffix); LIGHT ↔ -eki. *Kancilaki an irritating person < kancil tickling. *Ola(y)ki bits of thread, cloth, or paper < ol strand, ply, warp. ssalaki broken bits of rice < ssal rice. VAR -akyi. CF -ak, -aci, -angi, -langi, -ali; -(u)laki, -(u)leki.

-a kkaci SEE =e kkaci

-aksen, suf (vulgarese nouns). *Kkolaksen < kkol (appearance etc.). CF -ak, -eni, -ittaksen.

-akw(un)i, suf (vulgarese nouns). *Sathawk(un)i crotch < sath. CF kkamakwi crow < kkakka caw-caw (sound), ? < kkam-black; thum-pak(un)i; -ekw(un)i; akwu, akw(un)i, ekwu al, 1. n. egg; bead, small round object; grain (nát -), berry; sore knot in muscle. CF almyangi kernel, substance.

2. counter. (small round objects)

3. adn. small and round. *’hangali a small jar. alq yak a pill.

4. bare, naked, stripped (down to essentials), out-and-out, bald; essential, important, core; net; real, true-to-life, sure-enough; down-to-earth; thorough, complete, whole. *’el bare wire. *kkacangi mean boy; miser... kok hulled or grit-free (pure) grain. *’am cracked/shelled chestnut; ripe-fallen (= alam < at [plam]. *panul needle without thread.

5. un protected live charcoal. *puphi net volume (bulk).

6. ttang [rare?] unsheltered or naked land. *(-q) sém an uninhabited island. -*q sok core; substance; secret information.

7. kwungtwungi bare buttocks/bottom. CF alcém essence, alceca best thing.

-al, suffix (< ‘egg’); LIGHT ↔ -el (diminutive). iphal(i) = iph leaf. CF -al, -ak, -ali, -al (counter), nwun-al eyelash.

'alq = [h]alq(i). CF 'l(q) = [hal](q).

'al(q) = *al(q) < *al’[q](q). prosp mod < ilta < *al’ta. *ilq s* ‘Syelq ’i (1447 Sek 9: 2a) when one knows. CF *al’ ... *al’tow(q).

-al(q), effective prosp mod. *Ngep-’kwa so’r ep.swu m ul a’talq ’i ilwo ta (1459 Wel 1:36b) is it to know that there is no form (rups) to the fruit (phala) of karma. mwo’hwomay [PWONG-’HWAI]’ay s wuiwu ho’n i lot a’la’i ilwo ta (1481 Twusi 15:42b) it is by all means to recognize those who lead in moral reform by example.

-al’a, effective subj attentive (command); alt of -’el’a = -ke’la. *’l’a ‘Sje’lo y s Qwul’luk ilwo’t o’la’la (1447 Sek 9:28a) know that all are parts of the tathágata’s authority.

-al’a, infinitive + particle. SEE -e la.

-al’a, inf + abbr < ila (cop). SEE -e’la.

CF -a ’y’la.

-al’a to SEE -e’la to

alh.i, postnoun (der n < alh.ta) ache, sickness. *kasum = a pain in the chest, chest trouble.

nwun = an eye ailment, eye trouble. pay = a stomachache. i = a toothache. CF pyeng.

-al, suffix (< -al.i, cpd suf); LIGHT ↔ -el (dimin). *cokakali odd ends (scraps) of paper or cloth. hangali jar < hang. iphal = iph leaf. kyeng-ali “a shifty Seoulite”. songali/swungal = songi/swungi cluster. tongali part; gang.
group. *ttoali (ttwáli) a head-pad (when carrying things on the head). Cf -aki, -ak.

- 'a'l i - , effective prosp mod + postmod ('fact').
  - 'Ga. (lo) Alta thinks
  - 'wwo.m ol ma'la.l i 'Ga (1481 Twusi 8:25b) will the four thrones dare put an end to the uproar?
  - 'nghi s'ka. (1499 Kok 127) am I to report all that day's majesty?
  - ye. (1797 Nung 'hi 'nwok 'kot hon mozo'm ay s mye'null 'lol 'pwoa.l i 'ye (1475 Nay se:8a) will I be able to find a girl [for my son] with a heart like a jewel?

'at - (+ 'i, 'ye postmod) < 'al'ofl(q), prosp mod < "'afl' ta (knows).

'at i - = 'al'ofl i - < *a'lo'-l 'i - , prosp mod < "'afl' ta (knows) + postmod.
  - 'Ge'm ye (1482 Kum-sam 5:37b).
  - 'Ge'ni 'ston (1462 Nung 2:114b).
  - 'Gwo (1449 Kok 52, 1481 Twusi 15:37b, 15:47b).
  - 'la (1462 Nung 7:26a).
  - 'las'la (1468* Mong 32ab).
  - 'le'n i (1518 Sohak-cho 8:41a).
  - 'lwoswo'ni ye ('1517' Pak 1:14b, 1586 Sohak 4:29b).
  - 'two'la (1481 Twusi 7:13b, '1517' Pak 1: 14b).
  - 'ni i (1464 Kumkang se:6b, 1465 Wen 2: 3:1:110a).
  - ye ('1517' Pak 1:14b).

'atl ye = "al'ofl ye < *a'lo'-l 'ye, prosp mod ('to know') + postmod. "'al'l ye "mwot ho'1 ye (1463 Pep 3:86a) can you tell me (or not)?

2. understands, comprehends, appreciates, knows; realizes, recognizes, is convinced of.

| Ku hyengphyen ul cal álko iss.ess.ta | I well understood his situation.

3. asserts, complies. (Ney, al.ess.e(y) yo = Ney, álkeyss.e(y) yo Yes, I will (see to the situation or the request that you mention).

4. is acquainted with, knows. (1449 Kok 52, 1481 Twusi 15:37b).

5. notices (perceives, finds) that - .

6. infers (surmises, tells, guesses) that - .

7. is aware/conscious of, is sensitive to, feels (shame, indebtedness).

8. has experience of (exposure to), knows.

9. is concerned with, has to do with. (Ne uy àlq pa ka ani 'ta It is no concern of yours.

10. (X lul Y ulo ~) considers (X to be Y), regards, takes. (han sól'um ul talun sól'am ulo cal-mos ~ mistakes one person for another. Na lulu mues ulo al.9a What do you take me for?

a lwol(q), modulated prosp modifier < "'afl' ta (knows). (1468* Mong 13a).

a'lwol 'i ilwo'la (1462 Nung 1:67a). a'lwolq 'i ilwo'la (1467 Sek 19:10b). a'lwol 'i in 'nghi '1a (1463 Pep 7:175a). a'lwolq 'toy 'ep 'se-nghi '1a (1459 Wel 21:21b).

a'lwom, modulated subst < "'afl' ta (knows).

a'lwom i (1462 Nung 1:55a; '1468* Mong 39a). a'lwom ol (1463 Pep 4:148b; '1468* Mong 5a, 30b).

a'lwon, modulated modifier < "'afl' ta (knows).

a'lwon 'yang ho'kwo (1481* Pak 1:255a) pretend to know and ... wó'nol za a'lwon i (1463 Pep 4:36a) that I just today found out ...

'a'l ye, effective prosp modifier + postmod (+intensive). (cams.kan 'ina mozom nówo'ha 'phyea'l ye 'mwom 'two 'woli'ye ts'i 'a ni khe'n i (1475 Nay 2:1:2b) for a little while I have wanted to set forth [what I have in] my heart and my body itself has been more or less absent.

am < 'amh, adn, bnd n.

1. female. (Often reflects the basic shape amh.) | ~ khes < amh kes a female, a she-animal. ~ khay < amh káy a bitch (she-dog).

~ kho.yangi/khwayngi < amh ko.yangi/ -kwayngi a female cat. ~ khom < amh kóm a female bear. ~ thalk < amh talk a hen.
~ that/ thw'ye ci < amh tot/ tw'ye ci a sow.
~ phitwulki < amh pitwulki a she-dove. ~ phem < amh p' em a tigress. ~ phyengali < amh pyengali a hen-chick. ~ khweng < amh [k]kweng a pheasant hen.

2. concave, internal. 1- chicil internal hemorrhoids. ~ khiwa < amh kiwa) concave tile. ~ tholceekwi < amh tolecekwi female hinge, gudgeon. ~ tanchwu (NOT /th/!) buttonhole or snap-fastener. ANT swu [swuh].

CF an, ah'ay; eme.

äm, interj (abbr < ämluye 'myen) of course, certainly, sure. 1äm kuleh.ci Yes, of course. Definitely.

'äm = [h]äm. CF 'm = [ha]m.

äm = älm, substantive < ältä. knowledge.

-äm/-em (der substantive) < -üm (effective substantive). SEE -um (cik hata).

ämna < (*')'a ma (SEE "ama two, "a ma-khe'na), adverb. perhaps; likely.

-ä mace SEE -e mace "a'ma-khe'na, bnd adverb + abbr < 'hoke'na.

anyhow, in any case.

-ä man SEE -e man

ämna to < "ama two, adverb + pcl. perhaps indeed, like as not.

-amchi, suffix (derives adv from adj-n, adv).


-äm cik < -äm 'cik (effective substantive + postsub adj-n insep) SEE -um cik. ameyng, adverb [Ceycwu DIAL (Seng 1Nakswu 1984:39)] = ämuli

ämhm SEE am

-äm, suffix; LIGHT ↔ -emi; VAR -aymi.

1. one, thing, person. 1olkami a noose, a snare; a trap, a trick (< olk.ta lays a snare). omulami a toothless old man/woman (< omul/wumul mumbling). ? pikaymi [DIAL] = puthi (wooden back support for loom worker) < ?, tongkulami a circle (< tongkultta is round).

2. (forms names of creatures); CF -api. kwittwulami a cricket (< kwittwul chirping). olppayni an owl (< ?). philami a dace (< ?).

3. -äm 'i = -am hi. melleckam 'i [DIAL] = melleck 'i rather far. CF melleck-amchi.

äm' màl, abbr < ämu màl, adn + n. any word.

äm' man = ämuli however much: ~ hay to whatever one may do, anyway you look at it; ~ pwä to whatever one may see, however much one may look; ~ mänh.ëa to at the very most.

"amo = "amwo > ämo = ämu

"amo lan, mod < 'a mola 'tha (= "i wholh' ta), any/what sort of.

"a mola 'tha (= "a molah' ta, abbr < *"amo la 'ho' ta), adj -(H). is any/what sort of.

"a mola 'tho (= "a molah' 'tho). no matter what, anyway.

"a moli, "amo lyey (1447 Sek 6:46a), adv. how ( = etteh.key), in some/any way.

"a molyey 'na (1447 Sek 6:13b, 24:28a), adv + pcl. anyhow, anyway.

amoli SEE amwoli

ämnu < "amwo (nouvn, adnoun, postnoun).

1. n. any person, anybody; so-and-so. 1~ kay same (less polite). ~ ~ various people. Ämu(q) soli to an tul.ul they 'ni ku ûl hay to cöh.ta You are unlikely to get scolded by anybody, so you can go ahead do it. SYN mô: CF nwukwu ('tun ci, 'na).

2. postnoun. (after family name) so-and-so, something-or-other. 1Kim ~ (kay) 'la 'nun, sâlam a man called Something-or-other Kim.

3. adn. any, "any old": what(-). 1 kes (to) anything (at all). ~ mäl (abbr < äm' màl) any word. ~ il any incident. ~ sâlam (to) anybody (at all). ~ tay ('na, to) any place (at all). ~ tay (wà to) any time (you come).

CF musun (~ ina, itun ci), äm man.

ämru-eclok, adv. by all means, if at all possible.

CF -tolok. (?) < ämu ecci ha-tolok)

ämuh.ci (to) = ämuleh.ci (to) anyway.

ämuh.h.kena = ämuleh.kena

ämuh.h.tun (ci) = ämuleh.tun (ci)

ämhu 'la to anybody at all. 1 Ämu 'la to one la Somebody = anybody, come here!

ämulyay, 1. inf < ämuleh.ta. 1 ~ to anyhow, anyway, (not) in any way.

2. abbr < ämuli hay to say what you will, anyway.

ämule, adj-n. ~ hata = ämuleh.ta is any way, is any-which-way. CF il, kule, cele, ette.

ämuleh.ci, suspicive < ämuleh.ta.

~ to anyway. ABBR ämu'h.ci.

ämuleh.kena, tent adverbs < ämuleh.ta. any
The following KEU examples are rejected at least for standard speech. *(?)Amulye is the usual verb for standard speech. *(?)Amulye in this case is often used to indicate some kind of special occasion or a particular type of speech."
A Reference Grammar of Korean

an < "an < *a'iloin, mod < alta < "a'il/ta (knows). This person knew the content of the vaults.

-an [Ceycwo DIAL (Seng Nakswu 1984:79-80)] = -a (se) infinitive, = -ko gerund. = -an [Ceycwo DIAL (Seng Nakswu 1984:79-80)] = -a (se) infinitive, = -ko gerund. [< -a n']

1. dimin. [kolbang < kól furrow; (?) hollow; (?) valley. tolang < tol ditch. matang < obsolete mat] a threshing-ground; a place; a situation. case. pang strap > pa rope: "kél-p pang" = kélp pang, "meyl-p pang" = mél pang, and "cil-p pang" = cil pang.

2. makes noun from adj. [nolang yellow < nolita yellow. phalang blue < *phaluta, SEE phalah.ta is blue. (p)palkang red < (p)palka.ta, SEE (p)palka.ta is red.

3. makes adverb from adjective, mimetic. [kantul(ang)/kentul(eng) (XX, XXh = Xk) wobbling, swaying. kosiang/kwusileng (XX, XXh = Xk) grumbling, nagging. CF tlokang ttokkang ttokkang clearly < tlok-ttok (kk- = -qk-)?

-ang [Ceycwo DIAL (Seng Nakswu 1984:79-80)] = -a (se) infinitive, = -ko gerund

ang = ai (pronounced [ai] with nasality), adv [Hamkyeng DIAL] = an i. 

-angi, suffix; LIGHT ++ -engi.


2. makes n from adj, v. [ciphangi a walking stick < ciph- lean on. But the constituency differs in: (k)kopolang-i a bent/crooked one, napulang-i bits (scrap, pieces), nolang-i a "Yellow" = miser, ppalkang-i a red one, a "Red" = Communist. Also this is probably in ekukulangi-i 'one that is crushed/withered' < ekukulangi < *ekokul- (CF ekokula ci-/ttuli-, ekokuly-).

CF -aki, -aci; -kayngi, -tayngi, -layngi, -mayngi, -payngi, -cayngi.

-ang' 'ta, effective polite + cop indic assert. 'hek's i e'nun 'CHYWU yey kan 'trong 'mwo'la-angi 'ta (1459 Wel 21:27a) I do not know to which hell her spirit went. '.TAYANG NGWANG ha na 'two ZYE-LOY 'kysen' toy 'lol mwo lozo Wa-angi 'ta (1459 Wel 21:192a) oh mighty king, I do not myself know where the tathagata is! VAR - 'ay-angi 'ta.

anh.i. derived adverb < anh.ta (aux adj); SYN anh.key. so (such) that it is not. [cikno anh.i mek.ess.ta ate quite a lot. coh.ci anh.i yekita takes it poorly. mós'-ci anh.i eat hanta does as well as (no less well than) the others. CF anh.ta, auxiliary; abbr < an hata < an hata; anh. (inf anh.e or anh.a).

1. aux adj. is not. [Cip i khuci anh.ta The house is not large.

2. aux v. does not. [Ku sálam i moça lu sssci anh.nunta He does not wear a hat. an < 'a'ni, negative. DIAL ai, (ay)i.

1. precopular n. (is) not. [I Kes i nay kes i an 'ta This is not mine. NOTE: There is no other negative structure for the copula. The MK copula modifier 'in is usually (but not always) dropped before the postmodifiers ka and 'kwo (question), and that accounts for examples like SYEN-SOYING 'on 'PYPENG a'ni ka (1482 Nam 1:30b) 'aren't you ill?' and the examples with velar lenition (SEE a'ni 'Ga, a'ni 'Gwo). On the optional omission of the nominative particle marking the complement, see pp. 549-50.

2. adverb. not. ABRB an. CF môs; épsta, moluta. [ kata (mekta) does not go (eat). Ani tayn kwultwuk ey yenyi nalq ka "Does smoke rise from a chimney where a fire has not been lit?" = Where there is smoke, there is fire. Sálam toyo an toynun kes un ney nolayek ey tallyess.ta It depends upon your own endeavor whether you become a success or a failure. ne 'y susu'ng ey 'TYYE'-co y 'es tye a'ni 'wono n ywo (1447 Sek 6:29b) how come the disciple of your master is not coming?
A Reference Grammar of Korean

PART II

NGWOT: "TTAWOW 'yn 't' of a'ni cwocco' Wo'l (14479 Kok 99) will not follow any false
andms. Cf anh.1. DIAL (ang).i.

Note 1: Makes the short negative for verb and
nominalization of the accusative marker
not slippery', but other speakers have no such
reservations and freely say an napputa (= nappuci anh.ta) 'is not bad', as well as the
generally accepted an cõh.ta (= cõh.ci anh.ta)
'is not good'. Apparently some speakers avoid
the short negative for all adjectives (M 1:1:215
says 'normally used only with action verbs').
Notice that the adverb mös can occur only
before verb stems; the strong negative of
adjectives must be the long form: cõh.ci mös
hata 'can't possibly be good, isn't good at all'
(not *mös cõh.ta).

Note 2: Usually precedes the stem directly.
In older texts there are exceptional cases with
an adverb or even a longer phrase between:
Cye-thyen 'ul a'ni 'ta nilul 'spwun tyeng
(14479 Sek 13:7a) 'I will not say [the names of]
all the heavens, but ...'; hon NGUY-SIM 'on
pwy thai ye a'ni ta si 'nasin ka ho kwu ...
(14479 Sek 24:3b) 'one doubt: asking whether
Buddha has not been born again and ...';
pan'toki ingey is.no'ni a'ni muten 'hi neanye
'sso-syng 'ol ka'poyya i ne'kino'nye (1465
Wen 3:2:2:42ab) 'are those who are here
necessarily not treating [things] indifferently
and treating affairs (phenomena) lightly?'
Yes-
or-no copula sentences can be conjoined with
the particle 'ka': HHAH 'kwa HHAH a'ni 'Gwa s
'LI 'ta nilo'syan' pita
thuul s 'HWHAN-SYANG 'in i (1462
Nung 2:107a) 'the meaning of all he has said about
the principle of what is met and what is meet is
[that it is] the illusion of [floating]
dust'; Cye-pep 'NGWUW-MWU [Gwa i 'SSLQ
'i'm ye a'ni 'Gwa s soyn i'm ye soyn a'ni
'lo ko'hoqo'nyf.]n i (1463 Pep 5:30a)
'discriminates the existence (or lack) of the
laws and [that] this is real or not real and [that]
is life or not life' — The object is a direct
nominalization of the conjoining of the Chinese
noun with the copula sentences; and the
structure would be clearer with another 'Gwa
before the accusative marker at the end.

Note 3: Can precede particles 'Gwos, 'non,
'now, but there are no examples of *a'ni 'za.
3. interj. 3a. no; nope; huh-uh. 4Phyêci lun
sens:ní? — Ani, nacwnung ey ssul they 'ta
Have you written the letter? — No, I am going
to write it later. Ani yo No. (I don't think so.)
Ku kes un han salam i wumcik ilq swu
şps.ta ani, yeq salam ila to wumeik ilq swu
şps.ta One man could not move it — nor ten.
3b. [sometimes âni with expressive length]
what, why, dear me good heavens (shows
surprise, doubt, disbelief, etc.) 'Ani i key
wênyq il in ya Why, what happened?
'a'ni i, mod < alt] ta + postmod. See ~ 'la.
'a'ni i = -[G]a'n i = -'ka'n i, effective mod +
postmodifier. 4 [TTAY-CYEN] hon 'na'th ay
(4479 KWEL) 'i 'nwl lazo'Wa'n i (1445
Yong 47) with a single shot of his mighty
arrow the Turks took fright. 'ne y ho ma was
'nazo'Wa'n i CCYEN-SOYNG "CCWOY:NGEP 'ul
e lwu pe'su.l i 'la 'hosîl ss oy (1459
Wel 2:62b) you have already faced it; because
he says you are to rid yourself well of the sinful
deeds of an earlier life ... nyey ('LWOK-SAN)
'oy ('LWAN) hol kwof 'it ol 'mwolla'n i wo'no
selu 'pwol 'cwa'lu ol 'es'ti 'all i 'Gwo ho'n i
(1481 Twusi 15:47b) (?) in the old days they
did not know rebellion by the mountain feo-
doms; today we wonder how to discover a way
to look at each other.
ani cham, cpd interj. oh, uh; that reminds me;
I just thought of something.
ani 'ci, neg cop suspensive.
— yo. 4Ku 'yea uy tânqcem ul molunun
pa ka ani 'ci yo I am not blind to her faults.
ani 'e = ani ye (neg cop inf)
ani 'ess ... = ani yess ... (neg cop past)
ani 'ey yo, (precopular n + cop inf + pcl =)
neg cop polite. it is not.
a'ni 'Ga = a'ni ka (= a'ni 'n'ka) is it not?
4 'i 'SYWEL-Q:PEP ka, 'i 'SYWEL-Q:PEP a'ni 'Ga
(1482 Kum-sam 4:37b) is this preaching
the law or isn't this preaching the law?
a'ni 'HOYNG-CYA [~ "HHOYNG:-CYA] a'ni Ga
(1496 Yuk 1:41-2) no, is it not this pilgrim?
a'ni 'Ge'n i 'ston = a'ni 'ly/Ge'n i 'ston, neg
cop effective mod + postmod + pcl.
4 a'ni 'mwo t ho'm ye n'>six 'i a'ni 'Ge'n i 'ston
(1462 Nung 3:47b) if you do not recognize it
the scent] you just must lack awareness!
a'ni 'Ge'n i 'sto.n a (+ exclamatory pcl). 1 'na y 'sto.wo say tatay hwahwuy a'ni 'Ge'n i 'sto.n a (1517- Pak 1:73a) I am not a crude Tatar Muslim, after all!
a'ni 'Gen ma'lon = a'ni 'fyj 'Gen ma'lon, neg copula effective modifier + postmodifier. 1KON 'oy 'nin ke's i a'ni 'Gen ma'lon (1462 1Nung 2:81b) it is not that a root arose but ... THYEN 'kwa 'NOWOK 'kwa 'spuwon a'ni 'Gen ma'lon (1465 Wen 2:1:2;43b) it is not just heaven and but, ... 
a'ni 'Ge'nul 'za = a'ni 'fyj 'Ge'nul 'za, neg cop lit concessive + pcl. 1pen'tu ki 'PEP-HHWYA y a'ni 'Ge'nul 'za ... (1462 1Nung 1:17a) though they cannot be the Lotus sûtra exactly, ... 
a'ni 'Gey = a'ni 'fyj 'Gey, neg cop adverbive. 1'rwul'h i a'ni 'Gey hol 'ss i (1462 1Nung 8: 34a) to make it so that they are not two.
? a'ni 'Gwo = a'ni 'n 'kwo. 1 e tuy s 'salo m i 'ani 'Gwo (1481 Twusii 8:14b; displaced accent dot) is there no place I belong? 
? a'ni 'Gwo = *a'ni 'fyj 'Gwo, neg cop ger. Where we expect this form we find instead a'ni 'm ye or a'ni 'la.'
a'ni 'Gwos, adverb + pcl. precisely /just if not. 1'a'ni 'Gwos 'cwusi m ye n 'hi.m u'luo e 'lwu hwo'l i 'ta (1447 Sek 23:55b) if you just won't give him to we may use force. a'ni 'Gwos meka'm ye n'ne 'y me'li lol pe 'hywo.l i 'la (1549 Wel 10:25ab) if you DO not eat it I will cut your head off.
ani hata1 < a'ni "ho'ta, adverb + v/adj = neg v/adj. ABBR an hata, anh.ta; CF mòs hata. 1. does not do.
2. aux (follows susceptible -ci < -ci). 2a. aux adj. is not. 1Ku nyeca ka ippuci ani hata She is not pretty.
2b. aux v. does not. 
Kongpu haci ani hanta He does not study.
ani hata2 < a'ni "ha'ta, adv adj. is not much; are not many. 1'a'ni han 'toy (1447 Sek 6:25b) a place not very big [that it would not cover all of]. a'ni han 'tet (1459 Wel 17:44a, 1463 Pep 4:84b) a short while. a'ni han te't ey (1463 Pep 4:332a, 1468- Mong 26b, 1485 Kwan 9a) in a short while.
a'ni 'ho'ke.n i 'Gwa SEE 'ho'ke.n i 'Gwa a'ni 'ho'ken 'iyeng SEE 'hoken 'iyeng a'ni 'ho'ketsi.n i 'Gwa SEE - ketsi.n i 'Gwa a'ni ho'kwo, neg v/adj ger. 1 khuy 'cek [tj] 'two

A Reference Grammar of Korean
were unafraid for many kalpas (eons) you show a fearful heart and ..., kwu ‘iti a’ni hon key kwu tun ‘pi’u’ul meku’uya (1459 Wel 10:9)” harbors the feeling that it is firm in that place where is not firm.
a’ni ho’n i (postmod). ‘mwo’ol ‘POYK-CHYEN ti’Gwuy po’lye ‘two e’lyep’ia a’ni ho’n i (1459 Wel 21:216ab) it is not at all (difficult =) uncommon to discard one’s body hundreds of thousands of times.
a’ni ho’on i ‘Ga see ho’ni ‘Ga
a’ni hon’toy see hon’toy a’ni ho’n i (postmod).
a’ni ‘honon’ia (postmod). kutoy ‘non SYE khEYNG] ‘iy ‘rwu’a’to.I ‘na kocang [KUY] ‘hwo’ol pwo’ti a’ni ‘honon’ia (1481 Twusi 8.24a) don’t you see that Lord Xū’s two sons are quite odd?
a’ni ‘hosin, neg v/adj hon mod. [PPYN-QAN ‘thi a’ni ‘hosin mo’toy is’kesi ton (1475 Nay 1:40a) if [the king] has a stretch of being ill ... a’ni hota < “a’ni ‘ho’ta, neg v/adj = anita hata. ‘nwo’a’o. m ol a’ni ho’ya is’ta.n i (1481 Twusi 7:23a) was not playing.
a’ni ‘hote’tun, neg v/adj retr provisional a’ni ‘hotwo’ta, neg v/adj emotive indic assert. [PPYN] ‘thi a’ni ‘hotwo’ta (1481 Twusi 7:12ab) is uneven. SEE a’ni thwo’ta
a’ni ‘ho’yo’o. m ol SEE ‘ho’yo’wom a’ni ‘hwo’l(q), neg v/adj modulated prosp mod a’ni ‘hwon, neg v/adj modulated prof mod a’ni ‘hwon, neg v/adj modulated subst. [is non ‘tos ‘hwo’toy is’t a’ni ‘hwo’m i (1459 Wel 1:36a) that it seems to exist yet does not exist.
a’ni ‘ka (= a’ni ‘n’ka > an’i ‘n ka) is it not?
‘la QWUY-NGWANG ‘uy na’mon KWONG a’ni ‘ka (1463 Pep se:13a) is it not, all of it, the achievement left by the mighty king? ‘iye non hwo’za ‘salom a’ni ‘ka (1475 Nay 2:1:16a) isn’t he a person alone? SEE a’ni ‘Ga.
a’ni ‘kha.n i ‘Gwa see ‘kha.n i ‘Gwa
a’ni khan i i.n i ‘la see khan i i.n i ‘la
a’ni khe’iun see khetun < khe’iun
a’ni ‘khey see khey < ‘khey
a’ni ‘khwo n’ see ‘khwo n
a’ni ‘khwan’toy see khwan toy
a’ni khways’kwo = a’ni khwa ‘ys’kwo (not wanting it to happen) SEE ‘khways’kwo
a’ni ‘ko, neg cop ger. it is not and/or. [Kim sensayng i a’ni ‘ko Pak sensayng i ci yo it isn’t Mr Kim, it’s Mr Pak. Kulem cëng-mal an’i ‘ko [mælkɔ!] Yes, of course it’s untrue! SYN a’ni ‘la, an’i yo.
a’ni ‘l(q), abbr < an’i il(q) (neg cop prosp mod).
’Ayki ka an’i ‘tyey ‘they ‘n ‘tey ‘After all, you are not (supposed to be) a baby!
a’ni ‘l(q) = a’ni ‘lyl(q), abbr < an’i il(q) (neg cop prosp mod).
[QILQ-TTI ‘two ‘stwo SAM-CHYEN pas’k i a’ni ‘l’s o’y ‘n i (1482 Kum-sam 5:18a) it is because — and the one Buddha-nature, moreover, is not other than everything in the chilicosm (Buddha-world).
’a’ni il ‘l, mod < “a’l’ta + postmod + pcl. [NGWEN-’KAK SYENG ‘a’n i l ‘tel’Gwo (1465 Wen 1:1:2:134b) excepting those aware of the nature of complete enlightenment, ...

ani ‘la, neg cop quotative < a’ni ‘la (neg cop indic assert). DIAL a(y)i ‘la(y).
1. = ani ‘ta [used in quotations and quotative constructions] (says) it is not. [Ku kes i nay kes i ani ‘la (hayss.ta) It is not mine (they said). Nye kes i ani ‘la nay kes ita It is not yours, it’s mine = Nay kes ici nay kes i ani ‘ta It is mine, it isn’t yours.
2. [lit] = ani ‘ta
3. = ani ‘ko. SEE (-ul) man ani ‘la.

NOTE: On marking subject and complement, see ani ‘ta and ‘i.
a’ni ‘la, neg cop indic assert. 1. ‘honwon ‘mal on sa’la na’a ‘la ‘honwon ‘ma’i i a’ni ‘la (1447 Sek 6:36a) saying that — is not to say they are born alive. CIN-‘SSLIQ s PPOW-‘SALQ ‘oy ‘TTYYW ‘hwol ‘kwot i a’ni ‘i n i ‘la (1482 Kum-sam 3:34b) it is not a place where a real bodhisattva would dwell. [MA a’ni ‘la mu’su ke’s i’l ywo (1462 1Nung 9:101b) it is not a demon but what is it? ‘I MYENG ‘uy ‘MANG ‘on nyenu a’ni ‘la ‘KAK-MYENG ‘i he’mu’l i towoy’n i (1462 1Nung 4:23b) the extravagance of this light is nothing but an error in the enlightenment.
’a’ni i ‘la, mod < “a’l’ta + postmod + cop indic assert (1463 Pep 4:63b). knew.
ani ‘la ‘ei to, abbr < ani ‘la ‘hacl to
ani ‘la ‘ka, neg cop transferentive + pcl. [CIN- ‘SSLIQ ‘two ‘ZILQ-‘NGWELQ QWUY-KWANG ‘oy NUNG ‘hi pi’chowuywo’m i a’ni ‘la ‘ka ‘SING-‘TT ye’le pol’kwo m ay mi’che za ‘CYWUNG-
SOYONG 'SYANG 'i 'cyokwo'ma s so'zi 'lol
CCYONG 'ho ya ... (1463 Pep 3:104b) to be
sure, it is not really the full illumination of the
mighty light of the son and the moon, yet just
by managing to open up and shed light on the
superior wisdom the characteristics of living
things conform for a little while, and – . (The
reading note at the end of the Chinese clause is
the affirmative ila ka, since the negation is
included among the characters.)
ani 'la kko = ani 'la ko
ani 'la ko, neg cop quotative + pcl. (says) that
it is not. 1Ku kes i nay kes i ani 'la ko
hayss.ta They said it is not mine.
ani 'la 'ko, abbr < ani 'la (mâl) hakko (neg cop
quotative + vi ger), saying that it is not. 1Ku
kes i nay kes i ani 'la 'ko cwwei anh.ess.ta He
said it wasn’t mine and wouldn’t give it to me.
ani 'la 'myen, abbr < ani 'la hanyen
ani 'la ('y) to, even if/though (you say) it is not.
a'ni 'la 'za, negative copula indic assert + pcl.
1SYANG 'i kwor 'SYANG a'ni 'la 'za cin i
toowo'n i 'la (1482 Kum-sam 3:12a) only
when appearance is not present does it
become reality.
a'ni 'iq ci ('la) to, even if it is not.
a'ni 'len 'un SEEN 'ilen 'un
a'ni 'lol, neg + pcl. 1twul'h i 'twul'h a'ni
'lol il'hwum KKHONG-'SYANG 'i 'la 'ho'si.n i
'la (1464 Sim 38a) said the name for two-not-
being-two is “unreality”. 'twul'h a'ni 'lol
owo'cha 'sywun 'hosya m i 'la it is that he
pursues the non-two [= the unique].
a'ni 'ls, neg cop pros proqp mod + postmod. 1ye'le
KEEP s QIN 'i a'ni 'ls a'ni 'm ye (1496 'Yuk
1:47a) it is not that it is not the primary cause
(hetu) of the kalpas, and ...
a'ni 'iq swu, neg cop prog mod + postmod. ~
eps.ta cannot be = is really (M 3:3:90).
a'ni 'wo'la, neg var cop indic assert. 1icey 'na
non kanan hwo'm i 'la 'PYENG a'ni 'wo'la
'ho.ya nol ... (1482 Nam 1:30b) he said
"now I am poor but I am not ill", ...
a'ni 'wom, neg var cop subst. 1SSILQ a'ni
'wo'm i MYENG-'PYOK 'horo'ia (1482 Kum-
sam 2:27b) it is clear that it is not the truth.
1TI 'twul'h a'ni 'wo'm on 'TI-'HHYWEY 'wo'i0y
... (1459 Wel 8:31b) wisdom is not
knowledge and discernment [together] and ...
a'ni 'Iwo'swo-ngi 'ta, neg alt copula emotive
polite + cop indic assert. 1CYE-'PPWULQ 'u'
pwo'zo'wo m i 'CYE 'KUN YWEN 'i a'ni
'Iwo'swo-ngi 'ia (1463 Pep 1:88b) seeing the
Buddhas is no small contributing cause.
ani '1 ya, neg copula prosp modifier + postmod:
1Nak.hwa 'n tul kkoch i ani '1 ya, ssule
musam halio {obs = nues hal i yo = nues
haci yol] "Fallen blossoms are blossoms still;
do not sweep them away".
a'ni 'lye = a'ni '1 ye = a'ni ['fiyl ye ("would it
not be –?"). 1ku'e a'ni '1 'i ye ko'cang
e'lye'wu.n i 'la (?1517- Pak 1:57b) it is
just terribly hard.
a'ni 'm, abbr < a'ni im (cop subst).
a'ni 'm = a'ni ['fiylm, abbr < a'ni im (cop subst).
a'ni 'm ye. 1TI-'THYEY 'twul'h a'ni 'm ye
(1459 Wel 8:31b) wisdom and substance are
not two things, nor ... 'homol'mye TUNG a'ni
'm ye 'pwo'm a'ni 'ia 'PWUN-'PYELQ hwo'm
isto'ne ye (1462 1Nung 2:84a) with no light,
with no sight, how can one distinguish?
ani 'n, abbr < a'ni in (cop mod). 1yekean an'o
nolyek ul hanta makes great efforts.
a'ni 'n = a'ni ['fiyln, abbr < a'ni in (cop mod)
a'ni 'na talul ya (talulq ka). ("is not but is
different? =) just as expected/suspected; to
one’s great surprise.
a'ni 'n i, neg cop mod + postmod. 1TI-'THYEY
'twul'h a'ni 'm ye 'KYEN two 'twul'h a'ni
'n i (1459 Wel 8:31b) wisdom and substance
are not two things, nor is the object of
wisdom two things.
- 'la (cop indic assert). 1won 'kwo.t on
a zo.m of ['WUY] 'ho ya 'y Gwo 'stwo ('WUM-
'SSIK) ul ['WUY] hwo.m i a'ni 'n i 'la
(1481 Twusi 8:33a) our coming is for our
kinsmen and not for drink and food. 'ile 'n t 'o'lo'
ei zwul 'it i a'ni 'n i 'la (1463 Pep se:12a)
for this reason I will not create one.
an 'n ka < a'ni 'n 'ka, neg cop mod +
postmod, isn’t it? 1sa'lo.m in ka 'sa'om
a'ni 'ka 'ho ya NGUY-SIM toWoy'n i
(1459 Wel 1:15a) grew suspicious whether it is
a human being or not. 'ka 'ha'ni m ol 'pwo'sya
'QILQ-'SYEK 'QILQ-'PPWULQ s 'HWA 'hosya'm i
a'ni 'n 'ka NGUY-SIM 'hosil 'ss oy (1463 Pep
5:100a) for seeing the multitude he may doubt
as to whether it is not the transforming [into
Buddhahood] of one Buddha each generation.  

\[ \text{p.e.p.-h.W.a} \]  

\[ \text{a'ni} ' n \ ' n ' k'u \ ' h'o:wlo \ la \] (1462 \#Nung 1:17b) I ask whether it is not the testimonial to phala [(cause and) effect] in the Lotus [ sûtra].

\[ \text{a'ni} ' n' \text{key} \text{ani} \ ' la. ('it is not that it is not' =) sure enough, just as one thought, really; of course; to be sure. \]

\[ \text{su} \ ' \text{kulh.ta} \] Certainly it is.  

\[ \text{ku} ' \text{yee} \text{ka} \ ' \text{miin} \text{iss.ta} \] Sure enough, she was a beauty.  

\[ \text{SYN kwä,yen} \]

\[ \text{a'ni} ' n' \ 'kwo, \text{negative copula modifier + post-modifier. Are there examples of this structure?} \]

\[ \text{CF \ a'ni} ' n' \ 'ka, \ a'ni \ 'Gwo} \]

\[ \text{a'ni} ' n' \ 'non, \ ? \text{adv} + \text{pel}; \ ? \text{abbr < a'ni} ' n' \ ' \text{ji} \ ' \text{njon}. \]

\[ \text{t} = \text{a'ni} ' \ 'non \ ' \text{elGwul is.no} ' \ 'n \ ' \text{Gwa} \ ' \text{elGwul 'ep.su'n i 'Gwa 'SYANG is.no} ' \ 'n i ' \text{Gwa 'lol kolo'chisti'n i} \] (1462 \#Nung 6:22-3) all those who are not human he taught, those with faces and those without, those with features and those without.

\[ \text{a'ni} ' n' \ 'ol, \text{neg cop mod + postmod + pcl.} \]

\[ \text{i} ' \text{CIN-SSLQ} ' \text{'MYELQ-}' \text{TTWO a'ni} ' n' \ 'i' \ 'ol' 'na y a'ivo-ngi ' 'ta} \] (1463 Pep 2:23a) I know that this is not true nirvâna. \( \text{ko'tok} ' ' \text{ti a'ni 'hwoom a'ni} ' n' \ 'ol pan'to'ki a'lwolq't ilwo'a} \] (1462 \#Nung 1:67a) one must realize that it is not that it is not full.

\[ \text{ani} ' n' \ 'ya, \text{neg cop mod + postmod. isn't it?} \]

\[ \text{a'ni} ' n' \ 'ye, \text{neg copula modifier + postmod.} \]

\[ \text{i} ' \text{mwo.m i 'khu'ny ye a'ni} ' n' \ 'ye} \] (1464 Kim Kang 61b) is this body big or isn't it?

\[ \text{a'ni} ' \ 'sin, \text{negative copula honorific modifier} \]

\[ \text{a'ni} ' 'n'i (postmod). \]

\[ \text{i} ' \text{SYANG 'on 'YWOK-'QOY 'uy 'na'yan t i a'ni 's'i'n i} \] (1462 \#Nung 1:42a) this aspect is not what desire is born from.

\[ \text{a'ni} ' 's'i'taf'js-on'gi ' 'ta, \text{negative copula honorific retor emotive polite + cop indicative assert.} \]

\[ \text{i} ' \text{'non 'wulhi 'mu.l i 'la 'SYEY-CWON s ta s i a'ni 's'i'tas-on'gi ' 'ta} \] (1463 Pep 2:5b) this is our mistake; it is not the fault of the World-Honored.

\[ \text{a'ni} ' 's'ya, \text{inf < a'ni} ' 's'i'ta. \]

\[ \text{i} ' \text{pwusyhe s a'lon 'pu'i i a'ni ' 's'ya he'mu.l i 'SSLQ i'wo na 'ykey is'tas'ia} \] (1463 Pep 2:6a) it was not Buddha's idea, the fault is really mine.

\[ \text{a'ni} ' 'syas'ta, \text{neg cop hom emotive indci assert.} \]

\[ \text{HIHUNG-SA 'KKEY} \] (1463 Pep 3:190a) they are not so numerous as the gâthâs, which are in number like the sand of the Ganges.

\[ \text{an ita} \rightarrow \text{ani} ' 'ta} \]

\[ \text{ani 'ta}, \text{(precop n + cop =) negative cop indci assertive. (it) is not.} \]

\[ \text{1} \text{Ku nun haksaying i ani} ' 'ta \] He is not a student.  

Ku kes un kulen kes i ani 'la It is not so. I kes i sicheng iey yo? –  

\[ \text{Ani} ' 'ta, \text{simin-kwan ita} \text{Is this the City Hall?} \]

\[ \text{No, it's not; it's the City Center.} \]

\text{NOTE 1: The complement, like the subject, is normally marked by the nominative particle i'ka, but that is sometimes omitted (see i). It is obligatorily suppressed when un/nun or to is attached to the complement, and it is usually omitted when man or ppun is attached.} 

\text{NOTE 2: The negative copula has also been treated as a single stem ani-, as implied by the Hankul spelling, and as adverb an + copula ita, as in 1893 Scott 134, where the words are set apart by space in the Hankul as well as the Romanization: kecis mal an ita 'it is not a lie'.} 

\[ \text{a'ni} ' 'ta, \text{abbr < a'ni ho'ta (LCT 513b)} \]

\[ \text{a'ni} ' 'tha, \text{abbr < a'ni ho ta.} \]

\[ \text{1'eo} ' \text{ey e'lwo 'TTYAK ho'I i 'Gwan'toy 'TTYAK 'it i a'ni 'tha nilo'! ywo} \] (1462 \#Nung 1:75a) how can you say one is unattached when one is attached?

\[ \text{a'ni} ' 'thwo'ta, \text{abbr < a'ni 'hotwo'ta.} \]

\[ \text{i} ' \text{sol'kha kas 'kwa y is'it a'ni 'thwo'ita} \] (1481 Twusi 8:2a) = solhi 'kwa kac 'kwa 'i is'it a'ni 'hotwo'ita (both) flesh and skin are lacking. \( \text{(<SsIN-KUY)} \)

\[ \text{loway'ywo.m i 'epti a'ni 'thwo'ata} \] (1481 Twusi 16:22b) it does not lack in being miraculous!

\[ \text{a'ni} ' 'two, \text{adv + pcl.} \]

\[ \text{i} ' \text{t'ey e'CYWUNG-SOYNG a'ni} ' 'm ye' 'CYWUNG-SOYNG a'ni 'two a'ni 'n i 'es.tey 'Ge'ne'ywo} \] (1464 Kim Kang 128; cited from LCT 513a with inferred accents) what about those who are not creatures and those who are not even non-creatures?

\[ \text{ani ya, neg cop var inf. it is not.} \]

\[ \text{1'wo} \rightarrow \text{ani ye(y) yo = ani 'ey yo.} \]

\[ \text{ani ye, negative copula infinitive} \]

\[ \text{ani yess... , negative copula past} \]

\[ \text{ani ye(y) yo = ani 'ey yo, n + cop inf + pcl.} \]

\[ \text{ani yo, 1. n + pcl. No(, sir).} \]

\[ \text{2. n + pcl. (= ani 'ko) is not and / but.} \]

\[ \text{3. (abbr < ani iu) it is not [AUTH style].} \]

\[ \text{4. (= aney yo = anyey yo) = ani 'ey yo} \]

\[ \text{it is not [POLITE style].} \]

\[ \text{a'n[i] 'ywom = a'n' 'ywom} \]
A Reference Grammar of Korean

426 PART II

- an ma'lon = 'Gan ma'lon = 'kan ma'lon = 'ken ma non, effective mod + postmod. but, although. I 'a lay c'wo tu tus'Wan ma'lon 'cukca 'hi twolwo ni ce kos.pol 'spwu.n i n i
(1447 Sek 6:11a) I have often listened to it before and forgotten it again, it is just so hard. 'TTAY-SSIN 'i 'THAY-CO 'yn 'kwo i ol a'lan ma'lon (1447 Sek 24:52a) the minister was aware that he was the prince, but ...

? -a'nol = -ka'nol = -ke'nul. SEE -ya'nol.

'a non < *a'lof' non. proc modifier < *al'ta (knows). I 'a no.n i 'la (1447 Sek 13:40h).

CF 'a'nwon.

- an 'ta, effective mod + postmod. NUNG 'hi a'lan ta 'mwollan 'ta (?1468. Mong 21b) do you know it well or do you not? a lan ta .... (1482 Kum-sam 2:13a) did you know? ... . (?PPWULC-CWO) uy he'mul ca'pan 'ta (1579 Kwakam 1:21a) would you pick fault with the ancestor of Buddha?

'anta = [h]anta. CF 'nta = [ha]nta.

an t'ey = an twey / tway = an toy(e) SEE toyta anthey, particle = hanthey (to a person)

- an 'ti = 'an 'ti = 'kan 'ti, effective mod + postmod + pcl. I 'ne y po'y hwan 'ti e 'en ma'la n ywo (?1517. No 1:6a) How long have you been studying [Chinese]? mozom 'a'lan 'ti i ye'le 'ho'y 'two toy' (?1517- Pak 1:71b) we have understood each other for many years now, and ...

.. ci'p uy s 'sa lo'm i 'ya'chi 'hwo'm ol po'y hwan (← poyhw/o-Jan) 't i wo'la (1518 Sohak-cho 10:31a) our family has long been accustomed to luxury. cheem ulwo alhan t i holo n man uy nano.n i non (?1608+ Twu-hem 21a; che-e-m-u-wo) when the first pain lasts a day. SEE -yan 'ti.

an toyta SEE toyta

-a nun SEE -e nun

'annun = [h]annun. CF 'nun = [ha]nun.

'anun < 'a non < *a'lof' non, proc modifier < alta < *al'ta (knows)

'a'no.n < *a'lof' no.n, modulated proc mod < *al'ta (knows). I 'anwo'n i (1463 Pep 3:178b, 1481 Twusi 8:24b).

anya = an' ya < a'ni 'ho'ya, negative auxiliary

infinitive. Iwolayci an.ya (1887 Scott 69) 'in a short time'.

a'nye = a'ni 'ye

1. < *a'ni 'ye, neg cop inf. I ne a'ni 'ye

nyu 'y'li ywu (1462 1Nung 2:30b) if not you who will it be? CF a'ni 'la, a'ni 'mye.

2. < a'ni 'ho'ye, neg aux inf. I ne ma'ul an' ye nyu e [= nwu we] kwuul 'Gwo (?1517-Pak 1:42b) [my sick horse] lies rolling ceaselessly about. 'c'a si ti a'ni 'ye 'kye sake'un (1586 Sohak 2:4b) if you have not eaten.

anyess = an yess= (copula past)

anyey yo = an 'ey yo it is not [POLITE style].

-a'ni ywo, effective mod + postmod. I 'hyen ma

s CANG-NGEM 'kwa 'hyen ma s KWONG-YANG 'i

SSYANG. SSYWUY 'lo' 'pywu'n ywo (1459 Wel

17:23h) how much pomp and how much offering of food have unfolded favorable omens?

a'ni 'ywom = a'ni[il 'ywom (< a'ni i-wom) that it is not (= a'ni 'lwom). I is non fal

'hwo toy is ti a'ni 'hwo m i suchyom a'ni

'ywo m i a'ni 'la (1459 Wel 1:36a) it seems to exist yet does not exist is not a matter

of thinking [about it]. TUNG a'ni 'm ye 'ywom a'ni 'ywom i is ta (1462 Nung 2:83a) there is

that which is not lamp and is not sight. I is'no

'pwo m i 'i 'pwoam a'ni 'ywom ol 'XYELO

'hosi'n i (1462 Nung 2:92a) this entails that

seeing is not really seeing (= the [heterodox]

view is not the correct view) - The second

translates an emphatic 'this' = 'really [is]' (=

'right not wrong'), which is the source of

the modern Chinese copula shi.

-ap, [var] = -op(sose). please do. (Sometimes

misspelled "aph").

aph, n. ANT twi; CF cen. 1. the front, the fore

part; ~ ey in front of ~

2. the head /lead, the foremost. Iaph ey sola

is at the head, stands in front, takes the lead.

3. the presence of a person, before a person

addressed /directed to. I Pak Seycin aph To

Pak Seycin.

4. (= miflay) the future, what is to be. ~ ule

(n') in future, (ever) again.

5. (= moks) a share, portion, quota. I han

salam aph i elma 'la n mal i ya I mean, how

much for each person?

6. the foregoing (part), the preceding part,

the above. CF isang, cen.

7. one's private parts. I Aph i pointa You're

showing (in front). Your (trouser) fly is open.

8. what is in front of one's eyes. I ~ ul mà

ponta is blind.
Realization Grammar of Korean

PART II 427

9. the south.
10. (= mungken -) the front of a horsehair headband.

aph-suta goes first, takes precedence. aph-se (se) previously, before, earlier; beforehand, in advance; ... pota aph-se se ahead of, prior to.

-api, suffix; LIGHT ♯-epi; VAR -aypi; CF -ami. (forms names of creatures). ttakttakaypi (a kind of grasshopper) < ttak-ttak snap snap. (But: napi butterfly < na'poy < napus napus fluttering.)

-apta, bnd adj -w. (var < -ep) pankapta is glad < pankita rejoices. potulapta is soft < potul (hata).

-a pathe SEE -e pathe

-\'as- = -\'a 's- (= -\'a 'ys-) abbr < -\'a is-, inf + aux. SEE ENTRIES, -yas- = -ya 's-. CF -ess-.

-a sa, [DIAL] 1. = -a ya. 2. = -a se.

-a se. inf + pcl. SEE -e se.

-a se ka SEE -e se ka

-a se man SEE -e se man

-a se n', -a se nun SEE -e se n', -e se nun

-a se to SEE -e se to

-a se 'tun ci SEE -e se 'tun ci

-a se ya SEE -e se ya

-a sey ya [var] = -a se ya

-asi-/as- [Phyenang DIAL (Kim Yengpay 1984: 104-5)] = -ass- (past).

Both -asi- and -as- occur before -ta, -ti (= -ci), and -ko; only -as- before -uni, -umyen, -ul, -e;

-asi ya = -asse ya, -ase yo (in places -esi yo) = ess- yo.

-asi-, (-y, -i) -\'yasi- = -'kasi-, -Gasi- (effective hon) = \-'di'si'ke- (effective honorific).

-\'a 's(t)i-, (-y, -i) -\'ya 's(t)i-, inf + abbr < is(t)i- (aux mod).

-\'a 'silq, inf + abbr < isilq (aux prosp mod).

-c ey (abbr < ce 'k uy). \'1 na y 'nyey CVE-PPWULQ s kalo'chisy a'm olt tut' cop'i "mwort hozo' wa 'silq 'cey (1462 1 Nung 2:2b) when I was unable to hear the teachings of the Buddhhas in the old days, ... .

-ta (postmod). \'1 TAY-TUK 'a ZYE-LOY

nilu' sinwon a'hwop HHWOYNG-"SO 'lol "may mwot tuco' Wa 'silq 'ta (1459 Wel 55-6; CF 1447 Sek 9:35b) Dâ-dé, how come you have been unable to hear of the nine unnatural deaths told by the tathâgata?

-a 'si'm ye, inf + abbr < isi'm ye (aux subst + cop inf). \' - KWEH-SSYWOK 'kwa hon 'toy 'wa 'si'm ye (1463 Pep 1:47b) they are here with all their -- relatives, and ... CIN-SSILQ s 'mwo.m on syang 'neye mol'ka 'si'm ye (1482 Kum-sam 2:25a) the true body is always purified, and ... .

-a 'sin, inf + abbr < isin (aux mod). \'sa'la 'sin ce' k uy selu ma'cwo 'pwo'm ay swul 'ol me kwul 'i i.n i 'la (1481 Twusi 15:38a) while alive what we should do is down some wine face to face (= in each other's company).

-asi na = -\'a 'si'n, inf + abbr < is'i'na (aux advers). \'1 'twu 'syewul s syel' hun 'salo'm i pi'lwok sa'la 'si na mwok' 'swu.m i \'sil 'kot 'hwola (1481 Twusi 8:36b) thirty people of the two capitals are alive, but their lives are like threads.

-asi'n i, (-y, -i) -\'yasi'n i = -'kasi'n i, -Gasi'n i (effective hon mod + postmodifier).

\'pis'kun nam'k ol no'la na'masi'n i (1445 1 Yong 86) he flew over the slanted tree [while his horse went under it].

-a 'si'n i, inf + abbr < isi'n i (aux mod + postmodifier). \'wo'lay an'ca 'si'n i polo'm i ko'cang (=\"nwo\") hono'n i nacwo'h oy \"Jmwo.y.h i ka soy ye phu'luwo' ta (1481 Twusi 7:24ab) I have been seated a long while, and the wind rages fiercely; in the evening the mountains are all the greener! as.ka non selu melli anca 'si'n i (1676 Sin.e 3:10a) a while ago they sat at a distance from each other.

-asi'nal = -'kasi'nal (concessive honorific) = \-(\"b") sike'nul (hon concessive). \'i\'os' kwa ma'li 'lol LWO-YYWUNG ey 'phye'asi'nal (1449 Kok 7 = 1459 Wel 1:4a) spread clothes and hair upon the roadside, whereupon ... . ho'ma 'kol'hwo ya ma'koy'Gwasi'nal (1462 1 Nung 2:96a) already discriminated and verified it, so that ... . \'TOY mong'kulasif\'jnl (1463 Pep 7:14a) built a tower and ... .

-asi'nywo = -'kasi'nywo (effective hon mod + postmod) = \-(\"b") sike'n ywo (hon effective mod + postmod). \'hyen' kwo'i ol wol'masi'n ywo (1445 1 Yong 110) how many places did they move to?

-asi'tun = -'kasi'tun (provisional honorific) = \-(\"b") sike'tun. \'1 'salo'm ol 'pwo'asi'tun mwoncye "mal 'hosi'm ye (1459 Wel 2:58b) when he sees people he speaks first and ... .
A Reference Grammar of Korean

- a 'ta (ka) < - a 'ra  'ka, inf + cop transference.
- zilq-qneglq ul ca'pa 'ka kwov yey s
  kwu sul hwo. It it 'la 'khwo (1447 Sek 13:19, 20) seeking to grab the sun and the moon
  and make them into earrings.
- atan, -atang, -ata(n) Yun(e) {Ceycuw DIA} = -a 'tan (etc) = -a ta (ka)
- ath = 'ath, abbr < path, phul-'ath {DIA} = phul path grass field. ?pakkath outside <
pakk-'ath. the 'ath = theq path field/garden
  adjacent to house. LHS lists the noun ath as a dialect version of path.
- a'ii = alfl'ti, suspective < allfa (knows).
  a'ti 'mwo' (ho-) (1459 Wel 21:120b; 1462
1'Nung 1:55a, 3:47b; 1463 Pec 2:60a, 3:180b;
?1517- Pak 1:37b); accent-reduced as a'ti
' mwo' (... (1463/4 Yeng 2:126a, 1475 Nay
3:58b, 1481 Twusi 8:29a, 1482 Nam 2:30b;
1518 Sohak-cho 10:18b).
- a 'ti ta, inf + aux. ?pes' Gaitfe'nul (1447
 Sek 6:30-1) crumbles.
- a to, inf + pcl. SEE - e to.
- a'lon = -ke'tun if; when. ?kii'h ey kan-nan
 hon 'salom pwoa ton 'pwo-si 'hote'la (1447
 Sek 6:15b) when he would see a poor man on
 the road he would give him alms.
- a 'tou, inf + pcl. SEE - e 'tou.
- a tul SEE - e tul
- atun = [h]atun. CF 'tun = [h]atun.
- a'tun = -a'lon = -ke'tun if; when. ?lalp'uy
 'pwo wa tun {conflated spelling of alp'uy
 'pwo' a'tun] a'lon 'yang ho'kwo (?1517- Pak
 1:25a) look to the front and pretend to know
 and ... swon s pa ta'ng o tu'le 'ho'y rl of
 ko'liGwa ton 'zilq-qneglq: 'ssik 'ho'no'n i
 'la (1459 Wel 2:2a) when he lifts his hand to
 hide the sun and the moon it is called an eclipse.
- a 'tun ci SEE - e 'tun ci
- a twu [var] = -e to
- aw- SEE - apta

awus, postn [OLD-FASHIONED]. (= kawus)
and a half. ?han toy - a cup and a half, two pal
- two and a half spans (= double yards).
ay, alt (after a, o, wo) of pcl 'ey = eyn (in, at; ...
). VAR 'oy. ?MA-YA s 'skweum an'h ay (1459
Wel 2:17b) in Maya's dream. pado'l ay (1445
Yong 2) into the sea. mwo m ay (1447 Sek 19:
19b) on their bodies. SEE 'ey, 'eyy, 'ay, 'ayy
ay, adn. Cf ches, say; a yey.
1. (? < ai child) the very young, a tiny (baby)
one. ꞌ - songaci a newborn calf, a young calf. ꞌ - songi stripling. ꞌ - swun a fresh sprout. ꞌ - kkwâli green ground-cherries. ꞌ - hó-pak green pumpkin. ꞌ - thi childlike ways.

2. (ꞌ < a.yey from the first) the very first. ꞌ - pel the first time. ꞌ - (tang)cho the very beginning. ꞌ - (pel) ppallay first laundering.

3. (bd) noun. ꞌay toyta is childlike.

ꞌay = [h]ay = hay, inf < hata. ꞌChwuk.ha ꞌay = Chwuk.ha hay Congratulations!

ꞌay, inf < -ah.ta, ← -eh.ta.

ꞌay, suf: VAR -ey; CF -kay, -i. [Partly < -'Guy.]

1. makes n from v (with minor irregularities).

Casay reel < cás.ta spins out (thread). Chay whip, switch, swatter, drumstick < chita beats. Elkay structure < elk.ta weaves, makes.

Kalay plow < kalá plows. Kallay division, fork(ing) < kaluta (kalle) splits, cuts, divides.

makay stopper, plug < makta obstructs, stops (up).

Nolay a song < nöllta plays. Patay a reinforcement strip (<) < pat.ta receives.


2. (ꞌ makes adv from adj or v). Killay (for long) < kllta (adj) is long. Mollay secretly, furitively, unbeknownst to others < moluta (v) knows not.

-ay, pseudo-suf (makes vc). Éps.ay- exterminate < Éps- < Éps- 'not exist.' But this stem is probably a contraction of Éps.i ha- < Ép si 'ho' (1465 Wen se.77a), as LHS has it.

-a ya, inf + pcl. SEE e-ya. VAR -ay ya.

-a ya 'ci SEE -e ya 'ci

-ayci [var] = -aci

a.yey, adv. from the start/beginning, in the first place, (not) by any means, (not) on any account, (not) at all. ꞌAn ewulq kes ila 'myen a.yey poici 'na mältun ci If you're not prepared to give it you shouldn't show it in the first place. Kongpu lul halye 'myen yelqsim hi hatun ka, kuleh-ci anh.ûmyen a.yey kongpu lul mältun ka hay la If you are going to study, then study hard, or else give up the idea of studying altogether. A.yey kulenq yâki mace puthe ka isang hata 'n mál la To begin with, his story is very fishy in itself. Na tele nun a.yey tón tâlla ko hachi mal. ꞌa Never ask ME for money! ꞌA.yey kécis mal hachi mala Never tell a lie.


a.y(i) ꞌlu(y), [N Kyengsang DIAL] = ani 'ta (neg cop). ꞌKu key cip i a.y(i) ꞌlu(y) That is not a house. (Choy Myengok 1979:10. Presumably there are four variants a.yi 'lay, aly 'la, ali 'lay, and ai 'la, but that is unclear.)

-ayki, 1. var = -aki, suf (dimin). CF -ak, -aci, -ang, -langi, -ali, - (ul)aki, - (ul)eki.

2. solayki = soli < swo 'loy / swo 'li sound, voice.

- a ꞌy 'la, inf + abbr < 'i 'la (cop).

�yeke ꞌnna yla (1795) ꞌNa-cwung [KJ] = cyek-i 'ruwoha yla (id. [P] 2:27a) = ꞌcye ꞌki 'ruwo 'ha y'la ('517) ꞌNo 2:41a) I'm a little better! mwol la 'pwoa y'la (1459 Wel 23:866) Dunno!

-aymi [var] = -ami

ꞌay n', pel + pcl. ꞌyes us ka 'ic s 'ccwoy 'non hona 'h ay n' = ꞌnuw 'h ay n' = ꞌta 'so's ay n' = (1447 Sek 24:2b) of the six sins, the first is ꞌ - and the second ꞌ - and the fifth ꞌ -

ay ꞌna, pcl + cop advers. mwol ꞌay ꞌna motivo ay ꞌna (1463 Pep 1:106b) whether in the body or in the mind.


-ayngi ꞌta (var) = -a-ngi ꞌta. ꞌna ꞌy 'e mi amwo 'toy 'na 'ys. non i ꞌi mwol 'lay-ngi ꞌta (1459 Wel 21:53a) I do not know what place my mother has been re-born into.

ꞌay 'non, pcl + pcl. ꞌ["ssî-kyrayyowj ꞌay non kaway s pe tu.i ꞌkono ꞌGwo (1481 Twusi7:6a) in Shiqiâo the willows of the government office are slender, and ... SEE ꞌey 'nun, 'ay n'.

-a yo SEE e- yo

-aypi [var] = -api

ꞌay s, pcl + pcl. ꞌna ꞌy pa 'l ay s hon the'li 'lol ꞌmwot mwua ꞌi 'n i (1447 Sek 6:27a) will not move one hair of my foot. swon s pa 'tang ꞌay s ꞌKwa-"co (1482 Nam 1:25b) a cake in the palm of the hand. ꞌstey-kan ꞌay s 'men-"pêp ꞌi (1482 K overs 3:2b) the myriad laws of society. te wun sa pal ꞌay s swo 'li non (1482 K overs 2:41a) the sound in the hot bowl. pa 'huow s ꞌkoz ꞌay s mwon 'ton kwo 'c i (1482 Nam 1:3a) all the flowers at the edge of the
rock. ha'nol.h ay s 'salom' two (1482 Nam 1:62h) the people in heaven, too. moy h ay s nul.ku.n i two (1482 Nam 1:4a) toward the old man on the moor. mwo'y.h ay s 'kwulwum 'kwa'pa'lo.l ay s 'tol s 'ptu.t ul 'la niloko'nul (1482 Kum-sam 3:36b) if we describe all the feelings of clouds on the mountain and moor on the sea, kozol s ha'nol moy'h ay s 'mu.l ey SOM-LA y 'ce y na thwo.m i 'kot ho'n i (1482 Kum-sam 3:34b) it is like the spontaneous appearance of a dense forest by moorland streams under an autumn sky. 'kwot-wo't ay mwo'y.h ay s kwo c i 'phuwo ta (1482 Kum-sam 3:33a) everywhere the mountain flowers are in bloom. mwo'm ay s KWANG-MYENG 'i (1459 Wel 2:53b) the radiance of his body. HE-KHWONG 'ay s kwo c i.l i 'la (1482 Kum-sam 2:73b) it will be a blossom in the void. cip 'swo.p ay s 'i.l ol 'tos.ti 'malGw'o, TTWOTTYWUNG ey s 'KHOKY towoy ywo.m ol 'culki'm ye (1482 Kum-sam 3:24a) instead of doting on the happenings within the home, delights to become a guest on the road. QILQ-SOYNG 'ay s CHAM-HHAK 'ho.ywol 'i'li m'ocho.i l 'la (1482 Kum-sam 2:1b) said the act of pursuing (Buddhist) learning for a lifetime would come to an end. SEE 'ey s, 'ay s, 'oy s.

- a 'ys-, abbr < - a 'is-. SEE 'ho ya 'ys-
- a 'ys'kasi'n i, abbr < - a 'is'kasi'n i. 'ye'huy ya 'ys kasi'n i (1462 Nung 5:72b) he has kept them away.
- a 'ys'ke'n i Gwa, abbr < - a 'is'ke'n i Gwa. 'ne 'y mwo'm ay nul ho'ma pa'thum 'chwu.m i kwu'sul towoy ywo'm ol 'pwo a 'ys'ke'n i Gwa (1481 Twusi 8:31b) of your body you have already seen the drivel that was spat turn to jewels and in addition...
- a 'ys'ke'tun, abbr < - a 'is'ke'tun (also - a 's'ke'tun). SEE 'ho ya 'ys'ke'tun.
- a 'ys'kwo, abbr < - a 'is'kwo. 'kwo'ki 'mul ey 'na 'ys'kwo (1481 Twusi 7:7b) the fish are out in the water.
- a 'ys'non, abbr < - a 'is'non (also - a 's'non).
- a 'ys'no'n i, abbr < - a 'is'no'n i (also - a 's'no'n i). 'mwo'ta 'ys'no'n i 'lol (1459 Wel 21:14a) those assembled. SEE - zow.

- a 'ys'non 'ta, abbr < - a 'is'non 'ta (also - a 's'non 'ta). 'TTAY-TUK 'a ZYE-LOT nilu'siwin a hwop HHYONG-'so 'lol 'mwo'tuto Wa 'ys'non 'ta (1447 Sek 9:35b; Cf 1459 Wel 55-6) Dá-dé, have you been unable to hear of the nine unnatural deaths that are told by the tathagata?

- a 'ys'non 'ti, abbr < - a 'is'non 'ti. 'na y' e'mi 'amwo toy na 'ys'non 'ti i 'mwo'l layi ngi 'ta (1459 Wel 21:53a; underlying object marked with nominative) I do not know what place my mother has been reborn into.
- a 'ys'non, abbr < - a 'is'non.

- 1 i. 'ta 'KHOKY-ITTIN i towoy ya 'ys'non 'ti i (1462 Nung 1:113a) that it has all become useless dust ...
- a 'ys'ta 'ka, abbr < - a 'is.ta 'ka (also - a 's.ta 'ka). 'la'ay ce 'y pe'i cwu ke ha'nol h ay 'ka 'ys'ta 'ka no'lye wa (1447 Sek 6:19b) his friend of former days who had died and gone to heaven descended and...
- a 'ys'tan, abbr < - a 'is'tan.
- a 'ys'ta'n i, abbr < - a 'is.ta'n i. SEE - zow... - 'la. 'na y - '1 SYYENG 'ol moyng ko 'la 'ys'ta'n i 'la (1463 Pep 3:196-7) I have built this castle...
- a 'ys'tan 'ti i'm ye'n', abbr < - a 'ys'tan 'ti i 'ye'n'. SEE - zow.
- a 'ys'te'la, abbr < - a 'is.te'la. SEE - zow.
- a 'ys'ten, abbr < - a 'is'ten.
- a 'ys'te'n i, abbr < - a 'ys.te'n i. 'le'ces.kay 'pwom s pi lol si'lung 'hwol'm ay tato'ta 'ys'te'n i (1481 Twusi 7:20b) yesterday I had reached the point of bemoaning the spring rain [hitting my leaky roof]. SEE 'ho ya 'yste'n i.
- a 'ys'tesin, abbr < - a 'is'tesin.
- a 'ys'tesi'n i, abbr < - a 'is'tesi'n i. 'na-ka 'ys'tesi'n i (1445 'Yong 49) [the king] had left.
- a 'ys'tesi'n i s 'ka, abbr < - a 'is'tesi'n i s 'ka. SEE - zow.
- a 'ys'two'ta, abbr < - a 'is.two'.ta. 'mozo'lt[' 'towl[ 's 'selli ye'y mwo ta 'ys'two'ta (1481 Twusi 7:10b) the village is clustered between rocks.

ay se = [hay se] hay se, inf < hatu + pcl. ay 'sye pcl + pcl. SEE 'ey 'sye, 'ey 'sye, 'oy 'sye, 'uy 'sye.

1. = ey se at, in; from. 'coky s na'la.h ay 'sye ke'sul pcon 'yang honon 'NAN (1447 Sek 9:33a) the difficulty of acting defiant in one's
own nation. ne 'y kwo' h ay 'sye 'nalq 'i in 'i uy n' (1462) ¹Nung 3:24b) when this scent arises in your nose. 'stwo sta' h ay 'sye 'nan 'i a ni 'n' m ye (1462) ¹Nung 8:123a) nor was he born on the earth, (nor) . . . sumul 'hoy lol owo 'cha ton' nye hwen hi (TYANG-QAN) 'ay 'sye 'cywut 'hotawo la (1481 Twusi 16:18a) for twenty years I have been getting drunk all over Ch’ang-An.

2. ( impersonal have oblique subject). ¹na'la.h ay 'sye mwo lwomay sa' hwo. m ol [HHONG] 'hwol 'i Ge' n 'i Gwa (1481 Twusi 20:4b) while the nation must conduct warfare ...

3. = potu than. ¹a' to' i l o p[t] il ay ' na. h ay 'sye kwop 'koy' 'kwom sa'la (1459 Wel 1:47b) the son lives to be fully double his father's age and . .

'ay 'sye, pcl + inf < * 'sye' ia (vi 'stands'). Examples? See 'ay 'sye.

'ay 'sye, abbr < 'ay i 'sye. being at. Examples? 'ay 'sye n', pcl + pcl + pcl. 'Pwuthy s na'la.h ay 'sye n' pwuthye s na'la'h ol ha'nos' ka'won' 't la ho' kwo TYWUNG-KWU' k ul TWONG nyek 'ko. z 'i la ' ho' ya TWONG'- TW' o 'y 'la ' hono 'n i (1459 Wel 1:30ab) as for Buddha's land, they say Buddha's land to be in the sky and China to be its eastern border, so it is called the Land of the East.

'ay 'ta 'ka, pcl + cop transitive + pcl. ¹es.tyey si 'le-kwom " na lol pwo' nayya ne 'y 'ko. z ay 'ta ' ka twu' 'lye. n ywo (1481 Twusi 25:27b) why must you send me off and keep me at your side?

'ay to = [h]ay to = hay to, infinitive < hata + particle.

'ay 'two, pcl + pcl. ¹ZYE-LOY 'i na'la[h] 'spwun a'ni 'la nyu na'la. h ay 'two 'ta 'kye' sya (1459 Wel 7:53a) the tathāgata was everywhere, not only in this land but also in other lands and . . . See 'ey 'two, 'uy 'two.

'ay ya [var] = -a ya

'ay ya = [h]ay ya = hay ya, inf < hata.

'ay yay 'ei [var] = -a ya 'ei

'ay yo = [h]ay yo = hay yo, inf < hata + particle.

'ay 'za, pcl + pcl (alt of 'ey 'za). ¹i 'nal [j]ay 'za me' li 'cwo's so'Wo'n i (1449 Kok 109) on this very day we bowed our heads.

'*'za, inf + pcl. SEE -e 'za.

IPA. By 1445 before pause (noun-final) the affricates -c and -ch had merged with the sibilant -s, which then began merging with -t in the early 1500s.

c. variant after vowel, N, NG, N, or LQ (before 'CCO only, in 1465 Wen only) of s (adnominal pcl): TI c 'CCO (2:2:1:39a) the character TI, HHWANG c 'CCO (2:2:1:48a) the character HHWANG: NGWEN c 'CCO (1:1:2:16a) the character 'PPWULQ. c 'CCO (1:1:2:37a) the character 'PPWULQ.

-c', 1. abbr < -ci = anh.ta, - yo.

2. abbr < -cek. pipie' pipie' = pipi-cek pipi-cek rubbing together [c pipita].

ca < "Cya, quasi-free n. person, one, thing.

1. li (ku, ce) ~ this (that) person; he/him, she/her. ile ~ such persons. Cwuk.un ca to iss.ta Some died.

2. when attached as suffix to a monosyllable --q ca is usually spelled --cea (< --q ca); Cf swulauq-ca egg poacher.

2a. cēngcea < cēngq-ca, cincea < cinq-ca a genuine (the real) thing. cōcea < cōq-ca a counterfeit. kācca < kāq-ca a false thing. kongcea < kongq-ca = kongq kes something free (had for nothing). kōya ca < kōq-ca a mystery man, an odd person. malca < malq-ca the last (youngest) son. mongca < mongq-ca a greedy person (= mongni < mongq i). nala < naling-ca, sayngcea < sayngq-ca raw stuff; a greenhorn. pyelca < pyelq-ca an eccentric, a nut. tāycca (< tāyq-ca) a big one. thongceda = thongq-ca the whole lump/mass. māyeca = māyp-ca [DIAL] a fastidious person (usually woman). twūnqca = twūncq-ca [DIAL] a dull person. Perhaps: alca = alcam the best thing/part. But thōyq-ca 'rejection' has ca < 'CCO 'written character', though the word has the prescribed spelling thōycca.

2b. chalalca (? < chalq-ca) a stickler. ppengcea (? < ppenq-ca) defective useless thing. hāyucea ill will (= hāyng-thi).

ca, interj. come on / now, here (you / we are) [inviting or urging] ¹Ca, tulea (Come on,) let's drink. Ca, thayksi ka wass.ta, ppalli tha la Here's the taxi — get right in!

ca < 'ca, inf < cata < "ca'ia (sleeps)

-ca, subjunctive assertive (= propositive).

1. (PLAIN suggestion). CF -ko ca (ce).
poca 'myen yele sikan kellilq ke 'p.nita To see it all thoroughly would take several hours. Mâl haca 'myen ... if you ask me; to put in plainly; so to speak, as it were, if anything.

can, mod < kata
-ca 'n(t), abbr < -ca [ko] han (hanun)

cana, < cata: 1. advers. 2. FAMILIAR indic attent (= question).

-cana 'na, abbr < -ca (ko) han\n"ca'ny, adv. by oneself, in person, personally, privately. ñ 'ca'ny spwn 'e'i-ti Wi 'nom kolo chywo'm ol a'ni hol ss oy (1447 Sek 24:40a) as he was good just privately but he did no teaching of it to others. "ca'ny zey-loy 'lot ma ecop'kwo (1462 Nung 1:31a) welcomed the tathâgata in person and ... caney < canay (1730) < canoy (1676), n. you [INTIMATE]. ñ Caney yeki anc.ey na You sit here. CF ne, tangsin.

caney, FAMILIAR indic assert < cata
-ca 'ney, abbr < -ca (ko) haney. suggests we do.

-cang, -cang (-q cang), suffix.
1. = -cak (somewhat); HEAVY -ceng, ippu-cang hata /sulepta is lovely. mal-cceang (/mel-cceeng) hata is intact, perfect (= malk-cang) - CF ceng hata is clean, pure (< *TTYENG). (k)cam-cang (= (k)cem-ceng) black.
2. (? < 3 (place)). aph - the lead, head, vanguard, kkuth ~ the end. ulumq ~ threat (subst < uluta menaces). elimq ~ ? (CM 1:230) - mistake for elim-ca(y)ngi namba-pamy? CF talq-cang month (long), kot-cang at once, nuk-cang lingering.
3. bnd postn (< *TTYANG). place. kyêngki - sports field. mûto ~ dance hall.
5. (? < 6; ? < *TTYANG bnd n 'staff'; ?< TTYANG bnd n. 'long [thing]!'). "pis-cang" = (mun)piq cang a door bolt. "ttis-cang" = ttîq cang wooden piece across boarding. wuq cang a fence pale; [DIAL] a fence - CF tam cang [?DIAL] a wall.
6. (< *TTYANG) stretch; sheet, layer.
6a. el.umq cang layer /sheet /block of ice. kiwaq cang tile.
6b. kwulumq cang a cloud sheet, overcast.

kwutulq cang thin flat stone for flooring over a hypocaust.

7. phal-cceang = phalq cang folding one's arms. hwal-cceang = hwalq cang the body of a bow (to shoot arrows). CF (p)pct-cang tali a stiff leg.

cangi, cayngi, postn. [somewhat disrespectful] a professional /constant doer of ... -er, -monger, a man who does ... a person characterized by, (or noted for) ... CF -ce(y)ngi: -cha(y)ngi.

[? < *CYYANG bnd n 'artisan' + -i; ?< ca < *CYY 'person' or ci + -angi]

\[wûc\]ceng ~ a drunken brawler. hayllo ~ a "hello" = an American; a westerner. hwân ~ a cheap artist. ñikan ~ a troublemaker. ip nay ~ a mimic/ker, an impersonator. iyaki ~ a story teller. kâsaal ~ = kâsaal kkwun, kâsaal a hateful stuck-up person. kkês mal ~ a liar. kep ~ a coward. kho ~ a "nose" = an Occidental, a westerner. khollok ~ a person with a hacking cough. kkomkâkkom ~ a stickler. kocip ~ a stubborn (pigheaded) person. kwansang ~ a physiognomist, a fortune-teller. kwûsik ~ an old-fashioned person, an old fogey. kwutwû ~ a shoe man (= a shoe dealer, a shoemaker, or a shoe repairer). manman ~ a pushover, a softy. mûtwû ~ a tanner. mes ~ a dandy. oip ~ an unfaithful husband, a philanderer. ôm ~ a person with the itch. pes ~ an unskilled artisan. pic ~ a moneylender. sâwû ~ a kind of fortune-teller. simswul ~ "a dog in the manger", sônûn ~ a scoundrel. ssâm ~ a quarrelsome person, a swusen ~ a fus-budget; a chatterbox. táycang ~ a blacksmith. tîym ~ a tinker. tttulak ~ a goldbroker. tttwû ~ a pimp. yangpok ~ a person in western clothes; a tailor. yâsâl cangi = yâsâl-i a peevish or crabby person, a crab, a curmudgeon. lyêm ~ a mortician, an undertaker. Yëyswu ~ a Bible thumper, a Christer.

'/-c' anh.ta, abbr < (ha)ci anh.ta. is not. kath.c' anh.ta, uyces 'c' anh.ta, eccanh.ta < enc.c' anh.ta, cemeanh.ta ? < celm.c' anh.ta. ? < cem(clk) haci anh.ta. CF -c'h anh.ta.

'c' anh- = ici anh- SEE p. 323.

cani, < cata: 1. sequential. 2. indic attent.
-ca 'ni, abbr < -ca (ko) hani. ñ meka 'ni pay ka puluko, nam euca 'ni akkapta is too eat it and too greedy to give it to others.
ewukca 'ni chengchwun i akkapta one is too young to die. See kuleca 'ni.

-ca 'no. abbr < -ca (ko) hano [ < hanun ko]. [? DIAL] = ca 'y?
canta. proc indic assert < cuda

-ca 'nta, abbr < -ca (ko) hanta.

1. suggests that we do.

2. let's (do it [I urget]). \Swunphung ey toch ul talko payq noli kaca 'nta Let's hoist sail in the favorable wind and go boating!

-ca 'nta 'yss.ca, abbr -ca (ko) hanta (ko) hayss.ca. \A\mul\i kaca 'nta 'yss.ca na n mós kakeyss.e Urge me as you will, I won't go with you. SYN -ca 'yss.ca.
canun, proc mod < cata

-ca 'nun, abbr < -ca (ko) hanun. Ile 'ta ka tul ecci toycia 'nun kes in ya What is to become of us if we let things go on like this? Musung il lo na tele kkaci kaca 'nun ya What on earth do you want me to go along for?
cao, AUTH < cata

-ca'o, abbr < -ca (ko) hao

-caop-/ -cao(w): [ < -saop; CF - 'zop-. [obs] humbly does = I do. \Tut.caopkentay ... Tut.caop(wu)ni From what I hear (I am told that) ... Mut.caopkentay ... Mut.caop(wu)ni ... (, ? Mut.caopko ...) May I inquire/ask ... Pat.caopko ... I receive / accept/obey ... Anc.caop.naita I seat myself. NOTE: Usually attached only to stems that end in t, c, or ch. Behaves like -w- stems. ABBR -cap-/ -ca-. cap < 'CCAP.

1. adnou. mixed; poor; impure; vulgar. - con\gr\-lyu mixed kinds. - kes sundries. - mas adulterated (impure) flavor. - phul weeds. - sayngkak unworthy thoughts. - s\oi\/ m\foul language. - son (cil) busywork, unnecessary work. - suwpui miscellaneous income.

2. bnd n (pre-postnominal). - toyta = - sulepta is vulgar, low, dirty.

-cap-, abbr < -caop- (humble). NOTE: Behaves like -w- stems (inf -cawe or -cawa), conditional -cwumyen.

-capcap, bnd col-n ( ~ hata); LIGHT = ceccep; after consonant -ucapcap. -ish, slightly tinged or colored. See -usulm.

-ca'p.nita, abbr < -ca (ko) hap.nita

-ca puthe, subj assert + pcl. \Ku nun t\dyak ey tul.e kaca puthe ttwie nan caycwu lul natha-n\yak si\ac\ hayss.ta He began showing outstanding talent right from when he entered college.

ca se, inf + pcl
casik < "co-

2. [derogatory] a damn guy, a sonuvabitch, a bastard (of a fellow) [worse than nom]. CF nyesek.
casi ta, hon < "ca'ta (sleeps). \Ku casi m ye kyesya m ol (1475 Tuy 1:44a) that he is there asleep. wo 'nol hwangchwon i la 'hwol sta'a ay ka 'casikwo (1517- Pak 1:64b) today we will go to a place called Hwangchwon (Yellow Village) and sleep there, and ...
c'a si ta = "casisia ("< ca'p-osi- 'take'), hon verb = capsuswita (eats). \Hon ti Gwuy' thang c'a si ki mos' kwo (1517- Pak 1:64b) finished a meal of soup and (then) .... c'a si'lt a 'n' ye kye'sike tun (1586 Sohak 2:4b) if you have not eaten.
casya, inf < 'casia (sleeps). \hoto s pam caryia (1482 Nam 2:76a) sleeps a night and .... casya- , modulated stem < 'casia (sleeps).

nim-kum casya'm ay 'swwo 'nuw y [KWONG-PWONG] hozopnon kwo (1481 Twusi 10:9b) who will look after the king in his sleep.

c'a sya- = "cwa'sya- ), modulated stem < 'c'a si ta (eats).
c'a sye, infinitive < "c'a si ta (eats). \Man' il i'muy "c'a sye kye'sike tun (1586 Sohak 2:4b; sic: man-il) if you have already eaten.
cat-, ? pref (bnd adv / adn). fine, small. - cwulm fine creases / folds / pleats. - k\lta grinds it up fine. - talta is small, petty. - ta(ah).ta is extremely fine. [? ca'-q < ca-l be fine / small]

c'a ta (ka), abbr < -ca (ko) hata (ka)
cata < 'ca'ta, vi. sleeps. MK subst and noun < subst) is 'com, not "cam; modulated subst is 'cam. MK infinitive 'ca. \Wul kuce tye 'tule ta'kwo ka cye (?1517- No 1:10b) let's go in over there and sleep before going on. 'na non 'ttwo-.tt\wun s mwol Gay' ye'y cate'la (1482 Kun-sam 4:5a) I slept on the sand at the ferry point. 'pul s pi'ch ey'y s\eye' cate'la (1481 Twusi 8:9b) they slept in the glow of the fire.

c'a tey, abbr < -ca (ko) hatey

c'a ti, abbr < -ca (ko) hati
c to. 1. inf + pcl. even sleeping, sleeps but.

2. noun + pcl. even / also a person who -

\Cwuk.un ca to iss.ta Some died.
choose up sides before we start playing.
2. quasi-free n. (= ceok) direction; place.
3. Amu ecak / ceok ey to mós ssunta It is no good anywhere.
3. (?) rare quasi-free noun. (= kkol) shape, form, appearance. 1 Ku key musun ecak / k'kol in ya What's this mess?!
4. ? bound noun. kwëy ~ a box. polki ~ buttocks. tón ~ the circumference of a brass coin (yepeen).

cacak₂, n. counter. 1. a set, a pair. han-ceak a (full set). — ul ilwuta forms (makes up) a pair.
2. one of a matched pair; a counterpart.
3. kwutwu sëy — three odd / unmatched shoes.
4. — (i) eps.ta has no counterpart; is unmatched.
5. unparalleled. SEE -ki ccai i eps.ta.
7. ecak SEE - (c)ecak
8. cǎ/eksimyen SEE cǎ/eksimyen ecali, postnoun.
1. worth, value. — Ich'en-wen — ciph'ye (moca) a thousand-wen bill (hat). elma — wuphyo a stamp of what denomination/value?
3. [colloq] a person wearing —. — Iyang-pok ~ the fellow in the suit.
4. [impolite, except when used of one's own children] (a child of) the age of. — Yelq sal ecali ka hana iss.ta I have a ten-year-old.
5. — cäng, 1. (= -q cang < 'CCANG enthralls) pay —. po ~ hidden thought, ulterior motive, mental reservation; boldness, nerve.
6. SEE - (q) cang.
7. cəcaɪ₁ ~ 'cai (1465) < 'ca-hi (1459) < 'ca (1459) ~ twulch ~ twul c- ~ sey — sey — sey c- ; ? < cha(y) < 'CHO 'next'.
1. postn. a rank, a grade, -th. iches (twül, sëy) — first (second, third). ches (twül, sëy) — lo firstly (secondly, thirdly). mal ~ (?) DIAL), kkuth ~ (pen) last (= kkol-ei).
2. twül ~ lüch chaci hata takes the second place. ranks second. sëy — lo ttel.e cita drops to third place. sëkxyey ey se tases — lo khun san the fifth highest mountain in the world.
3. twül — hyeng the second oldest brother. ches — lo col.ep hata graduates at the head of one's class. Ku ka twül ccai lo wuss.ta He was the...
second to come. Yeki on kes un i kes ulo sêy ccay pen ita This is the third time I have been here. VAR eci. CF cêy.
2. postmod = chay (just as it is).
ccay3, postn. and all, together with, inclusive of, as it is. Ilhong ~ whole, intact, untouched, uncut. sakwa lul kkepeil ~ mekta eats an apple, and and all. sauyngsen ul kasi ~ samkhye petita devours a fish, bones and all. namu lul pupi ~ pppota pulls up a tree by the roots. SYN chay. CF lay.
ccay3, postmod. SEE -ul ccay.
-cek SEE -cek
cekta (= -q cêkta), postnom adj insep. feels gives/has a feeling of. kyem.yen (kyeymyen) ~ is abashed, shamefaced. kôyi ~ is queer, strange. kôyjan ~ is disgusting (to see) [< blushing with shame]. miu ~ is regretful, apologetic, embarrassed. miisim ~ is doubtful, suspicious. uyssim ~ is doubtful, questionable (uyssim sulpepta).
-cceng SEE -(c)cceng
-cepta SEE cepta
ccey, postmod. SEE -ul ccey.
-cek SEE -(c)cek
-cemak SEE -(c)mak
cok, quasi-free n. direction; side. palun / olun ~ the right. ôyn ~ ey on the left. i (ku, ce) ~ this (that) direction/side. tong/se ~ ey to the east/west. kanun (kan, katun) ~ (CM 2: 71) the direction one is going (has gone, was going). Palam i pûl ci anh.nun cok ulo sâlam tul un phi hay se tallye kass.ta (CM 2: 229)
The people fled, running off in the direction that the wind was not blowing from. Âmu cokk/cek ey to mös ssunta It’s no good anywhere. CF phyen; cek [obs]. NOTE: Instead of *nay cok you say nay ka iss.nun cok the side where I am. (Contrast nay phyen.) Yet CM 2:71 gives examples of wuli casin cok and ("uncommon") wuli casin ey cok; also eti/enu ~, motun ~, ôn kac’ ~, yele ~.
-cek SEE -(c)cok
cek-ccek, postmod. on every occasion (that), whatever time (that), whenever, every time, as often as ~. I mâl hanun ~ ice meknunta forgets every word that you say. Ku twîl un mnanun cok-ccek ssawum ita Every time those two meet there is a quarrel. [? < cek time; ? < cek direction; CF kan teney cok-ccek (set phrase, ? rare) ? < 'cywok hnd n ‘foot’]
-cce lo = -q co lo. SEE co2, co3.
-cecolok SEE âmu ~
"ccep- ~ "ccep ~, "ch ~ ccap ~
cemak, particle.
1. about (so much), approximately; (of a) caliber; so much of, of that extent. Inêy sikan ~ about four hours. han-twû kun ~ about two pounds. Ku sâlam ccem umnûcök ka anî ya He’s a pushover (= if he is all we have to worry about there’s no problem). CF yak ~.
2. at about, about (a certain time); SYN kyang. Inêy si ~ about four o’clock. meysh si ~ hay se about what time.
3. by (a certain time); SYN kkaci ey, an ulo. Inâyil ~ by tomorrow.
4. (approximate) place. Iku/i ~ ey around there /here, in that/this vicinity. Ce ccem kkaci ka-polq ka Let’s walk on as far as over there. Seicheng i eti ccem iss.ci yo Just where is City Hall?
CF theym, thek; cum = ccem.
-ccem SEE -(c)ccem
-ccemak SEE -(c)mak
ccem chelem, pcl + pcl; ~ iya. Iku sâlam ccem chelem (iya) mös halq key mue iss.e Is there any reason why you can’t do as well as the likes of him?? SYN chelem ccem.
ccem cocha, pcl + pcl (?) awkward). Achim yelq si ccem cocha iluta ni sangtang hi cam-kkwuleki ’n ka pwî He seems to be quite a sleepyhead to say even around ten o’clock in the morning is early!
~ to. Iîi ccem cocha to mös ttale omyen se musun khun soli ya Why talk so big about following along when you can’t even follow this far?
ccem ey, pcl + pcl. Iîii si ccem ey osey yo Come around two o’clock.
ccem eykey ya = eykey ccem iya. Iku sâlam ccem eykey ya cici anh.ulq ke ’iq sey I won’t give in to the likes of him.
ccem ey ’na, pcl + pcl + pcl. at about ~ or so.
Iîki ka nîy si ccem ey ’na ol.nun ci Perhaps he’ll be here around four o’clock or so.
ccem ey se, pcl + pcl + pcl. Iîi ccem eyse han ccem capsita Let’s go to sleep (around) here somewhere.
cum i, pcl + pcl. 1Sey si cum pota ney si  
cum i coh.ci anh.ulq ka? Wouldn't around  
four o'clock be better than around three? Sey si  
cum i ani 'la ney si cum iess.ta It wasn't  
around three o'clock, it was around four.  
cum ila to, (pcl + cop var inf) + pcl. 1Sey si  
cum ila to coh.sup.nita Around three o'clock  
will be OK.  
cum ina, pcl + copula adversative.  
1. about (so much) or so. 1mech kun ~  
about how many pounds. 1mech sikan ~  
about how many hours.  
2. at about (a certain time) or so. 1ney si ~  
around four o'clock or so. Ku ka ney si cum  
ina tomyen of.nun ci Perhaps he will be here  
among four or so.  
3. by (a certain time) or around then.  
cum ina-ma, pcl + cop extended advers. 1Han  
o-man wen cum ina-ma iss.e pwass.uyen  
coh.keyss.ta I wish I had even fifty thousand  
wen.  
cum in tul, (pcl + cop mod) + postmod. 1Ku  
man han puca ka sip-man wen cum in tul  
mos kkwue cwul li ka iss.na? Is there any  
reason why a rich man like him shouldn't lend  
one as much as a hundred thousand wen?  
cum iya, pcl + pcl. 1Ku man han puca ka  
sip-man wen cum iya mos kkwue cwul li ka  
iss.na? Is there any reason why a rich man like  
him shouldn't lend one as much as a hundred  
thousand wen? Kwacang cali cum iya na to  
hakeyss.ci I think I will get so I can handle the  
job of section chief, at least, one of these days.  
cum kkaci, pcl + pcl (~ nun, ~ to, ~ ya).  
1. 1Sey si cum kkaci osey yo Come by  
around three o'clock.  
2. 1Sey si cum kkaci [less commonly kkaci  
cum] noltta ka kasey yo Stay till at least  
around three o'clock.  
3. 1Cong-lo cum kkaci (nun) kel.e kass.ta  
ka keki se cha lun thalq ka hap.nita I think  
I'll walk as far as Bell Street and then take a  
taxi. I cum kkaci ya t tale okeyss.ci You will  
follow me this far at least (if not farther). Ne  
nun nun i coh.a se men ku cum kkaci to  
poci man, na nun yo cum mace to mos  
ponta You've got good eyes so you can see all  
the way to over there but I can't see even this  
much.  
cum mace, pcl + pcl (? awkward). 1Achim  
yelq si cum mace iluta 'ni sangtang hi cam-  
kkwuleki 'n ka pwá He seems to be quite a  
sleepyhead to say that even around ten in the  
morning is early!  
~ to. 1See cum kkaci for an example.  
cum man, pcl + pcl. 1Welkup i sip-man wen  
cum man toye to kwaynchanh.ci yo It is all  
right even if the salary is only around ten  
thousand wen.  
~ ila to. 1I cum man ila to hay noh.ka ya  
khu soli lun halq swu iss.ci You have to do at  
least this much to have anything to brag about  
~ un. 1Ku cum man un tul. ye 'ta pwá to  
toic man te isang un an toyinta It's all right  
to peer in that far, but nothing beyond.  
cum mankhum, particle + particle.  
~ ina. 1Eli cum mankhum ina kalq ku  
I wonder how far we should go.  
cum mata, pcl + pcl. 1Ku nun nun cenyek  
ahop si cum mata nu-ka se cha lun han ca  
masiko onta He always goes out for a cup of  
tea around nine every evening.  
cum pota, pcl + pcl. 1Sey si cum pota ney si  
cum i coh.ci anh.ulq ka Wouldn't around  
four o'clock be better than around three?  
~ nun. 1Ku cum pota nun ce cum:  
nás.keyss.ta It would be better over there  
rather than there where you are.  
~ to. 1Ku cum (ey se) pota to i cum ey  
se ponun phyen i te cal pointa You can see  
better from here than from there where you are.  
cum puthe, pcl + pcl. 1Sey si cum putha  
sicakhapsita Let's get started from around  
three o'clock.  
~ ka. 1Ii cum puthe ka eyewun kopi ta  
From about here is the most difficult part.  
~ nun. 1Kulena ce cum putha nun swiwan  
taymok ita But from about there on is the  
easiest part.  
~ se (less common than cum ey se putha?).  
1Macimak kopi cum puthe se (= cum ey se  
puthe) talliki sicak hay la Start sprinting at  
the last critical moment.  
cum se, pcl + pcl (= cum ey se). 1Ku cum  
se wass.ta I came from around there.  
~ pota (nun/to); ~ puthe (nun/ka).  
cum ssik, pcl + pcl (= ssik cum). 1Han  
salam ap ey cwume-k-pap tw-sene kay cum
A Reference Grammar of Korean

PART II 439

 commentator césim i toylq ke 'lq sey If each person is given two or three rice balls, that will do for lunch.

- ila to. 1 I ccum ccik ila to cacuw man ccumwen cóh.keyss.ta I hope you’ll often give at least this much to each one.

- ina(-ma). 1 I ccum ccik ina-ma cacuw man ccumwen cóh.keyss.ta I hope you’ll often give at least this much to each one.

- man. 1 Han salam ey han-twú kay ccum man kaciko kamyen toylq key 'p.nita You should give each only about two apiece.

- man ila to. 1 Han salam aph ey han-twú kay ccum man ila to cacuw man ccumwen cóh.keyss.ta Even if it’s just one or two per person I hope they are given often.

- ulo (to). 1 Acuw elayewul tťay nun halwu ey ssal han hop ccum ccik ulo to sal.e wass.ess.ta At the most difficult times we managed to live on a hop of rice a day.

- un. 1 Sakwa pâykip i cek.e to han salam aph ey ne-táys kay ccum ulun to.la kal they 'ni kekceng mâlkey Don’t worry — the apples will be distributed so that each person gets around four or five at least.

ccum to, pcl + pcl.

1 Twú si ccum to cóh.ko, sēsi ccum to cóh.ta Around two o’clock is OK — or around three, either.

cicum ul. pcl + pcl. 1-Ikkacis chyuwi ccum ul ikye náyci mós hamyen etteh.key hay What is to be done if you can’t take just this much cold?!

cicum ulo, pcl + pcl. 1Ca i ccum ulo kkuth ul näypsita Well, let’s stop about here.

cicum un, pcl + pcl.

1. as for about (so much). 1 Nēy sikan ccum un kwayenchanh.ta I can maybe spend four hours on this (but no more).

2. as for about (a certain time). 1 Ilkop si ccum un nenu nuc.ci anh.ulq ka? Wouldn’t seven o’clock be too late?

3. as for by (a certain time). 1 Nēy si ~ by four o’clock. Cikum ~ by now, this time.

cicum uy, pcl + pcl. 1 Ku sēlam ccum uy caysan un ámu kes to ani 'ta The property HE has nothing.

cwuk [-q cwuk], bnd postmod. tul-cwuk nal-cwuk [- tulq cwuk nalq cwuk] uneven, jagged, serrated; CF tul lak nal lak.

ccwuk SEE -cwuk

cwung(-payki) SEE (-q) cwung(-payki)

c>1 c< (‘cco ‘self’), n.

1. [HUMBLE FORMAL] I, me. 1 Ce nun cal molukkeyss.úp.nita I do not very well know, sir. ce ‘non inge’kay ‘NGWEN ‘ho’nwon ‘ptu’i ‘epta’i 1 ‘es’rye ‘Ge’en ywo (1459 Wel 13:35b) how come I have had no mind to want this [mahayána] part [of the doctrine]?

2. (= caki, casin, cachey) oneself; one (he, she). 1 Ce ‘Gjwa ‘nóm ‘kwa ‘lól ‘ecu’yie (1447 Sek 9:16b) dizzying self and others. ce ‘lul ‘HHAY ho’kwo (1462 ‘Nung 8:104b) harms one(self) and ... apí ce ‘y a’ta’l ‘y’ptu’i sa’wanp’kwo ce ‘non HHWOW:KHWUT ‘ho’ya (1447 Sek 13:19a) the heart of the father’s own son is evil while he himself is gentle and noble.

3. [DIAL] you.

NOTE: The shape is cey (< ‘ce y) before pcl ka. Cey is also an abbreviation of cey ka and (< ‘ce y) of ce uy (< ‘ce uy; ce ‘eykey is an abbreviation of ce eykey (< *ce ‘uy kungljey). CF na, caki, casin, ‘coky, ‘cokay.

c>2 < ‘tye. LIGHT co. CF i, ku.

1. ad. that (over there). 1 ~ sālam/cip that person/house.

2. n. that (one), the more remote one, it.

3. (= ce i) that person over there, he/him (she/her) there, that one; (= ce kes) that thing, it, that.

ce, interj. well, by the way, say, if you please; er-r-r-r ~ , uh ~ . 1 Ce, 1 nayil tol.a osici yo? By the way, you’re coming back tomorrow, aren’t you? Ce, akka mwe ‘la ko mál-ssum hasyess.ey oh, what was it you said a while ago?

c’ e 1. = cye = cyê, abbr < cie, infinitive < cita. SEE -ko ce.

2. = cwe = cwê, abbr < cwue, infinitive < cwuta.

c (‘cco), n. oneself; 1/me, myself; he/him, himself; she/her, herself.

c’, adv = cel’lwo of itself, spontaneously.

1 spye ‘ce ‘na’no.n i ‘la (1466 Kup 1:52a) the bone emerges of its own accord.

c-amount = cey-amuli

cay, adn + n. that child; that person (over there), he/him (she/her) there. CF ce ca/chi/ ēlun/i/kes/nom/pun/sālam/son; cyäy.
ce ca, adn + quasi-free n. that person (over there), he/him (she/her) there. CF ce ay/chi/élun/i/kes/nom/pun/sålam/son.
ce cekk, adn noun + quasi-free noun.
1. that side or direction over there; the other side/direction. I — ey iss.nun cip the house over there. I cokk ey se to ce cokk ey se to pántay ka tul.e wass.ta Objections were heard on all sides.
2. the other party; they/them, he/him, she/her. I cokk i cenghi sélyek i séyta
The other party has stronger political power.
ce cek (ey), adn + n (+ pcl). (the) last time, previously. CF ce pen.
ce-cel lo, compound adverb (? < "ce + cel- 'two'). of/by itself, of its own accord, spontaneously, automatically, naturally. I Choq pul i ce-cel lo kké cyess.ta The candle light went out all by itself. I mun un ce-cel lo yellinta
This door opens automatically. Ku kes un nácwung ny ece-cel lo ale cihta That will come to you in time; That will iron itself out. Ku i aph ey se n' ce-cel lo kokay ka swukule cinta I can't help bowing in respect for him. SYN cey-cel lo, cel lo; cey mul ey/lo, cey phul ey/lo.
ce chelem, n + pcl = ce kath.i (like that).
ce chi, adn + quasi-free n. [pejorative] that person (man/woman) over there, he/him (she/her) there. CF ce ay/ca/élun/i/kes/nom/pun/sålam/son.
ce-cinan, cpd'adn. before last time, the one before last. I — pam night before last. — pen the time before last. — tal the month before last. — hay year before last. — phyénči the letter before the last one. ? VAR < ci-cinan
(< cinan cinan iterated vi mod); ? n 'that' + vt mod 'passed'; ? cye (< cie in = cita) + mod; ? abbr < cen 'before' + mod.
ce élun, adn + n ('that adult over there' =) he/him (she/her) there — still more honorific than ce pun. CF ce ay/ca/chi/i/kes/nom/pun/sålam/son.
ce-huy < ce-huy, n. 1. [HUMBLE] we/us; I/me. ~ tul we/us; ourselves; themselves, they/them. I ce-huy 'ho'ya pu lá'key ho'la (?1517-Pak 1:6a) get them to sing. CF wulli, na, ce.
2. — ce i tul they/them.
ce-huy < ce-huy i (nominative). I ce-"huy sél 'culkye (1481 Twusi 10:42b) to our mutual delight.
ce i, cpd n (adn + n). 1. that person over there; he/him (she/her) there. ~ tul those people over there; they/them there. CF ce ay/ca/chi/élun/i/kes/nom/pun/sålam/son.
2. — ce-huy (we/us; I/me). 3. my husband.
ce i l', abbr < ce i lul
ce i n', abbr < ce i nun
cék, (quasi-free) n. 1. the time (when), (on) the occasion. Týës ~ ey once upon a time, in the old days. Yel ahop sałq cek iess.ta It was when I was nineteen. Ku ka wass.ulq cek ey nay ka épss.ess.ta When he came to see me I was away. SEE i/ku/ce ~; -un/-ulq/-nun ~. CF tity, scum, cokk-cokk; ci (time since) ? cik.
2. [obs] = cokk
cék < 'TYEK, 1. n. (= mokcék) a target, a mark, an object. Ipinan uyy ~ the target of criticism. Coso uyy ~ i toyta becomes (get to) be a laughing-stock.
2. bnd postn (SEE §5.3.1). quality, state, characteristic; -ic; -ical; -al; -like; -ive; a sort of. Followed by — (in) NOUN, ~ ulo, ~ ita, ~ i ant'ka. CF säng.
2a. (attached to one-syllable nouns as: cek). ciq ~ intellectual. kük ~ theatrical. dramatic. miq ~ (= simmi ~) esthetic. nuy ~ inner, internal, mental. óyya ~ external.
extrinsic. pyengq ~ pathological. morbidity. diseased. saq ~ = 'yeksä ~ historical. sèng ~ sexual (CF nyeseng ~ feminine). siq ~ poetic. simq ~ mental, psychological. tôngq ~ moving, active (CF catong ~ automatic).
chenq ~ ulo totally, completely. kongq ~ ulo publicly, openly. saq ~ ulo privately. tanq ~ ulo directly, frankly (CF kuktan ~ ulo extremely speaking). swūq-cek ulo 'na sàyq pinto ey iss.e se' na either by number or in frequency of use. T'yàngq-cek ulo pota cilq-cek ulo qualitatively rather than quantitatively (CF tälyyang ~ ulo in great quantity).
2b. cik.ep ~ professional. Cosen ~
Korean(-type/-style). hyënsilq ~ realistic. ilpan ~ ulo in general. congq ~ ulo all combined, all in all, in general, in sum. ilq ~ momentary. kàkup ~ (in) so far as possible.
kwuchey ~ (ulo) concretely. kyengcey ~ economic(al). sayngsan ~ productive. sëkye~ worldwide, international, all over the world. tongyang ~ Oriental. pi-hyënsilq ~

A Reference Grammar of Korean
unrealistic. sim ili hak ~ psychological. i Hánkwuk uy pánto-cek sëngkyek this pinacular character of Korea. min yo-cek ka yo folksong-like songs. kiswulq-cek en-e hak descriptive linguistics. cito-cek píphyeng-ka a leading critic. munwha wa kwunsa uy kyoljang-cek yek.hal the role of a sort of cultural and military bridge. kwahak-cek ulo scientifically. kwahak-cek (in) thayto a scientific attitude. thayto ka kwahak-cek ita has a scientific attitude. thayto ka kwahak-cek i ani 'ta lacks a scientific attitude.

-ccek, suf deriving adj-n (Xh), adv (XX), vn (XXh = Xk); LIGHT -(c)cek; PARAINTENSIVE -cek; VAR -(e)cek; ABBR 'e-. amul-cek barely glimpsed; squirming; swarming; equivocating. elk-cek lightly poikmarketed. elum-cek vague; sloppy. hwi-cek swinging one's arms ? < hwita bends. hwupi-cek scooping, gouging < hwupita. hepi-cek scratching < hepita. kent'u'-cek swaying gently < kentul. (k)kem-cek dotted < (k)këm.ta is black. (k)wum-cek budding, moving. kulk-cek scratching, scraping < kulk.ta. (k)kum-(c)cek blinking, budging, startled, sudden. (k)kwuki-cek wrinkling, crumpling < (k)kwukita. kkwul-cek = kkwul-ttek gurgling < kkwl. (k)kwup-cek bowing in awe < kwupita is bent. memu-cek hesitating < memulta. mic-cek procrastinating < milla. pipi-cek rubbing together < pipita. ne(l)-cek is flat and broad (CF nap-cak). ssu-cek rubbing, sweeping < ssulta. tetum-cek groping, faltering, halting < tetum.ta. ttut-cek scratching < ttut.ta. wumul-(cek) hesitantly, indecisively. < ? 'cekta 'small'

ce ka, [DIAL] = cey ka l [formal]; oneself.

-(c)cek-cikun hata, bd cpd adj-n. HEAVY >> -(c)cek-. is rather -ish. elq ~ is tingling, smarting, kelq ~ omnivorous; foul-mouthed, abusive. tulq ~ (= talq-cek-cikun) is rather sweet. CF -cek-cikun; thuecek-cikun (belchy).

c e kes, adn + quasi-free n. 1. that thing (over there), that one there. 2. that person over there, he him (she/her) there. CF ce ay/ea/ch/élon/ /nom/pun/sálam/son

ccey, abbr. 1. (ceek ey) < cêkî ey. 2. (ce key) < ce kes i

cêkî, n. that place, over there, yonder; uh ~

*yeki ~ here and there. Ce ai ka cêki se mues ul han' ya What's that boy doing over there? LIGHT coki. SYN cekos. CF yeki, keki; cek'e.

ces kkaci lo, n + pcl + pcl. to that trifling extent.

cce-kkacis, cpd adn (n + bd n), that kind of, such (a -), so trifling (a - ). LIGHT co-kkacis.

céksimyen = cë/kisimyen cêkta, adj. 1. is small in quantity; is rare; are few. ANT mánh.ta.

2. [DIAL] = cêkta (is small in size)
3. postnom adj. is small with respect to, is inadequate (disappointing) when it comes to; CF ccekta (-q cêkta). kayk ~ (= kayk sulepta) is uncalled-for; is out of place (< 'guest'; superfluous').

hângmang ~ is stupid, silly (bd n < hângmang relying on luck). kanye-chung ~ / mac.ta is careless and stupid (bd n < ?; CF pl'ëng-chung ma.ta is clumsy/awkward). kwajtalat/kwajtalatw ~ is boorish, rude, crude; is impertinent, impudent, cheeky (bd n < ?). kwisal(meli) ~ /sulepta is complicated, vexatious, troublesome (bd n < ? 'ear' + 'flesh'; CF kwisal-salmi ? < *kwisal-meli [DIAL] = kwisal-sok inside of ear, inner ear). mayk ~ is bored, is ashamed ( < 'pulse'). mes ~ is unbecoming ( < 'taste'). pyemli ~ is queer, weird, abnormal. thungeli ~ is rash (bd n < ?; CF teythwung sulepta/mac.ta / hata is clumsy). yel ~ is ashamed ( < [DIAL] 'gallbladder'). yélthwung ~ is rude, coarse (< bd cpd n 'gallbladder-cud').

cel [DIAL] = kýel
cel 'i', abbr < cel lul
c'e la = c'e la, abbr < c'e la = c'e la, abbr < cie la; < cwue la.

celay, inf < celeta, < celeh.ta.

cèle < 'ye le, defective inf. LIGHT cole. CF ile, kule, ette, âmule.

1. vni. (~ hanta =celenta) does/says that way (there).

2. adj-n (~ hata = celeh.ta) is that way.

cèleh.key, adj adverbative. like that; in that way, to that /such extent. ÌCe sayksi ka celeh.key sulphukey wünü wëyn kokcel i Io That young woman is crying so bitterly; what has happened to her? Cip ul celeh.key kkyakkus 'i chiwulye 'myen sikan i tunta To keep a house so clean takes time. Eccemyen celeh.key ppennyppen halq ka! What impudence!
~ to (pcl). ÊCeleh.key to mòs nan sàlam un cheum ponta I've never seen anyone so stupid. cceleh.ta, adj -(hi)- (inf celay), abbr < cele hata. is like that, is that way (there). ÊCelay pòy (= poye) to in spite of (his) appearances. ileo.ta cceleh.ta màl i mân.h.ta says this and that, says things, criticizes, is critical (about), makes objections, raises a fuss. ilenè celen màl hâci'mâlo setting aside all objections/criticisms, without any complaints. Celay to mom un thunthun hata He is sturdier than he looks. Sàlam i ecay cceleh.ta 'm! How can he do the things he does?!
cceleh(q), prospective modifier.
1. < adj cceleh.ta. (− that is) to be like that.
2. < vi. cceleta. (− that is) to do/say or to be done/said like that.
celan wu hata, adj prosp mod + postmod adj-n. it seems to be that way. [Usually spelled celenwu...].
celem, 1. substantive cceleh < cceleh.ta. 2. ? abbreviation cselemyen
celen1 ( < 'tyele n), adj mod < cceleh.ta. like that, such that, sort of. Ê − chayk a book of that sort. − sàlam a man like him, the like of him. Celenq il p Wass.na?? What a (sorry) sight! Ilenq il celenq il lo papputa I am very busy with one thing and another.
celen2, vi mod < cceleta. that has (or has been) done/said that way (like that)
celen3, interjection (shows sudden realization or surprise). Oh dear! Goodness! Oh my! What a surprise! Indeed! Well well! My my! Gee whiz! ÊCelen, cham kosaying hasyess. keys. 'up nita My goodness − you must have had a hard time of it. CF kulenq, ilen3.
cceleta, vi (infinitive celay); abbr < cele hata. does/says/thinks that way. CF celi (ha)ta.
cceleka (ka), vi transferentive (+ pcl). you say (talk like) that but ... 
celi < 'tyell, adv. LIGHT colli. CF kuli, ili; kuli ~. (KEd "cêli" is a mistake.)
1. ( = cceleh.key, ce-taci) to that extent or degree, in that way (there), so. SEE − kkaci, ~ to.
2. ( = ~ lo) that way there. that direction, over there, CF cêki. Ilili ~ here and there. Celi ka(ke) la! Over there! Go away! Celi kamyen eti yo Where does that road over there lead to? Celi com pikhisio! Step aside, please.
celi-ikkwung, adv + suffix. SEE ili-ikkwung − celi kkaci, adv + pcl. ÊWay celi kkaci yîtan in ya I wonder why there's all that fuss? celi lo, adv + pcl = celi (that way, over there) celi 'ta, abbr < celi hata. does/says/thinks that way. SYN cceleta. Cf ili 'ta, kuli 'ta, celi to, adv + pcl. ÊCeli to cal hana! They do that so well!
celkhwuta, vi [DIAL] = cceleh.key (mål) hata (Mkk 1960:3:34)
cel lo < cel-'iwo = *ce 'iwo (with conflated liquid), noun + pcl. of/by itself, spontaneously. Êpwu'ph i cel-'iwo 'wu n i (1449 Kok 80) the drums sounded of their own accord. I"nyey i 'way-an' h ay kwo'c i cel-'iwo 'phe 's.iwo 'pwom na'li ay say twolwo no'Ge'n i 'la (1481 Twusi 8:34b) in the old garden the flowers are all abloom and on a spring day the birds have flown back, 'MANG hon 'ploy cel-'iwo 'ep non', cyen 'cho 'iwo (1462 'Nung 1:77-8) because naturally there is no unseemly dirt. ALSO: 1459 Wel 2:45b. CF "ce, cey. ce(y)-cel lo.
? cel-lo, abbr < ce kes ulo
cel' lo, abbr < celi lo
cel ful, noun + particle. 1. me [as object]. 2. that (one) over there [as object].
cemam-ttay. cpd n. about/around that time, (as) that time of day/night/year. SYN comam-ttay. CF kumam-/-imam-ttay. [ < celi man + -pttay that-extent time]
ce man hata, cpd adj-n. is that/so much, is to that extent. Êce man han inmul a man of that caliber/quality. ce man han miin so beautiful a woman, a woman of such great beauty. ce man han caycwu ka iss.nun tey to despite his talents, for all his gifts. Ce man hanyen chungpun hata That much is good enough for me. Ce man han harka (i)m yen se to kyoman huci anh.ess.ta Yet with all of that scholarship, he was not proud. LIGHT co man hata. CF ku/i man hata; (ud) man hata.
ce manh kumhun, noun + pcl. that/so much, to that extent. ÊNa to ce mankhun halq swu iss.ta 1, too, can do that/ as much. Ce mankhun Yenge cal haki to him tulta It is hard to speak English so well. Ce mankhun ay lul sss.sen tey to silphay hayss.ta He failed in spite of all his efforts. CF ku/i mankhun; ce-ta(k)ce.
ce mata, cpd n (n + pcl 'each self' =) each one, everyone. ÊCe mata cey ka olh.ta ko hanta
Every man claims that he himself is right. Ce mata mence na-kanula ko selo ttey minta Everyday is pushing everybody else trying to get out first.

ce'na-ma, cece

A

1. - hwú ey se kongkyek ul pat.ta is beset from front and rear.
2. (as postn used to address a person in a letter) Dear - . Eme'nim cen sangse Dear Mother. CF aph.
3. (as adn) the former, the previous. the one-time / sometime. - swusang the ex-Prime Minister. - cwuso one's former (previous/old) residence / address. - namphyen her ex-husband. Cen wuli kyocang sensayng nim ip.nita He is our former principal.
4. (in time) before, to (till), off, under. Yelq si sip-o pun ~ a quarter before ten. selyek kiwen ~ Before Christ (~ B.C.). 6-sip ~ namea a man under fifty. Phylo nun ilq-cwuil cen puthe phanta They sell tickets a week in advance.
5. the last time, previous, ago, before, since. Lithul ~ simmun a newspaper a couple of days old. - nalq pam the night before, the previous night. - ey mal han pa wa kath.i as previously stated. - puthe from way back (long ago); for some time now. Cen ey ku kes ul tul.unq il i iss.ta I have heard it before. Ku nun cen kwa talum i eps.ess.ta He hasn't changed since. Ku kes un olay cenq il (= olaynq il) It happened a long time ago. Cen ey to ilenq il i iss.ess.3o? Did anything like this ever happen before?
6. (often preceded by summative -ki) prior to, before, earlier than. Kku ka tochak haki ~ before his arrival. Apeci nun nay ka naki cen ey tol.a-kasyess.ta My father died before I was born. Col.ep (haki) cen ey before graduating. Täychak ul col.ep haki cen ey before graduating from college [better not to omit haki]. Yêyki (haki) cen ey before talking (or telling it).

CF aph. ANT hwû.

cen', abbr < ce nun
cen'a, n + alt of ina
cen'ma, n + abbr cop extended adversative. although it is (nothing more than) that. - ku tay lo (poor, worthless, trivial, etc.) as that is or may be. Kwutwu ka hel.ess.ci man, cen'ma sin.ulq swu pakk ey eps.ta I have to put on that pair of shoes. worn out though they are. Cf i/yo 'na-ma, ku 'na-ma.
ceng, bnd postn. See ceng kkey.

-c(ceng, suffix. 1. vulgarizes noun. ip ~ mouth. ? mith ~ the number of times a baby has passed urine or feces. CF -cchong.
2. HEAVY ↔ -(c)cang (somewhat). mel-cceg (/mal-cceg) hata is intact, perfect (< melk-cceg).
cengi, ceyngi, suffix. 1. stuff. muk~ used goods. ssekk~ spoiled stuff. kwu~ a bent / curved thing. nulk~ [vulgar] an old one (person / animal). ssek~ something that is rotten / decayed; (= sakcengi) dead branches on a tree. Also perhaps kkakcengi acorn cup.
3. ca(y)ngi. kkakcengi = kkakcanyg a shrewd / stingy person. CF che(y)ngi.
cengnangak < ?TTENG- 'KAK, n. the exact time; precisely, exactly (can precede or follow the specification). Ccengkak ahop si ey (M 1:1: 179) exactly at nine o'clock = ahop si ccengkak ey at the precise time of nine o'clock.
ceng kkey, bnd postn + postn. around the time of ~, at that (vague) time. Ikwuvel ~ around September. âmu ceng kkey tanye kan Wensan acessi âlic? (NKd 2837b) you know the fellow from Wensan who came to visit that time?
cento < ?TTENG- 'TTWO, n.
1. degree, grade, extent, limit, measure, standard. Eayenghwal ~ standard of living. ~ muncia a matter of degree. sõnhay uy ~ the extent of the damage. enu ~ kkaci to some extent (or degree), up to a (certain) point. Ku cengo lo hay twuci Let's stop there (at that point). Yo cengo mankhum ila to hay polyem Why don't you just try it out to this extent, at least.
2. -ulq cengo:

2a. ~ 'ta it is to the extent / point (of /that), is as much as to do / be, is even. I Kyewul ey etteh.key chuwun ci pang an ey se to ëythewlu lul ip.e ya halq cengo 'ta It is so cold in winter that you have to wear your overcoat indoors, too. Kênkang i høytok toye se izey n' swuyeng ul hay to cõh.ulq cengo 'ta He has his health back to the point where he can even swim. Etteh.key pappun ci phyênci ssulq sikan khenyeng, pap mek.ulq sikan to eps.ulq cengo 'ta It's not merely that I'm too busy to write letters, I'm even too busy to eat!
A Reference Grammar of Korean

c'e se = c'e se, abbr:
1. = cyê se, abbr < cie se.
2. = cwê se, abbr < cwue se.

ce son, adn + quasi-free n. that person (over there), he/him (she/her) there. Cf i ay/ca/chi/elun/i/kes/nom/pun/sâlam.
c'ess-: 1. = cyess-, abbr < ciess-, past < cita.
2. = cwess-, past < cwutta.

c-e ta(k)ici, cpd adv. to that degree/extent, like that, so (very much), in that way. Cf-ce taci setwululq kes i muess iss.ta 'm! What's the hurry?! Ce-taici tôn ul moa se muess hanu! Why is he so eager to pile up money? Light co-ta(k)ici.

c-e tal, adn + n. last month. Syn eënan tal.

c-e tay lo, adn + n + pcl. like that, as it is/stands, intact, untouched. = twuta leaves it just as it is, leaves it alone. Cf ku/i tay lo.

c-e to, n + pcl. 1. (me) too/even.
2. that (one) over there too/even.
c'e to = c'e to, abbr:
1. = cyê to, abbr < cie to.
2. = cwê to, abbr < cwue to.

c-e ttawi, cpd n. [pejorative] a thing/person of that sort; that kind (of), that sort (of). Syn ce ttawi. Cf ku/i ttawi.

c-e tul, n + postn. those people (over there); they/them. Syn ce nuy (tul). Cf ku/i tul.

c-e twu, n + var pcl = na to. 1. (me) too/even.
2. that (one) over there too/even.
c'e twu = c'e twu, abbr:
1. = cyê twu < cie twu = cie to.
2. = cwê twu < cwue twu = cwue to.

c-e uy, n + pcl. one's (own). Cf 'uy nul kwu mu 'wu/+'wo/n i (1449 Kok 30) bewailed his own growing old. ABBR ce 'y.

c-e y, n. 1. < ce y < *ce i, n + pcl; CF nay ney. VAR ci.

1a. [FORMAL, HUMBLE] I (alt of ce before the particle ka). Cf ce ka i hâk.kyo kycang ip.nita I am the principal of this school.

1b. abbr < cey ka I [as subject]. Cf Kaptong-i täysin ey cey (ka) kalq ka yo? Shall I go in place of Kaptong-i?

1c. oneself, one; himself/herself, he/she, itself, it. Cf ce y ne'kywo toy (1447 Sek 13:61a) in his (own) opinion ... . ce y il hu'm ye (1459 Wel 13:32a) one will lose it and ... . 'i cew ci/CYENG 'TAY-PEP 'ül 'ce y 'TUK 'kwö 'eye 'ho'ya (1459 Wel 18:3a) we want to get the

2b. ~ lo to the extent that, as much as to (do/be), even. Cf Com chelem âmu 'na manna cwuci to anh.ulq cengto lo kêman hata He's so arrogant that he seldom sees anybody. Phye'nci lul ssulq sikan to ép's.ulq cengto lo papputa I'm so busy I have no time to write letters.

3. -un cengto 'ta it is (just) to the extent that (it was/did); no more than, merely. Cf Cheum ey n' kâmkî ey com kellin cengto yess.ta In the beginning it was a mere cold (M 1:2:233).


cenq pen, n + n. the other day, recently; the previous time. ku ~ the time before that.

c-e 'n tul, n + cop mod + postmod. though it be him. VAR ceyn tul.

c-e nun, n + pcl. 1. (< ce 'non) as for me, I.
2. (< 'tye non) as for that (one) over there.
-ccepcep, bnd adv-n (~ hata); after consonant -ucecep. -ish, slightly colored/tinged. SEE -(u)sulum.

c-e pen, adn + n ('that time' =) the last time, the other day, lately, previously; the last (or previous/earlier) one. Cf il.yoil last Sunday.

- phyênci the previous letter. ~ ey mál-ssum tulin pa wa kath.i as I let you know last time. Ce pen ey tangsin i mál hun kes kwâ nun taluci anh.so? Isn't this different from what you said the last time? Cf ku/i pen; cenq pen, ku cenq pen.

c-e phyen, cpd n = ce ccok (that side/direction). cepta, vt. folds, furils; gives a handicap. VP ceph.hita; INTENSIVE cechipita, VP cechip(i)ta. Cf kyep; wu-cep/-cep-vi become superior, vt surpass < wu/wi lul cep-

cepta2, postnom adj insep -w. is characterized by. pich ~ is dignified. swus ~ is simple-hearted, unaffected. Cf iiccepta is annoying, irksome < iilq cepta. [? < i- + -ew-; < kyew- be extreme. Cf hüng kyêpt a fun]

c-e pun, adn + quasi-free n. that (honored) person over there; he/him (she/her) there. Cf ce ay/ca/chi/elun/i/kes/nom/sâlam/son.

c-e sâlam, adn + n. person (over there), he/him (she/her) there; my husband. [NOTE: Unlike the Japanese ano-hito, ce sâlam does not mean 'you-know-who'.] Cf ce ay/ca/chi/elun/i/kes/nom/pun/son.
truly pure great law ourselves, and ... i'mi thwo'mi i 'ce y pan'io'ki twulu'hye ne 'y kw'ho ol ma'ho.l [i] 'ye n i ' ston (1462 'Nungkin 3:8b) this scent would have to come around itself to catch the attention of your nose. ['ce y woy' f'lwof 'la thwo' ta (1463 Pep 2:7a) says he himself is at fault. 'ce y twolo hye 'HYANG hkey 'kw'o eye 'y.n i 'la (1482 Nam 1:70b) he wanted to turn himself around. kozol s ha'hol moy'h av s 'mul ey SOM-LA y 'ce y na'thwo.m i 'kot ho'in (1482 Kum-sam 3:34b) it is like the spontaneous appearance of a forest in the mountain streams under an autumn sky. 'ce y 'sywukwong ul 'en me 'y na pat'ee n ywo (1'517: Pak 1:19b) how much did he himself get for his labor?

2. abbr < ce uy (< ce 'y < *ce 'uy), n + pcl. 3a. my, own. 1 - moza my hat. 3b. one's, his, her (own); its (own); proper, belonging, appropriate; fit(ting). - tay lo the proper way, properly; smoothly; as it should be; on time. - mes tay lo as one pleases; at will, ad libitum. - 'lik man sayngkak hata looks to one's own interest. Cey il un cey ka hay ya hanta One should look after one's own business.

'ce y mwo'm ay s kwo'ki 'bol pa'hye "nayun' to's 'i ne'kye ho'm ye (1447 Sek 9:12a) it is regarded as like tearing the flesh off one's own body, and . . . "SYWOW-SSING 'ey s "sal'om i ce 'y 'mwom tas'kol "spwun ho'kwo 'nom 'CEYE-TTWO 'mwot hol 'ss oy (1447 Sek 13:36a) a person in hinayana just cultivates himself and does not save others, so ... . ku "say ku ke'wulwu 'ey s ce 'y kulu'mey 'bol pwo'kwo (1447 Sek 24:20b) the bird saw its image in the mirror and . . . ce 'y "TTTWOW-LI puw's ku'li ta 'ka (1449 Kok 109) he [Kashyapa] was ashamed of his own doctrine but ... ce 'y 'mwom cuw'kul *it ol mwo' lono'n i 'ngi 'ta (1459 Wel 7:18b) is unaware that his body will die. ce 'y 'eml 'tol 'KHWEEN ho'ya ... (1459 Wel 21:20a) he exhaled his mother and ... . cyang cho ce 'y 'mwo'm o 'lwo "KUWAY-SSIN 'uy key 'pi l'e [']ci-ngi 'ta "CHYENG ho'ke nul (1475 Nay 2:130a) when asked to pray in future to the spirits with one's own body ... . ce 'y pi.ch i [QUN] 'kot 'hwo.m i is 'towta (1481 Twusi 7:38b) at times it has a color like silver! ce 'y tali 'bol pe'ho'y twos.te la (1579 Kwikam 1:18b)

why, he had cut his own leg!

3c. (marking subject of an adnominalized sentence). 'le y 'hwo'l 'yang o 'lwo ho'key ho'la (1447 Sek 6:27a) have them do as I do.

3d. SEE cey-kkacis.

CF nay; caki; ce 'ykey, cey sikan; ceayntul. cey2, n abbr < ceki (there).

ce'y < cey, abbr < ce'k uy. (at) the time = cek (eye). Dupont (314) says this is "elegant, little used in conversation". (n)-cey now; from now on. hwo--cey sometime in the future. SEE -ulq cey.

céy < 'TTYEY, adn (makes Chinese numerals into ordinals). --th. -- il (i, sam, sa, ò) the first (second, third, fourth, fifth). cey-il kwa the first lesson, lesson one. CF ceyay.

ccey, abbr < -cei, der adv < -cepta. swus cey (= swus cepkey) artlessly, naïvely.

cie ya, l. n + cop var inf: it's me; it's that (one) over there.

2. n + pcl. only if it's me; only if it's that (one) over there.

c'e ya = c'e ya, l. = cyè ya, abbr < cie ya.

2. = cwè ya, abbr < cwue ya.

ce-ayntul, abbr < cey ka âmuli (--). however (--) oneself may be.

cey-cel lo = ce-cel lo

cytila [S Kyengsang DIAL ('Na Cinsek 1977)] = -p.nikka

cy ya, n alt + pcl. I [formal]; oneself. VAR [often pejorative] ci ka; [DIAL] ce ka.

cye 'key, abbr < ce eykey (to me; to oneself)

cey-kkacis, cpd adn [n + bnd n], such as him/her/their/oneself (but NOT "me/"us").

cey'kwom, abbr < ceyye'kwom (individually), adv. 'hkon 'sa'lo'm i na cey'kwom sa'lwom 'chyey'swo' 'bol 'et 'i 'mwot ho'ye 'tke 'iun (1518 Sohak-cho 8:3a) if a person cannot find a separate home to live in.

cey mul ey/lo, phrasal adv. ("in/with its own juice") = of its/one's own accord, off/bye itself.

SYN cey phul ey/lo, cey(-)cel lo.

c'ya (or cey 'na), n + alt of ina

ceyngi, var < -cengi, < -ceynigi.

ceyntul, [nonstandard] var = ce 'n tul though it be him. 〈Ceyntul pyrocok han swu ka iss.na? Him - he has no clever way out!

cey phul ey/lo, phrasal adv. ("in/with its own starch") = of its/one's own accord, off/bye itself. SYN cey mul ey/lo, ce(y)-cel lo.
ce yo. 1. n + AUTH cop (= ce in) it's me; it's that (one) over there.
   2. n + polite pcl. (it's) me; (it's) that (one) over there.

\[ c'e \ yo = c'e \ yo, 1. = cye \ yo, abbr < cie \ yo. \]

2. < cwe \ yo, abbr < cwue \ yo.

c\'ey se, abbr < c\'eki se (over there).

\[ ceyye'kwom, n, adv (< ?; CF cey, 'kwom).
AABB cey'kwom. \]

1. n. each individual; separate(ly). \[ 'imwom 'i e'wulGwo 'two me'li ceyye'kwom.m il:'ss oy \]
   (1449 Kok 134) since though the body is joined (to form a whole) the heads are separate ...

\[ s (pcl), respective, (its/one's) own individual. ceyye'kwom s Qin-Rwen 'i two \]
   (1447 Sek 6:39b) by their respective causes and effects. \[ 'AK-'KAK ceyye'kwom s yang'co 'lol ci 'two 'iyoi \]
   (1459 Wel 8:19b) though each creates his individual style.

2. adv. respectively; separately, individually. \[ 'pat 'two ceyye'kwom non'hwo'm ye cip 'two ceyye'kwom 'cis.te'n i \]
   (1459 Wel 1:45a; each 'two is loose reference to its clause as a whole) they both divided the fields individually and built separate houses.

/-cpl/. In 1445 before pause (noun-final) the affricates \(-c\) and \(-ch\) had merged with the sibilant \(-s\), which then began merging with \(-t\) in the early 1500s. (It is unclear whether \(-ch\) had earlier merged with \(-c\).)

cha, inf < chata

cha < 'CHO, postmod, postnoun, prefix, suffix.

1. postmod (followed by cop or ey).
   1a. -ulye 'tun ~ (on) the point/verge of (doing). \[ Kalye 'tun cha 'ta I was just about to leave. Chac.ulye 'tun cha ey machim ku ka wass.ta \]
      He's come at the very moment when I was going to see him.

   1b. -tun ~ ey as an incidental consequence of; incidental (in addition) to, on the spur of.
      \[ 'Sewul kass.tun cha (a k\'im) ey tongmul-wen kkci poko wass.ta I took advantage of the trip to Seoul to see the zoo, too. CF ch\'am. \]

2. postn (followed by lo). for the purpose of, with the intention of, by way of. \[ kw\'ukyeng
      lo Sewul ey wass.ta came to Seoul for sightseeing. insa lo wass.ta kanta comes to pay one's respects.

3. prefix. next, the following, below, subj-

\[ 'hoy next time. phycnip ~ cang a sub-

editor. ~ -phyen ulo/ey by the next post.

4. suffix. order, rank, sequence; time; (math) degree. \[ 'Cey i ~ se'yk\'yeu t\'ayen World War Two. cey sam ~ nayak the third cabinet sam ~ ilk.ta reads for the third time. il-
      pangeung-sik a simple (first-degree) equation.

5. suffix. material. uy~ material for clothes (= os k\'am).

cha [old-fashioned] = ch1\(1\) (bad weather).
cha < 'chof/l, adn, bdn n. glutinous, sticky.

1. adn. \[ 'cenpyeng a glutinous pancake.
   \[ co < 'cho' cwo (1748) glutinous millet.
   \[ swwu < 'cho' sywuswu (1660) glutinous sorghum.
   \[ tol < 'cho' twol (1542) calcite.
   \[ chapssal = cha'-psssl < 'cho(l) pslol (1489)
      (hulled) glutinous rice.

2. bdn n. \[ cita is glutinous.

cha- < 'CHO, bdn adn [lit. this (=i). CF phi-

chak < 'T7YAK, postnoun [semi-lit. arrival, arriving. \[ yelq si ~ arriving (at) ten o'clock.
      Sewul ~ arriving (in) Seoul. CF t\'ochak vni.

-chak, suffix: PARINTENSIVE < -cak: LIGHT <

-chek. (derives adj-n, adv. vni). \[ t\'ochak /
      ek-chek stubborn(ly), unyielding.

-chak-cikun, bdn adj-n (~ hata); PARA-

INTENSIVE < -(c)cak-cikun. \[ tul~ sweetish.

chak < 'cho' ([? < 'chol 'to attach') , adn, bdn n.

1. sticky, glutinous. \[ ~ hulk clay. ~ kes
      glutinous foods. ~ kicang < 'chol kicang
      (1527) glutinous millet. ~ ok-swwusu
      glutinous corn. ~ pap (cooked) glutinous rice.

~ pye < 'chol pye (1554) glutinous rice

~ plants. ~ ttk < 'chol stek a glutinous rice
      cake. ANT mey. AABB cha'; CF cha'-cita. CF
      chakkak/chelkkkek sticking fast/tight.

2. sticky, persistent, unshakable, fanatic.

~ kanan dire poverty. ~ k\'emel a persistent

leach. ~ ky\'oin a steadfast believer (of a

religion). chaleca (? < chalq ca) a stickler.

chal(q), prosp mod < chata

cham1, adv. interj, adn, adj-n, bdn n. \[ ? <

*co(h)lam irreg subst < co(h) adj. CF ch\'am. \]

1. adv. truly, in truth, really, indeed, in fact; very, quite. SYN cham-mal, c\'eng-mal; CF kw\'u.yen, t\'aytan hi. \[ ~ co(h)ta is quite good.
      Cham n\'ollass.ta I was surprised indeed. Ku-
      kes cham kuleh.kwun a How true that is!

2. interj. oh, well (showing surprise); uh ...

wel now ... , really now ... (anticipating an

emotional outburst); "and, oh yes, another"
thing ...”. CF ce. 1 Cham onul i swuyoil ici Oh it’s Wednesday. isn’t it. Cham pyl sâlam to tâ pokeyss.ta Really now, I have never seen such a dreadful person! Cham pyl mâi tâ tut. keys.ta Just what do you mean talking to me that way?!

3. adn. real, true, genuine; good. ı - cwul a rich vein of ore. ~ kaykwuli a green frog. ~ kilum sesame oil ~ also pronounced chaym-= chay(m)-kilum. ~ kkay sesame. ~ kkoch azalea (= cin( )tallay). ~ mäl the truth, a true remark. ~ mek superior inkstick. ~ nali lily. ~ namu oak. ~ oy melon. cucumber ~ also pronounced chaymey, chaymi. ~ pa rope. ~ pay domestic pear. ~ pis fine-toothed comb. ~ sal healthy flesh. ~ sălam a genuine/good person. ~ say sparrow. ~ swuch oakwood charcoal. ~ ttus real meaning.

4. bnd n (pre-postnominal). cham tapta is true. châm quyota is honest.

châm_2, subst < chata
châm_3, adj-n. ~ hata is nice, neat, pretty; is good, gentle, modest. ?< *coh(.)am irreg substantive < coh.ta; CF chak adj-n ‘good, virtuous’ < *coh-ak)

châm_4 < *CHAM, 1. n. 1a. stage, a station.

1b. a stop, a resting place.

1c. a rest (period), a break, a recess; a time, a stretch, a sitting. SEE han cham; -ul châm.

2. vni (? lit) stops at a stage; stops, makes a stop; takes a rest, has a break.

3. -nun/-tun ~ (ey) (at) the point of doing, just as it is happening. ıKalye ‘tun châm ita/ieess.ta I was just on the verge of leaving. SEE -nun châm, -tun châm, -ul châm; cha.

chan, mod < chata
-chang, suf; LIGHT ↔-cheng. hoy-chang kêlita yields; is pliant.

chang, bnd postn. kol(ang) ~ ditch. sikwung ~ cesspool. tolang ~ gutter, drain.

changi, chayngi, postn, suf, postmod; ? PARA-
INTENSIVE < ca(y)ngi. one, thing, stuff. *sélphi ~ loose-woven stuff (cloth), gauze. ol ~ a tadbpole. can ~ a small one; the littlest and poorest (thing/person) of the lot, the runt.

ch’tâm.ta, abbr < chi (= haci) anh.ta. is not. katang ~, kwayn ~ [ < kwan-haci anh.ta], kwi ~, kin ~, siwen ~, ansim ~; ha~ [ < haci anh.ta].

chata_1, adj. is cold (to the touch). CF chwupta.

chata_2, vi. gets full; gets filled with, fills; fullfills, gets fulfilled by. swâm ~ runs out of breath, pants, gasps. ki ~ is dumbfounded, flabbergasted, nonplussed. NOTE: kêt-chata ‘is extremely fertile’ and sêy-chata ‘is powerful’ are cpd adj < adj + vi.

chata_3, vt. kicks; clicks (the tongue); snatches away; puts it on, wears (on a string around the waist).

chata_4, postnom adj insep (= chata_2). is full of.

an ~ is bold. alûm ~ is strenuous. aph ~ is self-confident. ewûlki ~ (a downpour) is vigorous and steady. ongkol ~, ong ~, ol ~ is stout-hearted. tâm ~ is brave. wîm ~ is stately. wûlêng ~ is resounding, splendid.

chay_1, postmod, postn. just as it is, intact, as it stands, with no change. CF ku chay lo; ku-nyang, tay (lo); ccay.

1. postmod. îsâlâm ul sân ~ mut.ta buries a person alive. sâlam ul cwuk.un ~ nây-pelye twuta leaves a dead person unburied. ıkhwu lul ip.un ~ pang ey tul.e ota comes into a room with one’s overcoat on. pul ul khin ~ cata sleeps with the light on. non ul pye ka sun ~ phalta sells a paddy with the rice plants on it (rice plants and all).

2. (? DIAL) postn (= ccay). Îtek tengi lul thong ~ lo samkîta swallows a lump of rice cake (without chewing it). ppuli ~ ppopta pulls up by the roots. talk ul ppye ~ tâ mektâ eats a chicken, bones and all. höysa tôn ul thong ~ tul.e mektâ takes liberties with all the company’s money.

chay_2, adv. 1. all, entirely, completely.

2. (not) yet; CF chay-en ey long ago/before. ı ~ -ki cen ey before (doing it) completely / fully. Sakwa ka chay ikci anh.ess.ta The apple is not really ripe. Yelq taî i chay toyci mûs hayss.ta Not ten full months have passed (since then).

chay_3, n. 1. the length of a tall slender object; (= meli ~) long tresses of hair.

2. (bushclover) twigs, wicker.

3. (= -cik) a whip, a switch; a drumstick, a pluck, a (piano-key) hammer.

5. uneven dye, streaky coloring. ~ cita gets dyed unevenly, gets/is streaky.

6. quasi-free n, count. a building, a section of a building; a wing; counter for houses and [Seoul colloquial] (= tay) for vehicles and
A Reference Grammar of Korean

-kkaci ka. 1Sāsil un Kaptong-i chelem ccum kkaci ka müncey 'ci 1Actually it is a problem whether one can do even about as well as Kaptong-i.

-kkaci ("la") to. 1Nolyek yeha ey ttala se nun Kaptong-i chelem ccum kkaci ("la") to kālq swu ya iss.ci Depending on one's effort one can surely do even at least about as well as Kaptong-i.

-kkaci man. 1Ney ku Poktong-i chelem ccum kkaci man hay to na nun māncok hakeyss.ta If you do just about as well as Poktong-i I'll be satisfied.

-kkaci 'n tul. 1Ku sālām i hanunq lī in tey Kaptong-i chelem ccum kkaci 'n tul mōri hal if iss.keyss.na?! Surely there's no reason he can't do (even) at least as well as Kaptong-i at the job.

-kkaci ya. 1Poktong-i chelem ccum kkai ya na to halq swu iss.e I can do at least as well as Poktong-i.

-man. 1Kaptong-i chelem ccum man kongpu hamyen Sewul tāy.kyo tul.e kaki müncey ēp dus.uk le ya If you study just like Kaptong-i you'll have no problem getting into Seoul University.

-man un. 1Poktong-i chelem ccum man un na to hay polq swu iss.ci man, Kaptong-i chelem ccum man mōs michye kakeyss.ta [awkward?] I can try doing as well as Poktong-i but I'll never get near the like of Kaptong-i.

chelem cocha, pcl + pcl. 1Caney chayk i ku sālām kes chelem cocha an phallinta 'ni wēnyq il ia How come your book sells even worse than his?

chelem ila to. (pcl + cop var inf) + pcl. [a bit awkward] 1Encey 'na onul chelem ila to phallimyen kwaynchanh.keyss.e It wouldn't be bad if I could always sell as much as today chelem ina, pcl + cop adverst. 1Ku chelem ina sin.loy hatun chinkwu lūl pāpyan hata 'nīl How shameful of him to betray the friend who trusted him so much!

chelem ina-ma, pcl + cop extended adverstive.

Ne chelem ina-ma il ul halq cwul ale to coḥ.keyss.nun tey (kuleh.ci mōs hata) I'd be happy if I could do the job even as well as you.

chelem in tul, pcl + cop mod + postmodifer. 1Ku mankhum nolyek hanun tey Kaptong-i chelem in tul mōs hal li iss.na?! Surely there
is no reason you can't do as well as Kaptool-i when you put in so much effort!

chelém iya, pcl + pcl. ① Amuli Yenge tul cal hanta hay to sensaeyng chelém iya hakeyss.e? However good he may be at English, surely he's no match for the teacher!

chelém khényeng, pcl + pcl. ① Ku sálam un tāyhak-sayng chelém khényeng cwunghask-sayng mankhum to Yenge tul mós hanta His English is no match for that of a middle school student, much less that of a college student.

chelém kkae, pcl + pcl. ① Ku chelém kkae pūthak han kes ul ice pelita 'ni! How could you forget what I asked of you so earnestly!

- nun. ① Amuli cal hanta 'y to Kaptool-i chelém kkae nun mós michiei However well one does it won't be up to Kaptool-i's level.

- ya. ① Amuli tón ul cal ssuanta hay to Choy pūca chelém kkae nun mós ssulq ke 'lq sey However much you spend you won't be able to match the rich Choys [of Kyengcwul].

chelém mace, pcl + pcl. [a bit awkward] ① Ku chelém mace yok halq kesi iss.na is there any call for (even) such a scolding?! ① to. chelém man, pcl + pcl. ① Onul chelém man tón ul pěnta 'myen elma an ka payk.man-căngca ka toykeyss.ta If I could make money the way I did today I'd soon be a millionaire. Wuli cip i tangsin cip chelém man khuta 'myen elma 'na cōh.keyss.e! How nice it would be if my house were as big as yours! ① (ila) to, ① un.

chelém mankhum, pcl + pcl [more common than mankhum chelém].

- ila to. ① Sewul lo muthék tāyko olla kan Kiltqont chelém mankhum ila to ūngki ka iss.e pwass.umyen cōh.keyss.ta I wish I were as brave as Kiltqont-i who daringly went up to Seoul. Ku sálam chelém mankhum ila to hay pwā la Tray doing it at least somewhere near as much as he does.

- ina(-ma). ① Ku sálam chelém mankhum ina sinyung ul nāylq suw iss.ulq ka Can one do mimicry the way he can?

- in tul. ① Senguy man iss.umyen Kaptool-i chelém mankhum in tul mós halq li iss.na? If you're just sincere there's surely no reason you can't be the equal of Kaptool-i.

- iya. ① Nay ka cal haki lo se 'ni ne chelém mankhum iya hakeyss.ni? I am doing well, to be sure, but I can hardly hope to equal you!

- man. ① Poktool-i chelém mankhum man hay to huymang un iss.e Doing just as much as Poktool-i means there's hope.

- to. ① Elin ay chelém mankhum to mós hanun ēlun i musun khun soli ya What a lot of nonsense that a grown-up can't do as well as even a child!

- un. ① Ku sálam chelém mankhum un na to hanta I too can do as well/much as he does.

chelém pota, pcl + pcl. ① Nay ka han kes chelém pota (nun) cal hay ya 'ci You must do it better than the way I did.

? chelém puthe, pcl + pcl. ① Icey nay ka han kes chelém puthe sicak hay ya Now first start off by doing it the way I did.

chelém to, pcl + pcl. ① Ku chelém to mós halq cwul un mölllass.e I never expected him to be so inept as all that! I chelém to hay pokó ce chelém to hay pwā la Tray (doing) it both this way and that.

chelém ya → chelém iya.

cheng, bnd n. a membrane. ① kalq-tay, tāy ① the white membrane inside a reed. kho ① the septum of the nose. kwi ① the eardrum, the tympanum. mok ① the vocal cords/bands. CF sim-cheng (= simswul a cross temper), ip-cheng (= ip-ceng mouth).

-chengi, -chengi, suffix; HEAVY ↔ -cha(y)ngi. But enche(y)ngi < enchyengi 'harelipped one' is from *fp|eh-ryengi 'cut person' with nasal epenthesis (p.48) before the affricate.

cheng khentay, abbreviation < cheng hakentay. prithhe, (if you) please, pray. ① Cheng khentay nay an'hay ka toye ewusio Please be my wife. SYN pala-kentay, wên khentay.

ches < 'ches (VAR 'chez), adnouns. the first, the beginning (one). ① ccay first. ① insang /chetinsang/ first impression. CF cheum, chow. chey < "THYEY. 1. postnoun. body. ① cocik ~ organized body. yūki ~ organism.

2. postnoun. a style (of writing). ① insway ~ printed style (of characters). philki ~ handwritten style. chose ~, hullim ~ cursive style of script. sèsa ~ narrative style. kwùtwù ~ colloquial style. mun.e ~, Kùi ~ literary style.

3. noun [lit] = seechey (style of script); = muncheey (style of literature).

chey < chyey (1730, 1795) < 'tihye, postmod. pretense. ① hata, vni. pretends to (do, have done, be); SEE -un ~,-nun ~. SYN chek.
A Reference Grammar of Korean

PART II  451

cuckoldry; snatching.

2. postnoun.

2a. (playing) a game. ICA - tossing/hitting sticks.  ITAKEI - slap-match.  KONG - a ball game; tennis.  YES - a game of breaking taffy.

2b. (= chi) stuff, thing; one, person.  ILE- an in-between thing; a mongrel; a bastard; a dot.  TANGNYEN - goods lasting only one year, a year's wear.  CF chwuki.

chiko, quasi-pcl [< vt ger 'considering as'].

when it comes to, as for ( = un/nun); every (= mata); as, in the capacity of, being (= ulo).

Tōn iss.nun sālam chiko (se) tōn akkici ah.nun sālam i tumulta. Most rich people are careful about spending their money. Cosenq sālam chiko (se) nwu ka thōngil ul pāntay hakeyss.9o What (= surely no) Korean will object to the unification of Korea! Haksayng chiko se Yenge mōsq ilk.nun i ka ēps.ta. Every student can read English. Sālam chiko ku kes molulq sālam i iss.keyss.n' ya Is there anybody who doesn't know that?! Hak.kyō chiko cheyyuk-kwan ēps.nun hak.kyō ka eti iss.na. Who ever heard of a school without a gymnasium?! Ce sālam un umskic chiko mōs mek.nun key ēps.ta 'nta I tell you, there is nothing he won't eat.

chiko 'la, tō, quasi-pcl - cop var inf + pcl. though it comes to; even if we assume that.

Ku sālam un pappe se mōs onta chiko 'la to talun sālam tul un etteh.key toyn ke yo. Let's admit that he's too busy to come, but what happened to the others? Tases salam man onta chiko 'la to mān wen un tulg ke 'lsq sey even though we assume there will be only five guests, it will cost at least ten thousand wen. Han kay chen wen sīk chiko ('la) to yelq kay 'myen mān wen ita. Even if they are only a thousand wen each, ten of them would be ten thousand wen. Tōn mounun ke n' twūl ecay chiko-'la to, wusen saynghwal ey kēkeng ina ēps.ess.umyen cōh.keyss.9o Even if one puts in second place the accumulation of money, it would be nice to have no worries about one's livelihood.

chiko n', abbr < chiko nun

chiko nun, quasi-pcl - pcl. when it comes to; as for every; as for being.  CANGSAQ-KWUN. CHIKO nun pāpo 'ci. As a businessman he's a fool.

chiko se, quasi-pcl - pcl (emphasized form of chiko).  Nānun wulī nala uj myengsung-chiko se an ka-pom tey ka ēps.ta. I have been to every famous place in Korea.

chiko to, quasi-pcl + pcl. when it comes to - also / even / either; being also / even / either.  SEE chiko 'la to.

chiko ya, quasi-pcl + pcl. only if it comes to; only (if it be) as; for.  KU sālam chiko ya cal han sēym ici. For him, it was rather well done, I'd say.  Ām, 'yeeca chiko ya kih ki khuko mālko. Yes, she is sure is tall for a girl.

chil(q), prosp mod < chita

chim, subst < chita

chimyen, conditional < chita.  HĀNKWUK uy ōymu-pu 'la n' kes un Mikwuk ulo chimyen kwuk.mu-seng ita. Korea's Foreign Ministry (if we reckon it in terms of America) is the same as America's State Department. Mikwuk ulo chimyen cal han sēym ita. From America's standpoint it can be regarded as well done.  SEE -ta chimyen, -ulla chimyen.

chim, mod < chita

chita₁₁, v (1-13 vt) 1. ( < 'thi ta) hits; plays (ball); throws (at); beats, claps; makes, pounds into (rice cakes); sends (a telegram); strikes (the hour).  CF cis.ta.

2. attaches; defeats; denounces; (lightning) strikes; prunes, trims; slices into pieces; slays, skins (with knife).

3. ( < chu ta) removes; thins, weeds it out.

VC, VP chita < chuy(i) ta (vc).

4. ( < chu ta) sifts, passes through (a sieve).

DER N chey.  CF path.(chita).

5. counts, figures, computes (= sēyta); prices, values; admits, conceeds; supposes, presumes.

VP chita.  CF sēym chita.  SEE chiko ('la to, nun, se, to, ya), -ta (son) chica, -ta chimyen, -ta (son) chitula to.

6. puts it (into), pours it (into); mixes with, covers with, seasons with.

7. wears, puts on, attaches, fastens (a belt-like thing); puts up, hangs, draws (the curtain), stretches; (kol -) puts it on (a mold, a block, a last).  VC chita.

8. weaves (CF chita); braids, plaits; hems, binds; draws, sketches, pictures; builds, throws up, constructs (a wall).  VC chita.

9. ( < 'thi ta) raises, rears, keeps (animals, roomers); breeds, reproduces, whelps; stores (honey); spreads, shoots out (branches).
10. shakes (rocks, swings, jogs) it. kkolī ~ wags/wiggles one’s tail; acts seductive.
11. shouts (= chiluta). koham ~ screams, shrieks. solī ~ shouts.
12. does, makes, performs (playgame, swim, masturbation, walk); (non ~) creates (a rice paddly); (mulq-kyel ~) forms (waves); (kwang ~) produces, emits (a glitter = scintillates; shows off, brags); (kwup.i ~) makes (bends, curves = meanders); (inwuki ~) acquires (dampness); haksaying ul hāswuk ~ boards students.
13. = chiluta pays off; undergoes; entertains. carries out.
14. (? = 9.) vi [obs] ascends, goes up, rises. VC chikhitā (Cf chihutā: Paci chikhye 'Pull up your pants!'
chita16-18.
16. vt = chiwuta removes, puts away, tides.
17. vp = chilla gets hit, crushed, run over, trapped; loses its weave; is priced, valued.
18. vc = chita (has it taken away, thinned; has it sifted; makes/lets wear; has it put up, hung; has it woven, hemmed, sketched, built).
chita19, aux vt insep.
2. = ttulita. tte.e chita/ttulita drops it.
chita20, postnom adj insep; variant (?) PARA-INTENSIVE < cita. is. yamyel ~ is unkind, callous. Cf sulēpta.
chita21, postnom vt insep. does.
1. hap ~ puts them together, unites. cap ~ spoils, ruins. hāy ~ spoils, mars, damages. kyem ~ combines, unites, puts together. kye.p ~ puts one upon another.
2. Cf chita11.
3. Cf chita12.
4. he(s)-thang ~ does it in vain. koton~ pulses, pulsates. thomak ~ chops up (Cf chita2). lāyten ~ trims; hems, irons in a hem. tomang ~ escapes. yātan ~ scolds.
5. thaiphu ~ type(write).s. I selu i1’ com thaiphu chile cwusey yo Type this document for me, please.
-chita22, 1. SEE -chi- (suffix; makes intensive verbs). cēp~, cina~, eph~, kēl~
kak(yu)~, mil~, muli~, nēm~, nol~
, pat~, path~, ppay~, phul~, ppet~
, sos~, tat~, tep~, tot~, ttwunki~
, twi~; ? kki~; ? putic~; sosuli/~
tacoc'-chi~ < tacoci- supervise closely; ? hey~
, ? tte~; ? ttey~. Cf kaykhi~ < kay-
fold up. [? < -chi-; Cc -the- of kelthe-anc.la]
2. SEE -chi- (suffix; derives causative verbs)
cho < 'CIWO, postnoun, adnoun.
1. postn. the first, the beginning. ìl-wel ~ the beginning (days) of January. huk.ki ~ the beginning of the school term. kongsa ~ the beginning of construction work.
2. adn. early, the beginning, the first. ìl-
kaul/yelum early autumn/summer. cenyen early evening. ~ taciea snack to stay one's appetit. ~ lāmyen the first meeting; kongyen the first performance. ~ cepcen first bout/encounter. ~ ipsa first entering the firm.
3. adn. of the first ten days of the month. ìl-
halwu ~ yelhul the 1st ~ 10th of the month.
cho~ < 'THYWOW, pref, bnd adn. ultra-, super-
sur-, trans-, transcendental. ì ~ hyēnsil cwuu surrealism. ì ~ hyēntay-cek ultra-modern. ~ in a superman. ~ kām-kak-cek kānyem a transcendental concept.
choli, bnd postn (< chwoli, var < kkolite skwo'li 'tail'). a pointed/tapering end; [obs] a switch (= hoy~ ). ìeepi~ a swallowtail (shape). hoy~ (var hwi-chwuli, hoy-chalii~ also 'sprout') switch. nwun~ the outer corner of the eye; a look askance. sin~ a pluck fixed to the tredle shoe of a loom (pey-thul sin).
chongi, bnd postn. one, thing. ìn~ a horse with white testicles.
chuk < 'cuk, quasi-free n. side. ìkongsan ~ the Communit side. Yū-Eyn ~ the U.N. side. ìyang ~ both (the two) sides. Cal-mos um wuli (uy) chuk ita The fault is on our side. phyenghwa lui öngho hunun ~ the side that is defending peace. CM 2:67 gives examples of yele chuk, enu chuk, mōton chuk ey se; ìn kac' chuk uy; wuli nala chuk ulo puthe; pon/ ponun / potun chuk...
-chwul, alt of -wu (der adv). See yath.chwul < yath.ta, kochwul < kot.chwul < kot.ta, kac.chwul < kac.ta; nuc.chwul (Phyengyang DIAL = nuc.key late) < nuc-
-chwu-, suffix. 1. derives causative verbs.
1a. kot.chwu- straighten it (out) < kot- be straight. yuth.chwu- make it shallow (etc.) < yath- be shallow (low, light).

1b. (< -hwu-): nac.chwu- = nac.hwulo < n'o'chwu- makes it low < nac- < noc- be low. memchwu- stop it < memchwo- (?1775) < me'c-hwu- (1445) < mec-. See kac.chwuta, nac.chwuta, mac.chwuta, nuc.chwuta.


2. makes intensive verbs (CF -chi-, -khi-, -li-, -lu-). tulchwu- rummages; reveals < tu-l- raises it, holds it up.

chwuk, n [colloq]. 1. free n as abbr < sâlam uy chwuk. ‘Chwuk ey to mös tulci/kkici He can’t even be called a human being.

2. quasi-free n. a group, a gang, a bunch (of people/things). ‘Kulay po(ye) to ku key ku cwung ey se nun kacang naun chwuk ila 'na They may not look like much but they are the best of the lot, he says. Ku sâlam to ttktok han chwuk ey tunta He is one of the clever ones.

chwuki (? var < chiki), bnd postn. pyêng ~ a sickly person; an invalid.

-chwungchwung, bnd adj-n (~ hata); after consonant -uchwungchwung. ~ish, slightly colored/intinged. See -(u)sulum.

chwungi, postn (? var -thwungi). one, person, thing. cam ~ a sleepyhead. ttek- (= ttek-po) a rice-cake glutton. CF -chwungi.

chy palatalized affricate + palatal glide, usually pronounced just /ch/. This string is typically a reduction of the syllable chi, as in kaluchye < kaluchie. CF thy.

chyé = chye, abbr < chie, inf < chita.

chyey = chthey (type; like; pretend). See chey.

-ci < 'ti (~ 't i), suspicive. [In the first three uses -(ess.)ess.ci and -(ess.)keyss.ci occur.]

1. (sentence-final or followed by yo) CASUAL statement, question, suggestion, or command (often inviting confirmation or agreement): suppose, I suppose/guess/believe/think; if I am not mistaken; I venture to say, I daresay, I bet, I'd say, it seems to me; you know, you see, don't you know, wouldn't you say, n'est-ce pas. But sometimes -ci shows insistence ("I tell/ warn you, mind you"), sometimes reassurance ("I assure you, of course"). This is not used in answering a question about oneself.

Mekci (yo) [FALLING INTONATION] (1) I suppose he's eating. He's eating, you know. (2) Suppose we eat; let's eat. (3) Suppose you eat. (Go on and) eat!

Mekci (yo)? [RISING INTONATION] He's eating, I suppose?

Mekci (yo)? [DIP-RISE INTONATION] (1) You know, he's eating! [lively statement]. (2) He is eating, I suppose? [lively question]. (3) He is eating, isn't he [rhetorical question]. (4) Are we eating? [a lively suggestion].

Mekci (yo)! [A LOUD QUICK FALL ON THE LAST SYLLABLE] (1) He is eating [an insistent statement]. (2) Suppose we eat = Let's eat! [insistent suggestion]. (3) Suppose you eat = Eat! [an insistent command].

Mekci (yo)!! [WITH A DIP-FALL INTONATION] (1) I suppose he's eating? [a lively insistent question]. (2) He's eating, isn't he? [a lively insistent rhetorical question]. (3) Suppose we eat! [a lively insistent suggestion]. (4) Suppose you eat! [a lively insistent command].

Nê cikum yelq sal ici? You are ten now, aren't you. Incey caut! Suppose we go to bed! (or: Now why don't you go to bed?!) Ama ku i hanthey ai ka épss.ci He has, I believe, no children. Sewul ey sâlam i mân.h.ci yo There are quite a lot of people in Seoul, you know. Ku n'yeça ka um.ak-hoy ka celpan ina cina se wass.keyss.ci She must have come when the concert was about half over, I guess.

NOTE: It is unclear just when -ci yo came into use, but King finds examples (with the unaffriciated -ti retained) in Starchevskiy 1890 and Khlynovskiy 1904. Another likely example: nyek.yes.ciwo (1894 Gale 113) = n'yekeyess.ci yo 'considered'. See -e yo.

2. used within a complex sentence as a loose connective. See -ki ey mangeceg ici, -umyen ... -ess.ci.

2a. is/does and + (SEMANTIC) NEGATIVE.

I. Ku ka kulênq il ul hanun ke n' caki lul wi hay se (i)ici nala lud salang hay se ka ani ’ta His doing such a thing is for himself and not from loving his country. Nay kes ici nêy kes i uni 'ta It is mine, it isn't yours (= Ney kes i ani 'la nay kes ita It is not yours, it's mine). Cikum un kwaynchanh.ci cêncayng i kkuth-nako se ka mûncey ’ta The present time is all
right, but (the period) right after the war is over is a problem. Swun-i lang Poktong-i uy cip ey se tul yatan ici wuli cip ey se n' amu kkekeng anh.nunta They are making a fuss at Swun-i's and at Poktong-i's but everything is quiet at my house. Swun-i lang Poktong-i lang ku chayk ul sass.ci na nun saci anh.ess.ta It is Swun-i and Poktong-i who bought that book, not I. Poktong-i lang man kass.ci, Swun-i lang un kaci anh.ess.ey yo I went there just with Poktong-i and not with Swun-i.

2b. ... ina (ila ya, ila ya man) -ci + IMPOSSIBILITY OF UNLIKELYHOOD. (Ku) sâlam ina (ila ya, ila ya man) halq swu iss.ci talun sâlam un elim èps.ta He can do it, but it would be out of the question for anyone else. Ku sâlam ina kamyen kass.ci talun sâlam un mös kanta He might be able to go but no one else could. Ku sâlam ina tul.e kaci talun sâlam un mös tul.e kanta He may get in but no one else will make it (in). Kyôôy se 'na ppekkwuk sây soli tul.ulq swu iss.ci sinay se n' mös tut.nunta You may be able to hear a cuckoo in the suburbs, but you won't in town.

2c. [LIVELY] X-ci X-e (with verbs) go ahead and do it, let's go ahead and do it; (with adj, cop) it really is. The particle la cannot be added.

1Kuleh.key sulphumyen wûlcî wul.e If you're so sad, go ahead and cry. Ku sâlam ul kitalîlq kes èps.i wuli kkili mence mekci mek.e Let's go ahead and eat without waiting for him. Chinkwu ka cakkwu hala 'nun tey haci hay Since your friend keeps telling you to do it, go ahead and do it. Tôn ul mânh.i cwukyeiss.ta 'nun tey ku catong-cha lul phalci phal.e Go ahead and sell the car — they'll give you a lot of money for it. Sikan i èps.nun tey ku-nyang kaci ka You have no time — just go on and go. Kuleh.key poko siph.umyen ka se poci pwâ If you want to see it much, go on and go and see it. Kuleh.key kwichanh.umyen cwukci cwuk.e (or cwuk.e pelici cwuk.e pelye) If you are so bored, go on and drop dead.

1Côh.ci côh.a It sure is nice. Ku n'yeca ka ippuci ippe She's real pretty.

1Yâtan ici yâtan ia /ie It's a real uproar.

2d. -ci kulay why don't you. 1kath.i kalq sâlam i èps.umyen Kim sensayng kwa 'la to kaci kulay If there is no one to go with (you), why don't you go with Mr Kim? Kulem ese mekci tul kulay Why don't you all start eating?

2e. sâsil mîl ici in truth, to tell the truth. 1Cham-mal ici (= cham-mal) kulyass.ta That's just what he said. That's just the way it was (just what happened).

3. 3a. -ci man (un): does/is but. 1kuleh.ei man (un) but, however, still, yet, nevertheless, notwithstanding (that). Ku kes i ippuci man pissaci That one is nice looking but I bet it's expensive.

3b. -ci yo man (un). 1Èps.keyss.ci yo man (un) There probably aren't any (but).

4. used with auxiliaries anh.ta (ani hata) mös hata, and mâltu to negativize: does/is not. 1swipci (tul/ka) anh.ta is not easy. mekci anh.nunta does not eat. mekci anh.ko iss.ta, mekci mös hako iss.ta is not eating. Nay ka kako siph.ci anh.ta I don't want to go. Ku ka kako siph.e haci anh.nunta He doesn't want to go. Yenge lul an ssuci anh.nun ya Isn't it true they use no English? Kasici anh.sup.nikkka (Kasici anh.usip.nikka, Kaci anh.usip.nikka are less common) Aren't you going?

1Kekî ey tây hay se han matî to mâl had anh.ess.ta He said not a single word about it: Amulye 'ni kuleh.ci anh.ci Surely it can't be that way. Khuci to anh.ko cácki to anh.ta, it isn't big and it isn't little, either. Neye ka kaci anh.nun hân na to kaci anh.keyss.ta Unless you go, I won't go either. Kim sensayng i an 'ko Pak sensayng ici yo It isn't Mr Kim, it's Mr Pak. Nemu eleye se haci mös hâkeyss.ta It is too hard for me to do. Mut un saynhwâ ey èps.ci mös hal mulken ita Water is a thing without which there could be no life.

1Wûlcî mala! Don't cry! Ic.ci mâ Don't forget "Yêm.łye [haci] màsey yo Don't you worry. Mâl to haci màsipso Don't mention it; Of course; It goes without saying. Cengke -çáng ey se mannci màlko tapang ey se manncas Let's not meet at the station, let's meet at the teahouse. Nôlcî màlko îl hapsita Let's cut out the loafing and get to work. Pakk ey na-kaci màlko cip ey iss.ke la Don't go out, stay home. Ic.ci màlko phýênci lul sse la Don't (you) forget to write the letter. Sesum chi (= *sesum.ci) màlko cênhwâ hay cwusipso De not hesitate to telephone me. Onul kaci mâlko yo I won't go today (or: Let's not go today, or: You'd better not go today).
This soaked antha. -ias.)ess.ulq -(ess,)ess.nun -(ess)keyss.nun ci -ulq ci, -(ess)ess.ulq ci. ī - ālta (moluta, ic.ta, kiek hata, sayngkak hata, māl hata) knows (knows not, forgets, remembers, recalls, tells) whether.

2. given the state of being: eteh.key ADJ-un ci it is so — that ( = nemu ADJ-e se).

3. (the time since) its happening. SEE -un ci. This is not a variant of -un cey 'time that —' (despite the usage in Roth 457) but continues MK -un 't i; the time expression follows.

ci, abbr. 1. < ici. 2. < 't i, abbr < hac < 'ho'it (after voiceless sounds, a, or e). Įwok ci antha (1887 Scott 185 = 1893 Scott 229) is not poisonous, (wine) is not strong.

ci [var, often pejorative] = cey (l / me, etc.)
ci, bnd n. stuff; thing; pickles (= kimchi). ecan-ci picked turnip slices. ces.kwk-ci pickles soaked in a pickled fish soup; brine-soaked radishes. ci-ci cucumber pickles. kkal-ci (= kkalq-ci) = kkalkay a cushion ( < kkalta spreads it out). than-ci embers of tobacco in a pipe. But kimchi 'pickled cabbage (etc)' is a variant from timchoy < TTIM-'CHOY 'soaked vegetables'; the k- is a hypercorrection of the palatalization in the expected cimchi, which occurs in dialects. CF chi; -eci / -aci; -echi; -achi; kkangeci dregs, cāngachī [DIAL] = cāngacci, cāčhi = ca-thwuli (cloth) remnants.


ci < cf. adnoun, prefix. branch, subsidiary. = cem a branch store. ANT pon.


2. Chinese postverb (shows the Chinese verb is transitive). (does) it. "ille.n-i phēy-či" ('one utterance covers all' =) saying it in a single word. "yek-ci sa-či" ('change it, think it' =) You should tailor your thinking to the circumstances.

-ci anh.ko < -ti a'ni ho'kwo, suspensive + aux gerund. not being/doing; without being/doing; instead of being/doing. Įfana to namkicī anh.ko tā kacce kass.ta They have taken it all away and left nothing. Āmu māl to anh.ko kuce kass.ta He went away without saying a word. Ku i nun anh'ay eykey cocha allici anh.ko cip ul na-kass.ta He left home without letting even his wife know. Pam itun ci nac itun ci kalici anh.ko nul il ul hanta He works all the time (without discriminating between) night and day. khuna cak.una kalici anh.ko regardless of whether it is big or small. Ku ai nun talun ai tul hako sekk.ici anh.ko nul oy ttalto tōnta The boy does not mix with other boys but always keeps to himself. Wēn-swungi ka way khong ul kka see nun ce nun meki ci anh.ko saykki eykey cwunon kwnu a Why, the monkey shells the peanuts and then gives them to her baby instead of eating them herself! Ka (se) cwumuseyo yo — Na ttaymun ey caci anh.ko kitalici māsiko yo Go to bed — don’t wait up for me. meki anh.ko iss.ta is not eating. -ci anh.ko se nun an toyqou kes ita just wouldn’t do not to = has just got to.

cf -ci mālko.

-ci anh.ta, suspensive + aux (v, adj): SEE -ci.

-ci anh.e cita gets/becomes so it does/is not.

ci cocha, postmod + pcl. Įpunmyo ka eti (i)n ci cocha alici mōs hanta does not even know where the grave is.

-ci cocha, suspensive + pcl. Įku sālam kwa yēyki lul haki khenyeng manna pochi cocha mōs hayss.ta I didn’t even get to see him, much less talk with him.

cie. 1. < ci ye, inf < cita < "ci ta carries on the back, bears; becomes.

2. < ti ye, inf < cita < "ti ta falls.

3. < ci ze, inf < cis.ta < "cis ta makes.

-ci enceng SEE -ulq ~

ciea, postmod. SEE -ulq ciea; cita (ko), cita.

cita, aux adj insep (follows inf -e). [obs, lit] wishes/desires that; may -! Įtūtus i itwwe ciea our wish be realized! Cf ciea, -ko ce.

čik < 'čik, postsubst adj-n insep. SEE -um čik < -čam 'čik.
-(-c)cek, suf (derives adj-n, adv); var < -(-c)cek; PARAI TENSIVE -chik. ilcek(-i) early < iluta. kacak fairly near < ka(kkaw)-. kaypecik rather light < kapy(ew)-. kiph-cik rather deep. k\'/yal-cik rather long. kwulc-cik rather thick. melc-cik (NK spells melc) fairly distant < me\'-. muk-cik rather heavy < muk(ew)-. na-cik somewhat low < nac.ta. nelec-cik (< nelp-cik) somewhat broad. noph-cik rather tall/ high. nu-cik rather late/ slow/ loose < nuc.ta. toy-cik somewhat thick, a bit too hard. ttu-cik rather slow. yulc-cik (< yulp-cik) rather shallow. Cf -um ci, -cimak, -cikun, -(-c)cek.

-ci ka, sensitive + pcl (used to emphasize negative constructions, on stems of adjectives and certain possessive verbs – see §11.7.2). 'Tolik kyelkwa ka coh.ci (ka) [= coh.ci lul] mös hayss.ta On the contrary, the results were no good at all. eqqken ey mae.ci ka anh.ko without meeting the qualifications; lacking the least qualification. Simsang chi ka anh.e se kulay yo There's something amiss and that's why (I'm worried).

ci ka, postmod + pcl.
1. (whether) 'ku uy thayto lül pomyen ku ka cham-mal ul hanun ci ka uysim sulepa His attitude makes me suspicious whether he is telling the truth.
2. (time since) 'hayq pich ul pon ci ka olay 'ta It has been a long time since we saw any sunshine. Tongsayng i Mkwuk ey kan ci ka pelsse ö-nyen i toynta My little brother has been in America five years already. Yeki osin ci ka elma 'na toysip.nikka How long have you been here?

ci ka, [var, often pejorative] = cey ka (l; self)
ci kan ey See -tun ~
cik hata < 'cik "ho•ta. See -um cic.
ciki, postn. a guard, a keeper. cheng ~ [obs] steward. kyö = school custodian (janitor). mun = gatekeeper, goalie. myö = grave keeper. san = forest ranger; (= nung ~) tomb/grave keeper. tutwuk = security guard. tungtay = lighthouse keeper. (?< bn d cik < 'tik upright (vigilant) + i person)
ciki, postn. an area of land (calling for a given amount of rice seed). tas mal (tas toy, twu sem) ~ a plot of land that takes 5 mal (5 toy, 2 sem) of rice seeds.
- tanning, dressing skin. salay ~ winnowing, tanning, thay ~ threshing; threshing. yongtwu ~ masturbaturing.

\#katong ~ kicking in the air. \#ellseng ~ (a children's game). haycak ~ toying with food/ drink. petwang ~ squirming; paving the air. putâ ~ moving a baby's legs like a bellows.

\#talkkwuk ~ hiccuping.

cil. n. potter's clay, unglazed clay. ~ kulus/ kiwa unglazed earthenware/tile.

cil(q). prosp mod < cita, < cîta.

-cî l', abbr < -cî lul. 1\#ôllaci l' mâsey yo (Im Hopin 1986:64) Don't it be surprised, now. 1\# Yangsim sâng hau ci l' mòs hakkeyss.ta (Dupont 293) In conscience, I cannot do it.

ci 'la see -un ~ (se), -null ~ (se), -ess.nun ~ (se); -ulq ~ to, -(ess.)ulq ci 'la = -ulq ci 'n i 'la. NOTE: There are no occurrences of *-ul.nun ci 'la (se); but -keyss.nun ci 'la (se) and -ulq ci 'la (se) are possible in literary contexts.

cîla (ko), indic attend ← cita aux vi sep (+ pcl); follows adj inf. that it may become, wanting it (saying for it) to become. 1\#ese hwulyung hay cîla ko pînta I pray that he may soon achieve fame. CF -ko cita.

ci 'la', aux v indic assert (follows inf), wants to do. 1\#sang-zyen 'hi i lol '(NGUY.-LWON) 'ho,ya ci 'la '(CHYENG) 'ho, ya' nol (1481 Twusi 22:34-5) precipitously asked to discuss this, whereupon .

ci lul, postmod + pcl. 1\#Nay ka ku lul eteh.key sayngkak hako iss.nun ci lul ku eykey mâl hako siph.unchwungton ul nukkyess.e yo I felt the urge to tell him what I thought of him.

ci lul, suspactive + pcl (used to emphasize negative constructions — See 811.8.2). 1\#Tolie kyelkwa ka cöh.ci (ka)/lul mòs hayss.ta On the contrary, the results were no good at all. Cektang chi lul anh.e se mangsely iko iss.nun ke yo I am hesitating because it is hardly appropriate. Ku kes un poci lul anh.ess.ta I didn't see it.

cîluta, bnv, postnom v (?) < vt 'thrusts'; CF tultita. -ll. (intensifies or vulgarizes). eph- ~ spills, slops. kwuki- = kwu(ki)-pak ~ wrinkles it up. kkwèy- [vulgar] puts on, wears (= ipta or sin.ta). pasuw/-puswuba breaks/smashes it. ssa- ~ [vulgar] roams (= ssa-tanita); excretes (= ssata). ? ce(-)ciluta spoils/ruins it (< ?). ? si(-)ciluta does (>).

-cim, subst < cita

- ci mâ = -ci mala = -ci mal.e don't! SEE mâ.

- (c)cimak, suf (derives adj-n, adv). nacimak rather low < nac-. nucimak fairly late < nue-. meleckimak (NK spells melekimak) fairly distant < më-l. CF -(c)ek, -(c)cum(ak).

-ci mace, suspactive + pcl. ~ anh.ta, ~ mòs mata. 1\#yi pyëngsins mom i yongki ka ep.s e cuwki mace mòs hako ileh. key kwukul ul hako tanip.nita This frail body lacking the courage even to die, here I am going around begging like this. Nwun i an pîlnun tey 'ta (ka) tut.ci mace mòs hani sal.e se mws hakkeyss.5o Not only blind but unable to hear, as well, what good is there in living?

-ci måta, suspactive + aux v -l. SEE måta, -ci mâ.

-ci man SEE -un ci man

-ci man, suspactive + particle.

1. though, although, notwithstanding the fact that, but. 1\#Kako nun siph.ess.ci man sikan i ép.s.ess.ta I wanted to come, but I lacked the time. Sillyey 'ci man, n"yensey ka elma 'na toyssip.nikka Excuse me for asking, but what is your age?

2. (with negative)

2a. ~ anh- just not (is/does): 1\#Cim i khutula to mukepci man anh.umyen tulko kakeyss.ta I can bring the luggage even if it's bulky, just so it isn't heavy.

2b. ~ mâ- l don't (or let's not) just do. 1\#Ca, ttekul mantulei man mâlko mek.umyen se tul hasi yo Don't just make rice cakes, people, eat some while making them. Nolci man mâlko chayk ina com ilk.e yo (Im Hopin 1986:76) Don't just loaf around, read a book or something.

2c. ~ mòs ha-. 1\#Hänq-ca lul ssuei man mòs haci, ilk.ulq cwul un âp.nita I am able to read Chinese characters, I just can't write them.

3. ~ se to even though, despite the fact that.

4. to indeed but, though indeed, although quite/very. 1\#Komapki n' hâci man to sa.yang hakkeyss.5up.nita I am grateful, indeed, but I will decline. Mian haci man twu (= to) yo
cis. bound adverb. hard, severely, roughly. ~ cehi.tay, ~ chita, ~ ikita (cisq.-ikita), ~ kwukita, ~ mada, ~ tekta, ~ mucculta, ~ nelta, ~ palp.ta, ~ palphita, ~ ssipta.

ci se pute See -un.

cita: Treat cita as vi (or vt) if cita and cinun occur; as defective vi if only ciess.ta (ciess.ta) and cin occur; as adjective if only (N i/ka) cita occurs.

cita1 < "ci'ia2, 1. vt. carries on the back, bears; owes (money), gets into debt; (sinsey lul ~) owes (gratitude), is indebted/obliged (to one); (chayk.im ul ~) assumes (the responsibility), takes it on. bears it. VC ciwuta; CF ckey, cim; cinita, ita.

2. vi. gets defeated, loses, is bested; gives in, yields (to). mith ~ takes a loss (in selling it).

cita2 < "ita1, vi. (a flower or a leaf) fades and falls, is shed, is gone, vanishes; (the sun/moon) sets, sinks, goes down; (swim i ~) breathes one's last breath, gives up one's breath, dies, expires; (pull i ~) = kkê cita (fire) goes out, dies out; (dirt, a spot, paint) vanishes, fades away. CF ciwuta.

cита3 < "ita2, vi. it forms, sets in (→ cita5). VC ciwuta.

1. 1kunul i ~ it casts a shadow, gets shady.

2. 1Cangma ka ciess.ta The rainy season has set in.

cita4 < "ita2, aux vi sep (follows inf; nun, to, tul may intervene).

1. gets to be, becomes, grows. Usually inf is adj but sometimes vi: pel.e ~ (pêle/) pâla cita it widens; sul.e ~ sul.e/sala cita vanishes. ~ cóh.a (nappe, chwuwe, tewe, phikon hay) ~ gets better (worse, colder, warmer, tired).

kiwul.e ~ it tilts. Nal i chacha kil.e cinta The days are getting longer and longer. Incey nun um.ak i cóh.a ciess.ta Now I've come to like music.

2. gets/is done. Makes intransitives out of transitives ~ and some defective [bound] infinitives; intensifies intransitives. CF ttulia.

2a. (transitive infinitives). fallye ~ it gets known/told, it gets to someone's ears. ccic.e ~ it tears, gets torn. engkul.hum.e ~ it gets tangled.

heye ~ = heye ~ gets scattered, separates.

kalle ~ it splits, forks, branches off. kkêy ~ it breaks, gets broken. kkê ~ is extinguished, vanishes, collapses. kkulle ~ it gets loose.

kkunh.e ~ it snaps, is snapped. phul.e ~ gets released/loose, comes untied/loose. thê ~ it splits. ttel.e ~ it drops/falls, is punctured. ssot.a ~ it pours out/down.

2b. (defective infinitives). fâ/tungkule ~ it warps. icile ~ it chips/wanes. kkk/kkkule ~ falls head-first. (kk)amule ~ faints. kasule ~ grows stubborn; bristles. pà/sule ~, pule ~ it breaks/crumbles. (kk)kupulale ~ it bends. mangkule ~ is put out of shape, ruined. okule ~, wukule ~ it curls up, warps; it breaks. pekule ~ it splits, separates. ppâ ~ falls (CF ppây- extract it). pulke ~ it bulges out. sakulale ~ it collapses, withers. ssule ~ it topples/tumbles. ekule ~ gets dislocated; goes against. thute ~ it tears.

2c. (intransitive inf). inul.e ~ it dangles. citâ5 (< cita4), 1. postnom adj insep. is, is characterized/marked by. amphang ~ is bold. angkhal ~ is persistent. cha' ~ is glutinous. entek ~ is hilly, sloping. enthek ~ is bumpy, uneven, rough. kaphul-mak ~ is precipitous. kenpeng ~ is impermanent, overbearing. kilum ~ is fat(ty). kkek ~ is stout [< ?]. kkuntek ~ is persistent. kwusek ~ is recessed; is sequestered, off to itself. kaps ~ is expensive, valuable. kwuseng ~ is in natural good taste. mes ~ is smart, tasteful. mo ~ is sharp, pointed, angular. mey ~ is nonglutinous. newul ~ (waves) are rough in the distance. ò(tal) ~ is replete [< ?]. òy ~, pyek ~, han-kas/-kyeth ~ is remote, out-of-the-way. ppye ~ is "bony" = pithy. telphek ~ is buxom, portly. see esayk ~, phutak ~, sal ~, salphak ~, swus ~, thul ~; yè/gamu ~; palu ~ is short and fat; chwu ~ is wet (CF chwu- get wet); phu ~ is abundant (CF pphush has). NOTE: kkl/eentule ~ 'is coy; is lifting' < kkl/eentul 'swaying' is unusual (CF cita4 2b). syn [? paramensive] chita.

2. postnom vi sep (by l/ka). gets/becomes characterized by. ýalong ~, ellek ~, ellwuk ~, elwuleki ~ gets spotted, breaks out in a rash. cangma ~ it rains for days on end, turns into a long rain. heki ~ gets hungry. both ~ it gets simplified. hwumi ~ it forms an inlet. kalangi ~ it gets/it's forked. kkekphul ~ gets coated, has a skin form on it. kunul (l) ~ (shade) casts a shadow, (a shadow) shades, gets shady/shaded, forms shade, is shaded. kwupi...
cita< subquiescent to ci lala (lit. = siph.ta (desires, wants). SEE -ko cita.

CF -ko ce, ci lala, 'ceye, -ceye.

ci to, postmod + pcl. 'Kulen ci to molunta Could be.

ci to, suspsetive + pcl. SEE -un, -nun, -ulq. 

'Illum ul suci to mös hanta He can't even write his name. Talci to anh.ko sici to anh.ta It is neither sweet nor sour. (It is not sweet and it is not sour, either.) Musewe se chac.e kaci to mös hanun tey yo He's too scared to even go visit! Poci to tut.ci to mös hanta He can neither see nor hear. CF -'t to - .

ci tul, suspsetive + pcl. 'Kulen es mekci tul kulyay Why don't you all start eating? Sömun tut.nun kes pota ka-poni(-kka n') kuleh.ci tul anh.tun tey?!! Instead of listening to rumors, you people should have gone to see.

cium, (quasi-free) n. [var] = ecum.

ci ya, suspsetive + pcl. 'Yeki kkaci oci ya mös halq ka?! Can't he just get himself here (whether he does any work or not)!!

ci yo, suspsetive + pcl. POLITE CASUAL STYLE statement, question, suggestion, or command (often inviting confirmation or assent). SEE -ci.

ci yo man (un), suspsetive + pcl + pcl (+ pcl). is/does but [POLITE].

cö1, n, adn; LIGHT = ce (that over there).

cö2 < TTYLOW.

1. n. (= kokco) an air, a tune; meter. cangq-co major key. tâng-co minor key.

2. n. good conduct.

3. quasi-free n (=q co after noun): ~ lo with an air of. 'Cangnan hanun co lo = cangnanq co lo jokingly, as a joke/prank. sipiq co lo defiantly, with an air of defiance. pinanq co lo critically, in a critical vein. 'nöngtamq co lo as a joke, in jest. sâlam ul nollimq co lo ilunun mâl a jocular term for a person. shemq co lo = sihem sam.e as a test.

co3 < TTYLOW.

1. (?) quasi-free n. share, quota (= moks).

'I pen ey ponay on sakwa nun wul co lo on kes i punmyeng haney It is obvious that the apples sent this time are (for) our share (NKd).

2. (after numerals) = comok article, clause, item. 'Teey-sam = Article Three.

3. postn (=q co): ~ lo with the stipulation of, as stipulated, as, per. 'Kyêyyak-kumq co lo as per contract, as the stipulated sum under the agreement. pangq-seyq co lo as rent. hakpi co lo as school fees (tuition).

4. postmod (after prosp mod < alta only), basis, impetus. 'Faqa co a basis for knowing/realizing, enough to let you know, an adequate indication (= âlq kway "divination sign to know"): Kuleh.ewk wul pd.ck kli tay ey nun âlq co ka iss.âlq yo When you blush like that it tells me everything I need to know (= I get the message). Etymology uncertain: âlq co signs, indication, omen (= cahwû), cingeo sign(s), indication, symptom; mangq-co = mang-cîng phây-o omens of ruin.

-c' 'o = -c' yo, abbr < -ci yo

? co ca = ce ca (that person)

cocha < cwo cha (= vt inf 'pursue'), particle.

1. even; too; to boot, in addition, into the bargain. 'Punmyo ka eti (i)n ci cocha âlq mös hata can't even tell where the grave is. Nây ka cémisim to mös mek.ko cenyek cocha kwulm.ess.ta I didn't eat any lunch and then skipped dinner as well. Ne cocha kuleq cwul un mollass.ta I didn't know that (even) you would do that. Kutay punpi an 'la ku sâlam cocha kulen mâl ul hatey As if it weren't enough for you to say it, he said it too. Non path to ppay-as.kiko, nacwung ey nun cip cocha ppy-as.kiko nun, hanun swu 'êps.i, on slik.kwu ka Puk Kan-to lo ite-nass.ta Having our fields seized, and later our house taken to boot, there was nothing for it but for us to have the whole family leave for North Jiêndô [in Manchuria]. Pi ka onun tey palam cocha pûnta As if the rain weren't enough, there's a wind to boot.

2. [DIAL] from (a distant place). San ulo cocha (= puthe) palam i pul.e onta The wind blows from the mountains.

cocha ey, pcl + pcl [rare, CF ey cocha]. even (etc.) to, in, at, ... 

'I Kulen iq cocha ey kekkeq ul hanta 'myen etteh.key sal.e kanta 'n mâl lo How can you get along in life if you're going to worry about even such trifles? cocha ka, pcl + pcl. even (etc.) [as subject].

'Caney cocha ka kulen soli l' hana Even you talk like that! Pêl.i nun 'eps.nun tey mulqka
cocha ka olla kani etteh. key sal.e kanta 'm!
How can I get along with no income when even
the price of rice is going up?!

cocha l', pcl + abbr pcl = cocha lul

1 Reference

cocha la to, pcl + cop var inf + pcl. though
even (etc.). 1'Kulen kes cocha la to iss. umyen
coh. keyss.e I wish I just had one of that sort,
even. Ilum cocha 'la to ssulq cwul almuyen
coh. keyss.e I'd be happy if I could write my
name, even.

cocha lo, pcl + pcl. 1'Weyn ke l' na cocha lo
tola ol moks i iss. ess.ni How come there was
a share even for me, too?

cocha lul, pcl + pcl. even (etc.) [as direct
object]. 1'Ku nun caki ilum cocha lul mös
ssunta He can't even write his name. Ku nun
tön i mänh. umyen se to caki pumo eykey nun
tan-ton han phun cocha lul an cwunta
Though he has lots of money he doesn't give a
penny to his parents.

cocha mace, pcl + pcl. 1'Nam tul i tä na lul
pinan hanun tey caney cocha mace na l' silh. e
hamyen musun mas ey sälkeyss.na
Everyone else criticizes me and if even you
hate me, in addition, what kind of life can I
enjoy? CF mace cocha.

cocha n', pcl + abbr pcl = cocha nun

cocha 'na-(ma), pcl + (extended) cop. advers.
even (etc.) or the like, whether even (etc.);
even (etc.) whatever. 1'Kuleni caney cocha
'na-(ma) com towa cwukkey Then you too help
out a little bit. Kuleh. key nólkó man cinayta
ka n' poli cwuk cocha 'na-(ma) kwukeyng
hakeyss.ni? You expect to loaf around all the
time like that and then see barley porridge?!
lleh. key ek. ap i sim hani eti swím cocha 'na
swikeyss.ni Under such oppression we hardly
breath!

cocha nun, particle + particle. as for even (etc.).

1'Talun sälam tul un motwu na lul yok hay
to ku sälam cocha nun an kulekeyss. ci (= ku
sälam cocha kuleci nun anh. keyss. e) The
others may all speak ill of me, but he won't.

cocha puthe ka, pcl + pcl + pcl. (less common)
= mace puthe ka.

cocha to, pcl + pcl. even also/either; even
indeed. 1'll, yoll ila (se) simmun cocha to salq
swu épss.ta It being Sunday, you can't even
buy a newspaper! Na l' chac. e oki n' sàyló ey
cénhwà cocha to épss. ess. ta Far from (his)
calling on me, there wasn't even a phone call.

cocha y, pcl + pcl [? DIAL; awkward]. (the one
that is) from even (etc.). 1'Hyeng cocha uy
sosik i épss. ta There's not a word from my
brother, either.

cocha ya, pcl + pcl. only if (it be) even. 1'Mom
un nulk. e to maum cocha ya nulk. keyss.na?
Why should I let my spirit get old along with
my body? Ppesuq kaps iya ollass. ci man
kichaq kaps cocha ya an ulikeyss. ci The bus
fares are up, but I don't think they'll raise the
train fares, too.

co chi = ce chi (that guy)

cöchi → coh. ci
ci i = ce i (that person)

-co (cak, suf = - (c) ak. alk- cak = alk- cak
pockmarked, halki-cak looking displeased.
cok-cak, postmod [var] = cok-cak.

-cok-cak, bound adj-n (~ hata); LIGHT ≠
cwuk-cwuk; after consonant -ucok-cok. -is,
slight colored/tinged. See -(u)sulum.
coki, n; LIGHT ≠ ciki (over there).

co kka ci lo, n + pcl + pcl. LIGHT → ce kka ci
lo (to that extent).

có-kkacis, cpd adn. LIGHT → ce-kkacis (such as
that).

'cokya ?< 'çco-ka, n. [honorable] (one) self;
him (self), he himself. VAR 'cokya. 1'cokya
pichwuy 'Gwe (1579 Kwikam 1:23b) made
himself radiant and ... 'cokya 'Gwa 'nom 'kwa
'KAK 'i'chosil 'ss oy (1463 Pep 1:93b) he
himself and the others are full of spiritual
enlightenment, so ... 'cokya 's kuy (1445
'Yong 25) onto him [their leader]. 'cokya 's
na'la. h ay 'uye (1447 Sek 9:33a) in one's own
nation. 'cokya s mozo m i nik testi'n i 'yla
(1459 Wel 1:52b) his own mind had matured.

'cokya, 1. = 'cokya (variant form, as LCT
treats all cases). 1'cokya 'two mwö'to 'syà
(1459 Wel 21:210b) he himself did not know,
and ... HE-KHONG 'ol mwolwöki 'cokya s
'mwo. m ol 'sa mosti'm ye (1482 Kumsam
2:3b) he instantly creates his own form out of
empty space, and ... 'cokya s 'KWA y 'iti
'mwö t hworq' i ila 'two (1462 1'Nung 7:43a)
even if no results come about for himself ... 
'cokya s mozo m i (1465 Wen 1:1:2:37a) his
(own) mind.

2. ?< 'cokya y < *'cokya i (nominative, as
NKW 1979 treats the form). 1'nyey LRWUN-
cwul = cwê, abbr < cwue, inf < cwuta. (As aux usually has the short vowel.) ABBR c'e.
cwo'cha, pc1 (< vt inf). SEE cocha.
cwâ, abbr < cwuwu (= cwuo). (please) give. sâlam sullye cwul! Help!
cwucye, n. an (unseemly) appearance, looks. ~ kkol same. ~ sânapta looks seedy, has a shabby appearance; is cheeky, sassy, smart-alecky, impertinent. 1 Ku cwucye ey yangpok ul tâ ip. ess. ney! Well, isn't he all dressed up!
cwuk, ccwuk, bnd postmod. SEE ccwuk.
-ccwuk = -(c)cek suf. Iâlk-cwuk pockmarked.
(s)l/aylki-cwuk rickety. sl/ ayl-ccwuk sullen.
-cwukcwuk, bnd adj (~ hata); HEAVY ↔
-ccwucwuk; after consonant -ucwucwuk.
-ish, slightly colored / tinged. SEE -(u)sulum.
cwukita, ve < cwukta. kills. SEE -e cwukita.
cwukta, vi. dies. SEE -e cwukta.
cwul1 < 'cwul', 1. n. string, cord, rope; line; row, file, queue; stripe, band, strip; (age) level; spider thread; ore vein.
   2. counter. (sheaf, tied bunch).
   3. → cwûl a file, a rasp.
   4. → cwûl the water oat (= cwûl phul).
cwul2 < 'cwul', postmodifier, postnoun.
   1. postmod. the assumed fact; the likelihood, probability; the how, the way (how to). SEE -un ~, -nun ~, -tan ~, -ulq ~.
   → cwul (lo) âlta thinks (supposes, assumes, expects, believes) that ~; → cwul (ul) âlta knows (recognizes, acknowledges) that ~, -ulq cwul (ul) âlta knows how to (also: knows that or it one will do).
   2. Christo 'ani 'hwn 'cwuf'jûl 'i a'ni 'Gen ma'non (1475 Nay 2:2:7b) it is not that one is not ill but. mwok molon 'cwul is 'ta (1517-1No 1:62b) I feel thirsty.
   NOTE: The entry cwul of KEd (1507) should be revised to accord with what is said here.
   2. postn. a means, a way. pap ~ a means of livelihood, a way to eat.
cwul(q) < cwul(q), prospective modifier < cwuta < 'cwu'ia
   'cwul(q), modulated prosp mod < 'cwu'ia.
   (1445 1Yong 20, 1447 Sek 9:12a, 1481 Twusi 7:40a, 1482 Nam 1:44-5)
cwum < cwum, substantive < cwuta < 'cwu'ia
   'cwum, modulated substantive < 'cwu'ia. (1481 Twusi 16:64ab)
cwun < cwun, modifier < cwuta < 'cwu'ia
   cwung < 'TWUNG.

1. n. the middle; medium. 1 ~ phûm goods of medium quality. ~ khi uy sâlam a person of medium height. Ku uy sengeek un cwung isang ita His school records are above average.
2. (quasi-free n). midst. 1 ~ ey see between, among, out of, in sip ~ phal-kwu nine out of ten. siksa ~ (ey) in the middle of a meal. kongpu (hanun) ~ (ey) in the midst of one's study. san ~ ey iss.nun cip a house in the middle of the mountains. wang ~ uy wang the king of kings. pinkon ~ ey se cala nata grows up in poverty. mûtun sâlam ~ ey yûmyeng hata (1881 Rider 38) is the most famous of all men. Yelq-twu pay cwung ey i pay ka te khuta (1881 Rider 38; odd?) This is the largest of the twelve boats = This is bigger than any other of the twelve boats. Hyêntay Mikwuk cak.kok-ka cwung ey se na nun Khophullayntu ka céy-il c6h.ta I like Copland best of the contemporary American composers. I twûlq cwung ey se enu kes i côh.un ya
Which of these two things is better?
3. postn, postmod (~ nun ~): ~ ey during, while, in, within. Êhyuka ~ (ey) during the vacation. kumcwu ~ ey in the course of the week, within the week, before the week is out. 1nay-tal ~ ey sometime during next month.
   këncwuk ~ uy cip a house that is under construction. Thonghwa cwung ip.nita The line is busy. Wûli ka cako iss.nun cwung ey tocek i tul. ess.ta A burglar broke into the house while we were sleeping. Ku nun phûñêcî lûl susunun cwung ita He is writing a letter. Ku sâqken un cikum cosa cwung ita The matter is under investigation. Saingkak cwung ita I am thinking (about it). Ku i ka Mikwuk ul pângmun (hanun) cwung ita He is visiting America. Cek un cikum kwunpi lûl hawâckang cwung ila hanta The enemy is increasing his
armaments [so we hear]. "Catong wun’tong c\"wang" [elevator service] "(Temporarily) Self-operating" = "On Automatic". SEE -un –. Cf tong-an, sai.

4. (grade, quality, etc.) "B" (= cwungtung).

Cf sang, ha; kwuntey, an, s\ ok.

cwung < "TYYUNG."

1. postnoun [-q cwung], a weight of (so many 'nyang, t\ on, or ph\un). \han 'nyangq – the weight of one 'nyang (tael); one-tael heavy.

2. bound adnoun; important, weighty, serious. – kikwan-ch{
ong\} heavy machine-gun. – mongep heavy industry. – m\ucang heavy armor. – phok.kyek-ki a heavy bomber.

3. adj-n. – hata is heavy, weighty, serious, grave, important.

-cwungi, ? suffix. one, person, thing, yel-- a chick out of its shell; a small weak person. Cf -chwungi; echwungi-ttcwungttag ragtag and boottail ?< ettte + cwungi.

-q cwung-payki, cpd postn (makes vulgar noun).

kho – nose.

cwuta < "cwu’ia, vt (1-7), aux (8); ANT patt.ta; Cf tulita, pachita.

1. gives, bestows, furnishes, provides.
2. gives, has to give, pays (an amount).
3. gives, awards, confers, grants.
4. gives, allot\, assigns (homework).
5. causes, inflicts, brings on/about; brings (influence) to bear.
6. lets (a line) out, feeds/gives (line).
7. puts (strength/\force) into, puts forth (one’s strength).
8. aux v sep. does as a favor. SEE -e cwuta.

NOTE: Since pilli- means ‘borrow’, pillye cwu-/tuli- ‘lend’ is not the aux structure (*does the favor of borrowing’); ‘give’ is the main verb, and the sense is ‘gives as a borrowing’.

cy palatalized affricate + palatal glide, usually pronounced just /c/. This is most commonly a reduction of the syllable ci, as in the infinitive kacye = ‘kacie. Cf sy.

cy\\= (c\=y), abbr < ce ay. that child over there; he/him, she/her. Cf ky\=y, \=y\=y.

cy = cy\=e, abbr < cie inf < cita; as aux usually with short vowel; cy = (c’e) sounds just like ce ‘that’. SEE -ko ce.

cy = ‘\=ye (he). – two (1795 1-No-cwung [P] 1:41a) he too.

cy, aux adj inf (abbr < ci e). after inf (often the effective inf) or gerund. SEE -ka ‘\=ye, -ke ‘\=ye, -a ‘\=ye. -e ‘\=ye; -kwon ‘\=ye.

cy, incorporated auxiliary adj infinitive (desire or suggestion); perhaps to be treated as abbr < -kwon ‘\=ye. Cf ‘wo’not TTYWOW .CCIP ‘ul on ho’ya ‘yetcop ‘\=ye ho’kwo (1459 Wel 2:69a) today wishing to inform the court assemblage. ...

tut ‘\=ye (1447 Sek 19:6b) wanting to hear
mek ‘\=ye (1481 Twusi 9:2 ) wanting to eat.
pe’lit ‘ma\[l]’cye (1481 Twusi 16:18a) wanting not to throw it away. ‘Safl’\=ye cwuk ‘\=ye (1481 Twusi 23: 49b) life or death. SEE ~ ‘la, ho ‘\=ye.

cy’ki, der adv < ‘cye’ka. a little bit; somewhat. \‘cye’ki ‘rywo’ha ‘y’la (’1517 =No 2:41a) I’m a little bit better! ALSO: 1481 Twusi 8:7a; ...

– cye ‘la, incorporated aux adj inf + cop indic assert. \’m\wu ‘te po’li’cye ‘la ho’kwo (1481 Samkang hyo:10; cited from LCT with inferred accents) wanting to finish the burial.

SEE ho ‘\=ye ‘la.


c’ yo, abbr < -ci yo (casual polite). Usually pronounced -co.

cywokwom (ab) < ‘cyowo\’mo’a; ? var ?

cy ‘kwon (adj modulated subst), adv (also adv a little (> cokom, cokum, com). Cyowo\’m \neh.e meku.m ye n’ (’1608 + Twu[-hent?] 1:56; cited from LCT because unfound in locus) if you ingest a little of it. Cyowo\’m two pahi nayci ani hokwo (1703 Sam-yek 4:19; cited from LCT) does not put out the least bit.

cyowo\’mo’a, n, adv. a little, a (little) bit.

\’cyowo‘mo’a ‘two keyGul ‘Gi a n\=i the n’ i (1514 Sok-Sam hyo:35; cited from LCT with inferred accents) was not the least bit lazy.

~ ‘ho’la, adj-n. ‘\=hem muta poy ye\=y nol\=isiki elyepki non cyowo\’mo‘a hokwo (1676 Sin.e 6:21a) at each port it was a bit hard for them to get down to the boat, and ...

‘cyowo\’mo ‘achi (< ?), n, adv. a little (bit), some. \’pp\lulq.? ‘pep ‘i ‘za ‘u ‘ya i\=nge\‘ky\=u ‘two cyowo ‘mo ‘achi is ‘ta (1482 Nam 1:14a; LCT 668a “‘cyowo\’m machi”) there is some of Buddha’s law right here where I am, too.

‘cyowo‘mo ‘na, abbr < ‘cyowo‘mo h\=a. a little ~, some.
Not distinguished from _Exceptions in many parts of Korea. If you cannot find a word you seek with the spelling e, try u.


The shape is -a after a syllable containing /ol/ or [DIAL, lit; the standard spelling] /al/. Some dialects, such as the N Kyengsang fishing village described in Choy Myengok 1979, use only -a, regardless of the preceding vowel. Compare the examples in early texts of -a where -e is expected (See -a, p. 415).

Irreg ha'ta → hay or [lit] ha.ye < 'ho'ye i 'ho ya. SEE 'ho.ta. In this book the vowel of hay is not marked long, but the pronunciation hay may also be heard; see pp. 523-4.

Irreg kuleta, kuleh.ta → kulay; ileta, ileh.ta → ilay; celeta, celeh.ta → celay; etteha, etteh.ta → ettay; āmuleh.ta → āmulay; ecceta → eccay; ...

Stem-final u is elided before -e, including that of kata (< seta) → se stand; there is no compensatory lengthening. A stem-final wu is optionally reduced to the semivowel (cwuta → cwue / cvé), but the unredacted forms of the polysyllabic stems are seldom heard (nanwue → nanwe). Stem-final o is similar (pota → poa / pwā), but for ota 'come' the disyllabic full form oa is not normally used, only wā.

MK spellings usually treat these infinitives as unreduced (*pwo' a, non' hwo'a, ssu' hwo'a) but the infinitive of 'wo' ta 'comes' is always the reduced form 'wa' (and not *wo'a). There is disagreement over which of the one-syllable compressions have compensatory vowel length; in this book they are usually written long when the form is not functioning as an auxiliary. According to the pronunciation rules prescribed by the Ministry of Education (Munkyo-pu Kosi 1988:185) such contracted forms as kye = kie, twē → twue, twāy (= twēy = tōy) → toye, and hāy = ha.ye are to be pronounced long, but wa = (*)oa, cye = cie, ccye = cce, and chye = chie are short.

Stem-final a and ay attach zero: the ending is absorbed. Stem-final ey and oy either absorb the ending or attach [lit] -e, but --oye is often spelled "way", as if from *wa.y-ə, and wi is often spelled "wey"; those versions are also sometimes heard. If the vowel of a one-syllable stem is short, it often gets lengthened in the versions that absorb the ending.

Stem-final i is optionally reduced to y: cita → cie (often spelled ciye, as was done in MK) → cye. But the unredacted forms of polysyllabic stems are seldom heard: kitalye → kitalie. The copula infinitive is i(y)e < (*i)yə, but also i(y)ə < *i'yə. Although it is replaced by 'i'la before a particle, the Middle Korean infinitive 'i'ye surfaces as a quasi-particle ('or/and') and it is incorporated in the structure -u'm ye (see those entries). The infinitive of honorific stems is -bo 'sya (see below), and the copula honorific infinitive 'i'sya contrasts with i'sye, which is the infinitive of ist- 'exist'.

The MK infinitive of a stem that ends -i- is → ye: ka'cye (1459 Wel 2:13a, 1481 Twusi 17b, 1482 Kum-sam 2:57a, '1468- Mong 5a) < *ki-i 'hold, have', sol phye (1463/4 Yeng se:3a) < sol phi- 'investigate', ne'kye (1459 Wel 7:29b) < nekl- 'regard as', ku'lye (1459 Wel 21:22a) < *ku-li- 'long (yearn) for', ki'Gwulye (1481 Twusi 15:52b) < ki'Gwuli- 'look/tend to', kwo'i'hye (1447 Sek se:6a, 1459 Wel 1:21a) < kwo'ihi- 'correct', ni'kye (1451 Hwun-en 3b) < ni'ki- 'learn', pskay'hye (1462 1Nung 2:50b) < pskay'hi- 'dissect', hoy'Cy' (1451 Hwun-en 3b) < 'hoy'Gi- 'let/make do'.

A Reference Grammar of Korean

PART II 465

Cywo'kwa'ma s, n + pcl. a little - ; petty.

\begin{enumerate}
\item "cywo'kwa'ma s 'poy' thokwo 'cy e s ptu.t ul nts ti 'mwot ho.l i 'lwota (1481 Twusi 15:55b)
\end{enumerate}

I will not forget my desire to ride in a little boat. "cywo'kwa'ma s 'LI 'lol to'thwoa 'CI-

Chin 'ol e'kuyGey ma'lwo'l i'Ge'ta (1475 Nay 3;41a) one is not to turn against one's intimates in a struggle for petty profits.

Cywo'kwa? may (? abbr < *"cywo'kwa ma hi), adverb. [KUM-YENJI suwl s [*PPYENG] 'cy

Cywo'kwa? may me'kwu'm nl ye 'le 'ys.nwo n i (1481 Twusi 8:42b) with my weakness for wine in recent years I have started to drink a little, and ... "cywo'kwa? may two me'muti a'ni 'horo'wa'ta (1482 Nam 1:36a) doesn't stop a bit.

Cywo'kwo? may s = "cywo'kwo ma s. < i- 'il-

'kak' mwan (?1517- Pak 1:58a) a small gate. [No other examples?]
But sometimes the -i- retained its syllabic: 

twu'li ye (1447 Sek 6:29b, 1449 Kok 189, 1459 Wel 7:13b) = twu'lye (1463 Pep 2:58b) < twu'li- 'fear'; pa'm o'y cic'ye to la ton (1462 1 Nung 1:16b) 'when night sets in' - Cf pep pat kwo 'cye (1586 Sohak 6:35b = 1518 Sohak-ch'o 9:39a) 'want to take as a model'. The infinitive of the honorific -u'o-si' is always -u'o'sya; the earliest introduction of -u'o'sye is c'a sye (1586 Sohak 2:4b) for cwa'sya (1449 Kok 62) 'eat'.

If a stem ends in -ay-, -oy-, or -way- the infinitive is -(y)a (1447 Sek 6:9b, 1449 Kok 49) < na'y 'put out, send', moy ya (1463 Pep 4:37b) < moy 'attach, sew on', toway ya (1447 Sek 6:5a, 6:20a, 6:34a; 1449 Kok 36; 1462 1 Nung 1:19b) < toway 'become'. If a stem ends in -ey- or -way- the infinitive is -(y)e: huyey ye (1447 Sek 6:6a, 1459 Wel 7:31b) < huyey 'count, reckon', pnwy ye (1462 1 Nung 8:40a) < pnwy 'jump'. That is true also for the infinitives of stems that end in -ay-, such as i'kuy ye (1459 Wel se:9a) < i'kuy- 'win', but ye huy ye (1462 1 Nung 2:114b) is also found spelled as ye huy'ya (1459 Wel 8:4-5, with the second dot omitted) = ye huy'ya (1462 1 Nung 1:90b, 5:72b) < ye'huy- 'distance oneself'. NOTE: There are a few exceptional variants: hoy ye (1482 Nam 2:5a); toway ye 'ys no'n i 'Gwo (1481 Twusi 7:26b), toway ye 'ys nu'o'n i (1481 Twusi 8:5a); *kwatoy ye < *kwa tofwoly'ye.

1. (= ~ se) and so, and then; (attached to verb of movement) so as to, (goes) for/to. Na-wa (se) nol.a (la) Come out and play! Na nun cikum talun tey yaksok i iss.e mös kakeyss.e. I have an engagement now somewhere else so I won't be able to go. Hyengsik un chac.e mue l' hani. What good is there in going out of one's way (to look) for formality? phinan-min tul i mollye tule ot'a refugees come pouring in. kyëysok hay pyeng.lyek ul cungka hanta they keep increasing their military strength.

2. (sentence-final) INTIMATE statement, question, command, or suggestion; ~ yo SAME [POLITE]; SEE -ci. 'Sayngkak pakkwe Change your mind! Reconsider!

3. (connecting with auxiliary verb) ~ chita, ~ cita, ~ cwuta, ~ hata, ~ iss.ta, ~ kata, ~ nata, ~ näyta, ~ noh.ta, ~ ota, ~ pachita, ~ (p)pelita, ~ poita, ~ pota, ~ ppà cita, ~ ssah.ta, ~ tälla (tsao), ~ täyta, ~ ttulita, ~ tulita, ~ tul.ita, ~ tulta, ~ twuta.

4. (pseudo-compounds < V1-e V2).

4a. iile.na nata gets up. a.e.tut.ta (hear and) understands. twulle ssata surrounds. sa mekta ("buys and eats" =) eats out (at a restaurant). e.e.puth.ta gets ice-cream. tongye màyta ties up. cikhye anc.ta keeps one's seat. i.e.suta rises from one's seat. tul.e.suta steps/crowds in. We hyphenate the inseparable tte nata → tte-nata leaves, departs, na kata → na-kata goes out, leaves, na ota → na-ota comes out, na suta → na-suta steps/comes out, appears; and the separable ka pota → ka pota goes to see, tries going.

4b. i.chac.e kula/ota visits (goes to visit). kkul.h e oluta boils up. ttwie naylia jumps down.

4c. i.ekle/nal.e tanita walks/flies about. nyecu lèl cocch.a tanita goes around chasing women. ili ili tol.a tanita wanders/ambles/roams about, loafs around. Mus cimsung i ttey lü cie taninta All sorts of animals move about in groups.

4d. i.ka taht.ta arrives (goes and gets there). wà taht.ta arrives (comes and gets here).

4e. i.kal.e iptà changes (clothes). kal.e thuta changes (vehicles/mounts).

5. (followed by pel) ~ ka; ~ la, ~ lü, ~ man, ~ nun, ~ se, ~ to, ~ tul, ~ ya.

NOTE: There are (past-)past infinitives -(ess.)ess.e, and also (past-)future infinitives -(ess.)keys.e.

-e, suffix (makes approximate numbers) See -es - e- 1. → 'Ge- (after l, y, l) = 'ke- (effective).

2. = 'ke- (effective). This is usually treated as an unexplained variant, but Ko Yongkun (1980) has proposed that the vowel-initial version of the effective morpheme was used primarily with transitive verbs, while the velar-initial version was used with intransitives, including adjectives and copula. King (1988a) refines Ko's analysis by distinguishing "highly transitive" so that many of the exceptions that Ko found are explained as due to the "low transitivity of the verb in question. They often involve an unmarked object (incorporated by the verb to make an intransitive expression) or
they refer to the lack of potential/ability, about which see the notes (p. 551) on the nominative marking of a substantive nominalization when it is the complement of a negative auxiliary, and (p. 815) on the source of the suspensive -ti as the nominizer t + nominative marker i.

1. \(-t\) Ge (after l, y, i) = \(-ke\) (effective inf).
2. \(-k\) (effective inf).

ecce [ecz' ayl], abbr < ecci hay. how is it (that); \(-\) se why, for what reason. \(\text{Eyki ka ecce winun ya What makes the baby cry? Ku ka ecce nuc.nun ci molukeyss.ta I wonder why he is late. CF way, ecci.}

ecceyss- [ecz' ayss-], abbr < ecci hayss-: \(-\) ey, \(-\) keyss.e: \(-\) nun, \(-\) tun.

ecceyss.eyss.nun [ecz' ayss.keyss.nun], abbr < ecci hayss.keyss.nun. \(\text{Nay ka ku ttay ton t i eps.ess.tula myen ecceyss.eyss.nun ci kasum i senul hata I am afraid to think what I might have done that time if I had not had money.}

ecceneyss.nun [ecz' eyss.nun], abbreviation < ecci hayss.nun. \(\text{Ku ttay ton t i eps.ess.tula myen ecceneyss.nun ci kasum i senul hata I am afraid to think what I might have done at that time if I had not had money (right then).}

ecceneyss.tun [ecz' ayss.tun], abbreviation < ecci hayss.tun. anyhow, in any case, at any rate. \(-\) ci same. \(\text{Ecceneyss.tun ku lul han sikan te kitalipsita At any rate, let's wait for him another hour. CF amu(le)h.tun, ettel.tun ci, ecci, ha, ye-thun,}

ecclekeyss.nun [ecz' ekeyss.nun], abbr < ecci hekeyss.nun (= hekeyss.nun). \(\text{Ku salam i ecclekeyss.nun (= eccel.nun) ci to molunta I do not know what he may do.}

eccel(q) [ecz' el(q)], abbr < ecci hel(q) [= hal(q)]. \(\text{Eccelq ci molunta does not know how/why it will be. COh.a se eccelq cwul ul molla yo I like it so much I don't know what to do = I like it ever so much.}

eccel.nun [ecz' el.nun], abbr < ecci hel.nun (= hal.nun): \(-\) ci.

eccemyen [ecz' emyen], abbr < ecci hemyen (= hamyen).

1. now, what (I wonder), how; I wonder ... \(\text{Eccemyen ilh.key chwuwulq ka! How cold it is! Eccemyen celeb.key ppenppen halq ka!}

What an impudence! Eccemyen salam i cele halq ka! How can he be like that? Eccemyen ... I wonder!

2. perhaps, possibly, by some/any possibility. eccen [ecz' en], abbr < ecci hen (= han) eccen ci [ecz' en ci], abbr < ecci hen (= han) ci. somehow (or other), without quite knowing why, for some reason or other. Eccen ci maum ey tul.e Somehow he appeals to me.

eccenun [ecz' enun], abbr < ecci henun (= hanun): \(-\) ya why, how. \(-\) ci molunta does not know how/what one does.

ecceta [ecz' eta], abbr < ecci heta (= hata). does how/what. CF etteh.ta < ette hata.

Kulem ecceni Then what should we do? (CF Kulem etteni So what?)

ecceta (ka) [ecz' eta], abbr < ecci heta (= hata). 1. (= wuyen hi) by chance/accident, casually, unexpectedly. \(-\) song-kalak ul péyta cuts one's finger by accident. Ecceta ka cam i kkky se poni cip i thako iss.ess.ta When I happened to wake up I found that my house was on fire. Phyengyang ey se ecceta ka ku ul manass.ta I chanced to meet him in Phyengyang.

2. (= itta-kum) once in a while, now and then, occasionally. \(-\) swul ul masinta I take a drink now and then. Ku nun ecceta ka nollé onto He comes and sees us once in a while.

ecci (< 'es'ii), adverb. \(-\) na, \(-\) to same. CF etteh.key, ette, ecce.

1. why, for what reason. Ecci nuc.ess.nun ya Why were you late? Ecci wass.nun ya How is it that you are here? Ecci kuleq ni ul hayss.nun ya What did you do for that for?

2. how, in what way, by what means. Ecci ku wa ᵁlkey toyes.nun ya How did you come to know him? Yo say ecci cinaysip.nikka How are you getting along these days? Ecci salam i kulen ya How can he be like that? Ku ka ecci toyes.ulg ka What has happened to him? = (1) How can he be like that?, (2) What has become of him? Ecci halq cwul molukeyss.ta I don't know what to do. Ku ka ecci halq ci molukeyss.ta I don't know what measure he will take. Ecci hay se ii i ileh.key toyes.nun ya How have things come to such a pass?

3. how, what; so (very). Ku 'ye ca ecci ippun ci! What a lovely girl she is! Onul nai li ecci tewun ci! It is so hot today!
ecci 'na, adv + cop. advs. (— un ci ...) so (much), (ever) so. Ecci 'na musewess.tun ci soli to mös eilless.ta I was so afraid I couldn’t utter a sound [i/na/ is the cop adver (ina), not '1', which is unexpressed]. Nal-ssi ka ecci 'na chwuwun ci kalq swu ka épss.ey yo Because the weather is so cold I can’t go (M 1:29:93). Ecci 'na pappun ci phyeñci lul mös hakó iss.ta I’ve been too busy to write letters. Ecci 'na mek.ess.nun ci pay ka pu1le cwuk.keyss.ta I’ve eaten so much I could burst.

ecci to, adv + pcl. Ecci to cal hanun ci! How well they do it!

-e ecum, infinitive + pcl. Ku os ul kacici nun anh.ul they ‘ni mancyé ecum ponun kes un kwaynehanh.keyss.ci? That dress will not be mine, but may I just try touching it, at least?

-e ce = -e c’æ, abbr < -e eye, < -e cwe.

eci < *'eci, postn. worth. caps ~ /kapeci/ same. I payk-man wen ~ uy sangphum a million wen’s worth of goods. selthang ul sam-payk wen ~ sata buys three hundred wen’s worth of sugar. chel un han phun ~ to épss.ta hasn’t got one penny’s-worth of sense. I sakwa lul chen wen ~ cwusipsio Give me a thousand wen’s worth of these apples. VAR achi < 'achi. SEE elma-chi < elma-achi. Cf chi; myech.

-e chita, inf + aux vt insep. does hard. SEE chitai19.

-ei, suf. stuff. nameci (< nam-ei) remainder, residue, excess. Cf echi, chi.

e-cita, inf + aux verb insep. [lit] I/we wish (desire) for it to happen. (Wen khentay) tus i hanul ey se ilwun kes kath.iti tang ey se to ilwua cita (We ask that) thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. SYN -ko siph.ta; Cf -ko ce.

-e ci la, inf (or effective inf) + aux indic assert. (ey woy lot me ke ci la 'hoke' nul (1481 Samkang hyo:30a) wants to eat melon, but ...

-e 'ci-ngi 'ta, inf (or effective inf) + aux polite + copula indic assert. wants to do. Icyang cho ce y 'mmw.m o lwo ”KWUY-SSIN uy key pi le f']ci-ngi 'ta "CHYENG 'hoke'nul (1475 Nal 2:1:30a) when asked to pray in future to the spirits with one’s own body ...

-e cita, inf + aux vi separable (by nun, to, tul). 1. gets to be, becomes. 1hulye cita it gets cloudy. palkay cita turns red, redden. mive cita comes to hate. musew cita comes to fear. mekk. ko siph.e cita gets so one wants to eat. épss.e cita becomes nonexistent, disappears. tallowa ci ciko pyen hay to cici manh. (Hong Kimun 1947:30-31) it becomes different, it undergoes changes, but ... Pinan i noph. eyess.ta Criticism mounted. Kyengey sangthay ka coh. a cye kanta Economic conditions are improving along.

coh.a cinta, nau cinta it gets/grows better, it improves; coh.ci anh.e cinta it gets so it isn’t good, it deteriorates; coh.a anh.nunta it doesn’t improve (get better); coh.ci anh.e cici anh.nunta it doesn’t deteriorate (get so it isn’t good).

Inf is usually adj but sometimes vi: sul.e ~ sul/e/sala cita vanishes; naylye cita comes gradually down [? sloppy usage].

2. (vt inf) gets/is done: makes vi out of vt and certain defective (bound) infinitives; intensifies vi. Cf -et tulita.

Kalaye cita it becomes hidden. ccie.e cita it tears, gets torn. allye cita it becomes known; kitalye cita one is awaited. phu/e cita it gets released, comes undone/loose. ttle.e cita it falls, drops; fails (in an exam); sihem ey ttle.e nun cyess.ci man ... flunked the test but ’22 kka cita (flesh/fortune) dwindles. kkwéy cita gets torn, ripped; bursts. nwun i tte cita one’s eyes come open. ceng hay cyess.ta it was determined/fixed.

NOTE: Although this makes a kind of passive structure, it can be applied (pleonastically and somewhat artificially) to a lexical passive: (phyeñci ka) ssuy eye iss.ta = sse eye iss.ta = ssuy eye iss.ta = sse eye iss.ta The letter is written. SEE cita; ssot.a cita (regular cpd).

-e cocha, inf + pcl. Nemu pappe se ëy sse mantun ümsik ul mek.e cocha mös pokokass.kwun a They were so pressed (for time) they left without even trying the food I had gone to the trouble of preparing!

e-cwuk.it.a, inf + vc. does and kills, kills by doing. 'mek may(e) cwuk.it.a strangles one to death. taytaye cwuk.it.a beats one to death.

e-cwukta, inf + vi. does and dies. does to death [often used figuratively]. tel.e cwukta freezes to death. kwulme cwukta starves to death. mali9a cwukta dies for lack of water.
The light is on (off).

hata is somewhat swollen < pû(s)- (vi) swell up. nulek nulek sluggishly < nuli- (adj) sluggish.

- e k, inf + emphatic pcl. [kwot [KUN-“KUY” lol wolm kye “wo.m ol ci’ze k kozol s “poy s twos’k ol (“)]nay ‘hen ci’p ulwo ‘sye ‘na ka’la (1481 Twusi 20:52a) straightway convert a canvas [to use] as the sail for an autumn boat and set off from my shabby home [on your mission]. “pem mun “salo’m on wo’cik swûl ul masye k tyangyang ko’cang “chway khey ho’m ye a’ tangta ng-i thele’k ul “ihwo ho’l i’l’a (1466 Kup 2:64a) for a person bitten by a tiger, if you get him very drunk just drinking wine for a long time then he will vomit up the hair as he should.

- e ka, inf < -e kata

- e ka, infinitive + pcl (before auxiliary).

- e kakico, inf + aux verb gerund. 1. with (the accomplishment of); doing (and keeping it) for oneself. Tôn ul pêl.e kakico wass.ta He came with all the money he had made. Chayk ul sa kakico kongpu hay la Buy yourself a book and study it. Úmsik un cey-kak.ki ewônpî hay kakico osio Everyone is to provide his own food. Ke, way tangsin i cal-mos hay kakico na hanthey màinta’ n [ < mi-l- + han] mài lo Just what do you mean by making a mistake yourself and then trying to put the blame on me? Kaci anh.e to côh.ulq ke i’ ka kakico kongyen hi sikan man épss.ayss.ta It was a pure waste of time for me to go when I didn’t need to go. Ku nun paci ey hulk ul mut.hye kakico tol.a wass.ta He came home with mud on his pants. Tali ka kuleh.key ettel.e kakico ettel.key ppalli kel.ulq swu iss.kees.ya You can’t walk fast with your short legs! I sangea uy pimil ul al.e kakico wass.ta I have come here with a knowledge of the secret of this box. Petul Kakicul lîkkê.e kakico phili lun mantul.e pul.ess.ta He broke off a willow twig and made a whistle to blow.

- nun. Com chelem kongpu hay kakico nun ku hak.kyo ey ip.hak môs hanta You will hardly get into that school without a bit of studying. Pay ka kolh.a kakico nun ii ul halq swu ka épss.ta You can’t work on a half-empty stomach!

- ya. Ku sålam i kulay kakico ya ettel.key mit.ulq swu ka iss.kees.ni How
can one trust him when he is the way he is?

2. [DIAL/COLLOG] = -e se. See -a kacwuko.

-e kata, 1. inf + aux vi, gradually (goes off doing); keeps growing / becoming (getting to be), goes on, progressively; continues to do (from now on), keeps (on) doing. Kyengcey sangthay ka coh.a eye kanta Economic conditions are improving. cemcem Yukyo uy kaluchim ey se me.e kata is gradually getting away from the teachings of Confucianism. Motunq il i cal toye kanta Everything is going off smoothly. Nala ka mos toye kanta The nation is in decline. Toye kanun phum i kuleh tus hata. The way it is developing looks fine. Nai i cha cha ecalp.e kanta The days keep getting shorter. Ku unhayng i sise eye kanta 'nta The bank is on the verge of bankruptcy, I hear. Hyengcey ka kak.kak ulo pyen hay kanta The situation keeps changing every minute. Na nun kansin hi sa.le e kanta I barely manage to make a living. Kun.lo.ca tul un munhwa swucwun ul nophye kako iss.ta The toilers are raising their cultural level. Kulimca nun cemcem kil.e kake saapang un cemcem etwuwe kass.\textsuperscript{4}up.nita The shadows gradually lengthened and the surroundings gradually got dark. Phokphung-wu ka caki nun khenyeng te sim hay kanta The storm, far from abating, increased in its fury. Sensayng nim kkey se nô hakeyss.nun ci 'la (se) swuukcey lul tâ hay kass.ta Apprehensive of the teacher's wrath, I went through all my homework. Ney-kkacis nom hanthey n' nem.e kace anh.nunta I shall never be cheated by the likes of you. Sameyng pok.mu hakey toye iss.un, icy key ku kuth-na kap.nita (Pak Sengwen 271) He has to serve for three years, and now it is almost getting to the end. Cikum puthe (to) tôn ul moa kakeyss.ta ko hanta He says he will go on saving money from now on (too) (CF 1\textsuperscript{1}yi Kitong 1988:142). CF (1916 Gale 102) sim i cemcem mukevel/muwkeve kamnyota the load is growing heavier and heavier; cувук.e kamnyeta he is dying — advancing toward death.

2. inf + vi (→ cpd v).

2a. \textit{ikel.e kata} goes on foot, walks (there). na kata → na-kata goes out < nata; CF naa kata keeps improving < näst.ta, nah.a kata keeps giving birth < nah.ta, olla kata goes up. nayl ye kata goes down. kacye kata TAKES it away — emphasis on kacye (CF kacikoe kana carries it AWAY — emphasis on kata). chwi-hat kata/ota passes by (there/here). chwi-hat kana tôn money lent out. Iwang wass.uni tul.e kac.

As long as we're here let's go in. Sây tul i meli wi ey se cice kelinun ka hamyen talan. cuti tul i tali mith ul suchye kaki to hant. Not only are there birds chirping overhead but also there are squirrels darting (away) under foot. Ilum molulq sây tul i nac.un hanul ul nai.e kako nai.e oko hayss.\textsuperscript{5}up.nita Birds of unknown name flew back and forth low in the sky. Salang i ku eykey lo olm.kye kass.ta He love shifted to him. Ku cen ey pilyye kass.ta chayk ul tollye wass.ta He has returned the book he borrowed some time ago. Ku cek.\textsuperscript{6}swuip (kkacl) ey se mace sêykum ul kula. kanta Even from such a small income they grab taxes.

2b. (errands) comes [and returns].

CF -e ota; nây-kata.


-e kkac, inf + pcl. Ku kes ul kuleh. key mancye kkacis posiko an sasip.nikka You mean you're not going to buy it, after handling it that way? Ileh.key elin ai tul ul tól-po kaka cwusini cêng-mal komapsup.nita I am truly grateful for your going to all the trouble of looking after the children this way. Sakli eyewun sêysang ey ileh.key capsusweykk kaka cwusini komapsup.nita We are grateful to you for troubling yourself to eat this way in such a difficult world [SARCASTIC]. CF -e mace.

? -ek(wun)i, suffix. ? eychekwuni a whopper. \textsc{See} -akwuni. CF -wuni, kwuni.

-1', abbr < -e tul

-el, suf, HEAVY ↔ -al (dimin). ?swuwell hata is easy < swi-w. ? nacel half the daylight hours < nac daytime. CF -eli; -ek, -eki.

-ell(q), effective pros prosp mod. See -el'i i - al'tit i .

- e-la, effective subj attentive (= command); =-ke'la. \textit{Me'lli hey hye el 'Gey pís wo kí se'la} ('1517; Pak 1:44a) comb out my hair with a coarse-toothed comb. \textit{See} -a'la.
A Reference Grammar of Korean

PART II 471

'la, inf + pcl (? < -e'la blended with -e 'la = -ey 'la). 1. do! (plain-style imperative when not quoted; CF -ula/-la). |I kes ul mek.e la Eat this. Yeki iss.e/iss.ke la Stay here. Cämkan man kitealye la Wait a minute. SEE -ke la.

NOTE: 1894 Gale 24 gives ho.yela (?) = hoyla = hay la) as the spoken version of written hola (= hula). 2. for unusual nonfinal examples of pwä la 'suppose = if", see -e pota. 3. -e 'la. -e 'la, inf + abbr < ila (cop indic assert); CF -usye 'la, -e 'ya, -ula. (with adj, iss-, éps-) is indeed! (exclamatory). |Cham ulo pulke la How red it ist! Ai, koso hay 'la Serves you right! Komawe 'la Heaven be praised! Thank goodness. E, siwen hay 'la My, it's refreshing! Caymi iss.e la! What fun! Caymi éps.e 'la How dull!

NOTE 1: CM 1:291 offers some exclamatory examples even for verbs "in poetic style".

NOTE 2: Not used with the copula (*e 'la, *ila 'la), nor with past (*ess.e 'la) or future (*-keyss.e 'la).

NOTE 3: The only MK examples of -e 'la instead of -e 'ya seem to be ho.ye 'la and -cye 'la. Unless these are due to the glide in the preceding syllable (here behaving as if the ye were ey), our explanation of the forms has a problem, somewhat like that posed by our claim that -e 'ta 'ka contains the copulatransferenteive (otherwise unfound in MK).

-e la, inf + pcl [rare; always followed by pota aux]. |Mek.e lang pokol se hanun mäl ies. Up.nita It was what he said after actually eating it. Wusen manna lang poci Well first let him (and then decide).

e 'la to, inf + cop var inf + pcl. |Na l' com tow 'la to cuwess.umyen coh.keyss.ta I wish you'd just help me a little.

e 'la tul, inf + pcl + pcl. |Pang sócemy com hay la tul You kids clean up your room, now!

-eI, suffix (< -el.i. cpd suf); HEAVY ↔ -ali (dinin). tengeli < tengi lump. swungeli < swungi bunch, cluster. elkeli outline < elk.ta ties up. tungeli [DIAL] = tung back. thekeli < thek chin. kwi-mekeli deaf person < kwi mek- (? var < mak-) grow deaf; kho-mekeli a person with a stopped-up (congested, stuffy) nose. pengeli a deaf-mute (< peng-peng hata is dumb/dumbfounded). CF -eki, -ek.

-'.I i 'Ga, effective prosp mod + postmod + postmod (= -.ke.l i 'Ga). |soyGwo 'cye hol cye k uy [NUNG] hi ni 'ce.l i 'Ga (1481 Twusiki 7:20b) [after yesterday’s unpleasantness with the spring rains] could you forgot when it is about to leak? SEE -ye.l i 'Ga.

-.I i 'ye, effective prosp mod + postmod + postmod (= -.ke.l i 'ye). |Iewu 'khukey mas na ta a ni nil 'Ge.l i 'ye (1482 Kum-sam 3.5a) could we not say that we (meet =) have met with much [today]?

eullun, adv. (= ese) promptly, without delay/ hesitation; quickly. fast (of an action not yet initiated; CF ppali). |Ellun täytap hay la Answer promptly. DIAL e(l)litun.

ehma < -em'la < *e'n[al] 'ma (with the dissimilation of /nm/ > /lm/), n. DIAL (South Cenla) emma, (S Hamkyeng) emmay; (North/ South Kyengsang) elmay, welmay, [w]olmay, wulmay; (S Chwungcheng) welma. (The ... versions must have incorporated -i; the ... versions remain unexplained.) Indeterminate quantity: INTERROGATIVE in questions with the falling intonation or questions that are quoted; INDEFINITE or GENERAL otherwise.

1. what price, what sum of money, how much; a certain price, some amount, (not) much; any amount. |Talkalyq kals i elma 'n ya (elma in ya) How much are eggs? Ku kes i ceng-mal Kolye caki 'la myen, elma 'lun ci näykeyss.ta If it is a genuine piece of Kolye porcelain, I will pay any price for it. Clip-sey ka elma 'na How much is the rent? Sakwa nun elma ey phap.nikkla How much do you sell your apples for? Ku kes un elma ey sass.nun ya How much did you pay for it? Ku chaky un elma ka tul.ess.nun ya How much did the book cost you?

2. how long; a while; some/any length of time; (not) very long. ~ ani ha.ye, ~ an hay se, ~ ani(l) ka se before very long; soon; in no time. |Ku nun kelyhon han ci elma toyi anh.nunta It is not long since he got married. Ku nun elma iss.ta ka mäl hayss.ta He spoke after a while. Elma an ka se ssaq1 kals i tel.e cikeysss.ta It will not be long before the price of rice goes down. Ku cengpu nun elma mäs kanta That government won't last long. Elmaq tong-an yeki iss.keyss.ni How long will you be here? Ku hanthey se elmaq tong-an sosik i
I haven’t heard from him for a while.
3. what number/quantity, how much / many; some (quantity), a few, a bit; (not) many / much; any (quantity). T Selthang i elma sō.yong toyn‘ ya (= toynun ya) How much sugar do you take? Höyuy ey sālam i elma wass.tun ya How many people were present at the meeting? Pay ka sangce ey elma num.ess.nun ya (with FALLING intonation) How many pears are left in the box?, (with RISING intonation) Are there some pears left in the box?
4. what weight/measure, how much; some weight/measure, (not) very much; any weight / measure at all. T Ney mukey ka elma ’n ya What is your weight? Ku talk un elma tallin ya How much does the chicken weigh? Ku kes un elma an tallinta It doesn’t weigh much. Ku uy khi ka elma ’n ya How tall is he?
5. what distance, how far; some distance, (not) far; any distance at all. T Sewul se Inchen kkaci keli ka elma ’n ya How far is it from Seoul to Inchen? Yeki (ey) se elma an ka se, cengke-cang i iss.ta Not far from here there is a station.
6. what age, how old. T Ney nai ka elma ’n ya How old are you?
Elma ccum (ina), n + pcl (+ cop adverbs). about how much. T Elma ccum ina tul.ess.ni What did it set you back? (= How much did it cost?)
Elma ’myen, abbr < elma imyen. if it is how much. T Pang hana lul twül i ssunyen elma ’myen toye yo How much would it be if two use one room? (M 3:3:208).
Elma ’na, cpd adv (n + cop adverbs ina).
1. (about) how much, (about) what price. T I swō-pak i elma ’na hap.nikka How much is this watermelon? Ku yangpok un elma ’na ewuess.nun ya How much did you pay for your suit?
2. (about) how long. T Cwungkwuk-e lul kongpu han ci elma ’na toyp.nikka How long have you been studying Chinese?
3. about what quantity, (about) how many / much. T I tose-kwan ey chayk i elma ’na iss.nun ci muluyeys. ’up.nita I don’t know how many books this library has.
5. about what distance, (about) how far. T Yeki se elma ’na mën ya What is the distance from here?
6. about what age, (about) how old. T Ku u nai ka elma ’na toyess.keyss.nun ya Do you have any idea how old he looked?
7. about what degree / extent. T chwuwun ya how cold is it? – ssun ya how bitter is it? – ppalun ya how fast is it? Ney ka elma ’n aänta ko kulen mäl ul hay What makes you think you know so much you can say that? Ku ka Tok-il-e lul elma ’na aní How good is his German? I kes ul tul. umyen ku ka elma ’na kippe halq ka! How glad he will be to hear it! Ku ka elma ’na kosayng hayss. ulq ka! What he has suffered! Ku yenghwa ey elma ’na kāmtong hayss.nun ci muluyeys.ta I can tell you how impressed I was with the film. Ni to Mikkwu ey kalq tön i iss. ess. umyen elma ’na cöh. keyss. ey yo How nice it would be if I had the money to go to America, too.
8. ~ hata, adj-n. SEE hataq.
NOTE: Since ’na is the copula adverbative, elma ’na cannot be predicated with the copula (*Elma ’na ’p.nikka). Use just elma + copula or substitute toytta ‘become’ for the copula: Elma ’p.nikka How much is it? = Elma ’na toyp.nikka How much does it amount/to come to? In those few cases where a particle is permitted, it too follows elma rather than ’na; instead of *elma ’na ccum we hear elma ccum ina ‘about how much’.
Elma ’yna [Ceycuw DIAL (Seng ’Nakswu 1984:99)] = enme ’yna (id.:26) = elma ’na.
*el(’g-i) ilwo ’ta, effective prospective modifier + postmod + var cop indica assert. T nil’ Gēla ’i ilwo ’ta (1459 Wel 8:16b), nil’ Gēl ’i ilwo ’ta (1475 Nay se:7a), nil’ Gēl ’i ilwora (1579 Kwikam 1:5b) he said.
1b. (vi-e nata) does to the point of attaining results [ideal performance continued to the points where the implicit result comes about].

cala nata grows up, matures. kkokch i phie nata flowers come into bloom.

2. inf + vi. does and escapes, emerges doing.

kkaey nata recovers one's senses, comes to.

-e nay, infinitive < -e nayta

e nayta, 1. inf + aux v insep. does all the way (to the very end, thoroughly, through and through); does to the point of obtaining the result sought; manages to do (to get it done).

chae.e nayta finds (searches/seeks/ferrets) it out, discovers. mak.e nayta manages to check (stem, hold back, contain) it. sayngkak hay nayta thinks up/out, devises. kac.un mo.yok ul kyentye nayta stands up to insults of all sorts. ön-kak' kön, nan ul ikye nayta fights it out alone to the bitter end. il ul kil ey täy(e) hay nayta finishes a job on time. cek ul mak.e nayta holds the enemy off. pang ul ssul.e nayta sweeps the room out. sangea an ey tun mulken ul a.e nayta finds out what is in the box. kyensan hay nayta reads a deep meaning into it. Ku pêm.in i eti lo tongang kass.nun ci kkok al.a nayko målk ke 'ey yo (Im Hopin 1987:165) We will surely end up finding out for sure just where the culprit fled.

2. inf + vt (vc < nata). does and puts it out, ...

dha nayta digs it up/out. kiph.un ttus ul ilk.e nayta reads a deep meaning into it.

enceng, pcl (< [I]-enceng < 'i-Gen 'iyeng cop effective mod + bnd postmod). even if it be, even. Obsolete except in -ulq ci ~ < -ulq 'ti ~ and in 'yengsa ~ 'even at the risk of one's life' ( = cwuk.ulq ci enceng). ( 'tyeng ? < Chinese; CF mangucceng).

encey < "encey < 'e nu ceylcek, n. SYN enu ttay. Indeterminate time: INTERROGATIVE ( 'when') in questions with falling intonation or in quoted questions; otherwise INDEFINITE ( 'some time') or GENERAL ( 'any time').

1. (as INTERROGATIVE in a question with FALLING intonation, or in a quoted question) when, what time, how soon. "Ey ee cum osikeys.2 up.nikka How soon can you come? ŭ Eyee ca cóh.keyyss.3 What time would be good? (What time would you like/prefer?) "Eyee lul thayk halq ka What time shall we pick? 'ne y 'encey 'kîl[h]/ 'nâ'sîl 'kwo ( ?1517-

Pak l:8b) when are you setting out on the road?

NOTE: Textbooks have ŭencey ey 'at what time' but people do not say that; if an ey is called for, the structure usually gets conflated: ŭencey 'n ya ey ttale se 'depending on [the answer to the question] when'.

2. (as INDEFINITE in a statement, or in a question with RISING intonation) some time (ago). "Eyee nay ka cip ey onun kil ey ku lul manass.ess.ta I met him on my way home some time ago.

3. (as GENERALIZED) any time (at all). "Ku ka ŭencey enu ttay olq ci molukeys.tta He may get here any minute now.

~ kkaey till when, how long. "Eyee kkaey Sewul ey kyêsip.nikka How long are you staying in Seoul? Ku hanthey se täyap ul eyee kkaey 'na kitâlilq swu ép.tsa I cannot wait indefinitely for an answer from him.

~ 'ko (= iko) some time or other, some day sooner or later, one of these days. "Eyee 'ko ne hon nanta You will be sorry some day.

~ 'na just any time. "Kulenq il un 'encey 'na iss.nunq il i ani 'ta Such things do not happen every day.

~ 'n ka (= in ka) at one time, once, one day, some time ago. "Eyee 'n ka ku mål ul tul.unq il i iss.tta I have heard that before.

~ puthe since when, how long, from what time. "Eyee puthe pyêng ul ahł.sup.nikka How long have you been ill?

~ 'tun ci (= itun ci), ~ 'na (= ina) any time, at a moment's notice; all the time, always.

"Eyee 'tun ci nólle osipso Come and see me any time.

encey 1', abbr < ŭencey lul

encey 1(q), n + cop prog mod (= il(q)]

encey 'in, n + cop subst (= im)

encey 'n', abbr < ŭencey nun


encey nun, noun + particle. "Eyee nun nuc ci anh.ess.na? Were you ever on time?

-e neh.ta, inf + vt. does and puts it in. 1cip.e

neh.ta picks it up and puts it in(to a basket, pocket, ...). mol.a neh.ta crowds them in(to), pushes them in. pue neh.ta pours it in/down.

-eng. suffix; HEAVY ↔ -ang.

1. (dimin). kwuleng hollow, hole < kwul
cave, cavity ( < "kwul, CF 'kwul').
2. (makes n from adj, v). nwuleng yellow < nwuluta is yellow. (p)pelkeng red < *pelk.ta, CF (p)pelkeh.ta/pulk.ta is red. phuleng blue < phuluta is blue. ieng thacht < is.ta [i-s]- = ita roof's it. sileng shelf, rack < sitt.ta (sil.e) loads. twuleng chata is resounding < wolta cries. twuleng leew < twuluta fences in, encircles.

3. (makes adv from adv, mimetic). ssuleng ssuleng chilly (relations) < ssul-ssul chilly. /kuleng-seng/ celenq-seng/ like this and like that [< ile (ha-), kule (ha-), cele (ha-)]. 

-eng [Ceycuw DIAL (Seng ¹Nakswu 1984:79-80)] = -e (se) inf, = -ko ger. 

-ngi, suffix; HEAVY ↔ -ang. CF -eyngi. 

1. (dimin). kkulengi an end; a clue < kktut = kkuth or kkus. kwutengi a hollow, a pit < kwut (>). kwus). ppulengi [DIAL = ppuli a root. 

2. (makes n from adj or v). twulengi a kind of skirt worn by children < twuluta encircles. kechilengi a rough rice plant < kechilta is rough. pu.yengi pearly color, pearly-colored thing < pu.yeh-/poyah- be pearly/misty. But the constituency differs in: (k)kwupulengi a bent/crooked one, nepuleng-i bits (scraps, pieces), nwuleng-i a yellow one, pulkeng-i a red one. And also probably in: ccwukuleng-i crushed/withered one (?); ccwukuleng < *ccwukul- (CF ccwukule ci-/ltuli-, ccwukuli-). 

-e-ngi 'ita = -*ke-ngi 'ita, effective polite + cop indic assert. ?e'mif/ uy 'kan sta'h ol mwu'le a'wolq 'toy ep se-ngi 'ita (1459 Wel 21:2b) there is no way to know what land your mother went to. ha'nol s HYANG 'i ses-pe'mule 'kwot 'kwat 'ma'ta 'pwwom s 'pi'ch 'nate'la na 'two me'li l' 'wulGe'le 'syel'We-ngi 'ita 'kwuw 'hosywo 'sye 'pi'zoWw0'n i (1459 Wel 2:52a) mingled with the scent of heaven the colors of spring were out everywhere; I too lifted my head and begged "I entreat you, please redeem me!" (VAR -'ey-ngi 'ita.) SEE -Ge-ngi 'ita, -a-ngi 'ita (-'ay-ngi 'ita). 

-eng-payngi, cpd suf. pilengpayngi a beggar < pilta begs.

-eni [DIAL, lit, obs] = -keni; = -uni. 

-e'n i, 1. → - Ge'n i. 2. = -ke'n i (effective mod + postmod). ʔkil[h] wu'h uy [LYANG-'SSIK] ni'ce'n i (1445 Yong 53) one could forget to carry food for the road [it was so thoroughly pacified]. poló'm i pule 'mul s 'ko'z ay 'i'ken' nay pu'chilye.n i "ku y 'PPEM-MA-LA 'KWUK 'sta.h ile'la (1459 Wel 8:99a) the wind blew and uanned across the water's edge; that was the land of the brahman nation. 

~ 'Gwa, ⁴NGUY-SIM i ho'ma 'ep'se'n i 'Gwa (1449 Kok 137) [they] already had no doubt, and moreover ... . 

-en, suf (makes adv from adv or adj-n) < heni < hani (= hakey). ilicciken (i ilcik-eni) a bit earlier, noph.ciken (< noph.cik-eni) a bit higher. sulkumeni / sulkumeni (< sulk-eni / sulk-eni). CF -keni, -akensi. 

'en ma' (< *en 'na' ma) = elma (how much, ... ). SYN 'hyenma, 'myes.ma; CF modern dialects: emma (S Cenla), emmay (S Hamkyeng). ⁴SIM-'KWOK SIM-SAN 'ay 'en'ma cephu'kesi n ywo (1449 Kok 123) in the deep valleys and the deep mountains how frightened will she be? pi't i "en'ma 'yn'a ho'n ywo (1459 Wel 8:95a) about how much is the price?. 'HWA 'hoyan 'CYWUNG-SOYNG 'i ku 'swu y 'en'ma 'yn'gi s 'kwo (1463 Pep 4:167a) the creatures who have changed, how many are they in number? 

~ s. ⁴'en'ma s 'swu'l ul me'ke'n ywo (1517-1517 No 2:39a) how much wine did we drink? 

'en ma'lon = 'Gen ma'lon = 'ken ma'non but, although. ⁴na y 'a'loy hon 'twu 'pen ton'nyen ma'lon (1517-1515 No 6b; ton'nyen < ton'ni-'Gen) I have been there once or twice before, but ... .

This underlies the explanation for -u'lyen ma'lon, = -ul i 'en (< 'i-'en), which I have taken as -u 'i [i] 'yen. 

-en man (obs var after -i, -y, or -l) = -ken man (semi-liquid concessive) "en me' [second vowel assimilated to first] < 'en ma = elma (how much). 

emne 'yna [Ceycuw (Seng ¹Nakswu 1984:26)] = elme 'yna (id.:99) = elma 'na (how much) e'no, adverb = e'nu = es'ti (> eci). how. ⁴/STYEN-ZIN SSIN-LUKI 'e'no 'ta sol Wo'l i (1445 Yong 87) how can one tell all the divine power of this saintly man? 

-e nob.a twuta, inf + cpd aux v. does it once and for all (in anticipation of later use/result), gets it all finished up now (so it will be ready later on and will not have to be done then). ⁴cënsim ul mili mek.e nob.a twuta gets lunch
work? Enu kyeul ey Tok.il-e lul paywulq swu iss.e Where can I find the time to learn German?

-e'nu'l, 1. -> -'Ge'nu'l. 2. = -'ke'nu'l (lit concessive). ❂ku LYWONG ‘ol ca'pa’pcu ce me ke'nu'l (1447 Sek 6:32a) it grabs the dragon, tears it up and eats it, whereupon... HHHAN-SAN 'i wol SSL-‘CYELQ s ‘kil.h ul ni cenuil (1482 Kum-sam 3:23b) [the monk called] Cold Mountain had forgotten the way from when he had come, but... ku'le 'na’YAK ‘ol ‘cwue'nul mek’t ol ‘sul’hi ne'ki’n i (1459 Wel 17:20a) but when we gave them medicine they did not want to take it. SEE 'ye'nu'l.

e'nu l’, n + pcl. which one. SEE e'nu 5.

-e nun, infinitive + particle.

-cwuta (auxiliary). ❂Tôn ul ponay nun cwuess.una kee piyong ina kyewu toytolok ponay cwuess.ta They sent us the money all right, but (it was) scarcely enough to cover all the expense.

-iss.ta (auxiliary). ❂Nal mata ane.e nun iss.ess.una (= ane.e iss.ki nun iss.ess.una) Day after day I was sitting down, but...

- noh.ta (auxiliary). ❂Phyènci lul sse nun noh.ass.ci man, puchici anh.ess.ta I got the letter written but I didn’t mail it.

-twuta (auxiliary). ❂Sènmul ul pat.e nun twuess.ci man, aèk yel.e poèi anh.ess.ta I got the present, but I still haven’t opened it.

enu nunu(kwu) < e'nu nunu, cpd n [emphatic] = nuw(kwu) (who; someone). ❂Enu nnu ka sayk yess.nun ci, char mal to sayk yess.ta Whoever carved it, he certainly carved it well. 21-POYK ‘HHRJQ ‘ol e nu’nu wu y ‘CHYENG ho’n i (1445 Yong 18) who appealed to the two hundred households? e'nu nuwul te pu'lusi'f il y e'nu ywo (1449 Kok 52) whom would you take with you?

enu say, cpd adv (adn + n). in so little time, in no time (at all), so soon, quickly, already. ❂Enu say kln(q) yelum pänghak i tå kass.ta The long summer vacation went all too soon. Enu say Yenge lulu kulh. key cal paywess.nun ya How did you ever learn English so well in such a short time? Enu say sèngthan-il i wass.ta Christmas has stolen upon us. Enu say ku ka kapyess.ta He has slipped away.

enu-tes, cpd adv (adn + bnd n). in no time (at all), so soon; before one knows, unawares.

enu thum, cpd n (adn + n). so little time. ~ ey = enu say.

enu ttay, cpd n (adn + n). what time, when. ~ (i)un ci, ~ (i)na any time, whenever, always ~ (i)ko anytime, whenever; some time (or other), some day, one of these days, sooner or later. ❂Enu ttay oq swu iss.nun ya When can you come? Kumkang san kwok yeng haki ey enu ttay ka eey-il coh.sup.nikka What season is it best to see the Diamond Mountains? Enu ttay 'ko hwùhóy hul ttay ka iss.ta You will be sorry for it sooner or later. SYN éncey. e'nu y (‘za), n + pcl (+ pcl). SEE e'nu 5.

-e nwá, abbr < -e no(w)a = -e noh.a e'nuw [var] = e'nu, 1. adn. which. ❂e'nuw CCAANG s KUM ‘i’za (1447 Sek 6:25b) just which vault’s gold... e'nuw na’la'h ay ‘ka sya nasi’l i ‘ngi s ‘kwo (1459 Wel 2:11b) which country are you going off to?

2. adverb (= "es’ti > ecco). how. ❂es’rye ho ma taon mwok~ ‘swu i e’nuw teu’l i ‘ngi s ‘kwo (1447 Sek 9:35a) how can a life already exhausted get any worse?

- e’nu ywo, 1. -> -’Ge’n ywo, 2. = -’ke’n ywo (effective mod + postmod). ❂es’rye a to’l oy ‘YAK ‘ol me ke’n ywo ‘hosí’kwo (1459 Wel 21:219a) he thought “why did I take my son’s medicine?” “en’ma s swu’l ul me’k’yno, un ‘stu’l ‘iyang (’)uy s swu’l ul me’ke ta (?1517) No 2:39a) how much wine did we drink? — we drank two silver taels worth of wine.

-e ota, 1. inf + aux vi. gradually (comes in doing); comes up (along); starts (has started) becoming/doing; has/has had been doing. ❂incey n’na to čèmme ak ka ñopha oni ese ka sè čèmsim mèkci Now I, too, am starting to get hungry so let’s hurry up and go eat our lunch! Tle-nul nai cakkwuakkwe onto The day is coming up (drawing near, fast approaching) when we are (due) to leave. Ku sàlam kwa nun olayq tong-an sakwie on chinkwu ‘ci yo I have been friends with him for a long time. Sewul kanaq ilay lo Kim chemcì nun caymi lul ponun mo.yan ulc tomuci cip ey un sosik han cang to an ponay wass.ta Since going to Seoul Mr Kim seems to having too much fun to write a single letter home. Mit.ke la kille on oy atul i cha-sàko lo cwuk.ess.ta
My only son, whom I was raising with every confidence (that he would have a long life), died in a car accident. Sännepi kaya paloy onun han phyen wensi-cek in ssi-cuk sáhoy ka mune cikkey toyess.ta As industry came to develop, the primitive clan society began to collapse. Kün sìp-nyenq tong-an emeni nun na hako man sal.e wass.*up.nita Mother has been living alone with me for nearly ten years. Awu eyewul ttay nun halwu ey ssal han hop ccum ssik ulo to sal.e wass.ess.ta At the most difficult times we managed to live on a hop of rice a day. Ecey puthe ku ti ul hay onun cwung ey yó We have been in the midst of doing that job since yesterday. Cak.nyen puthe tón ul moa oko iss.ta He has been saving up money since last year.

2. inf + vi. does toward here, comes doing.

2a. Ína-ota comes out [the hyphenation is arbitrary]. tul.e ota comes in. olla ota comes up. naylve ota comes down. kacée ota brings (Cf kaciko ota carries in, comes carrying). chic.e ota comes visiting, visits us. chwi hay on tón money borrowed (by us). Okey toyn kim ey tangsin uy cim kkací nalle wass.ey yo I happened to be coming this way, so I brought your baggage. Wuli tongmu tul ul pule oca Let’s call our friends over. Palamq kyley ey mulq kyley soli ka tullye onta The wind brings with it the sound of the waves. Iheh/key kakkwun tey kkací lus kéle on sâlam i tungsan un musun tungsan iya! What kind of mountain climber is he, not to get this far?! San ulo puthe palam i pul.e onta The wind blows (down) from the mountains.

2b. (errands) goes [and returns]. ÍEse tanye osey yo – Ney tanye okeyss.ey yo Please (don’t let me detain you), be on your way (I’ll see you later) – Yes, I’ll be back. Kulem, tanye olu’ key Well, I’ll go do it (and be back).

CF -e kata.

*e p’á, abbr < -e pwá
*e pachita, inf + aux v. does (as a favor) for a superior. SYN -e tulita.

*e (p) peliko múlta, inf + aux v insep ger + aux v sep. ends up doing (finally does) completely.

*Kkokc pyeng ul cip.e pangu patak ey tencye se kkkay tuluye peliko mal.ess.ta He finally threw the vase on the floor and smashed it.

-e (p) pelita, aux v insep. does completely, gets it (all) done, disposes of (the job); (does it) all/ up/down/away/off; does to my disappointment or regret; does it to my relief. Íic.e pelita (completely) forgets it. ép.say pelita gets rid of it. cângkap ul ilh.e pelita loses one’s gloves. tha pelita it burns up/down/away. sayngsen ul kasi cçay samkhye pelita devours a fish, bones and all. Na nun ku chayk ul tâ ilk.e pelyess.ta I got (read all the way) through the book. Ku tón un tâ sse pelin ke l’ (I’m sorry about it but) I have spent all the money. Nalk.e pelyess.ta It is quite antiquated. Ku leh.key kwichan.umyon cwuk.e pelici cwuk.e pelye If you are so bored, go ahead and drop dead. Cf -e twuta, -e noh.ta; -ko nata, -ko mâlta.


*ep non, proc mod < -ep.ta. Í MANG hon ‘ploy cel’-lwo ‘ep non cyan cho lwo (1462 1Nung 1:77-8) because naturally there is no unseemly dirt.

-e poita, (adj) inf + aux vi sep. looks like, appears to be. Í Ku nun cêngkik hay pointa He looks like an honest person. Nampenh pota puin i phek cel.m.e pointa The wife looks much younger than the husband. Pom ey pissa pointa From its appearance, it looks expensive. Ku nun pokí ey to acwu yêng.ill hay pointa In appearance, too, he seems bright. Nay ka pokí ey (nun) cóh.a pointa As I see it, it looks good. Ney ka hanun kes ul poni-kka siwwe pointa To see you doing it, it looks to be easy. O-kanun sâlam tul i motwu chwuwe pointa The passers-by all look cold. Kem.e tul pointa They all look black. Kulay po.ye to ku key ku cwung ey se nun kacang naun chwuk ila ’na They may not look like much but they are the best of the lot, he says. Kkaykkus hay pointa It looks clean/nice. Cõh.a to pointa It looks good, too/ indeed. NOTE: Normally the inf is of an adjective but also allowed is a verb with descriptive implication: talm.e pointa looks similar. ABBR -e pöyta. CF -key poita.

-e poita, inf + aux v sep (by man/nun/to/tul/ya) 1. (v inf) la. tries doing (to see how it will be); does it to see (how it is), tries out. CF -kl ey him ssuta tries (makes an effort) to do, -ulye (ko) hata/tulta tries (starts, sets out) to do. ÍHänkwuk ümsik ul mek.e pointa I try
Korean food. Upon ey ka-ponaŋ ū i iss.ey yo? Have you been to Japan? Hay popsiša Let’s give it a try; Let’s see (how it will turn out). Hānkwuk sinmun ū pwā pwass.ey yo? Have you tried reading a Korean newspaper? Tio han pen cěnhwa lūl hay posing yo Try calling again. Cf.-e lang (potat).

1b. do it and see: just do it please (softening a command). Cámqkan kitalye posing yo Just a moment, please; I will check.

2. (v. adj. cop) inf + ū pwā (la) or posing (yo): suppose, supposing, imagine, if (= -umyén, -ess.tula 'myen'). Ėps.e posing (yo)! (= Ėps.ta ko hay posing yo) Suppose you had none! Ney ka nay māl ūl an tul.e pwā (la) hon nako māl they 'n i If you don’t listen to me you’ll be in trouble for sure. Ku pang ey iss.e posing (yo) khanq ūl nap.nita You stay in that room and you’ll be in trouble. Pul i Ėps. Ėps posing kongpu to mōs hāci Without a light you won’t (or wouldn’t) be able to study. Tōn i mān.h Ėps. Ėps posing yō eti ānun chey 'na hana Suppose he had a lot of money, you think he’d pretend to know me?! Kuw.in ie posing yō eti kulen tēy l' kalq ūsw iss.na? If you were a soldier, you would not be able to go to such places! Mit.nun tēy ka Ėps.e posing yō pelleś Kunsunw-i nun pelkum ūl mul.ess.tun ci ēngyek ūl kass.tun ci hayss.keyss.ci yo Unless there was something she could rely on (= someone whom she could turn to), by now Kunsunw-i must have either paid a fine or gone to prison.

-e pōyta, abbr < -e poita
-e ppā cita, inf + cpd aux via insep. gets to be (old/rotten/musty/...) through and through. Kolh.a ppā cinta grows thoroughly/utterly rotten, wallows in vice. Ssek. Ėps. Ėps cyess.ta is rotten/spoiled through and through. Keyulle ppā cin nom a thoroughly lazy rascal. Yo yak. Ėps. Ėps cin nom this shrewd rascal.

Ėps.i < "ep'si, der adv < Ėps.ta. without, not having, lacking. Ėysim ~ without doubt. Thullim ~ without fail; for sure. (حال) ūs. ūsw ~ unavoidably. Ttus /-ttūpessi/ senselessly. ēngsīn ~ absentmindedly. Kucī ~ endlessly, infinitely. Mayk ~ listlessly, dejectedly. Moca (to) Ėps.i ota comes without (even) a hat. Capon Ėps.i cangsa lūl sicak hāta starts up a business with no capital. Ku Eps.ta Ėps.i Ėps.ti "ep's.ti I cannot live without her. Ėps.i cinaylq ūsw iss.tā I can do without ūsw (or: without a car). Sokcēl ~ in vain, to no purpose < sywokcyel "ep'si (1459 Wel 9:7b, 1462 Nung 1:3a, 1463 Pep 2:41a), accent reduced as sywokcyel Ėps.ta (1482 Nan 1:24a), sywokcyel ("ep'si (1'517: Pak 1:54a), sywokcyel ("ep'si (1481 Twus 7:9a), ma kon toy "ep'si (1459 Wel se:8ab) without hindrance, unhindered. See -ulq kes Ėps.i.

Ėps.nun, proc mod < Ėps.ta. 1. ~ that is nonexistent; that (one) lacks. 2. (pseudo-adj) impoverished, needy, in want.

Ėps.ta < "ep ta = "ep'sf ta, avi.

1. does not exist, there is not; does not have, has not (got); lacks. Tātul/sikan/tōn i ~ has no sons/time/money. Ku san ey namu ka Ėps.ta The mountain is bare of vegetation.

2. is gone, is missing, cannot be found, is lost, is absent. Ku nun palun phal i Ėps.ta He has lost his right arm. Pan'gkum chayk sang wi ey twun chayk i Ėps.ta I cannot find the book that I just put on the table. Ėps.ta kō hay Tell them I’m not here.

3. it is used up; runs/is out of, runs short of. Wumul ey mul i Ėps.ta The well has run dry. Kaysollin i Ėps.ta We have run out of gas.

4. is wanting; is devoid of, lacks. Ėyml / Ėyml ~ is devoid of interest, is uninteresting. Ttus / Ėyml ~ is meaningless. Ėyml ka ~ is unlucky. Ėngsīn i ~ is absentminded, is absorbed; is at wit’s end, is out of one’s mind (frantic); (so busy one) doesn’t know whether one is coming or going. Na nun ku ūl ey hūngmi ka Ėps.ta I am not interested in that business. Ku nun ku kyēhoyuk ul silhaye ng hal him i Ėps.ta He lacks the power to carry out the plan. Ku nun chayk ilk. ki ey Ėngsīn i Ėps.ta He is absorbed in a book he is reading.

5. is free from, is clear of, lacks. Kyelgcem / Sokpāki ~ is free from faults/letters. Ku kan pyelko Ėps. Ėps.czup.nika? Have things being going all right? Thullim Ėps. Ėps.czup.nika? Is it true? (Are you sure?) Aph kil ey kēlīq kes Ėps.ta There is nothing to stand in my way. :)

6. is deceased, defunct. Ėpeći ka ~ one’s father is deceased/gone; has no father. Ėps.nun sālam absent persons; poor people, a have-not; the deceased. Ėps.e se, Ėps.ki ttaymun ey for want of ~. I payk.hwa-cem ey Ėps.nun
This department store carries everything. Cikum Mikwuk ey kalq sayangkak un kokum to 'eps.ta I haven't the slightest idea/intention of going to the States just now. Kulay to ku kes i 'eps.nun kes pote nasa.ta Still it is better than nothing. Kulen "yephyen-ney nnn tolie 'eps.nun kes man nus masa.ta Such a wife is rather worse than no wife at all. Ku sosel i caymi 'eps.nun kes to ani 'ta The novel is not uninteresting. Na nun wus.ulq swu pakk ey 'eps.ess.ta I could not help laughing. Ecci halu swu 'eps.ta I just can't help it. Mulun saynghwal ey 'eps.cin mus hau mulven ita Water is something that there could be no life without. Ney towun i 'eps.ess.tula 'myen, na nun silphay hayss.ulq kes ita If it had not been for your help, I should have failed. See-ulq kes ~. DER ADV 'eps.i. VC 'eps.ayta.

'eps.ta < 'eps.ta1, postnom qvi sep; ? postnom adj insep. is lacking in; is deficient/bad with respect to.

1. postnom qvi sep. (This is just the regular structure of N V, since pcl i/ka can be inserted in most, though not all, examples.) Ha.yem ~ has no mind to do, is bored (irreg derived substantive < hata). chel ~, congcak ~, cikak ~ is senseless, stupid, yel ~ is shy, soft (lacking in gall bladder) mayk ~ is weak, tired. kući (= kkuth i) ~ is endless.

2. ? postnom adj insep. sil ~ is unreliable; is silly (< sil substance, reality). ? sòk ~ is unsubstantial, empty (< sòk insides). phucep ~ is unfriendly, cold, aloof, distant (var < pücep 'approachability, amiability').

NOTE: For certain words there is ambiguity or uncertainty whether the construction is to be treated as adj or as qvi. The expressions sokecl ~ is hopeless, futile (bind n < ?) and pucil ~ is futile, idle, trivial (bind n, CF pučilen (? pučilen-en < *pučilen hen/han)) seem to have both treatments. In doubt are cwúchaya(y)k ~ is very silly', silum ~ is vacant-minded' (or 'has cares, is depressed'), both being qvi in the speech of Yi Tongcay who treats the examples of (1) also as qvi [he is unfamiliar with phucep 'eps-]. The form 'eps.un is rare in the modern standard language, but it is incorporated in kà.'eps.un from the adjective kà.'eps.ta < kà i 'eps- lacks limit'. The confusion may be because Phyengay uses 'eps.un not 'eps.nun, apparently in all cases (SEE 'eps.un).

ADVICE: use 'eps.nun for both 1 and 2 above. 'eps.ulq(q), prosp modifier < 'eps.ta. "Phyênci lu sulq sikan to 'eps.ulq cengo io pappata I am so busy I have no time to write letters. Ku 'nôn in pppali cwuk,ki nun khenyeng acik to sip-nyen un müney 'eps.ulq kes ita You might think that old man would die soon, but he's got a good ten years to go.  

ep'sul(q), mod < "eps.ta = "eps/s/ta. (1) with an extruded epitheme. Example?
(2) with a transitional epitheme. Example?
(3) with the summational epitheme used to make a factual predication. Kwong-'khyoww 'hostin Pam'Pyen 'un ta'wom i "ep'sul i 'ta (1447 Sek 9:29a) [Buddha's] ingenious expediencies [for promoting Buddhism] will never be exhausted. "es'tyey ho'î [il] ye'n ywo 'hwo.m i "ep'sul i 'lwo.ta (1465 Wen se:13b) there will be no wondering how it would be. Kwong-'tuk 'i ku'c i "ep'sul i 'Ge'nul (1459 Wel 17:48-9) if one's achievement of virtue is bounded, .... "Kak-'Pyeylo 'hi ka'phwom 'pola'nwom mozom "ep'sul 's i n i (1482 Nam 2:63b) doesn't particularly expect repayment.

'eps.un, modifier < 'eps.ta.

1. In Seoul rare, usually replaced by 'eps.nun or 'eps.un ' that does (or did) not exist'.
2. [Phyengay DIUm; Kim Yengpay 1984:104-5] Tiôn i 'eps.un sàlum a person without money; sàlam i 'eps.un pang a room with no one in it.

[1] with the epitheme extruded from the [non-]possessor. Kaps 'ep.sun kwu'dul un (1482 Nam 1:33a) the priceless jewel. Mozom "ep.sun 'kwulwùm i (1481 Twusi 7:23b) mindless clouds. Ku ci 'ep.sun 'ptu.t ul (1482 Kum-sam 5:37b) boundless meaning. Tyewu "ep.sun 'Ttoww-li (1482 Kum-sam 2:20a) the unstable logic. 'ti-'Hyiwey 'ep.sun 'Ppi-Khwow y (1447 Sek 19:30b) this witless almsman. Qun-yen 'ep'sun CCC 'yl'a ho'n i (1482 Kum-sam 2:2a) it is mercy without cause.
"ep.ta = "ep[s]ta, qvi (= eps.ta). See "ep non". ep.sun. The predicate can be negativized as "ep'ii a'ni "ho": "SSIN\-KUYI lowoy\-wno.m 1 epti a'ni thwo\-ta (1481 Twusi 16:22b) it does not lack in being miraculous! na y\-'i ke u two hon na'la\'h ol 'ta cuwe two wohl'be "ep'ii a'ni 'khwo n... (1463 Pep 2:77a) when I have no appreciable lack though I gave up a nation for this...".

épus, adn = uypus (step-)
-e puthe, int + pcl. ñKulem, wusen cäy puthe poca Well, let's measure it first, anyway.
-e pwä, inf < -e pota. Anc.e pwä Sit (back down).

es(-), adn, bnd n, bnd adv. crooked, curved
-diagonal, deviate, wrong; crosswise, mutual, almost, not quite, immature. Cf pis, ekus...: 1. adnoun. "käkey a slant-roof street stall
- kali a grain cover. - kulwü a slant-end stump.
- kwuttül, - kwuswu (hata) rather tasty. - kyel cross grain. - pittwülüm (hata) somewhat oblique. - poj a mutual guarantee.
- pulwuki an immature bull. - sëy offsetting/cancelling each other. - sico a kind of sico poem with extra syllables in one of the nonfinal lines. - songaci a calf.

2. bound noun. - toytä (adj) is pert.

3. bound adverb. 1 - kata goes astray; gets grows perverse. - kkakk.tà cuts it slantwise.
- kyëttä crosses, joins. - maykkita crosses, intertwines. - mekta deviates (in behavior) is spiteful.
- mëyta carries it slung over one shoulder. - mulittä interlocks. - na-kata splits slantwise; deflects, goes off at an angle.
- suta stands there arrogant/insolent. - tätä applies obliquely. - ttu squints.

es- [Ceycwu DIAL] = éps-... ñtwon i es uni ciwcu mwos kap.neyta = Tôn eps.uni Ceycwu mös kap.nita (Seng ñNakswu 1984:13) I lack the money to go to Ceycwu.

-es, suf. makes approximate numerals; before noun/counter -e. twues, twue... about two < "twu-zeh two or three < "twulh + sekl "seyh. yeles, yele... a number (of), numerous < ye'leh < 'yelh ten.

'éš- = - 'e 's(-= -'e 'ys-), abbr < -'e is-. See ENTRIES. Cf -ess-.
-se, inf + pcl. 1. [DIAL] = -e ya. 2. [? DIAL, mistake] = -e se.

ese. adv. 1. (= ellun) promptly, without delay / hesitation; quickly, fast (of an action not yet initiated; CF ppallil).

2. (please) go ahead and ... , right (away), without hesitation/reticence. Ese tule oseyo Come right in. Ese wā ese wā! (It's) good to see you! Ese mek. e la Go ahead and eat. Tule kasey o! Ese! Go to your room; now!

-e se < -e 'ye, inf + pcl [emphasizes the inf].

1. and so; and then; (attached to motion verb) so as to, (goes) for/to. Isangeem ey ka se mulken ul sata goes to the store and buys (= to buy) goods. i ka aphe se chiq-kwa ey kata goes to the dentist’s with a toothache. Kyōsok hay se il hata keeps (on) working. cēmsin(q) sikan ul 'iyong hay se sānpo na-ota makes use of lunch time to come out for a walk. cāki ka math.unq il imyen cengseng ul tul.ye se hata puts one’s whole soul into anything one undertakes. Kil i mikkulewe se catong-cha lul wūncen haki (ka) eleypta The streets are slippery so it is hard to drive (a car). Nal i nemu etuwwe se kōng ul polq swu iss.ey yo? Won't it be too dark to see the ball? Wā se sikyey (lul) pwā la Come look at the watch! Māi i thong haci anh.e se etteh.key il ul hanun ya How will you do your work, not being able to make yourself understood? Na nun na se han pen to pyēng i an nass.ta In all my life I have not been ill once. Hyeng i kongcang ey ka se ēps.ta My (older) brother is not home - he's gone off to the factory. Kū ke l’ mōs pwā se akkawun tey It's a shame (I'm sorry) that we couldn’t see that! Ileh.key chac.e cwusye se tāyten hi kāmsa hap.nita I appreciate your visiting me like this. Melō osye se komupsu.nita Thank you for coming such a distance. Ileh.key nuce.e se mian hap.nita I am sorry that I am so late. Wuli 'yehayng-sa ey ka se mulq polq ka? Shall we go to the travel agency to find out? Pay ka kopha se mues com mek.ko siph.ta I am hungry and want to get something to eat. Yeki anc.e kitalisipsio Please sit here and wait.

2. ~ coh.ta it is good that. I am glad that.

Ku i ka wā se (na nun) coh.ta It is good (I am glad) that he came. Khe se coh.ta I’m glad it's big. Na nun wuli chinkwu ka kongpu l<ul cal hay se coh.a yo I’m glad that our friend is studying hard (or: doing well at school).

3. (as for) doing. CF ~ nun (2). Ifl.e se an toynun chayk a book you shouldn’t read.

NOTE: In the meaning ‘and so, because’ -se is never followed by a command or by a proposition; -uni-kka (n’) is used instead. CF 1894 Gale 41: “[uni-kka] marks the cause with more definiteness”.

-e se ku, inf + pcl + pcl. Tōn i ēps.e se ka ani ’p.nita It is not that/because I haven’t got the money. Pay ka kopha se ka ani ’la pap mas i coh.a se (ley) yo It’s not that I’m hungry, it’s just that the food tastes so good. Kim sensayng i moksa ye (= ie) se ka ani ’la swuil i ēps.e se ’ta It is not because Mr Kim is a preacher (that we are not drinking); it is because we don’t have any liquor (to drink).

Iyaki lul te casey hi tut.ca ’myen cip ey ka se ka coh.keyss.ta (CM 2:95) If you want to hear more of the story it would be better to wait till more is read.

-e se ’la to, inf + pcl + cop var inf + pcl. Etteh.key hay se ’la to ai tul hak.kyo ey ponaysilye ka āy lul suntu They are striving to send their child to school somehow or other. CF -e se ’tun ci.

-e se man, inf + pcl + pcl [rare, ? awkward]. Ku ke n’ kapyewun mulqil i e man coh.un kes i ani ’la pich-kal to aewu alum-tapta (CM 1:196) It’s not that it’s a good thing just because it is a light substance, but the color too is quite beautiful.

-e se n’, abbr < -e se nun

-e se ’na, inf + pcl + cop adverbs. Cikeep ka se ’na yēyki halq ka, cēnwua lo ya etteh.key yēyki i’ hay We might talk to him directly, but how could we dare tell it to him on the phone?! Cikeep manna se ’n tul yēyki mōs halq key iss.nun ya? There's surely no reason you shouldn’t talk directly with him.

-e se ’n tul, inf + pcl + cop mod + postmod. Saci nun mōs hal māngceng pillye se ’n tul mēs hal ya True, we can’t buy it, but why can’t we manage by borrowing it? Cha nun mōs that māngceng kel.e se ’n tul mōs kal ya So we can’t go by car, can’t we walk?!

-e se nun, inf + pcl + pcl.

1. does and THEN. Un.e lul cap.e se nun käng ka ey se kwwwe mek.ki lo hayss.ney
We’ve decided to catch the trout and then broil them and eat them on the river bank. Wên-
swungi ka way khong ul kka se nun ce nun mekci anh.ko saykkı eykey cunun kwun a
The monkey shells the peanuts and then gives them to her baby instead of eating them herself!

2. as for doing; - an toynta must not do. 
  2. Nay chayk ul ilk.e se nun an toynta You
mustn’t read my book. Cf -umyen an toynta.
  -e se puthe, inf + pcl + pcl. from when. 1elye
se puthe from when I was a child. khe se puthe
from when I grew up. na / nah.a se puthe from
birth, in all my life.

  -e se to, inf + pcl + pcl. 1. = -e to.
  - tul (pcl). 1 Achim ul nuc.key mek.ess.e to
tul cênsim ul mek.e ya hanta You must eat
some lunch even though you did all have
breakfast late.

  2. [? in clichés only] 1 Mun.yey sâng ey iss.e
se to say lowun cênhwun ul hukeyy toyess.ta
In literary ideas, too, they began to turn over a
new leaf.
  -e se tul, inf + pcl + pcl. 1 Cip ey ka se tul
kongpu hay la (You kids) go home and study.

  -e ’tun ci, inf + pcl + cop retx mod +
postmod. 1 Etteh.key hay se ’tun ci ku kes ul
hay la Do it somehow or other. Cf -e se ’la to.

  -e se ya, inf + pcl + pcl. if, even/only if; when
even/only when; just because. 1incey nai ka
tul.e se ya only now that I have grown older.
hyëntay ey wâ se ya only when we come to
the present age. Tôn i épse se ya sâlq swu
éps.ulp.nita Without money we can’t go on
living. Kôngpu an hay se ya etteh.key eoh.un
haksayng in toyp.niika If you don’t study, how
are you ever going to become a good student?
Cikum ileh.key nuc.e se ya etteh.key kana
How can we go when it’s so late now? Khu ka
mâl hay se ya piloso na nun kkytal.ess.ta
I first realized it (only) when he told me. Pam
i nuc.e se ya piloso ku ka wass.ta He didn’t
get here until late at night. Yaksok han kes ul
kuleh.key twì-nâyko hay se ya etteh.key
kath.i il ul halq swu ka iss.3o Since you never
even keep your promises, how can I do any
business with you? I phyo phanun chang apän
uy cwul i ileh.key kile se ya eti sikan cen ey
phyo lul sakeyss.ni The line in front of this
ticket window is so long, how will we ever get
our tickets in time? Ku sălám in onul olq ci an
olq ci nun cênsim ttay ka cina se ya âlkey
toylyq ke ya It won’t be clear until lunch time
has gone by whether he will come today or not.
Ileh.key to pap ey tôl i mân.e se ya pap ul
mek.un i ani ’a tôl ul ssip.nun kes kath.ta
With all these gits in the rice it is like chewing
on gits rather than eating rice.

  - hata = -e ya hata. 1Kkuth ey ka se ya
(ha)ei I suppose we have to go stand at the end?
See -tu ’y se ya, ila ’y se ya: = -e ’sey za.

  - e sey ya. [var] = -e se ya

  -esi-/es- [Phyengan DIAL] (Kim Yengpay 1984:
104-5) = -es- (past). Both -esi- and -es-
are before -e, -ul, -umyen, -uni; -esi ya:

  -ess.e ya, -ese yo (in places -esi yo) = -ess.e yo.

  -esi- = -e ’si- , abbr < -e isi-

  -esi- (effective honorific) = -(‘y)b i si-
(honorific effective): -esin, -esina, -esi n
(‘Gwo/’Gwa), -esi’n’tol, -esi’n ywo, -esi le
-esi’un. SEE - yesi.

  -esi ’n i = -kesi’n i, effective honorific
postmod. ‘Ha’nol’h i i ’Gwesi’ni i (1445
Iyong 21) heaven has ordained it.

  -esi’nil, 1. = - ‘Gesi’nil 2. = -kesi’nil (=
-usi’ke’nol, the honorific literary concessive).

  *CCYEENG: PEN ‘mwu’(esi’nil (1449 Kok)
for * ‘mwut.kesi’nil for * ‘mwut’usi’ke’nol

  [King] Sudhodana’s inquiring about it ...

  -esi’ton = -esi’tun. 1 nim-kum ’i pap ol
’cwu’esi’ton mwu lwo’may tMos’k ol ‘CYENG hi
ho’kwo mvoncey mes ’pwo’st in ye (1475
Nay 1:9-10) when the king gives rice, one adjust
one’s seat without thinking about it and first
tries the taste and ...

  -esi’tun = -kesi’tun = -usi’ke’tun, honorific
provisional. if/when one deigns. 1TTTEY-
chona’h ol ’cwu’esi’tun ‘mal tu le ilozo’ Wa
ngi ’ta (1447 Sek 6:22b) if you let me have
one of your disciples I want to build them [the
monasteries] according to what he says.

  = ‘s.ke’n i ’l’a. 1 DSYUY-CCANh hon ‘phiul u
mûten ‘hi ne’ye’s.ke’n i ’la (1481 Twusi 8:42a)
I scorned what was left of the withered grass.

  = ‘s.ke’nil, abbreviation = = ‘s.ke’nil
=chulk kwos.kal i ki ’Gwu le ‘s.ke’nil (1481
Twusi 23:54a) with ko-hemp hats aslan.

  =esketun = = ‘s.ke’[tun, abbr < = ‘s.ke’[tun

  I TTAM ‘i ma’khye ‘sketun (1466 Kup 1:3b) if
congested with phlegm.
A Reference Grammar of Korean

PART II

485

-es kwon = -e 's kwon, abbr < -e is' kwon (also -e 'ys kwon). I kwu sul 'two 'mang myon' ca s'kita kanta k' ay tu'li Gwe 's kwon (?1517- Pak 1:29a) has sewn jewels into a net bag and run a string through it, and ...
es non = -e 's non, abbr < -e is' non (also -e 'ys non). I pe le 's non 'MEN-'SYANG 't a kwot 'SSIL-Q-SYANG 't Gwo (1463 Pep 1:227a) the myriad images that are arrayed are in fact the reality [of enlightenment].
es no'n i = -e 's no'n i, abbr < -e is'no'n i (also -e 'ys no'n i). Iha nol'h ay s 'mu'l ey com'kye 's no'n i (?1517- Pak 1:68a) it is soaked in the waters of heaven [it is so blue].
-
- 'la. Itas lyang kum 'u'woy mey 'Gwe 's no'n i 'la (1517- Pak 1:19a) I have been headed with five taels of gold to pay.
es nwn = -e 's nwn, abbr < -e is' nwn. Ipu the 's nwn mwo' ton 'NGWUW 'lul 'TUK 'it 'mwo' hwolqt 'i 'la (1462 Nung 6:53b) we cannot obtain all the existence we count on.
eso la, effective emotive indic assert. I-neh-huy tolh i 'him 'pseola (1447 Sek 23:13a) you people must try hard. UM-AY yey iGwon phwu ul ta salGwa nayesola (1747 Songkang [Kwanse 3a, [Sengcwe 4b) it revives the fading grass on the shady bank. SEE -'aso la.
es, past. [< -e inf aux; CF anc ess ta sat down, anc e iss ta is seated]
1. was; did, has done.
2. Occasionally the meanings or translations are unexpected:
2a. (present) I Sikan i acik to mel ess ta The time is still far off.
2b. (immediate future) I Ne khunq il nass ta; incey apeci hantheye keekceng tut key toyess ta You are in for it now; you will catch it (= a scolding) from your father. Icey nun cwuk ess kwun a I'm (as good as) dead!
NOTE: Pak Hwaca 1982 says that Korean does not use the past as a lively immediate future, so that Japanese A'a ha'su ga kita 'Oh the bus is about to get here!' should be said as Ppesu ka onta. Also, that Korean does not use the past to confirm what is already known, so that Ho'n ya wa asoko da'tta ne 'Let's see,) the bookshop was over there, wasn't it' translates as Chayk pang un ceki 'ci.
2c. cannot. I Kuleh ci man incey kongpu nun ta hayss nun ke l' But I can't study now!

Occurs followed by -ess-, -keyss-, -sup-, -ta, -ney, -ma?, -so, -tula, -tey, -ti, -kwumen (-kwun (a), -kwule), -e, -ko, -una(-ma), -uni(-kaa), -ci, -ki, -um, -umye, -umyen (= -tula 'myen), -tumyen, -ul, -nun, -tun, -ketun; SEE -ess ca.

Shapes are like those of the infinitive (-e). The shape is -ass if the last vowel of the stem is o or a w that is reduced from a basic o, and in the literary language or in dialect also if the last vowel of the stem is a. The shape is -ss- (lit -ess-) if the stem ends -ey, -oy, or -ay; it is -ss- (both colloq and lit) after -a. But -oyess- is often spelled -wayss- and -wiess- is often spelled -weyss-; those pronunciations are sometimes heard, usually with a long vowel.
-
es sah ta, inf aux v insep. does to a great extent, extremely; does (? or is) to a sufficient extent, more than enough, ample; does (? or is) in throngs, in great frequent numbers; does repeatedly, does (all too) often; does to excess (and much to my irritation). I Twu ai ka ssae ssah nonta The two boys fight like cats and dogs. Mun pakk ey se nun ai tul i nol a ssah nonta The children are playing in throngs outside the door. Ai tul i tte tul e ssah nonta The kids are yelling and screaming. I man hanyen mek e ssah keyss ta This will be plenty for me (to eat). NOTE: There is doubt whether this is acceptable with the descriptive stems (adj or cop): ? Ku ttawi nun yeku to hun hay ssah ass ta 'That sort of thing is all too common here, too'; ? Ku man hayss umyen manh e ssah keyss ta 'That will be more than enough'. Yi Kitong (1988:165-6) offers such examples as: Ku mul un ttukewe ssah ass ta 'The water is hotter than it need be'; Ku salam un celm e ssah ass ta 'The man is young enough'; Ku cip un cun a ssah ass ta 'The house is good enough'; but these are rejected by other speakers consulted. No examples are found for the copula.
-ess ca, past subj assertive. SEE ALSO -ta 'yss ca, -la 'yss ca, -ca 'yss ca. I Kicha ka amuli ppallass ca (= ppaluta 'yss ca) pihyang-ki lu ttalulq swu iss keyss nun ya? However fast a train might go, how could it keep up with an airplane?!! Ku tul i p'antay lul ha yess ca amulen yenhyang ul euwi mòs halq key 'ta even if they should oppose it, that probably
would not exert any influence. Cikum puthe
Amuli kongpu lul hayss.ca sihem ey n' mös
puth.ulq kë I' However hard he might study
now, he won't be able to pass the test.
-ess.ci, past suspactive. 1. ~ yo. CF -umyen ...
-ess.ci. 2. Íkaci anh.ess.ci man didn't go but.
-ess.e, past infinitive.
1. (sentence-final) did / was [INTIMATE]. ~
yo, ~ -ess.e yi yo SAME [POLITE].
2. (before pcl) SEE ~ to, ~ tul, ~ ya, ~
yo (but * ~ la, * ~ se).
*ess.e se, past inf + pcl. Not used.
-ess.ess-, past-past: still more remote or more
definitely completed than simple past. ÍKu i ka
wass.ta He has come (and is here) ~ Ku i ka
wass.ess.ta He came (and was here but went
away again). Ku i ka kass.ta He has gone (and
is still away) ~ Ku i ka kass.ess.ta He went
(and is now back). Eti kasyess.ess.e(y) yo
Where have you been? Nay atul i pyëng i
nass.ess.ci man cikum un kkway naass.ta
My son got sick but he is quite recovered now.
NOTE: There are two uses. In one, something
happened and / but then later the situation was
reversed or changed. The other is more like the
English pluperfect 'had done' (past with respect
to a past frame of reference), as in: Nay ka
cwûmûn han sukeyithu ka cinan tal ey tôchak
hayss.nun, tey ku ttay Hän kang el.um un tâ
nok.ass.ess.ta The skates that I ordered arrived
last month, but by then the ice in the Han river
had all melted (Pak Sengwen 224).
-ess.ess.e, past-past infinitive.
1. (sentence-final) did / was at an earlier time
[INTIMATE]; -ess.ess.e(y) yo [POLITE].
2. (before pcl) did / was and so, etc.
-ess.ess.keyss.nun tey, past-past future proc
mod + postmod. (given) the circumstance that
someone will have done or probably had done
(at some earlier time); had probably done
and / but / so; [sentence-final] should have done
(but). ÍKu ay ka na hanthey wass.ess.unikka
ne hanthey to kass.ess.keyss.nun tey He came
to see me; he must have come to see you, too.
Kim kwun i ecey cecum un Seoul ey tôchak
hayss.ess.keyss.nun tey manna pwass.nun ya
Kim must have arrived in Seoul yesterday;
have you run into him? [Commonly replaced by
-ess.ess.ulq kes in tey for 'probably'.]

-ess.ess.keyss.ta, past-past future indic assertive.
1. will have done (at some earlier time).
2. probably did: this is commonly replaced by
-ess.ess.ulq kes ita.
-ess.ess.nun tey, past-past proc mod + postmod
(given) the circumstance that someone did (had
done); did (had done) and / but / so. ÍSeul
ey kass.ess.nun tey, sikan i épse se Yensey
tâyhuak un mös pwass.ta I went to Seoul, but
there wasn't time to see Yensey University. Ku
sâlam cûwûso lûl al.ass.nun tey cikum un
ice pelyess.e yo (Im Hopin 1987:191) I knew
his address but now I have forgotten it.
-ess.ess.nun ya, past-past proc mod + postmod
(the question) whether it had been / happened.
-ess.ess.ta, past-past indic assertive. did (at an
earlier time), had done. Íkass.ess.ta went (and
is back). wass.ess.ta came (and left again), was
here (but isn't now). mek.ess.ess.ta ate (but is
hungry again).
-ess.ess.tun, past-past retr mod. ÍKwulapha ey
kasyess.ess.tun eek i iss.*up.nikka Have you
ever been to Europe? Path mâyko iss.ess.tun
"yeca ka kokay lu tûkû mën san ul potû.
The woman who had been weeding the field
lifter her head up and looked at the distant
mountain. CF -ess.tun.
-ess.ess.una, past-past advers. did (at an earlier
time) but; ~ma did but anyway. ÍChum ey
nun sangtang hi mûneyeq-keli yess.ess.una
cikum un swûnço loi cinhayng toynta At first
it was quite a problem, but now it is going
smoothly.
-ess.e to, past inf + pcl. even though (while) it
happened; did but. ÍWihem han cwul un åke
iss.ess.e to 38-sen ul nêm.ki lo hayss.ta Even
though I knew the danger I decided to cross the
38th parallel. Ku tangsi ku nun täytan bi
kanaan hayss.e to nul cûlpkey cinayss.ta In
death those days he led a happy life even though
he was very poor. Ilq-cwûul een puthe man sleek
hayss.e to cikum cûcum un tâ tôyss.ul they 'n
tey If only we had started it a week ago we
would be all done by now. Ecey achim un pat
ul mek.ess.e to nemû phikon hay se, wend
ka naci anh.ess.e.*up.nita I was so tired
yesterday morning that even after breakfast
I just couldn't get my spirits up (= couldn't
get going).
ess.ki, past gerund. did/was and. [Little used except in long sentences to anticipate a final past verb; or final in fragments, afterthoughts.]

-ess.tul, past inf + pcl (plural-subject). Pap ul mek.ess.tul They / We have eaten.

-ess.ya, past inf + pcl. Aycho (ey) pute kulen sâlam kwa nun sangong ul mal.ess.ya hanun ke ya You should have avoided associating with a man like him from the start. Milli mál-ssum tulyess.ya hayyss.(ess.)ulq kes ip.nita He probably should have told you beforehand.

-ess.(ey) yo see -ess.e. ~ man did but (CF -keyss.e yo man).

-ess.ken man, past semi-lit concessive. even though (although, while) one did. ~ un, ~ se to. Sometimes spelled -ess.kes-man as in Pamy il hachi mälla ko kum ha.yess.kes-man se to yelq si kkaci il halq swu pakk ey ép. He forbade my working at night but I can't help working till ten o'clock.

-ess.kes.ta past tentative assertive. Ne na tele silh.ta ko hayyss.kes.ta ~ tasi nun an ol they 'ni You say you hate me, and I won't come again! Ne sensayng nim pokó yok hayyss.kes.ta ~ eti twuko poca You'd call the teacher names? ~ let's cut that out!

-ess.ketun, past provisional. see -ketun.

-ess.keyss.e, past-future inf. will have done; probably did [INTIMATE]. ~ (y) yo [POLITE].

-ess.keyss.nun tey, past-future processive mod + postmodifier. (given) the circumstance that someone will have done or probably has done; will have (probably has) done it and/but/so. Wuli emeni ka onul mas-iss.nun ûmsik ul hayyss.keyss.nun tey kath.i ka se mek.ulq ka? I bet my mother has fixed some good food today ~ won't you come eat with us?

-ess.keyss.nun ya, past-future processive mod + postmodifier. (the question) whether it will have been (probably was) or whether someone will have done (probably did).

-ess.keyss.ta, past-future indic assert.

1. probably did. Ku sâlam uyi nai sumul un nem.ess.keyss.ta I bet he will never see twenty again.

2. will have done.

-ess.keyss.tun, past-future retr mod

-ess.ki, past summative. see -ki.


2. (used for) -ess.nun ka / ya.

~ ka (particle). Êncyey natha-nass.na ka müncey 'ta The question is when did it appear.

~ lu (pcl). Ku ñyea ka wass.na lu! al.e pwa la Find out whether she came. Ecci palqtal tóys.na lu poca Let's see how it has developed.

-ess.ney, FAMILIAR past indic assert (= -ess.ta).

-ess.ni, past indic attent. did/was it?


-ess.nun, past proc mod. Attaches to any stem (v, adj, cop) but is followed only by tey, ci, ka (question), ya (question), ke i' (exclamation), or by pep hata (~ also tus hata / sipth.ta)?

-ess.nun ci, past proc mod + postmod.

1. (the uncertain fact) whether it was/did.

Ku i ka sal.ess.nun ci cwk.ess.nun ci âmu to molunta Nobody knows whether he is alive or dead. Ku i ka cêng-mal kulen mál ul hayyss.nun ci kieh hasip.nikka? Do you recall whether he really said that? Nwukwu yess.nun ci âsil.nikka Do you know who it was?...

2. ~ (to moluta, yo) maybe/perhaps it was or did. Kass.nun ci (to molunta) Maybe he went. Maybe he's gone / there. Pi ka wass.nun ci (yo) Perhaps it rained.

-ess.nun ci 'la (se), past proc mod + postmod + cop var inf (+ pcl). as / since it did = -un ci 'la (se) 2. SEE -nun ci 'la (se).

-ess.nun ka, past proc mod + postmod. (the question) whether it was / did. ~ pota it seems to have been/done. Ay ka eti tachyess.nun ka pota It seems the baby got hurt somewhere.

~ (pcl). Ênec yatha-nass.nun ka ka müncey 'ta The question is when did it appear.

~ lu (pcl). Ku ñyea ka wass.nun ka lu! al.e pwa la Find out whether she came.

-ess.nun ke i' (= -un ke i'), past proc mod + postmod + pcl. did it so there! did it anyway! Icye nyës naiq (iyaki) to mith-chen i tël.e cyess.nun ke i' But, gee whiz, I've run out of (stories of) the old days.

-ess.nun tey past proc mod + postmod.

1. (given) the circumstance that one did; did and/or / but / so. Wuli cip ey cheng hayss.nun tey aek to an onta We invited him to our
house, but he still hasn't come.
- nun SEE -nun tey.
- to (pulkwu hako) SEE -nun tey.
- ya SEE tey ya.
2. (yo)! (exclamation). Cal hayss.nun tey (yo)! You did well!
- ess.nun ya, past proc modifier + postmodifier. (the question) whether it was or did. Ne eti
iss.ess.nun ya - halwu congil poici anh.uni Where have you been that I haven't seen you
all day long?
- ess.n' ya, abbr < -ess.nun ya
- ess.3o, AUTH past indicative assertive
- ess.ta, 1. past indicative assertive
2. (ka) past transferentive. kass.ta osil
ttay when you come back, on your way back. Eti kass.ta ka osey yo Where have you been?
- ess.ta ka nun, past transferentive + pcl [cannot
be omitted] + pcl.
1. + nonpast: Kulyass.ta ka nun may lul
mac.key?! I do that and then I'll get whipped.
won't I. Ne ya tongsaang ul ttayliness.ta ka nun
cwuk.nunta If you hit my young brother,
you are a dead man (Yi Cenglo 1989).
2. + past: Wass.ta ka nun ku tay lo kass.ta
He came, but then he up and left right away.
- ess.ta ka se, past transferentive + pcl + pcl.
1 Noymul ul mek.ess.ta ka (se) hon nass.ta
He took a bribe and got in[to trouble.
- ess.ta ka to SEE -ta ka to
- ess.ta ka tul SEE -ta ka tul
- ess.ta ka ya SEE -ta ka ya
- ess.ta ka yo SEE -ta ka yo
- ess.ta ko /kko /kwo SEE -ta ko
- ess.ta 'myen, abbr < -ess.ta (ko) hamyen
- ess.ta 'y, abbr < -ess.ta (ko) hay
- ess.tey, FAMILIAR past retr assertive
- ess.ti, past retr attentive
- ess.tula, past retr assertive.
- 'myen SEE -tula 'myen.
- ess.tumyen, past retrospective conditional. SEE
-tumyen. Usually replaced by -ess.ta 'myen.
- ess.tun, past retr mod. 1. that had been/done;
that was/did (at an earlier time). Hulyess.tun
hanul i malk.key kayess.ta The (previously)
cloudy sky cleared up nicely. Yeki twuess.tun
khal i eti kass.ni Where has the sword gone
that I had put away here? Cwuk.ess.tun sälam
i tasi sal.e nass.ta 'o A dead person came back
to life, they say. 2. = -ess.tun ya (question).

A Reference Grammar of Korean
- ess.tun ci 'la SEE -tun ci
- ess.tuni, past retr sequential. SEE -tuni.
- ess.tun mo.yang, past retr mod + n. Pi ka
wass.tun mo.yang ita It seems to have rained
(to have been raining).
- ess.tun tey (yo), past retrospective + postmod
(sentence-final exlamatory). Ka-poni(-kka n')
pi ka mănh.i wass.tun tey when I went there
I found it had rained a lot.
- ess.tun tul SEE -tun tul
- ess.u'q ka, abbr < -ess.ulq ka
- ess.ul(q), past prospective mod. Occurs + ka
kes. mangeceng, pa, pep. ppun, they, tus, ya.
1. to have been. Etyess.ul ttay, eleyss.ulq
cek (the time) when one was young. Haksayng
iss.ul ttay when I was a student.
2. to have done — but the simple -ul(q), is
often preferred, whenever that is unambiguous.
Kihoy ka iss.ess.ul ttay when I got/had the
chance. Nappun kes un a kaluchyess.ulq
cwul lo ap.nita I presume (feel sure) that they
didn't teach any bad things. Ku i kass.ul
kal ttay na to kass.ta When he went I went
too. Nay ka kass.ess.ul ttay ku i to kass.ess.ta
When I had been there he went by there, too.
3. -ess.ulq kes. SEE kes
3a. (with extruded subject for epitheme). In
3b. (with extruded object for epitheme).
3c. (as summational epitheme): -ess.ulq kes
ita probably did/was, would have done/been,
must (surely) have done/been. Ènu 'yekwan
ey se ku lul mannass.ess.ulq kes ita I must
have seen him in some hotel or other. Ppalli
uyssa eykey poyess.tun ul an cwuk.ess.ulq
kes ita If he had seen the doctor right away,
he wouldn't have died. Ney to wum i èps.ess.tula
'myen, na nun silphay hayss.ulq kes ita If it
had not been for your help, I should have
failed. Ku ka selun sal kkaei man ila to
sal.ess.tula 'myen ku cakphum ul wänseŋ
hayss.ulq kes ita If only he had lived to the
age of 30 he would have completed the work.
Ku sälam ess.tula 'myen manna pwass.ullq
kes ita If it had been that man I would have
seen/noticed him. Mili mäl-suum tulyess.e ya
hayss.(ess.)ulq kes ip.nita He probably should
have told you beforehand. Tön èps.ess.ki ey
mangeceng ici, (mänil tön i iss.ess.tula 'myen)
totwuk eykey tà ppâys. Kyess.ulq kes ita It is
good that I had no money with me, otherwise
(if I HAD had some money with me) I would have been robbed of it all by the thief.

4. -ess.ulq ci 'la = -ess.ulq ci 'n i 'la [lit].
1Ku cimsung i swuph sŏk ey swum.ess.ulq ci ('n i) 'la The Beast must have hidden in the woods.

-ess.ulq kes kath.ummyen (= -ess.tula 'myen) if one had done. 1Ku i ka ku ttag hak.kyo lun ku man twucii anh.ess.ulq kes kath.ummyen, eikum ceum un wtay han haeka ka tŏyyulq ke(y) ya If he hadn't quit school at that time he would have become a great scholar by now.

-ess.ulla, past prosp adjunctive. I fear that it happened. 1Ku ka keki ey kass.ulla I'm afraid he may have gone there. See -ulla ko/kwu.

-ess.ummyen, past conditional. 1. Kulssye yo, hak.kyo ey kaci anh.ess.ummyen tose-kwan ey iss.ulq key yo Well, if he didn't go to school he must be at the library. Ku-kkaeis kis ic.e pelyess.ummyen ic.e pelyess.ci If you forgot such a thing, why, you forgot it.

CF -tula-)myen.

2. ~ siph.ess.ta SEE siph.ta.

3. ~ hanta. 1Manass.ummyen hatun kil iyo (= manass.ummyen coh.keyss.ta ko sayngkak hatun kil iyo) I was hoping we would meet. See -ummyen 2b.

-ess.unn, past mod = -un; occurs only in ~ cuk. According to CM 1:379 also in ~ tul, but we reject that usage in favor of -ess.tun tul.

-ess.una, past adversative. was/did but; ~-ma was/did but anyway. 1Kongchayk twŭ kwăn ssik un nona cwuess.unya yenphit un acik an nona cwuess.ta I divided the notebooks up two apiece, but I haven't given out the pencils yet.

-ess.unu, past mod + postmod [somewhat lit]. 1Ttek man mek.ess.unu cuk sŏk i coh.ul li ka iss.(ess.)keyss.na Why shouldn't you feel sick after stuffing yourself with rice cakes?! 

-ess.uni, past sequential. ~-kka (mun). ~-kka n'same. 1Wwng wass.uni tule kaca As long as we're here let's go in. Tŏn i eps.ess.uni-kka mŏs sass.ci I didn't have the money to buy it. Mom i pulphyen hayss.uni-kka mŏs kass.ci I wasn't feeling well so I couldn't go. Hŏnkwuk sŏlam iess.uni-kka mŏs kass.ci He was Korean so he couldn't go.

-ess.utoy, past concessive, even though it was / did (= -ess.eto), although. SEE -toy.

-"e 'ssye, inf + ? abbr < -sywo.'sy_e. please do!
1("es'rye puwu'tye 'y'a 'hono.n i s 'ka) ku "ptu't ul nil'Ge 'ssye (1447 Sek 6:16-7) (how come he is called Buddha?) please tell me what it means.

-'es'la = -'e 's'la, abbr < -'e is'ta (also -'e 'ys'la). 1Ne'pi 'kWuLyk-'THW'o 'lot me'ke 's'la (1462 1Nung 2:63a) has absorbed territory widely. ~ 'tung 'un 'kak 'ikal ihwum twue 's'ta (1517' Pak 1:62a) they have all been given individual names. See 'ihu' 's'ta = 'tuw 'ys'ta. CF -'e 'sy'e.

"es(')te (> ette), defective inf. ~ ho'la, adj-n. (is) how. 1Swo nilo'la mo'cho'm ay 'es'te ho twos'wo'n ywo (?) thwos'wo'n ywo in the reading aid for the Chinese text) (1468-Mong 52b) and also tell me, how will it be in the end? "es te khwan toy 'twug.h o 'lwo tol 'Gywo m ay "ce y if hu'm ye pasli 'MwuLyk ey 'ce y mwo'loke'n ywo (1459 Wel 13:32a) how come it depends on the future.one will lose it and oneself be unaware of external objects? "LYANG-'HAN-KWO-'SSOJ a'y 'es.te ho 'l' -ngi s 'kwo (1445 Yong 28) how were they [in their roles] with respect to the history of the Two Hans? ta'si 'cwul 'ptu't i 'es.te kho'n i Gywo (1481 Twusi 7:40a) how about the thought of giving a second time? ne 'y key 'es.te 'I ywo (1482 Nam 1:63a) what is it to you?

"es(')te 'n, abbr < "es'ho'nat, what (kind of). 1Ku tuyo 'es.te 'n 'salo'm in 'ta (1459 Wel 10:29b) = ku tuyo 'es te 'n 'salo'm in 'ta (1462 1Nung 7:62a) what kind of person are you? "es te 'n cyen'cho 'lwo (1459 Wel 9:35d) on what grounds, KWONG 'oy nilku'zi'iwon ke's 'un 'es te 'n 'ma'i 'i-ngi s 'kwo (1465 Yong 28) of what words are you reading, my Lord? pan'oki 'TTYWOW-CYWUW y 'es.te 'n 'MYEN-MWOX 'i in 'i of a'iwo. l i 'la' (1468- Mong 13a) we must recognize what countenance it is that the state of Zhao has. "es.te 'n 'cyen'cho 'Gywo (1482 Kum-sam 3:52a) what is the reason? "es.te 'n QIN-YWEN 'u'lwo (1447 Sek 24:9a) in what connection. ne 'y 'es.te 'n 'salo'm in 'ta (1447→1562 Sek 3:20a) = * ne 'y 'es te 'n 'salo'm in 'ta what kind of person are you? "es.te 'n 'salo'm ol pwo l fit 'ye.n i Gywo (1481 Twusi 8:62a) what sort of person would he see? ne y 'es.te 'n 'a hoy 'Gwan'toy he 'hwu'y 'lot an'a 'wuun'ta (1459 Wel 8:
85b; sic an-‘a) what kind of a child are you to cry, clinging to (the calf of) a person’s leg.

"es.‘ti = ‘es.‘ti. 1‘f j‘i a‘ki es.‘ti ‘n i ‘Gwan’to

nul’ku’n [i] uy he thway l’ ‘an’kwo ‘i li-‘to lwok ‘wunon’ta (1459 Wel 8:100-1) why does this child cling to (the calf of) the old man’s leg and cry all this much?!

"es(‘)ti (> ecci), adv. how; how come, why.

1‘eyecay s swu‘ul l / jho ya won’ i of ‘es.‘ti me kul’kwo (?1517- Pak 1:2b) we have got the market wine, but how will we drink it? ‘swo

‘es.‘ti i cu’zu’m ey ‘za kos won’ta (?1517-1 No 2:3b) and how is it that you have only come at just this time? ‘es.‘ti TANG WU cek iaf [jsof] lim ul ‘pep pai’kwo ‘cyo hinsino’n i ‘i s ‘kwo (1586 Sohak 6:35b) = ‘es.‘tyey TANG WU si’cel na la ta’so’liten il’lul [a miswriting (or a conflation?) of “1’il ul] pep – (1518 Sohak-cho 9:39a) why do you want to take the governing of Táng and Wú as your model? wo’nl selu ‘pwo’lwul ol ‘es.‘ti ‘al l ‘Gwo ho’n i (1481 Twusi 15:47b) today we wonder how to find a way to look at each other.


‘es.‘tyey (? < * ‘es.‘ti [‘tyey], adv = “es.‘ti how (come), why. 1‘es.‘tyey ‘cywuli ‘i la’ ho’n; ni s ‘ka (1447 Sek 6:18a) why are they called priests? ‘es.‘tyey ‘ni la’l‘o hof ‘fjey; ye’spi ne’kye wo’ti a ni ‘khesi’n ywo (1459 Wel 7:29b;) how can you love this land and never come to it? ‘es.‘tyey a’lo’l o’y ‘YAK ol me’ke’n ywo (1459 Wel 21:219a) why did I take my son’s medicine? ‘es.‘tyey pol’ki.l [li] ‘ye’n ywo (1463 Pep l:13b) how would he have explained it?

Also: 1447 Sek 6:29b; 9:26b; 9:35a; 19:13a; 1459 Wel 2:13a, 13:35b; 1462 1Nung 1:79a; 1463 Pep 1:140a, 2:250a; 1463/4 Yeng 1:90b, 2:62a; 1465 Wen se:13b; ?1468- Mong 62a; 1482 Nam 1:63a; ... .

1puwu’kulywo’m i ‘es.‘tyey ‘ep’susin ‘ka (1449 Kok 120) how come he has no shame?

‘es.‘tyey e’il’n ywo (1481 Twusi 8:2b) why are you being stupid? ‘es.‘tyey ho’l i ‘Gwo (1481 Twusi 8:29a) what am I to do? Also: 1459 Wel 14:65a; 1462 1Nung 5:72b; 1463/4 Yeng 2:62a; 1463 Pep 1:13b; 1481 Twusi 7:7b; 7:24b, 20:20a, 22:44b; 1463/4 Yeng 1:90b; 1464 Kumkang 11a; 1475 Nay 2:2:72a; 1482 Kum-sam 2:2a, 2:4a, 2:13b, 5:24b; 1482 Nam 1:17a.


‘esu’la < ‘eso’la, emotive.

‘esy— = ‘e’ sy—, abbr < ‘e isy— ( < isi—).
‘es’sey, inf + pcl. SEE –e se, ‘ho’ye ‘sey, ‘ila’sey. ‘fj‘na ywo so’i mol’pwo’ki ‘e te ‘sey mol’ tho’ti ‘mwo’t hota’la (?1517- Pak 1:37b) the last while I have been unable to ride a horse; having acquired an intestinal ailment. ‘es.‘tyey sul’he two la pwokwo ‘kenn ‘sey howol’two taptap ‘ho ya ‘kha’n ywo (1481 Twusi 16:37b) why, after crossing over with a backward look of loathing, must I be so bore and lonesome i ’lul tikhuuyy ‘sey ‘nwal ul [= ‘nwa’lul] ‘way ‘khwo ‘cyo ‘hono’n ywo (1586 Sohak 6:58a) = ‘i ‘ptur ka’cye ‘sywu’m un ‘nwa’lul ‘way ‘ho’ye ‘hono’n ywo (1518 Sohak-cho 9:63a) [wanting it to be] for whose benefit do you go on maintaining this [thought]?

‘e’seye, abbr < ‘e i’seye, inf + aux. infinitive.

– n ’ (pcl). 1ma’zo’l ay sa’la ‘sey n’ pu? ul [HHOYING] hwo.m ay is.no’n i ‘la (1481 Twusi 8:63b) living in office [in a barbarian land] lies in carrying out one’s will. SEE ho’ye ‘seye non.

– za (pcl). 1SYWU-PPWO-THYEY PA’hwo, ‘swo’p ay PPyen-QAn ‘hi an’ca ‘sey za twole’hyye na ‘y ‘PPE-SIN’ of ‘pwo no’n i ‘la (1459 Wel 21:206a) Subhuti has to be seated safely inside the rock to view my dharma‘kya (true Buddhahood).

e ‘ta, effective indic assert. ‘i’na’l h i gwue ssin ‘ul l’he’ta ho’kwo (1459 Wel 10:9b) said that the land has lost a mighty god, and ... un ‘twu’lyang ‘juy s swu’l ul me’ke ta (?1517-1 No 2:39a) we drank two silver taels worth of wine. i kwoci nik.e’ta (1795 1No-cwung [P] 1:20a) this meat is well done = i kwo ki nik.ke’ta (?1517-1 No 1:22a). cin ta moye siletta (1795 1No-cwung [K] 1:42a) the bundles have all been tied and loaded (on the horses).
See 'ho'ya'ja, -ye'ta, (1 [ij]) 'ye'ja.

e'ta (ka) < - e 'ta 'ka, inf + cop transfferentive (+ particle), with a shift of location, purpose, direction, benefit, etc. See ita 3b. LA 'HHWUW-LA to lye 'ta 'ka sa-MI sa'mwo.I ye 'hono 'ta (1447 Sek 6:2a) they intend to take Rähula away and make him into a śrāmana (a religious novice). 'CCAP "CHWOW-MWOK kes 'te 'ta 'ka no'ch ol kewuzo won 'ol (1449 Kok 62) though they cut sticks and challenged his face with them [would he flinch??].

e-tako [emphatic] = e tao
etakun(ey) [Ceycuw DIAL] = e 'ta (ka)
etâkuw [var] = e tâko

e tâlla, inf + aux v. please do it (as a favor) for me. See tâlla: Part I, §11.12.

e tâlla 'n ta, abbr < e tâllo ko hanta. wants (calls upon, requests, begs, asks) a person to do for oneself. See tâlla 'nta; Part I, §11.12.
etan [Ceycuw DIAL] -> e 'tan = e 'ta (ka)
etanita, inf + vi. See e.
etao, inf + aux v. please do it (as a favor) for me. I Chaky-sang wi ey iss.nun sacen com cip.e tao Hand me the dictionary on the desk.
etawu [var] = e tao
etâtyta, inf + aux verb. does terribly (awfully; alot), does like mad/crazy/anything. See tâtyta.
ete'te, abbr < -e tewe < -e twue
etey, 1. (et' ey) abbr < eti ey. 2. [DIAL] = eti
eti, n. Indeterminate place: INTERROGATIVE in questions with falling intonation or in quoted questions; INDEFINITE or GENERAL otherwise.

1. (as INTERROGATIVE in questions with FALLING intonation or in a quoted question). what place, where. I ~ kkaci how far. ~ (ey) se from where, whence; where. Nay sin i eti iss.ni Where are my shoes? Eti kani Where are you going? Eti aphiuni Where do you feel the pain? Yeki ka eti 'p.nikkà Where are we now? What place is this? I kes kwa talun kes kwa eti ka talun ya Where(in) does this differ from the other? Kulen pelus i eti iss.e Where did you get such manners? Ku ñye ca uy eti ka îppun ci molukyeys.ta I don't see where she is so pretty; I see nothing pretty about her. Eti kkaci kani How far are you going? Etiq sâlam in ya ~ Yekiq sâlam ita Where are you from?

~ I'm from here.

2. (as INDEFINITE in a statement, or in a question with RISING intonation). somewhere, some place. 1 Ku nun eti 'n ka ikunky e se sâp.nita He lives somewhere around here. Ku sâlam eykey key eti 'n ka chên han tey ka iss.ta There is something vulgar about him. Cângkap ul eti ey 'n ka twuko wass.ta I have left my gloves somewhere. Ku ka eti ey na-kass.na pop.nita He seems to have gone somewhere else. Ku ka eti ey se 'n ka natha-nass.ta He appeared from (out of) nowhere.

3. (as GENERALIZED) any/every place; anywhere/everywhere; (+ NEG) nowhere, no place.

~ 'na, ~ 'tun ci anywhere at all, wherever.

~ kkaci 'na through and through, out and out, to the end/last, all the way. 1 Ku i nun eti kkaci 'na cey ûkxyen ul kocip hays.ta He stuck to his opinion to the bitter end. Eti kkaci 'na sinnmun kica 'ta He is every inch/bit the newspaper reporter.
eti`, interj [ < eti]. well, well now, now, just, let me see (shows hesitation). Eti, sănqpo 'na haql ka? Let's see, now, shall we take a walk? Eti, Yenge han pen hay pwa la! Now, let me hear you speak some English. Eti, sihem sam.e i yak ul mek.e poci! Well, I guess I might as well try this medicine. Wuli eti kuleh.hey hay pocn Let's just try it that way.
eti 1', 1. abbr < eti lul. 2. ? abbr < eti lo. [Or lul substituting for lo?]
eti 'l(q), noun + copula prosp modifier [ = il(q)] eti 'm, noun + copula substantive [ = im]

e 'ti 'ta, inf + aux. Ip'ze 'ti ye (1481 Twusî 15:44b); pte'le ti 'ti (1459 Wel 21:125b); pte'le ti 'l [i] ye 'i (1464 Kumkang 64b), pte'le ti 'm ye (1462 'Nung 8:87b), pte'le ti 'm ye n' (1447 Sek 6:3b); mul 'Ge' ti twos.te 'la (?1517' Pak 1:9b), 'su le ti 'i i 'la (?1517 Pak 1:13b)
ete to < -e 'two, infinitive + particle.

1. though (although, even though) does / is; notwithstanding (the fact that); but, however. tön i ëps.e to though I am poor. Íney ka olh.a to though you are right. ám' man mânhe.e to at the very most. cek.e to at least. (ám' man) núce.e to at the latest. (ám' man) ille to at the earliest. ám' man sayngkah hay to however hard I think. Núce.e to tases si kkaci ey nun wā ya hanta You must be here by five at the latest. Ku kes i silh.e to hay ya hanta Though you do not like it, you must do it. Kwulm.e cwuk.e to, kulenuq il un an hanta Even though
I was starving. I would not do such a thing.
Am' man a bu lue sse to ne nengkong mose hanta. However hard you may work you will never succeed. Ku kes un iss.e to cOh.ko, eps.e to cOh.ta. It makes no difference whether I have it or not. Etten t'ay n' kel.e to kaka, etten t'ay n' thako to kanta (or - kel.e kaki to kaka - thako kaki to hanta or k.e.ki to kaka - thako to kanta). Sometimes I walk and sometimes I ride.

2. does / is and indeed (does / is). SII salam un nongsa lue cie to cal cis. keyss.nun tey. This fellow must be quite a farmer! Ku ay nun nolay lue pulle to cham cal puluci yo He sings - and sings very well, you know.

3. all it takes is - (for it to happen). Ka.ya.kum soli (man) tul.e to nwun.sul i nanta (Dupont 149) All it takes is hearing the sound of a Korean harp and tears well forth.

4. (in phrases used to ask / give permission). Mek.e to cOh.un ya? May I (is it all right to) eat it? Mek.e to cOh.ta. You may (it is all right to) eat it (CF Mek. umyen an toyta. You must not eat it). Mek.e ya hunun ya? - Mekci anh.e to kaynchant.ta. Must I eat it? - You need not (don't have to) eat it.

5. X. umyen X-e to. SEE - umyen. CF - toy. (connecting with aux). SEE - iss.ta, - noh.ta, - pota, - twuta.
- e to iss.ta, inf + pcl + aux verb. Nuwwe to iss. ess.ta I was lying down, even.
- e ton = - ke ton (provisional). Twol. h o' lwo thye ton (= thi-i ton) ' Ppi ho ya to la (149 Wel 17:85a) ran away when they hit him with stones. SEE - ye ton.
- e to noh.ta, inf + pcl + aux v. Phyenc'i lue sse to noh. ass.ta. I got the letter written, even.
- e to pota, inf + pcl + aux v. Anc.e to posey yo Try sitting, too.
- e to toyta, inf + pcl + vi (= e to cOh.ta) - e to tul, inf + pcl + pcl. Sawk lue hay to tul sso. yong eps.ta = Sawk lue tul hay to sso. yong eps.ta = Sawk lue hay to sso. yong eps.ta = Sawk lue lue hay to sso. yong eps.ta tul it does no good for them to apologize.
- e to twuta, inf + pcl + aux verb. Ku nom i noymul ul pat.e to twueess.ta That bastard took bribes, even.

ette < "es' ti, defective inf. - hata, adj-n = etteh.ta is what way (how), is some way. CF ecci < "es ti, eccay: ile. kule. cele. âmule. 2, ette han, adj-n mod. ABBR etten. CF kule/ ile. cele/ âmule han. 1. what kind / sort of, like what. CF musun. " Ku ka ette han (etten) sâlam in ya What kind of a man is he? Ette han chayek ul lik.ko iss.nun ya. What book are you reading now? Wenca-than ila 'n kes i ette han kes in ya What is an atomic bomb like? Ette hanq il i iss.tun ci ney kyehok ul kochici malu. Whatever happens, don't change your plans. Ette hanq il i iss.e to ku kes un mose hakkeyss.ta I won't do it. come what may.
- a certain - , some (unnamed) - . CF ena, - sâlam a certain person. - nal achim one morning.

ette hata, adj-n. ABBR etteh.ta. CF ette han, ecci. Indeterminate state: INTERROGATIVE in questions with falling intonation or in quoted questions; INDEFINITE OR GENERAL otherwise.

1. is how, is like what (in a question with FALLING intonation). Mooca ka na nanther ette hap.nikka (etteh. sup.nikka) How does this hat look on me? Yo say ette hasip.nikka (ettesip.nikka) How ARE you, anyway? Nayl tte-nanun kes i ette han ya (etten ya) How about starting tomorrow? Kulu ku um. ak. ho' ka ette hayss.nun ya (or etta eyss.nun ya) So how did you like the concert? Onul ssalq ka p i ette han ya How much is rice today? Swul han can ette hap.nikka How about having a drink? Yo say Sewul i ette hap.nikka How are things in Seoul these days? Kanan hamene ette hata 'n (etteh.ta 'n) mal in ya What if you are poor?

2. is somehow, is a certain way; is any / every which way. Ette hata ko (etteh.ta ko) mal halq swu eps.ta nothing definite can be said about it; it cannot be described. ette hata ko mal haki him tun isang han um. ak a weird and indescribable music.

3. is a bit dissatisfying (to me); (l) am not quite happy (about it), am not quite satisfied (with), am a bit uneasy. Ku ka Mikwuk ey kanta 'nun tey nay maum ey ette hata I am none too happy to hear that he is going to America.

etteh.ke' ta, abbr < etteh. key heta (= hata) etteh. key, adj adverbatice (abbr < ette hakey).
1. how (much), in what manner. Etteh. key cinaynnun ya How are you getting on? Ku yece
ka ettethyl_key os ul chalyess.tun ya How was she dressed? Täychey ku li i ettethyl_key l.e

1. does/how/what. Ku tön ul ettethyl_key hayss.n' ya What did you do with the money? Etteh.key hay ya halq ci molukeyss.ta I don’t know what to do. Etteh.key hay se kulen cis

2. somehow, in some way; anyhow, in any way. Etteh.key sayngkak hamyen if one starts thinking about it, if one goes into it (M3:3:90). Etteh.key hay se 'tun ci ku kes ul hay la Do it no matter how. Etteh.key toyn ke yo [RISING intonation] Did something happen?; [FALLING intonation] What happened?

SEE ettethyl_key 'nay etteh.key to.

etteh.key hata, adj adverbative + vt.

1. does/how/what. Ku tön ul ettethyl_key hayss.n' ya What did you do with the money? Etteh.key hay ya halq ci molukeyss.ta I don’t know what to do. Etteh.key hay se kulen cis ul hayss.n’ ya How did you come to mess it up so? Kulen kes te molla se etteh.key han’ ya You should have known a thing like that!

2. does/manages by some means or other, does somehow (at whatever risk/cost), manages to do. Etteh.key hay se 'tun ci ku kes ul hay la Do it no matter how. Ku il un cey ka etteh.key hakeyss. 'up.nita I’ll set the matter right somehow.

etteh.key 'nay, adj adverbative + cop adverbs. Ku etteh.key 'nay pi ka onun ci aph i poici anh.nunta It’s raining so hard that somehow I can’t see in front of me at all. Ku ay ka etteh.key 'nay wünun ci cam ul mósc cass.e yo Because that child was crying so much, I could not sleep (M 1:2:93). Cf ëmuleh.key 'nay.

etteh.key to, adj adverbative + pcl. 1Ne nun ettethyl_key to kuleh.key cal külüm ul külinun ya How do you ever manage to paint such fine pictures?

etteh.key toytay, adjective adverbative + vi.

1. how it becomes, how it turns out. Ku i ka etteh.key töyss.ulq ka I wonder what has become of him. Ku li i etteh.key toylq ci molukeyss.ta I just don’t know how things will turn out.

2. it turns/works out somehow or other, it is managed (one way or another), it takes care of itself. 1Yepun nun ettethyl_key toylq kes kath.ta I think I can take care of my travel expenses somehow or other. Etteh.key toymyen 'nayil tte-nalq swu iss.keyss.ta If things go well, I expect to get away tomorrow.

etteh.k' hata, abbr < ettethyl_key hata

etteh.ta, adj -(H)- (inf ettay); abbr < ette hata (is how). Ku kuleh.key ettay 'tun mäl in ya So what? Kulem etteni So what? (CF Kulem ecceni Then what should we do?). Cf celeh.ta, ileh.ta, kulhe.ta; ëmuleh.ta; ecceta.

ettethyl.tun ci, cpd adv (adj retr mod + postmod); abbr < ette hatun ci. anyhow, anyway, in any case, at any rate, at all events, regardless, whether or not. I sti-poko-kic un ~ whether it is true or not. Piyong moneuy nun ~ apart from the question of expense. Etteh.tun ci na nun pāym i ënecy 'nay silh.ta I hate snakes at all times whatever the circumstances. Etteh.tun ci toylq swu iss.nun hān ku tul towa ya hanta In any case. I must help him all.I can. Tōn un iss.ko ēps.ko, etteh.tun ci sālām i cinšil hai ya hanta A man should be sincere regardless whether he is rich or poor.

~ kan ey same ettethyl(q), adj prosp mod = ette hal(q)

etteh, adj mod = ette han (what kind of. . . )

ettay [Ceycwu DIAL (Seng 'Nakswu 1984:25n)] = ettethyl.key = ette (ette han)

etten-ssi, cpd noun. an adnoun (or a modifier).

SYN kwanhyeng-sa.

e'tu'lu, v inf + aux vt sep (by nun, to, tul). does it, makes it happen. This intensifies the transitivity of transitives and of some defective (bound) infinitives: it turns intransitive verbs into transitive verbs. ëtelle.n nun tulayss.ci man dropped it but .. SEE tulu. Cf e-ci e'ta (=e'tu') (inf), n. what place, where; e'tu iwo is attested 1772. SEE e'tu'le, e'tui, e'tu'ney.

-e tul, infinitive + particle.

- iss.ta (aux). 1Nal mata ane.e tul iss.ta Day after day they are sitting down.

- noh.ta (aux). 1Ku phýenci lue sse tul noh.ass.ni? Did you guys get your letters done? ~ pota (aux). 1Ca incey mel.e tul poci Well, now, let’s try the food!

- twuta (aux). 1Ku nom tul i noymul ul pat.e tul twueess.ta Those bastards took bribes. te'tu’le, adv ?< e'tu'le 'le = e'tu'le 'low n + pcl. where. ËNGWANG 'i e'tu' le 'kasti' n i 'ngi
s 'kwo (1459 Wel 10:14-5) where did the king go? 'i cey e'tu le 'ka non ta ('1517-1 No 1:1a) now where are you going?
~ 'ye from where. 'ne y e'tu le 'ye won ta ('1517-1 No 1:1a) where have you come from? 'i 'TV-HHYWEY 'ep.sun 'PPI-KHWUW Y e'tule 'sye won ywo (1447 Sek 19:30b) where did this witless almsman (bhiksu) come from? etu ley [Ceycuw DIAL (Seng 'Nakswu 1984:26)] = eti ley (Pak Yonghwu 1960:395) = eti to where to/toward.

e'tu'li, adverb. how; where (to). 
| kuugey CYENG-SYA y 'epke'n i e'tu'li ka'l ywo (1447 Sek 6:22a) how can I go there when there are no monasteries there? ile n 'salom tol'h ol e'tu'li 'CEY-TTWO ho'l fi 'ye'n ywo 'hota'n i (1447 Sek 13:57b) [I] wondered how to save such people.
-e tulita, inf + aux v. 1. does as a favor for a superior. SYN - pachita; CF - ewutta.

2. = e tulita.
-e tulita, inf + aux vt insep. does into (taking in). pat.e = takes in, accepts, adopts.
-e tulita, inf + aux v. does into/upon/at. tallye tulita goes at, attacks. tay tulita defies; tackles. tempie tulita attacks, assaults, rushes. CF - e tulita.

'etu'mey (< e'tu 'moyl[hi], adv. - ? n. where, what (remote) place. i 'sta'h i e'tu' mey 'n'g'i s 'kwo (1459 Wel 8:94a; notice the copula) what place is this land? 'CYEY-CWUWY non e'tu'mey is.no'n i Gwo (1481 Twusi 8:37b) where is Ceycuw? e'tu mey nk'ke 'ka 's.non ta ('1517- Pak 1:49b) how far did you read?
-tu e'mey, 1. = -Ge'tun. 2. (= -tkej'tun) =-ke'tun if, when. 

- 'CPE-LYWULQ ey kulun 'i lo ci 'ze'tun (1459 Wel 10:21a) if one commits a deed that is against the law. swuuwl meke 'tun? ('1517- Pak 1:6a) when we have drunk the wine. 
-twol h o'lw o'the ye'te'tun (1447 Sek 19:31a) when they hit him with stones ...

-e 'tun ci = e se 'tun ci

e'tuy, n. adv. what place, where. 

-e'tuy pu'thu.i i 'Gwo (1459 Wel se:15a) where will one turn for support? icey e'tuy is.no'n i -n'g'i s 'kwo (1459 Wel 23:78a) where are they now? nyey ye huyyyo m on 'i e tuy 'te'n ywo (1481 Twusi 21:30a) the separation of long ago, where was this? 'ne y e'tuy 'ka is'ten 'ta ('1517- Pak: 1:37b) where have you been? "TTWOW 'lol e'tuy

l' pu'the il 'Gwu.i i 'Gwo (1463/4 Yong 1:4a) what can we rely upon to achieve the Way? "TTYWOW-CWUW 'non e tuy 'lol QIN ho.ya ep ta nilo ywo ('1468- Mong 13b) what was the absence of the state of Zhao said due to?
-e 'tuy 's'ten, e 'tuy 's'ten, adv + vi retr mod. just where, (where) ever; how (ever), why (ever). 
nuyen 'k i e tuy 'sten anco 'i '-n'g'i s 'kwo (1447 Sek 24:43b) where will the others ever sit? ZIN-SOYNG 'i e'tuy 's'ten 'i 'kot ho'n i 'isi? i '-n'g'i s 'kwo (1447 Sek 6:5ab) how can there ever be a life as sad as this? e'tuy 'sten SAM PWIN 'i 'mvor ko'ca 'PAL-Q-POWN za wona Won 'i'l i isi' i 'Gwo (1447 Sek 19:10b) without three divisions provided, where will there ever be eight hundred bad events?

-e 'tuy 'ston, var < e'tuy 's'ten. e 'tuy 'ston 'syang kup 'hosit'ki 'lul po'la'l i s 'ka ('1517 Pak 1:60a) how could I ever hope you to tip me?
-e 'tuy 'ston, var < e'tuy 's'ten. i 'ne y e'tuy 'ston 'na 'lul i 'kuyl 'ta ('1517 Pak 1:22b) how will you ever beat me [at checkers]?

-e 'tuy 'za, adv + pcl. just where. 

-e 'tuy 'za 'tywhoren 'sto'l i yang ko'co'n i is.ke'n ywo (1447 Sek 6:13b) just where is there a good daughter endowed with looks?

-e 'twe, abbr < -e twue

-e 'twu, inf (or effective inf) + pcl. 

-e 'twu, inf (or effective inf) + pcl. "QYAK ol ni 'ce 'two (1449 Kok 78) though he forgot his engagements.

-e twu [var] = -e to

-e 'twu < e 'twu 'ta, inf + aux v sep. CF = noh.ta, -e noh.a twu, -e pelita, -ko nata, -ko mälta. 1. does something to get it out of the way (perhaps as a precaution); gets it done, finishes it up (so it will be out of the way), does it once and for good, does thoroughly/carefully now (so it will not have to be done again); does for later/future use or reference.

Kite nne-naki cen ey achim ul cal mek.e twue la Have a good breakfast before you set out on your trip. Ku kes ul cal kanswu hay twun sey I'll take good care of it for you. Éncy chwuvu ka tul.nun ci moluni cikum kyewul os ul kké-náy twa ya hakeys.ta Since you don't know when the cold weather will set in, I'd better get our winter clothes ready now. Ku os ul os cang ey 'na ne.h.e twusey yo Just put those clothes in the wardrobe, please. Cal kamchwe twuki n' hayss.ci man āmulay to
A Reference Grammar of Korean

PART II 495

Of the way. The structure ... ul twue twuta occurs (I chayk ul cal cal twue twue la Put this ok in a good safe place!) but *-e twue twuta is replaced by simple -e twuta or by -e noh.ta. *e 'aye, inf+ aux inf. 1'muye 'aye (1481 Twusi 16:29b)

-ew- SEE -epta

-e wae, inf < -e ota

EY When not initial, /ey/ is not distinguished from /yeyl, and there are places such as Manan and Mokpho which fail to distinguish the two syllables in any position. If you cannot find a word you seek under ey, try yey, yay, or 1yey.

-ey = 'Gey = 'key (adverbative)

ey, pcl (alt 'ay) = ey (in, at; ...). VAR 'ay(l'ay), (after -i, -y, or -ywu) yey. See the notes under 'yey and 'ay. SEE 'ey yse; 'ey key.

NOTE: The MK locative/allative particle has the two shapes 'ey and 'ay; about .55 of the examples use 'ay. The vowel of the preceding syllable partly determines the shape preference. After a(C), o(C), or woC only 'ay occurs; in sep [MWON] 'ey (1481 Twusi 7:9b) 'to the twig gate' the writer was probably following the native word mwaun that would have been the normal spoken version, as attested in Hankul somewhat later ('1517- Pak 1:12b). After e(C), u(C), and wu(C) only 'ey occurs, but y is inserted after ywu (perhaps indicating a high front rounded allophone for that syllable): e nu 'CHYWU 'yey (1459 Wel 21:27a) 'to which hell', 'CING-'CHYWU 'yey za pi luse (1465 Wen 2:3:1:25a) 'not until one attains truth through substantiation'. After i(C) only 'ey appears, and y is inserted after syllable-final i: 'konon 'pi yey n' (1481 Twusi 7:7b) 'in a fine rain', 'twu ha'no1 s so'zi 'yey (1447 Sek 6:45b) 'between the two heavens'. There are no examples found for uy(C), but after wayC there is only 'ey, as in 'SYA-'NGWUY 'KWU1K 'ey (1447 Sek 6:14b) 'in the state of Sravasti' and 'twuy.h e'y nun (1445 1 Yong 30) 'behind him', and after way only 'yey, as in swul 'GWUY 'ye'y (1481 Twusi 7:34a) 'to a wagon' and 'ku y kwuy 'yey s 'SsilQ-'SYANG 'i la (1447 Sek 19:16a) 'that is the ear's reality'. After oyC and wayC only 'ay is found, as in 'may'h ay s 'mu.I ey (1482 Kum-sam 3:34b) 'in the moorland streams' and 'mwoy'h ay s kwo'I i (1482 Kum-sam 3:33a) 'the mountain flowers'.
including the oy of 'poy 'ye y n' (1449 Kok 70) 'in the belly', the way of Mwon 'ngwoy 'ye y (1468. Mong 12b) 'outside the discipline', the ay of unwol 'Gay yey (1445. Yong 16) 'in the ballad', and the yey of syyey 'ye yey (1462. Nung 6:66a) 'in the world'. There is one example of eyC: 'neyh ey (1462. Nung 6:17b) '[divide] into four'.

ey < 'ey ( 'ay, 'uy, 'yey), pcl. SEE ey uy: -eyq-< 'ey s; -um ey. NOTE: Examples are marked (where known) for insertibility of 'ta (ka) as follows: (1) both ey 'ta and ey 'ka occur; (2) ey 'ta is awkward, ey 'ka is rejected; (3) probably only ey occurs; (4) uncertain.

1. (time) at, in, on (CF ulo). Iachim (öcen, öhwe, cények) - in the morning (forenoon, afternoon, evening). pam - at night. ku cen/ hwó - before/after that. twó si (sip-o pun) - at (a quarter after) two. il.yoil (achim) - in Sunday (morning). slik cen - in time. Cémsim ey pap ul teywe mek.ess.ta At lunch time I heated up some rice and ate it.

2. (age) at. Iilikop sal - hak.kyo ey kata goes to school at the age of seven.

3. (place, static location) at, in, on; among. CF ey se. Imun - at the gate. pang - in the room. chayk-sang wi - on the table. namu mith - under the tree. chang pakk - outside the window. sip pheyici - on page ten. Sewul - týchak kata arrives in Seoul. kongcwung - naltta flies in the air. Kil palun phyen ey payk.hwa-cem i iss.ta There is a department store on the right side of the street. Ku ney nwukwu 'la 'n mál yo, ha mánh.un sálum ey álq swu iss.e? How will you know who he is among so many people? Payk-ka seng kacin sálum ey cângki cal twunun i ka iss.ò There is one who plays chess well among those bearing the surname Payk.

NOTE: In some cases either ey or ey se is used: I maul ey (se) sásip.nikka Do you live in this village? Cénthwu ey (se) súng.li hanta They are victorious at war. Kosan sik.mul cwung ey (se) etten kes i yümêng han ya Among alpine plants which ones are well known? But in the example Ttul ey kkokh tul i alum-tapta 'The flowers are pretty in the field' ey se is rejected, as it is in Hánkwuk ey san i mánh.ta 'There are many mountains in Korea'; on the other hand ey is rejected in Kosan sik.mul ey se etten kes i yümêng han ya 'Of Alpine plants which ones are well known?' (in contrast with acceptance in the example Kosan sik.mul cwung ey - given above), and ey se is preferred (though ey is not rejected) in sêkykey ey se yümêng hata 'is well known in the world'. Cf ey se I NOTE.


5. (specific direction) to, in; Cf kkcali ulo, eykey lo, ul, ey lul, ey 'ta (ka). Ihak.kyo - kata goes to school. céncaeyng - na-kata goes (off) to war. Cékin ey folkyek ita - ese naa kaca! It's a charge on enemy lines - let's go!

6. (improper indirect object; CF eykey).]


6b. (in passive conversions) by, with. Cf 7a. [1] kâmceng - salo cap.hita is swayed by one's emotions. [1] kôngpho - salo cap.hita is seized with fear. cha ey tachyess.ta was injured by a car.


7. (agent) by, with. 7a. [1] pi - cec.ta gets wet with rain. chongal - mac.ta is hit by a bullet.


8. (cause) for, because, since, from (CF ulo, -ki ey, -kileey, -ki I0). Ikuile haki (ttaymun) ey since it is like that. Chwuwi ey cêngsî ëps.ess.ta I was numb from (with, because of)
the cold. Eceyq pam palam ey kkoch in månh.i
ettel ecyess.ta Many blossoms fell in the wind
last night. Tempinun palam ey chayk ul
kuey kalq kes ul i.c.e pelyess.ta In my hurry
I forgot to take my book. Cinanun kim ey
tulyess.ta I dropped in as I was passing by.
Pek-chan kämkyet ey nwun-mul i kulq森
gulq森 hayss.ta Tears welled up from deep
emotion.
9. (provocation) in response to, provoked by.
[1] Pulunun soli ey cam i kkayess.ta I woke
up at the call. [1] Kath.ci anh.unq il ey hwä
lui nãyl phil.yo ka eti iss.ey yo Why get mad
over unlikely things? [1] Kulem Q il ey mwe 'i
nõp-al-tâypal ia Why get so mad about it?
10. (defiance) despite, in (the face / brunt of).
[1] awkward I pi ey eti kasi.p.nikka Where are
you going in all this rain?! I kyenghwang ey
um.akk i tã mwe yo With circumstances as they
are what is all this music for? Chuwui ey
etteh.kenis[ey]ey yo How are you making
out in the cold weather? — This example might
better go under meaning 1 or 3.
11. (contrast) against, on, in contrast (with),
with, and. [1] hyun pathang ey kem munuy
a gold figure on/against a white background.
[1] Ku ^yeoa nun nolan cekoli ey tahong
chima lul ip.ess.ta She wore a yellow coat
and a pink skirt.
12. (selective enumeration) and, and all that,
and whatnot, and the like (Cf kwa, hako, ina,
ey 'ta). [1] Swul ey koki ey cal mek.ess.ta
I have had enough drinks, meat, and the like.
Hyeng nim ey, nwuna ey, kuliko tongsaying
ey, ne nun cham yele hyengcey ka iss.e se
cõh.keyss.kwun a (Mkk 1961:4:10) My, but it
must be nice having an older brother and sister
and a younger brother, all those siblings.
13. (assignment) as, to be, for. [1] Wiwen-cang
ey nwu ka sêncwul toyes.nun ya Who was
elected head of the committee? Chwal.yeng ey
Pak Chikwuk, yêncwul ey Seng Ilkak,
cômyeng ey Pyen Kummymeng ip.nita; um.akk
ey nwuku lul pâytang halq ka yo Camera-
work is Pak Chikwuk, the director Seng Ilkak,
and the lighting Pyeng Kummymeng; who will
be assigned the music? “kây pal ey cwusek
phyenca” “tin horseshoes for a dog’s foot” =
something inappropriate.
14. (proportion) at, in for, by, per. [1] payk
wen ~ phalta sells it at / for a hundred wen.
[?] Selthang un han kun ey elma (i)p.nikka
How much is sugar a pound? [?] halwu ~ twâ
pen twice a day. [?] sip-nyen ~ han pen once
in ten years.
15. (reference, relation) for, to, in, of, with
respect to. [1] kënkwang ~ cõh.ta is good for
one’s health. [1] sâlam uy chineol ~ kámsa
hata is thankful for one’s kindness. [1] chûm
~ tàyta pata answers a question. [1] enu il
~ kwankyey hata is connected with a certain
matter. [1] kongpu haki ~ papputa is busy
(with one’s) studying. [?] Ku chayk un ilk.ki
ey eleypta The book is too difficult for me to
read. [1] saynghwâl ~ hôngmi lui kacita takes
an interest in life. [?] sâlam ~ eykey hôngmi
lui kacita takes an interest in (other) people.
[?] chwîmi ~ mac.ta is to one’s taste. [1] Yeksi
ku apî ey ku atui ikwun! Like father like son.
[2] I yak un wiq-pyông ey cêy-il ata This
medicine is the best thing for stomach trouble.
kâmki ~ kellita/tullita catches a cold. ku
sâlam ~ kwan hay se concerning that person.
sâlam ~ cõsim hata is wary / chary/cautious of
people. Ku nun na ey mós-'ci) anh.keym i
sêtya He is just as strong as I am.
16. attached to adv., (bnd) n, or n phrase. Icye
mul ~ of its own accord, by itself. iwang (~)
already, now that ~ kuttuk ~ on top of
everything else. paykcwû ~ in broad daylight.
pulqû ~ out of season; unexpectedly. tanpak
(~) at once, instantly.
17. (MK) = 'kwa (similar) to, (the same) as;
(different) from.
'ey = yey (= ie it is)
'ey = [h]ey = hay, inf < hata. [1]Mian 'ey =
Mian hay I’m sorry.
-ey [var] = -e (infinitive). Usually only before
ya or yo, but sometimes sentence-final after
-ess-, -keyss-, -iss-, -êps-, kath-, and honorific
(-usey).
-ey, suffix [partly < - Gey = -key].
1. [var] = -ay (makes n from v, with minor
irregularities). [theye siev < chita sifs; CF
dray drumstick < chita beats. ssêley harrow
< ssêltia harrows (a field). tekkey scum <
tekk.ta (dirt) accumulates, cakes. tuley dignity,
weight of character, stability < tutla enters
(etc.). (soy) kho-tnwuley (ox) nose ring <
ttwulh- pierce.
2. irreg der n (= -i). 1ecelye botching < ceciluta spoils. ssuley (cil) sweeping < ssulta sweeps. tul-mey tying straw sandals to one's feet < tul-meyta (suffix overlaps stem).

CF swus cey (≤ ce-i) sincerely, der adv < swus cew- be pure, sincere; suley < sule-i = suli der adv < sulew-; mukey (muke-i) weight, der n < mukew- be heavy.

-e y, bond adj-n (¬ hata). rather,..., like... 1kentuley < kentul-ey < kentul a bit tipsy, somewhat intoxicated. kwuleley < kwucil-ey < kwucil squalid, filthy. ssuley < ssul-ey < ssulta aslant; tottering. ssupssuley < ssupssluy < ssupssluy (≤ "psu") a bit bitter. CF -uley.

-eyq- (= ey uy) < ≤ ey s, pcl + pcl. 1mom-eyq-kes = momq kes menstrual blood. os-eyq-i body lice (pronounced both as /oseynni/ and as /oteynni/). ALSO: aph-eyq-kes, cip-eyq-ton, ? payan-eyq-meli, puttmak-eyq-sokum, soth-eyq-mul, twi-eyq-kes, wi-eyq-kes.

-ey y a = ≤ ey /za/, pcl + pcl (≥ ey ya). 1swwo es.it i cuum ey a kos won ta (1795 1No-cwung [P] 2:3a) = 1swwo "es'it i cu'um ey 'za kos won 'a" (?1517 1No 2:3b) and how is it that you have only come at just this time?

-ey ya < ≤ ey ya < ≤ ey za, inf + pcl. VAR ey ya. [There is no -eyq-y e ya; CF -ess-e ya.]

1. only to the extent that - can/does one (...)? if you don't - you can't (...)? it is by -ing that you (...); you have to - in order to (...)? only when/if you do (...)?

1a. 1Hay ya hanta One must (should, has got to) do it. Hayss.e ya hayss.ta One should (ought to) have done it. Kuleh.key hasssy.e ya hasssy eyo That is what you should have done. Cil iya etteh.tun (ci) kaps ilo to ssa ya hatq kes ani yo Regardless of the quality, [isn't it the case that =] surely the price should be kept low. SEE (= ey ya) toyta.

1b. 1Pem uy kwul ey tul.e ka ya pem ul cap.munta You have to enter the tiger's cave to catch the tiger. Chen wen i iss.e ya tul.e kanta You have to have a thousand wen to get in. Tol.a ka ya 'keyss. up.nita I'll have to be getting on home now. Ce mo-thwungi lul palun cook uo tol.a ya keki kalq swu iss.ta You have to turn to the right at that corner to get there. Ton i iss.e ya Mikwuk ey kanta It takes money to go to America. Mili mal-sum tulyess.e ya hayss.(ess.)ulq kes ip.nita He probably should have told you beforehand. Cikum ce uy maum ul etteh.key mail-sum tulye ya coh.ulq ci molukayss. up.nita I don't know just how I ought to describe my feelings at this moment.

2. granted (presuming) that, even if; (- elma 'na -) however (much) one may/might, to whatever extent. 1Ney ka mek.e ya elma 'na mek.keyss.ni You can't possibly eat very much. KU i ka püca 'la 'ya ya [or püca 'la (ko hay) ya] elma 'na tön i iss.keyss.n ya However wealthy he may be, he surely cannot have all that much money. Iyaki hay ya musun só.yang i iss.na What is the use of talking? I yak ut mek.e pwä ya yel só.yong lëps.e yo (Im Hopin 1987:120) Taking this medicine does me no good. Nai.e ya phal i joo twie ya pyelwuk ita You can fly no farther than a fly and jump no higher than a flea.

3. (connecting with aux). SEE - iss.ta, noh.ta, - pota, - twuta.

4. SEE - man, - tul.

-e ya 'ci, inf + pcl + abbr < hac.i must don't, you see (often shows surprise, astonishment, or dismay). 1Cak ul eca kaciko no.i lul sica hay ya 'ci Let's choose up sides before we start playing. Nay ka han kes chelem poti (nun) cal hay ya 'ci You must do it better than the way I did. Him i iss.e ya 'ci (I have) to have strength =) But I haven't got the strength! Úmsik ul ku man ce man mek.e ya 'ci You have got to eat reasonably, you know (= How can I afford to feed such a glutton!).

Tôn i mue yekan tul.e ya 'ci It costs so much money, you see, ... (that I can't afford it). Hay cwue ya (mue i 'ha) ci Why doesn't it ...? What can you do to make it (so that) ...? If ul ku man twutun ci hay ya 'ci kuleh.key aphe se etteh.key hani You may as well (or: You really ought to) leave off working where you are - how can you stay on in such agony? Na nun mölla yo mue sacin-ki huna sa cwue ya 'd mue I dunno, but you just have to buy me a camera (anyway). Hal-ape' nim kkey lang to kac.ta tulye ya 'ci I will have to take them to Grandfather and everyone, as well. Pumo nim kkey puthe mail-sum tulye ya 'ci You should tell your parents first. Hyeng nim kkey ya mail lo alye ya 'ci It is my brother that I should inform. Mue ámu 'na tâ kulen cwul âna? Do
you think I am just like (just as bad/mean/dishonest) as the rest? Oci mâlla 'y to cakkwu onun tey ya na 'n tul etteh.' "elq tölí ka iss.e ya 'c'i! What can I do when he keeps on coming here though I tell him not to? Ám, yenghwa pole ya ka ya 'c'i! Oh sure, by all means I simply must go see the movie!

- man hay/tóy SAME
- yo. ÊPppllay pich i huytolok ppal.e ya 'ci ya You have to wash the clothes until they become clean and white.

VAR -ey ya 'ci, -ey yey 'ci; often -e ya toyel.
-ey ya hata SEE -e ya la.
-ey ya iss.ta, inf + pcl + aux. ÊNat mata anc.e ya iss.ess.ta I was just seated day after day.
-ey ya 'keyss.ta -ey ya hakeyss.ta will have to do.
-ey ya man, inf + pcl + pcl. ÊSan i noph.a ya man kyengchi ka alum-tapta For scenery to be beautiful you've got to have tall mountains. Pantusi iss.e ya man hanun ka ka municode 'ta (M 1:2:417) The problem is whether we really have to have it. Ku tul un pamq cwung ey wá ya man hayss. up.nita They could only come in the middle of the night [loose reference].

-ey ya mangceng ici [DIAL] = -ki ey mangceng.
-ey ya 'nta = -e ya hanta has to do
-ey ya noh.ta, inf + pcl + aux. ÊPhyénci lul sse ya noh.ass.ci I did get the letter just written, you see.

-ey ya pota, inf + pcl + aux. Ê(?) Com mek.e ya pwá la Try just eating a bit.

-ey ya toyta SEE toyta
-ey ya tul, inf + pcl + pcl. ÊKongpu hay ya tul hanta (= kongpu tul hay ya hanta = kongpu hay ya hanta tul) You children must study.

-ey ya twuta, inf + pcl + aux. Ê(?) Ku nom i 40ynul ul pat.e ya twuess.kwnn That bastard had to get his bribe, I see!

ey chelem, pcl + pcl. ÊKu tayk ey chelem son nim i mânh.i chac.e onun cip un ép.s.ta There is no (other) house that has as many callers as that one seems to.

-e 'ci [var] = -ey ya haci

ey cocha, pcl + pcl [CF cocha ey]. ÊCip ey cocha ép.s.uni to-taychey et' ey l' kass.ułq ka He isn't home, even; I wonder where on earth he could have gone. Chayk ey cocha ép.s.uni et' ey se i chayk ul kwi hálq swu iss.ułq ka yo I wonder where I can get hold of this book; it isn't even in the bookstores.

-ey hata SEE -ey

ey iss.e (se), particle + quasi-vi inf (+ particle). [FORMAL, bookish, or emphatic] = ey or ey se; CF eykey iss.e se. ÊHaksik ey iss.e ku ey táy hálq sálam i ép.s.ta There is no one his equal in learning. Na nun ku cem ey iss.e ne wá wúkyen ul talli hanta I disagree with you there. I kil ey iss.e se ku wi ey kalq sálam un ép.s.ta He is the best in this line.

ey iss.e se 'na (cop adverb). Êswuq-cek ulu 'na sä.yòng pinto ey iss.e se 'na either by number or in frequency of use.

ey iss.e se nun (pcl). Êwuli ka ánun hàn ey iss.e se nun (NKd 5926b) to the best of our knowledge.

ey iss.e se uy (pcl). Êcinceng han áyámi ey iss.e se uy kwuk-mun hak a national literature in the true sense of the word.

ey ka, pcl + pcl [colloq].

1. to/at/in - [as complement] ÊNam Tàymun un Phyangyang ey ka ani 'la Seuwul ey iss.ta South Gate is not in Phyangyang, it's in Seoul.

2. emphatic locative/allative. ÊEtí ey ka kulen key iss.nun ya Where is there any such thing?! NOTE: The example give (as emphatic) at the top of CM 1:144 (chilphan ey ka - nam.un kulq-ca --) is rejected.

eykey < 4oby key ('4oey kunggay, '4oey ke'kay), pcl. (personal/animate indirect object) to, at, for, by (a living creature). ABBR 'key. HON kkey. SYN hanthey (henthey); CF poko, tele, '4oey 'swon-toy.

1. la. ['ta and 'ta ka can be freely inserted] Êhaksayng eykey (--) cwuta gives the student some paper. sacang eykey (--) kuleh.key màl takes the boss that. Êyeça eykey (--) chwi hatá is intoxicated with a woman. cek eykey (--) chong ul kyênwuta aims a gun at the enemy. atul eykey (--) tón ul cwuta gives money to one's son. wuli eykey (--) phyénci lul sssuta writes us a letter. nam eykey (--) il ul hay cwuta does the work for someone else. Nây ka Payk kwun tãysin Mikkuk ey iss.nun chinkwu eykey (--) phyénci lul Yenge lo sse cwess.ta I wrote a letter in English for young Payk to his friend in America. Son i tongsayng eykey (--) tah.ass.ta His hand touched his little brother.

1b. [inserted 'ta ka unlikely] Êemen eykey tol.à ota returns to his mother. ku nom tul
eykey sokta is deceived by those rascals. nam eykey cici anh.ta cannot stand losing to others. Hal-apeji eykey kamyen kwayancha.ta You may go to your grandfather (1936 Roth 548). Ku sâlam eykey n' khun pyên iess.ta He had a serious accident. Chengwung tuh eykey mian hâng il ip.nita I am very sorry for the inconvenience to the audience.

2. (with causative conversions [ta and 'ta ka can be freely inserted) Ihaksayng eykey (...) chayk ul poita shows the book to the student. nam eykey (...) il ul hakey hata has someone else do the job. ai eykey (...) pap ul mek.ita feeds the child. Ku sâlam eykey cing ul cap.hita has him take the gong. CF Sensayng i haksayng ul sikhyese pumu eykey (...) phyênci luli ssskey hayss.ta The teacher had the student write a letter to his parents.

3. (with passive conversions)

3a. Inam eykey ('ta (ka)) tôn ul mek.hita gets one's money swindled away by others. Nosea háykwun i Ilpon háykwun eykey (?'ta (ka) kyekpha lul tang hayss.ta The Russian navy suffered a defeat at the hands of the Japanese navy.

3b. Ikwanwung tul eykey millita gets/is pushed by the spectators.

Note 1: In some cases either eykey or ey can be used: wên-swungi ey/eykey hûngmi luli kacita takes an interest in monkeys; ôykwuk sâlam ey/eykey hûngmi luli kacita takes an interest in foreigners; i yak un wiq-pyêng hwâncea eykey/ey cêy-il ita This medicine is the best thing for stomach sufferers. Certain set phrases prefer ey even for people: uy hay se. tatle se, kwan hay se, tây hay se (in some of the meanings — see tây hata); mês'-ci anh.ta; côi sim hata. SEE ey iss.e (se), eykey iss.e (se).

Note 2: The example haksayng tul eykey l'yo hây ka kîph.ta (CM 1:156) is rejected in favor of haksayng tul ey tây hâng lhihay ka kîph.ta 'has a deep understanding of students'.

eykey ccum, pcl + pcl [awkward, because eykey is not quite colloquial enough for the expression] = hânthey ccum. ~ iya (= ccum eykey ya). Ku sâlam eykey ccum iya cici anh.ulq ke 'lq sey I won't give in to the likes of him. eykey chelem, pcl + pcl [a bit awkward]. Na eykey ch elem talun sâlam eykey to tây hanta

'myen motwu ku lul cöh.a hal they 'n tey if he would behave toward others the way he does toward me he would be loved by everyone.

eykey cocha, pcl + pcl. Ku nun an'ay eykey cocha allici anh.ko cip ul na-kass.ta He left home without letting even his wife know.

eykey hako, pcl + pcl (= eykey wa). [a bit awkward] Kim ssi eykey hako ku uy pûa eykey man sosik ul allye cwwuess.ta I told the news to Mr Kim and his wife only. eykey iss.e (se), pcl + quasi-vi inf (+ pcl). [FORMAL, bookish, or emphatic] = eykey (se). CF ey iss.e (se). Pôko lûl pon-hô yuy ey se ciswul hakey toyn kes un na eykey iss.e se kacak hunquin yengkwan ip.nita It is a very great honor for me to have the opportunity to present a report to this conference. Haksayng tul eykey iss.e se kacak hun kwaep i muu ikeyss.sup.nikka What is the most important task for students?

eykey ka, pcl + pcl. Kim sensayng eykey ka ani 'la Pak sensayng eykey cwwuess.ta I gave it to Mr Pak, not to Mr Kim. eykey khenyeng, pcl + pcl = hanthey khenyeng eykey kâci, pcl + pcl = hanthey kâci.

eykey 'ko (= eykey iko, pcl + cop ger) SSEE iko, eyley l', abbr < eykey lul.

eykey lang, pcl + pcl = hanthey lang eykey 'la to, pcl + cop var inf + pcl. Kim sensayng eykey 'la to mule polqa Shall I ask Mr Kim, maybe?

eykey lo, pcl + pcl. toward/to (a person). Iâtal ~ on phyênci a letter that has come to/for my son. Ku hemul i nwukwu eykey lo tol.a ka he ka I wonder just who that mistake goes back to? Emeni eykey lo kake la Go to your mother. Salang i ku eykey lo olm.kye kass.ta Her love shifted to him.

eykey lo puthe, pcl + pcl + pcl. from (a person/creature). Wêl,nam ey ka iss.mam phi hyênci hanthey lo puthe (= eykey hanthey se) phyênci luli pat.ess.ta I got a letter from my husband who is away in Vietnam.

eykey lo uy, pcl + pcl + pcl [awkward]. Ku nun an'ay eykey lo uy salang i chacha sik.e kam ul nukkyess.ta He felt his affection for his wife gradually cooling.

eykey lul, pcl + pcl [emphatic] to a person.

Ihyeng nim eykey lul kanun tochwung ta I am on my way to my brother's.
eykey mace, particle + particle. 1 Ku eykey mace eyess.uni māl i ani 'ta You should be ashamed of yourself, getting beaten by him, too.
eykey man, pcl + pcl. just/to/only to (at/for/by) a person. Na eykey man chayk.im i iss.nun ke n' ani 'ta I am not the only one who is responsible. I kes un kwahak-ca eykey man kwan.leyn toyn mūney num ani 'ta This is not a problem concerning scientists only.

~ ilo to. Yele salam eykey tā cwcui mōs han tāysin ey ku sālam eykey man ilo to cwlq ke l' kula.yss.e While I couldn't give to everybody, I should have given something at least to him.
eykey mankhum, pcl + pcl. - man. - un.
eykey mata, pcl + pcl. [replaces older mata eykey]
Amu sālam eykey mata sinsey lul ciko iss.ta He owes an obligation to everyone he knows.
eykey n', abbr < eykey nun
eykey 'na, pcl + cop adver.sive. to/at/for/by a person (creature); whether to/at/for/by; to/at/for/by whatever person (creature). Nwukwu eykey 'na kkwun um iss.ta 'ney Everyone has his own dream, you know. Amu eykey 'na mul.e pokey Ask just anybody.
eykey 'na-ma, pcl + cop extended adver.s. Ku eykey 'na-ma aliy ey cwlq ke l' kula.yss.e I should have let HIM know at least.
eykey 'n tul, pcl + cop mod + postmod. even though (it be) to/at/for/by a person (creature); to/at/for/by a person (or creature) too. Ku sālam i na eykey 'n tul kulen māl ul hal li ka iiss. keyss.na? Why should he confide in ME? Na eykey 'n tul casik ul salang hanun maum i ḥe. keyss. to? Why shouldn't I have affection for my own child?
eykey nun, particle + particle. as for to/at/for/by a person (creature). Wuli eykey nun mōs cwnunun ya You are not giving us any? ABR eykey n', 'key nun, 'key n'.
eykey pota, particle + pcl. Emeni eykey pota apeci eykey mul.e posey yo You had better ask Father (about that) rather than Mother.
eykey puthe, particle + pcl. Pumo nim eykey puthe māl-ssum tulye ya 'ci You ought to tell your parents first (and then other people).
eykey se, particle + particle.
1. from (a person). Tatlul - phyēnci ka ota gets a letter from one's son. I tōn i nwukwu eykey se na-wass.nun ya Who(m) did this money come from? Ku māl ul chinkwu eykey se tul. ess.ta I heard that from a friend.

? 2. (oblique subject). See kkey se, ey se.
eykey sekkken, pcl + pcl. See hankey lang.
eykey se mata, pcl + pcl + pcl. Yele sensayng nimb eykey se mata phyēnci lut pat.e sōngkuw sulepki hān i ēps. (oblique subject) I am overwhelmed beyond measure to receive letters from each of you gentlemen.
eykey se n', abbr < eykey se nun
eykey se 'n tul. Example under eykey se to.
eykey se nun, pcl + pcl + pcl. Atul eykey se nun phyēnci ka wass.cī man ttāl eykey se nun an wass.ta A letter came from my son, but not from my daughter.
eykey se puthe, pcl + pcl + pcl. Aph ey sun sālam eykey se puthe tōn ul ketwuseyo Collect the money from the person(s) standing in front first.
eykey se to, particle + particle + particle.
1. from (a person) too/even/either. Apeci eykey se to phyēnci ka an wass.ta I didn't get a letter from my father either. Elin eykey se to ku mankhum hyōqkwa lut ketwuseyn tēn ey sun eykey se 'n tul an tōy li ka iss.ta? When you've got results like that even from children surely you will from grown-ups, too!

? 2. (oblique subject) too/even/either.
eykey se tul = hānthey se tul, pcl + pcl + pcl. Sensayng nim eykey se tul yātan ma, ess.ta They got a scolding from their teacher.
eykey se ya, pcl + pcl + pcl. ~ tul. Pumo eykey se ya tul sak(-ton) ul pat.uql swu iss.na?! How can they possibly let their parents pay them for what they do?!
eykey 'ta (ka), pcl + cop transferive (+ pcl): See eykey. Nwukwu eykey 'ta ilen māl ul hāy Just who do you think you're talking to? or: Just who(m) could I tell this to?
eykey to, particle + particle. to/at/for/by a person (creature) also/ever. Kim sensayng ~ Pak sensayng ~ phyēnci lut suntu writes letters both to Mr Kim and to Mr Pak. atul ~ anbany ~ tōn ul mōs cwunta he gives money neither to his son nor to his wife. pyēng nan sālam ~ il ul hākey hanta works even the ill people.
eykey tul, pcl + pcl. Ku i eykey tul kūlim ul kūlikey hasipsio Get them to draw pictures.
eykey uy, pcl + pcl. (the one) to, at for, by (a person / creature). Kim sensayng ~ phyênci the letter to Mr Kim.
eykey wa, pcl + pcl [awkward]. 1Apeci eykey wa emeni eykey n' mäl-ssum tulyess.una
talan sâlam eykey nun ilcey mäl hacì
anh.ess.ta I told Father and Mother, but said nothing to anyone else.
eykey ya, particle + pcl. 1Ku sâlam eykey ya cikcep mul.e polq swu iss.na yo? How could we
dare ask him directly? Na eykey ya hal mäl i éps.keyss.ci yo To ME he wouldn't have
anything to say (by way of complaint / excuse).
- mäl lo. 1Tangsin eykey ya mäl lo i chayk
i phil.yo hap.nita It is YOU indeed who need
this book. Ku eykey ya mäl lo i sâqken un
khun thâkyek iess.5up.nita It was for HIM
that this incident was a great shock.
ey khenyeng, pcl + pcl. 1Hôysa ey khenyeng
cip ey to phyênci lul mós nâyss.ta I was
unable to get a letter over home, much less to
the office.
-eyki, diminutive suf (var < -eki; DIAL < -ayki).
sсуuleyi rubbish (ssuley < ssuluta sweeps +
-eyki).
ey kkaci, pcl + pcl. up to, to. 1'noin ul catong-
cha ey kkaci puchwuk hay cwuta helps the
old man to the car. onul ey (fluki) kkaci een
ha.ye eyess.ta has been handed down to the
day present.
ey 'ko = ey iko, pcl + cop ger. SEE iko.
ey kwan han, ey kwan ha.ye (hay se) SEE
kwan hata
ey 'l', abbr < ey lul
- e 'y'la, inf + abbr < 'i'la (cop). makes an
emotive exclamation (= -e la). 1'seyen me'lli
yey 'pi.ch i f'jep.se 'y'la (1481 Twusi 8:70a)
there is a lack of luster to white hair. 'won
'kil'h ol ni'ce 'y'la (1482 Nam 1:28b) why,
I forget the road I came! 'na y syel hun lyang
un 'i i sye 'yla (1517 Pak 1:62a) I have thirty
taels of silver!
ey lang, pcl + pcl. 1. (= ey sekken) 1Hak.kyo
(ey) lang tâ tall(y)e okeyss.ta I'll drop in at
the school and so on.
2. = ey hako (= ey wa).
ey 'la to, pcl + cop var inf + pcl. even though
(it be) to/at/in - ; just to/at/in - ; to/at/i -
some/any. 1Ku mutewun tey; et' ey pataq ka
ey 'la to ka-pwass.umyen côn.keyss.ta Gee
but it's hot (and humid); I wish I could just get
out to the beach (at least). Annyay-so ey 'la to
ka se al.e polq ka Shall I try inquiring at
the information desk, maybe? Kalq tèy éps.umyen
wuti cip ey 'la to wà is.key If you don't have
any place to stay why don't you come and stay
at my house? 1HMSI (lo) pyek ey 'la to kel.e
wuusipsio Hang it on the wall for the time
being. CF ey to, ey 'n tul.
ey llang, pcl + pcl [slang, obs] = ey nun.
- un same. 1Ku kos ey llang kaci mäl.e Don't
go to THAT place!
ey lo, pcl + pcl. to, toward (used instead of ule
to avoid possible confusion with the meaning
'by means of'). Isâhoy cuwuuy ~ kanun kil
the road leading to socialism.
ey lo uy, pcl + pcl + pcl. Isâhoy cuwuuy ~ kil
the road to socialism. I kes i mincuw cuwuuy
ey lo uy ches tankey 'ta This is the first step
toward democracy.
ey lul, pcl + pcl. [colloq] to (marks goal of
motion). 1Síkol ey lul kani-kka n' pilose
cham-mal Cosen ey on kes kath.tukwun yo
Going to the countryside I suddenly felt for the
first time that I had truly come to Korea.
ABBR ey t'. CF ey, ul.
ey mace, pcl + pcl. 1Kulen sâqken i sinmun ey
mace naci anh.ess.uni wênyq il ilq ka yo
How come such an incident isn't even in the
papers? Hak.kyo ey mace an wass.uni to
taychey et' ey l' kass.ulq ka He didn't show
up even at school; I wonder where on earth he
could have gone.
ey man, pcl + pcl. just (only) to/at/in -
'Tapang ey man tuna-tunta He does nothing
but visit teahouses. CF man ey.
-eymi, suf [var] = -emi. kwulleymi a wooden
wheel < kwulula rolls.
ey n', abbr < ey nun
'ey n', abbr < 'ey nun. 1alph 'nwy' ey n'
(1449 Kok 70) in front and behind. yes 'us ka cl
's'cwory 'non - 'sey'h ey n' ~ 'ney'h ey n'
- ye'su's ey n' ~ (1447 Sek 24:2b) of the six
sins; and the third is; and the fourth; and
the sixth; - . kolom s kil'h ey n' (1481 Twusi
7:6a) along the river path.
ey 'na, pcl + cop advers. to/at/in - or the like
(or something); whether to/at/in - ; to/at/in
- whatever. 1Pam ey 'na onta 'ney She (says
that she) will be back around evening. Sicang
ey 'na kass.tta oca. Let's go to the market or something. Yenghwa ey 'na kailq ka yo? How about going to a movie? Chen wen ey 'na sapsita I'll buy it for a thousand wen. Ku os ul os cang ey 'na ne.he twusey yo Put those clothes in the closet, please.

ey 'na, pcl + cop advers. {skwa.m ey 'na -tiryow-cyuw ol'l pwan ta' (11468 - Mong 58a) did you dream of the state of Zhao?

ey 'na-ma, pcl + copula extended adversative.

{Ku kos ey 'nya-ma apeci ka kyeyss.uyen coh.keyss.ta I wish Father were THERE at least (iif he can't be some place better). Cip ey 'yna-ma han pen ka-pwass.uyen coh.keyss.ta o I wish I could at least have a visit home.

-eyng, dimin suf, HEAVY ++ -ang. ppulyengi < ppuli root.

-eyngi 'ta = -e-ngi 'ta. {i syey-ngi {'j}a, kis key-ngi 'ta? (1517) No 1:55b). CF - ay-ngi 'ta, or lye yngi 'ta.

ey 'n kan = ey in ka (pcl + cop mod + postmod).

{Cangkap ul eti ey 'n ta twuko wass.ta I've left my gloves somewhere.

ey 'n tul, particle + copula mod + postmodifer. even though (it be) to/at/in - even, also, too.

{Ku-man han kes un wuli cip ey 'n tul eps.ul ya What makes you think we would not have such a thing at our house too? CF ey ('la) to.

ey nun, pcl + pcl. as for to/at/in - I'm no poki -, nay sayngkak - in my opinion. Yenkur ey nun twu kaci cong.lyu ka iss.ta There are two kinds of drama. Kulay Mikwuk ey nun eney tese-tasli ygyecung ip.nikka So, when are you leaving for the States? ABBR ey n'.

'ey nun, pcl + pcl. {twuw.h ey 'nun = al ph oy onon - (1445 Yong 30) behind - ahead -.

ey nun khenyeng, pcl + pcl + pcl. {Hoysa ey nun khenyeng cip ey to phyen cii mols na.yss.ta I was unable to get a letter off home, much less to the office.

-e yo, inf + pcl. POLITE statements (= -ta), question (= -ni?, -nun ya etc.), command (= -la, -ula), or suggestion (= -ea). CF -ey yo. 

NOTE: We do not know just when -ey yo came into use, but 1894 Gale 3 has -ey ywa (including ho.ye ywo "pronounced hoy ywo") as "Respectful forms = very common use", putting -ciw (e = -ci ywo) with howo (= hao) as "forms used among friends, equals". SEE -ciyo (p. 453, -ci 1 NOTE).
san tul ey (se) phinun kkoch flowers blooming in the mountains, photay wi ey (se) nallinun 
kio-pal the flag flying over the gun battery. 
But for some other verbs only one or the other 
occurs: aph ey nam.un/sun sâlam the man 
left/standing in front, ttul ey se wunun sây tul 
the birds singing in the fields. Notice also 
Sewul ey se nun pec kkoch i han-chang ita I 
Seoul the cherry blossoms are in full bloom; 
Ilpon ey se yaykwu ka tây-inqki 'ta In Japan 
baseball is very popular. With iss.ta (and also 
âps.ta, mânh.ta, hun hatâ, katuk hatâ. cêkta, 
tumulta) the choice depends on the meaning 
of the referent noun: kângtang ey iss.tun phiano 
the piano (that was there) in the lecture room, 
kângtang ey se iss.tunq il the event (that was 
(happening) happeni1ng) happeni1ng) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happenedi1ng) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening) happening})
ey se 'la to, pcl + pcl + cop var int + pcl. even though it (may) be in/at/from. [Pyel lo kalq teg ey se 'la to isik an ul poyay ya 'keyss.kwu]n Since I have no place in particular to go. I guess I'll just have to kill time at some theater. Pi wâ se sophung ul mû kamyang cip ey se 'la to nôlki lo hapsita If rain keeps us from going off for an outing let's have fun at home, even so. Wâli nun âmili elgewun il ey se 'la to twulyewe hâci anh.nungta We are not afraid in any situation, however difficult it may be.

ey se mace, pcl + pcl + pcl. [Ku nun cikcang ey se mace mîwum ul pat.ko iss.ta] He is disliked even at his workplace. Ku kos ey se mace chwpung tang hayss."up.nita He was banished even from that place.

ey se mace puthe, pcl + pcl + pcl + pcl [perhaps a bit awkward]. [Hak.kyo ey se mace puthe thôy hak ul tang hayss.un keth.ky' hamyon coh.so Now that you've even been expelled from school, what will you do?]

ey se man, pcl + pcl + pcl only (just) at/in/from -. [Sîtan ey se man wuli nala uy kipayk ul polq swu iss.ta] The spirit of Korea can be (truly) seen only in the field of poetry.

- ila to. [Honom cipang ey se man ila to phungcak i toymyen coh.keyss.nun tey I hope there will be good crops at least in the Honam area.

ey se mankhum, pcl + pcl + pcl. [Cip ey se nun tose-kwan ey se mankhum kongpu ka cal an toytta I can't study at home as well as I can in the library.

ey se mata, pcl + pcl + pcl [replaces older mata ey se] [Cip cip mata (ey) se nolay soli ka tullye onta] The sound of singing comes from every house.

ey se n', abbr < ey se nun

ey se 'na, pcl + pcl + cop advers. at/in/from - or the like; whether at/in/from -. at/in/from - whatever. [Sâmû-sil ey se 'na ku lul mannalq swu iss.ulq ka, cip ey se nun mannak him tungta You may be able to see him in the office but it would be difficult to see him at home. Enu kos ey se 'na ëykuy nun chikhye ya haney You should be courteous everywhere.

ey se 'na-ma. pcl + pcl + cop extended advers. [O(twu)-mak cip ey se 'na-ma halwu pam muk.ulq swu iss.ummy coh.keyss.5 I'd like to be able to stay overnight, in a shack if need be. Hak.kyo nur mûs tanini cip ey se 'na-ma kongpu lû hay ya 'ei yo Since I can't go to school I should study at home at least.

ey se nun, pcl + pcl + pcl + pcl. as for (happening) at/in (a place); as for (being) from; as for [an oblique subject]. [Na nun cimssung cwung ey se nun holang-i ka ëy-il coh.ta I like the tiger best of the wild animals.

ey se nun khenyen, pcl + pcl + pcl + pcl. [Cip ey se nun khenyen hak.kyo ey se to kongpu lû an hanta 'p.nita He doesn't even study at school, much less at home.

ey se pota (to), pcl + pcl + pcl + pcl (rather) than from/at (a place). [Cip ey se pota (to) hak.kyo ey se mannass.ummy coh.keyss.tal'd rather see you at school than at home.

ey se ppun man, pcl + pcl + pcl + pcl. [Wuli sënswu nun nelp.i-itwiki ey se ppun man ani 'la nohp.i-itwiki ey se to coh.un kilok ul ollyess.ta Our athletes presented good records not only in the broad jump but also in the high jump.

ey se puthe, pcl + pcl + pcl. from (usually a place). [Cip - cengke-cang kkaci from the house to the railroad station.

ey se puthe ka, pcl + pcl + pcl + pcl. [Kokay ey se puthe ka hêm hata From the mountain pass on is where it is dangerous.

ey se puthe nun, pcl + pcl + pcl + pcl. [Ku kos ey se puthe nun kil i phocang i toyess.ta From there on once again the road is paved.

ey se puthe uy, pcl + pcl + pcl + pcl. (that is) from. [Hak.kyo - iyaki a story from school.

ey se sekk, pcl + pcl + pcl. = ey se lang.

ey se to, pcl + pcl + pcl. at/to/from - also/ even/either. [Hôuyuy ey nun Ilpon ey se to sâlam i wass.ta People have come to this conference from Japan, too (or: even from Japan). I ceok ey se to ce ceok ey se to pântay ka tule wass.ta Objections were heard on all sides. Kyewul ey etteh.key chwuwun ci pang an ey se to òthwul li ip.e ya haîq cengto 'ta It is so cold in winter that you have to wear your overcoat indoors, too. Cip ey se nun khenyen hak.kyo ey se to kongpu lû an hanta 'p.nita He doesn't even study at school, much less at home. Payk.hwa-cem ey se to mûs santa You can't buy it even in department stores. SEE -ki ey se to.
ey se tul, pcl + pcl + pcl. ❍ Cip ey se tul mues
huys.s.ey yo What did you people do at home?
Swun-i lang Poktong-i lang uy cip ey se tul
yatan ici wuli cip ey se n’amu keckang
ra. They are making a fuss at Swun-i’s
and Poktong-i’s but everything is quiet at my
house.
ey se uy, pcl + pcl + pcl. (the one) at/in/from
-. ❍ cip ey se uy sosik news from home. Seoul
ey se uy shihap un cewungci toyes.ta The game
(scheduled to be held) in Seoul has been
cancelled. Kwuk.hoy ey se uy ku uy yensel un
hwullung han kes iess.ta His speech in the
National Assembly was an excellent one.
ey se wa, pcl + pcl + pcl. with (what is) at/in/
from -. ❍ wi uy kul — kath.i just as in
the above sentence. Mikwuk ey se wa Ilpon ey
se nun yawkwu ka tay-inqki icta Baseball is very
popular in America and Japan.
ey se ya, pcl + pcl + pcl. hak.kyo ey se ya
swul ul mek.ulq swu iss.na yo?! How could
we possibly drink liquor at SCHOOL? Ilen kos
eye se ya cam ul calq swu iss.na yo?! How can
I get any sleep in a place like THIS?!
- mal la. ❍ Ku kos ey se ya mal la no nun
haengpngok han saynghwal ul hauss.ta It was
right there that I lived a happy life.

-e ey se y [var] = -e se ya
- e ’ysi’n i, abbr < - e isi’n i. ❍ SIM-CCYENG
kwa SYWELQ-PEP CCYENG ’ey mas’key
khwo ’eye ysi’n i (1463 Pep 5:37-38) he wanted
one to have conform to purity of heart and
purity of doctrine.
- e ’ys.ke’nul, abbr < - e is.ke’nul. ❍ ’ta-moyn
hon’am’h ol ’e te ’ys.ke’nul (1459 Wel 7:17b) I
have got just one female, but ...
- e ’ys’kwo, abbr < - e is’kwo (also - e ’s’kwo).
’umwum e ’ys’kwo (1482 Kum-sam 3:34a) is
concealed.
- e ’ys.non, abbr < - e is.non (also - e ’s.non).
’h ye ’ys.non ’pul s pi’ch ey ’ye ’cate’la
(1481 Twusi 8:9b) slept in the glow of the fire
that was lit.
- e ’ys.no’n i, abbr < is.no’n i. ❍ kozol s
’CHOY-SWOY y se’il ’Gwa l’sul ’Gwa y poku’lye
’ys.no’n i (1481 Twusi 16:73b) the winter
vegetables are enveloped by frost and dew.
- ’la. ❍ hoy [’le]’tuk [’hof]’ya nwu’lu’le
’ys.no’n i ’la (1481 Twusi 7:10a) the sun is
dark and yellow; Cf ’e’tuk ’hoa’y (1447 Sek
13:57a). nul’kun nam’k un ko’cang se’li la
[’lit]/’nayl’y’ye ’ys.nol’in i [’liu (1481 Twusi
7:10a) the old tree has been through much
frost.
- e ’ys.nwo’la, abbr < - e is.nwo’la. ❍ kvo.d
ca.po.m ye namwo ’cyuw.m ey ’i [SYONG] at
pu’theye ’ys.nwo’la (1481 Twusi 7:6b) for my
livelihood I rely on catching fish and cutting
wood.
- e ’ys.nwo’n i, abbr < - e is.nwo’n i. ❍ na-y
nulk’kwo [’PPYENG] ho.ya me’mu’le ’ys.nwo’n
i (1481 Twusi 7:12a) I am staying here old and
ailing.
- e ’ys.ta’ka, abbr < - e is.ta’ka. ❍ mwulwu pi
ul ’phye ’ys.ta’ka (1481 Twusi 8:27b) [he was
sleeping away and] had his knees spread out
and then ...
- e ’ys.te’la, abbr < - e is.te’la. ❍ [TWONG] ny
mwoy’h ay ’kin [kwa’kuk]’i e tu’we ’ys.te’la
(1481 Twusi 7:26-7) the eastern mountains are
darkened with the long spears of [conflict].
- e ’ys’ten, abbr < - e is.ten. ❍ phy’e ’ys.ta
pol’h ol kwa’phil sso’zi ’yey (1447 Sek 6:2a)
while bending the arm that one has stretched,
’a’loy s ’rule ’ys.ten ’HEM-’TTWOW ’ya’l of
’ai’i ’mwot ho’y (1459 Wel 21:120b; broken
type on ”TTWOW”) not knowing that it was the
dangerous path he had entered before.
- e ’ys.te’n i, abbr < - e is.te’n i. ❍ QILI-CHYN
CHYENG-LYEN ‘i two’ta ’phe ’ys.te’n i (1449
Kok 9) a thousand blue lotuses have sprung
into bloom.
- e ’ys.to’ia, abbr < - e is.to’ia. ❍ [KYEONG
TWOW] y ke’chu’le ’ys.to’ia (1481 Twusi
22:46a) the capital was unruly.
 ’ey ’eye, pcl + pcl. SEE ay/’oy ’eye, ’ye ’eye.
 1. = ey se at, in; from. ❍ wolhi ’Gwa kalbeki
’Gwa y ’h ye ’ys.non ’pul s pi’ch ey ’ye ’cate’la
(1481 Twusi 8:9b) the ducks and the
wild geese slept in the glow of the fire that was
lit. Cf tyenge’yoe.

2. (impersonal oblique subject). SEE ~ n’
ye ’eye.

3. = pota than. ❍ na’hi i = syel’hu in hoy
ye’ ey ye’ stwo ’su’mul’he ey ’eye sywuy ho’ya
(1462 7’hoy 2:6b) is weaker in the year that
one’s age is thirty than at twenty.
 ’ey ’eye, pcl + inf < ’eye’ta (vi ‘stands’).
Examples? SEE ’oy ’eye.
’ey ’eye, abbr < ’ey i’eye, pcl + vi inf. being
A Reference Grammar of Korean

PART II  507

at/in. Examples?

'ey s'y e n' pcl + pcl + pcl. 

Tywung-Kwuyk

'ey s'y e n' Tywung-Kwuyk 'ul ha no'l ka won-toy 'la ho'kwo (1459 Wel 1:30a) in

China they think China to be the center of heaven and ...

Ey' ta (ka). pcl + cop transferentive (+ pcl).

1. marks a shift (of location/status) into / onto/ upon; for. Kol-pang = kéta hangs it in

the closet. sang wi - noh.ta puts it on the table. congí - ssuta writes it (down) on paper.

Nay cim ul Kim sensayng tayk ey 'ta ka

math.kysst.ta I left my bag at Mr. Kim's house. I pyek ey 'ta ka (or 'ta nun) kéksi

malko ce pyek ey 'ta ke.l'e la Hang it on that wall, not this wall. Pyek.hwa 'la 'on(un) kes

un pyek ey 'ta külín külím ita Murals are pictures painted on walls. Mues ey 'ta ssunun

ya What is it used for? Mues ey 'ta ka caymi

lul puth.yess.na What did he get interested in? Simchëng-i nun ssal sam-payk sek ey 'ta

ka mom ul phul.ess.ta Simchëng-i sold her body for 300 sek of rice.

2. emphasizes an indirect object. SEE ey.

3. (for emphatic and selective or accumulative enumeration) and, and the like. Chwum ey

'ta nolay ey 'ta yénkuk kkaéi iss.ess.ta They had dancing and singing and even drama.

Nolang cekoli ey 'ta ka punhong chima ey 'ta

ka kapsa tayngki kkaéi sa osyess.ta She went and

bought a yellow jacket, and a pink skirt, and even a silk-gauze pigtail-ribbon. Twil ey

'ta ka yeses ul te hamyen yetel(p) i toyp.nita

Six added to two makes eight. Ku ka Hânkwuk

mål ey 'ta ka Ilpon mål ul sekk.e se yâyki

hayss.ey yo He talked in a mixture of Korean and Japanese.

Note: The sequence *ey 'na 'ta (ka) does

not occur, but there are examples of ey 'ta (ka)

'na: Ilen cangnanq-kam un cip ey 'ta ka 'na

twue la Leave this sort of plaything at home

(don't bring it to school).

Ey 'ta (ka) tul, pcl + cop transferentive (+ pcl) + pcl. 

Kwuk ey 'ta ka tul kilum ul chisey yo

Put some oil in your soup.

ey tây han, ey tây ha.ye (hay se) SEE tây hata

ey to, pcl + pcl. to/at/in - also/even/ either.

Kwulapa - kata goes to Europe too. Pam

- mós kata can't/doesn't sleep (even) at night.

Sewul ey to Pusan ey to iss.ta They have them

both in Seoul and in Pusan. Pusan ey to Sewul
ey to èps.ta They have them neither in Pusan

nor in Seoul. Il.yoil ey to kucción ey kanta

I go to the theater on Sundays too (as well as

on other days). Il.yoil ey kucción ey a to kanta

On Sunday I go to the theater too (as well as to

other places).

'ey to = [h]ey to = hay to, inf < hata.

ey ttal'a (se), pcl + vi inf (+ pcl). depending

on, according to. Sikiv ey ttal'a kaps i taluta

Prices vary with the season. Kyuchik un ttay

ey ttal'a pyënkyeng haliq swu iss.ta The Rule

may be modified as the occasion demands.

Note: Always ey, even after an animate (not

*eykey ttaéi). Sâlam ey ttale se sëngqyekei

talu.nita Character differs according to the

person (M 1:2:194).

ey tul, pcl + pcl. 

Cip ey tul kass.ey yo They (all) went home.

'ey 'two, pcl + pcl = ey to. 

'seyel'Wun 'il s 

Tywung 'ey 'two LI-PYELQ 'ko.t ho'n i

'ep.su'n i (1447 Sek 6:6a) even among sad

events there is nothing approaching separation.

ey uy, pcl + pcl. (the one) to/at/in...

Sengkong

- kil the road to success.

ey uy han, ey uy ha.ye (hay se) SEE uy hata

ey wa, pcl + pcl [slightly awkward]. Cip ey

wa hóysa ey nun cënha lul hayss.ta I phoned

home and to the office.

ey ya, pcl + pcl. only if (it be) to/at/in - .

Yo say S(s)olyen ey ya kalq swu iss.na yo?

You surely can't go to the Soviet Union these
days?! Wuli nala ey n' kulen kes ul kacin

sâlam i elma épss.ci man, Mikkuy ey ya

mânh.ci yo There aren't very many who have

such things in our country, but in America

there are lots. Huk.kyo ey ya kací If it's to

school, then I'll go.

Time ey ya TIME for the first time. Sâwel ey

ya okeyss.ta (1936 Roth 238) I will come first

in April (or: I will not come before April).

-ey ya, var inf + pcl = -e ya

-ey yey 'ci = -e ya 'ci

'ey yo = yey yo (= ie yo it is)

'ey yo = [h]ey yo = hay yo, inf < hata.

'Mian 'ey yo = Mian hay yo I'm sorry.

-ey yo, var inf + pcl.

1. = -ye yo < -ie yo, as in the honorific

-usey yo = -usye yo < -usie yo. Kitaley yo

= Kitalye yo Wait!
2. = -e yo. Common after -ess-, -keys-, -iss-, -eps-, kath-.  
  *ey 'za, pcl + pcl (> ey a > ey ya). \( \text{ku me'kun} \) "HHWW' ey 'za (1459 Wel 1:43b) (only) after he had eaten. \( \text{cwwu'kun} \) "HHWW' ey 'za (1447 Sek 24:28a) only after a person has died. \( \text{ku} \) "HHWW' ey 'za (1459 Wel 1:42b, 44b) only after that. "stwo "es'ti i cu'zu'm ey 'za kos won 'ta (1517) No 2:3b) And how is it that you have only come at just this time?  
  *i 'kot hon 'sa'lon ey 'za WUY ho'ya e'lwu nil'GWol 'tt i'm ye (1463 Pep 2:172ab; sic, --'lom-cy--) one can effectively tell it to just this kind of person, and ...

-e 'ya \( \rightarrow \) -'key 'za: me'key 'za (1518 Sohak-cho 7:18b) = mefk'key 'za.  
-e 'za, 1. infinitive + pcl (= -e ya); See -'sa.  
\( \text{WANG} = \text{CO s MYENG} 'i ni'l'GWey s 'puw.n i'woswo'n i 'a mol'ey 'na mozom s ko'cang nwo'la 'za ho'l i 'ngi 'ta (1447 Sek 24:28a) as the prince has only been alive for seven days he will somehow have to play to his heart's content. "wul1 'tOL'h 1 "PPWU-NGWANG s KWAN 'OL 'me'y zo'WA 'za ho'l i 'ngi 'ta (1459 Wel 10:12b) we must bear the coffin of the royal father. \( \text{pan'to'ki MA-TUNG} 'i i'sye 'za e'lwu hon ka ci 'la nilo'l i 'la (1462 Nung 1:17a) Mātanga will necessarily have to be present before we can say it is the same. CYE-'PPWULQ 'tvo 'CHYWULQ-KA horya 'za "TTWOW-'LI 'lo1 tas.ko'sino'n i (1447 Sek 6:12a) even the Buddhists must leave home in order to study the doctrine. "es tyey ho, ya 'za 'e'mi 'NGA-'KWUY 'lo1 ye'hui'l i 'ngi s 'kwo ( ) just what must I do to get rid of the hungry ghost of my mother? \( \text{co'yeke na'ha 'za kos 'puw.nwo'iy } \text{un'hyey 'lu1 } 'an 'ta 'ho'no.n i 'la (1517-Pak 1:58a) only when you have children of your own do you begin to wonder whether you have appreciated your debt to your parents. ALSO: 1447 Sek 24:28a, 52b; ... See ho, ya 'za.

2. \( \rightarrow \) -'Ge 'za, effective inf + pcl.

\( \text{Gl} \) lenited form of \( \text{kl} \) after \( y, i, l, \) and \( z \) (\( zG \) was often written \( sG \)). Probably pronounced as a voiced velar or laryngeal fricative, or as a glottal squeeze. Some cases of spelled \( G \) result from reducing \( W \) (lenited \( p \)): kol'Gwa (1482)

Kum-sam 3:27a) = kol'Wa (1451 Hwun-e 12b) < *kol'-p- a. And a few cases may result from reducing \( z \) (lenited \( s \), but we will simply ignore the indications for \( G \) in the spelling of \( ey 'a = ey [f] a \) and of - 'key 'a = - 'key [f]a in 1586 Sohak and later texts. The lenited regularly took place in MK texts for the initial of a suffix attached to a stem. But later the unlenited \( k \) was restored either by analogy or under the influence of unwritten dialects which escaped the lenition that affected the central dialect represented in the texts. We also assume \( G \) between \( y \) and \( u \) or \( o \), though there is no *-yyu or *-yyo to contrast with --yGu, --yGo.  

-G: See -o-, -u-, -'Gwo-, -'Gwu-

'Ga = 'ka (question) after \( I \) (including \( LQ \), y) and often i.  
\( \text{Nen y i cey swo li 'Ga a n'i 'Ga} (1462 Nung 4:126b) is it now your sound isn't it? For more examples, see 'ka, a n'i 'Ga.

\( j[\text{Ga}] = \) 'ka (question).

'Ga = -'Ge = -'ke effective (after \( I \), y, -cop 'i-); a shorter version, simply -'a-, occurs after other sounds and in some of the formations after \( y \) and \( i \) (which add a \( y \), and \( l \) (which in that case, like the other consonants, is linked to the following vowel).

'Ga = -'Ge = -'ke effective inf. CF -a.

'Ga ci 'la, effective inf + aux indic assertive, wants to do.  
\( \text{na y 'ku 'ylwo'n i ingey 'sal 'Ga ci 'la} (1459 Wel 7:12a) therefore I want to live here.

'Ga 'la = -'ka 'la = -'ke 'la, effective subj atten (command).  
\( \text{i'non qon 'ol } \text{al'Ga'la ho'n } \text{i} \text{ya qon 'ol kap'ka'la ho'ni 'ya} (1468-Mong 31b) is this telling us to recognize the obligation or is it telling us to repay the obligation? CF e-le, 'Ge'la.

- 'Ga'i 'ya, - 'Ga'i 'ye, - 'Ga'i 'ywo  
- 'Gan = - 'kan = - 'ken, effective modifier. Are the examples limited to structures with bound postmodifiers (i, t, 'man?)

- 'Ga'na SEE - 'Ge 'na
- 'Ga'n i? - 'Ga'n i 'Gwa, - 'Ga'n i 'Gw, - 'Ga'n i 'la

- 'Gan ma'lon = - 'kan ma'lon = - 'ken ma'non but, although.
- 'Gan ma'non = - 'kan ma'non = - 'ken ma'non but, although.
- 'Ga'no
- Gan 'ta
- Gan 't i(-) = 'Gan 't i i(-) = 'kan 't i i(-).  
  CF 'an 'ti.
- Gan 't yeng
- Gan'n ya, - Gan' ye. - Gan' ywo
- Ga' ta = - ka' ta, effective indic assertive
- Ga' ton = - ka' ton = - ke' tun. if; when.
- 'Gay = -Kay, suf (makes v into n). nwol'Gay  
  (1445 Yong 13, 16) song. VAR - 'Gey.
- Ge = - ke' effective inf. CF - 'e. SEE - 'Ge cila,  
  - 'Ge 'm ye, - 'Ge 'za.
- Ge ci la, effective inf + auxiliary indic assert.  
  wants to do. 'wo' ci n'GWotoy ['KHlWON-  
  'khwO] hol 's i 'cywong towoy 'Ge ci'la'  
  hona' ta (1481 Twusi 8:1b) he will only say,  
  "I am destitute and I want to become a slave".
- 'Ge' la = - ke' la. SEE - 'Ga' la.
- ?-Ge'y a, ?-Ge'y e, ?-Ge'y wlo
- 'Ge'm ye = '[y]'Ge'm ye, cop effective subst +  
  cop inf. SEE -u'l i 'Ge'm ye.
- Ge'n = - ken (effective mod).
  1. (epitheme extruded from subject). ciwukaa  
     'ka 'salGen ['POYK- SYENG] 'i a' to' 'nim s  
     'kuy [QOY- 'PPWOK] ni'phi'zio 'Wo' n i (1445  
     Yong 25) the people saved from death dressed  
     his son in royal robe.
  2. (epitheme extruded from the complement  
     of the copula. Inye s pe.t iGen [SWON - 'COY]  
     (1632 Twusi-cwung 1:13a) Sun Zai, a friend of  
     days gone by, ...  
  3. (epitheme extruded from object). Ino'm oy  
     'wo's kwia "il 'Gen ku'lu' s ul na'mola' ni 'mal.m  
     ye (1475 Nay 1:9a) does not rebuke others for  
     their attire or the mistakes they have made, ...  
  4. (summational epitheme). SEE ~ 'Ge'n i.
- 'Ge'n a = -ke'n a (effective adver).  
  [KUM- 'KAY 'lu' 'hel 'Gen a' s swo'kye 'ke' cu's 'STEMPO- 'PEP  
  hoke na (1462 Nung 8:77a) whether breaking  
  the prohibitions or swindling people with false  
  preaching ... '"tywono 'mwo'm towoy 'Ge'n a  
  kwu'cun 'mwo'm towoy 'Ge'n a (1459 Wel 1:12a)  
  whether one becomes a good body or becomes  
  a bad body ... "NGWEn 'ey e'ku'y 'Ge'n a (1459  
  Wel 21:169b) if you oppose my wish. "a'mwo  
  'yGe' na 'wa ... 'twola 'ho, ya'two (1459 Wel 1:  
  13a) whoever might come and ask you to give  
  him ... CF 'a'mwo 'y'na (1447 Sek 9:17a, 21a).
- 'Ge' na = '[y]'Ge' na, abbr < '[y]'Ge' na (cop  
  effective adver) after i or y.  
  [pi'lwok LOT- 'SYEY 'Ge' na si'hwok 'HYEN- 'COY  
  SOYNG 'ay 'SYENG- 'PWOWN 'ul 'e' te (1459 Wel 21:105b)  
  even if one gain holy status in a future age or,  
  perhaps, in present-day life ...
- 'Ge- ngi 'ta, effective polite + cop indic assert.  
  [TI-'NGWOK 'i 'PYEN 'ho' ya 'LYEN 'mwo' s i  
  towoy 'Ge-n gi 'ta (1550 Yonghem 8b) hell  
  turned into a lotus pond.
- 'Ge'n i = - ke'n i, effective mod + postmod  
  ("fact") or quasi-free noun ("one who/that - ").  
  1. (epitheme extruded). Examples?
  2. (summational epitheme). SEE - 'Ge'n i 'la.
- 'Ge'n i, 1. = '[y]'Ge'n i, abbreviation < '[y]'Ge'n i  
  (copula effective mod + postmod) after i or y.  
  [pi'non 'salo' mol'cwu' i 'Ge' ni' hol'ma'nye  
  'nye-na' mon 'chyonlya'ng is.to'n ye (1447 Sek  
  9:13a) -- will give those to the begging people;  
  are there still other provisions?
  2. abbr < (')hoke'n i. SEE ku'li 'Ge'n i.
- 'Ge'n i 'Gwa = - ke'n i 'Gwa, effective mod  
  + postmod + pcl.  
  [swo'li 'Gwa tulwum [G]wa y 'twul' h i s ye' m  
  ye' n' 'MWULQ 'Gwa na 'G]wa y 'phye'n i 'il 'Ge'n i 'Gwa  
  swo'li 'lul 'MYELQ 'ho' ya tuv'lyz' i tulu' si'm ye' n  
  'an'khwa [= 'anh' kwa 'pas[k] 'kva y  
  ki'tulywo'm i 'ep susli 'ss oy (1462 Nung  
  6:29a) if both the sound and the hearing arise  
  there occurs a spreading of the thing and the  
  self, while if you extinguish the sound and  
  listen all around you neither the internal or  
  the external is to be expected.
- ?-Ge'n i 'Gwo = -ke'n i 'Gwo, effective mod  
  + postmod + ellipted cop mod + postmod  
  - 'Ge'n i 'la = -ke'n i 'la, effective mod  
  + postmod + cop.  
  [li'Inye s 'way-an'h ay kwo' c  
  i cel-'owo 'phe' s.kwo 'pwom na'1 ay say  
  twolwo nol'Ge'n i 'la (1481 Twusi 8:34b) in  
  the old garden the flowers are all ablloom and on  
  a spring day the birds have flown back.
- 'Ge'n i 'ston = '[y]'Ge'n i 'ston, abbr <  
  '[y]'Ge'n i 'ston (cop effective mod + postmod  
  + pcl) after i or y. SEE a ni 'Ge'n i 'ston.  
  CF -ke'n i 'sto' n ye.
- Gen-kan man = - 'Gen ma'non (with -kan-  
  a rhythmic insert?). but.  
  [li 'CHILQ- 'PWOWN ciye
salGen-kan man (1530 Siyong 130-1) lives bearing the Seven Precious Things, but ...

- Gen ma'lon = -ken ma'lon = -ken ma'non but, although. \[ep.sun 'i ol al Gen ma'lon (1465 Wen 1:1-1:42b) knew there was none, but ... SEE 'i Gen ma'lon, a ni 'Gen ma'lon.

- Gen ma'non = -ken ma'non but, although. SEE 'i Gen ma'non.

- Ge'nol = -ke'nol (lit concessive). \[ci p i ilGe'nol 'hoyn 'prwyy lwo ni iwu'n i (1481 Twusi 7:1a) there was built a house but it was shaded by white cogon-grass thatching.

- 'Gen 'ta = -ken 'ta

- 'Gen 't ay n' = -ken 't ay n'. \[i e'tewun ah hay s 'salom 'kwa 'rye mwo ton MOYING-ZIN 'kwa 'twu ke'mwu in ul ma'chwo a 'hyeyGen 't ay n' (1462 [Nung 1:101a] when one thinks of those in this darkness (of ignorance) and all those sightless together as the two blacknesses.

- 'Gen 'ti = -ken 't i. Cf 'en 'ti.

- 'Gen 't i n i, = 'Gen 't i n i 'la

- 'Gen 't i la = -ken 't i la

- 'Gen 't un = (?)-ken 't un, effective mod + postmodifier + particle. \[ne y ku'l'two 'lwok chonchon hon 'yang ul 'hyeyl JGen 't un (1517 Pak 1:64a; yang-ul) when you have figured it down such fine detail ...

- 'Gen 'tyeng' = -ken 'tyeng, effective mod + bad postmodifier. although.

- Ge'nul = -ke'nul (lit concessive). \[CYENG-SYA ci 'zwu' ye 'the' ul kos 'SI-CAK 'ho ya 'toyGe'nul (1447 Sek 6:35ab) though you have just begun [measuring] the site to build the monastery. ta'sos kwoc 'twu kwo'c i HKWONG-\tTWUNG 'ey me 'mulGe'nul (1449 Kok 7) two of the five flowers stayed in the air.

- 'ta. \[pen tu ki 'PEP-HHWA y a'ni 'Ge'nul 'za 'homol'mye. TTTWOW-KUY 'Gwa 'KWA-KUY 'Gwa tal Gwo m i is ke'n i 'sto'ny ye (1462 [Nung 1:17a] though they cannot be the Lotus sūtra exactly, just how much more would they differ from testimonials to marga (the way) and to phala (cause and effect)!!

- Ge'n ya = -ke'n ya, effective mod + postmod. \[iol'Gwo toy 'KONYE ay ne 'y 'swonn i 'teyGe'n ya ho'n i (1518 Sohak-chó 10:3a; mistaken tone on KONYE) said "did you burn your hand on the stove?".

- 'Gen ye = -ke'n ye, effective modifier + postmod. \[QAN-SYE hi nil Gwown KONYE ay ne 'y 'swonn i 'teyGe'n ye ho'n i (1475 Nay 1:18a) calmly said "did you burn your hand on the stove?".

- Ge'n ywo, effective mod + postmod (question). \[twu 'salom o y 'PWOK TUK 'etwu m i hon ka'ci 'n i 'es tyey' Ge'n ywo [< 'hoke'n ywo] (1447 Sek 23:4a) how did it happen that two people's obtaining happiness and virtue was the same? "CO-\MWUW y QAN-LAK 'ti 'mwo\key \'ho
no'n i 'es tyey 'Ge'n ywo (1459 Wel 00:00) why has it been made such that son and mother cannot be at ease? CF -e'n ywo.

- Gesi- (effective honorific) = -(Ho) sike' (lit effective): -Gesin, -Gesina, -Gesi'n i (\'Gwo 'Gwa), -Gesi'nol, -Gesi'n ywo, -Gesi ta:

- Ge'nol = -kesi'nol (= u sike'nl, hon lit concessive). \[TTEY-MYENG] i nol'i Gesi'nol (1445 Yong 8) the emperor's command came down, and [in response] ...

- Ge'ta = -ke'ta, effective indic assert. \[TTAY-COO-PI-QWEN-QYANG "TTOWW [\Gwa KWONG-TUK tas. non na 'y 'mwo'm \i CYENG-KAR na'li ay macwo 'pwo'l i 'Ge'ta (1459 Wel 8-87a) the mandarin duck of vast compassion and my body which practices the achievement of virtue will be facing on the day of sambodhi (Buddha wisdom). \'wohlo'm ye woy 'ywo'm ol hon ti Gwuy 'KYWO-CYENG (hwo'lit Ge-ta =) hwo'q 'i Ge'ta (1463 Pep 1:10b) it is a matter of checking what is right and wrong at the same time. na kunay capbu'len t i 'na'='to'l i 'kilGe'ta (1481 Twusi 15:23a) the days and months grow long since capturing the traveler.

- Ge'tun = -ke'tun (> -ketun provisional). if, when. \[nyey 'SWELQ-5AN 'ay hon GONG-MWU y 'i sywo toy e'zi 'ta 'nwyn melGe'tun 'KWA-SILQ pta me'kite'n i (1459 Wel 2:12b) anciently, on the snowy mountain there was a parrot; when its parents both went blind it picked fruit and fed it to them. CF -'e'tun.

- Gey = -key, suffix (makes v into n). \[il'si Gey (1481 Twusi 7:6a) shelf. \'wal'Gey (1447 Sek 6:32a) thunder. VAR - Gay.

- Gey = -key (> -key adverbative). \[KYOWW \'HWA hon kalo chye etil' Gey towoy Gwol ss i li (1459 Wel 1:19a) "culture" is [a word that
means] teaching one to be refined. ha'nl'h i tangangi i phi 'lo' "salom towoy 'Gey ho'si.l i 'la (1459 Wel 1:7-8) heaven is to make this blood suitably into people. 'CYENG-KYENG 'al 'nay'Gey 'ho,ya 'two (1459 Wel 21:20a) he got her to bring forth the correct view, but ... 'Gey's kwo, adverbative + 'jys'kwo, abbr < is'kwo (vi ger). wanting or expecting it to be/do. IMYEH-HHYOYK hon kwo'i ay na'za 'ka 'al 'Gey's kwo 'ho'si.n i 'la (1462 'Nung 1:113a) wanted to proceed to the part where it was confusing and gain an understanding of it. i nlu'ku'n [il uy 'i 'ma'lo' 'salo'mi i 'KEP-NGOY 'i 'HYANG ho'ya 'al 'Gey's kwo ho'n i (1482 Kum-sam 2:1b) these words of this old man wanted to know on beyond this kalpa. SEE - 'kay's kwo.

'Gey = '[jy] 'Gey, abbreviation < 'i 'Gey (cop adverbative) after i or y. so as to be, so that it is. I-ti 'Gwa pi 'Gwa y hon ka'ci 'Gey hol ss oy (1459 Wel 2:61a) as it is arranged for wisdom and compassion to be (one and the same). elkwu'li i 'Gwun nam'k i 'Gwo mozo'm i cwa kun 'coy 'Gey ke'n i (1462 'Nung 9:61a) it was so arranged that the face be a withered soul and the tree be turned to dead ashes.

'Geys'kwo = - 'Gey's kwo. SEE - 'Gey.

'Ge 'za, effective inf + pcl. just (if) do. I 'han pi'sa'o'il ilwo toy 'pwuyGe 'za 'como'n i 'nigi 'ra (1445 Yong 67) there was a heavy rain for three days, and just when they had cleared themselves away from that it (= the island) submerged. ko'cang cyem'kul'Ge 'za 'ca's ay tu'le 'wo'si.l i i 'la (1517: Pak 1:65a) we will come back into the (stronghold = ) city only when the night is well upon us. SEE 'iGe 'za.


1. makes vc. nol'Gi- (>'nalli-) cause to fly <- nol- (> na-l-) fly. sal'Gi- (> salli-) cause to live <- sal- (> sa-l- live).

2. makes vp. mul'Gi- (> multli-) get bitten. skol'Gi- (> kkalli- get spread) <- skol- > kka-l-.

'Gi. The summative - ki did not lenite.

'Goy = -'koy = -'key (> -key adverbative). *tuthu'li i towoy 'Goy pes 'Ga 'tike'mul (1447 Sek 6:30-1) crumbles into dust.

'Guy = -'kuy = -'key (> -key adverbative).

"HHWUW s 'salo'm ol 'al' Guy 'honon ke's i'la (1447 Sek se:1a) it is (written) so that later people may know. te'Wun PPEN-'NWOW 'ol ye'huy 'Guy hol nu'c i'n i (1459 Wel 1:18a) it is a sign that one will keep clear of heated vexations. 'HWA-ZIN on 'SYEW-CWON s SSIN-LUK 'u 'two towoy 'Goy 'hosyan 'sa'lo.m i'la (1447 Sek 6:7b) an incarnated Buddha is a person brought into existence by the divine power of the World-Honored.

'Gwa, alt (> wa) after i or y, or (> kwa) after l, of 'kwa (> kwa pcl). *ma'li 'Gwa swon-thwop 'kwa 'lol (1447 Sek 6:44b) the hair and the fingernails. a pa 'nim s 'kay 'Gwa a'coma 'nim s 'kay 'Gwa (1447 Sek 6:1a) to father and to aunt. 'KWA-'S SILQ 'Gwa 'mul 'Gwa (1459 Wel 1:5b) fruits and water. ko'zol 'Gwa kye'sul 'Gwa s so'zi (1481 Twusi 8:59a) between autumn and winter.

'[G]wa, alt (> wa) of 'kwa (> kwa pcl) after a vowel (other than i, which called for 'Gwa).

wpwuyhe '[G]wa 'cywung 'kwa (1447 Sek 6:1b) Buddha and the priests. NOTE: If 'kwa is a contraction from the infinitive kol'Wa our notation may represent '[W]wa < [kol]'Wa rather than the lenition of the initial of 'kwa < k[o]l'wa < kol'Wa < *kol'pa that the "[G]" is here assumed to represent. Unfortunately there is no attestation of *'Wa or *'Wwa for this morpheme. We find no pre-Hankul evidence for the existence of the particle in any form (nor of the verb kolp-), so we cannot say just when the contraction(s) occurred. The best evidence: the variant ko'Wa in 1449 Kok 135.

'Gwa 'la, (after l) exclamatory first-person statement. IHYENH hon 'CYWU-ZIN 'i i 'lo 'cwue si'lu.m ul pwo'na'Gey 'hwo.m ol pi'lwuswu 'al 'Gwa 'la (1481 Twusi 7:23b) for the first time I learn of a wise master's giving this to dispatch the misery!

'[G]wa 'lol, pcl + pcl. *kwas 'kwa 'KWA-'SILQ 'Gwa phul '[J]Gwa nomwo '[G]wa '[J]lol me'ku.I i 'two isif 'Jm ye (1447 Sek 3:33b) there are also those that eat flowers and fruit and grass and wood, and ... 'Gwa 'two, '[G]wa 'two. SEE 'kwa 'two 'Gwa 'two 'syw pcl + pcl + pcl. *SOYNG 'kwa
'MYELQ 'Gwa lwo 'sy e i 'sywon 't i a 'ni 'm ye (1462 1Nung 3:17a) ... nor is it in birth and extinction, ... 

'Gwa-ngi 'ta, (after l) polite exclamatory first-person statement. 1 'kot hon 'PEP-QUM 'ul tut "cop'kwo NGUY- 'HWOW 11ol "ta ho ma 'tel 'Gwa-ngi 'ta (1463 Pep 2:24a) listening to the sounds of the Law I am already lessening my doubts and regrets. na 'y mozo'm i 'SILQ 'lwo 'imwom pas'k uy i 'sywo'm ol "al 'Gwa-ngi 'ta (1462 1Nung 1:53a) I know that my mind really exists apart from my body

'Gwan'toy = 'kwan'toy. since, as; such that, so that (followed by some question doubting the adequacy of the reason).

'Gwan'toy = [fy]Gwan'toy, abbr < 'iGwan'toy after i or y. 1 'es'tyey e 'lwo 'TTYAK ho 'l i 'Gwan'toy 'TTYAK 'ti a 'ni 'tha nilo 'l ywo (1462 1Nung 1:75a) how can you say that one is not attached when one is attached? 1 'jì 'a' ki es'ti 'n i 'Gwan'toy nul 'ku'n fi uy he thway '1 

'an kwo 'i'li' to lwok 'wunon 'ta (1459 Wel 8:100-1) why does this child cling to [the calf of] the old man's leg and cry all this much?! "ne y 'es'te 'n a 'hoy 'Gwan'toy he thway '11ol a'n 'wunon 'ta (1459 Wel 8:85b; sic an-'a) what kind of a child are you to cry, clinging to [the calf of] a leg?

[Gwa oy, pcl + pcl (genitive). 1 'say 'Gwa 'nye'Gwa 'oy KYWOW- CYEP 'i la (1459 Wel 21:5a) it is the joining of new and old.

Gwa 'lwo, pcl + pcl. 1ZIN 'kwa 'ti 'Gwa lwo salo'm oy key 'swo ku le 'ho, ya (1482 Kum-sam 3:50b) benevolence and wisdom, too, are like that to people.

'Gwa 'nye = -kwa 'nye. 1pen 'tu'ki "swuy'i 'al 'Gwa 'nye po 'lanwo 'n i (1462 1Nung 8:44b) they expect to learn it right away. na'la'hj s "il si' lum 'ho, ya 'hoy ka 'zomyel 'Gwa 'nye (1NGWEN) hono ta (1481 Twusi 8:52a) affairs of the nation being in sad shape, we are praying for a bountiful year.

'Gwa y, pcl + pcl. 1ka'zol s 1 'CHOY-SWOJ y se 'li 'Gwa i sul 'Gwa y psku 'l ye 'ys no 'n i (1481 Twusi 16:73b) the winter vegetables are all enveloped by frost and dew. SEE 'kwa y.

[Gwa y 'za, pcl + pcl + pcl. 1 PPOW ' [Gwa 'hwa [Gwa y 'za pi 'luse 'mal 'kyesi n i (1482 Kum-sam 4:36b) only with (the start of) retribution and conversion does one (begin to) have words.

'Gwo = 'kwo (question) after l (including LQ), y, and often i. 1mu 'sum elkwad 'Gwo (1462 1Nung 2:97a) what face is it? mu'sus "CCWOY 'Gwo (1459 Wel 1:7a) what sin is it? es'tyey 'Gwo (1459 Wel 14:65a) how is it?

[GWo = 'kwo (question). 1 PARQ-ZYA 'GWo (1464 Kumkang se:8b) it is prajín (wisdom) ?es.te 'n cyen cho [GWo (1482 Kum-sam 3:52a) what is the reason? - CF mu sum yang co 'kwo 'hota 'ka (1462 1Nung 3:84a) inquired what are the looks, and then ... 

'Gwo = [fy]Gwo, abbr < 'iGwo (cop ger) after i or y. 1HHWONG 'on 'swu[h] 'muci key 'Gwo i YEW 'non 'am 'muci 'key 'la (1462 1Nung 2:87b) [the Chinese word] HHWONG is the brighter of a double rainbow, and YEW is the paler.

[GWo (= [fy]GWo), pcl < (cop ger). and. 1ho 

[GWo ye [GWo talu.1 ya (1876 Kakok 13) = ne [fy]GWo no 'yGWo talu.1 ya (id. 122; no misspells na) would you and I be different?

'Gwo = -kwo (> -ko ger): - yye, - twuo, - za. 1' al 'Gwo (1463 Pep 2:138b, 1459 Wel 1:8b); tel 'Gwo (1456 Wen 1:1:2:118b) "salGWo 'cye ho'm ye (1459 Wel 21:91a) e wu 'Gwo (1462 1Nung 3:38a). pwo 'nay GWo (1464 Kumkang 2:1b); towoy 'Gwo (1459 Wel 9:22b). mWULQ 'uy mos Mi hon ke's i 'Gwo (1482 Kum-sam 3:25b) they are the most delicate of objects and ... 

GWo-, suf (< -G + modulator); CF -i-, -y-, -hi-, -chi-, -u-, -ukhi-, -khi-, -li-, -iwu-, -ywu-, -wu-, -hwu-, -kwu-, -chwu-, -ay; -w- -o-, -Gw-, -G- makes ve. 'skoy 'Gwo (kaykaywu-) make one up < 'skoy- wake up twol'Gwo = twolo-1rowoG- < *twolo-G (tolu/- toll)- cause to turn < 'twol- turn.

'Gwo k = -kwo k (gerund + emphatic pcl).

'sal 'Gwo k (1459 Wel 23:78b), ye 'huy 'Gwo k (1462 1Nung 3:95a); 'huye 'Gwo k (1481 Twusi 15:4a).

'Gwo 'la, abbreviation < -kwo 'ho 'la (= 'ho l ya 'ye). 1SO-'CYA 'pu 'lye pwo nayGWo 'la 'ho 'ya 'nol (1459 Wel 7:15b) said to send a messenger. mwo 'lwomayo 'NGWEN i 'i 'il mal 'Gwo 'la 'hote'n i (1447-1562 Sek 11:30). cited from LCT with accents inferred.
said the request must not be fulfilled.

`Gwom`, alt (after `I`, `y`, `i`) of `kwom`, pcl. each. 

\[\text{PAI}-\text{CHYEN} \text{ "LI} \ 	ext{Gwom} \ 	ext{nyenun} \ 	ext{"SYANG}
\text{i la} \ (1459 \ 	ext{Wel} \ 7:52b) \text{ it is an elephant that goes eight thousand leagues at a time.} \text{ holo} \ 	ext{NGWO-"POYK ii} \ 	ext{Gwuy} \ 	ext{Gwom} \ (1459 \ 	ext{Wel} \ 8:91b) \text{ five hundred times a day. kutyu} \ 	ext{ny}
\text{KIK} \ 	ext{KAK hon a tol} \ 	ext{Gwom} \ 	ext{ny} \ y a \ na \ y \ 	ext{SWON-"CO} \ 	ext{cwo cha ka key ho la} \ 	ext{hosi n i} \ (1447 \ 	ext{Sek} \ 6:9b) \text{ he commands that each of you folks send a son to follow my grandson.} \text{ yel} \ 	ext{hul}
\text{Gwom} \ (1481 \ 	ext{Twu} 20:29a) \text{ ten days each time.} \text{ \"Gwom,} \text{ alt (after vowels other than i) of \"kwom.} \text{ holo} \ 	ext{Gwom} \ (1459 \ 	ext{Wel} \ 1:37b) \text{ per day. SYWU-"TTALQ i NGYANG-"SYA-SYENG} \ \text{ulwo} \ 	ext{sy} \ \text{SYA-NGWUY} \ \text{KWUYK ey wol sso zil} \ (= \text{ wolv so zil) yey hon TTLYENG-"SYA \ 	ext{Gwom} \ "CIS key ho ya} \ (1447 \ \text{Sek} \ 6:23a) \text{ Sudatta had a monastery built every twenty leagues on the way while coming from Raja-grha to the land of Sravasti, and} \ldots \ .

\text{Gwom} \ "ho= \ "\text{kwom} \ "ho- \ (do repeatedly). \text{ No examples?}

\text{\"Gwo} n \ < \ "\text{kwo} n\), \text{ ger + abbr pcl. and, but (much more /less \ldots \).} \text{ The \"SA-\text{LI}-"PWULQ \ \text{wohl'ye i KYENG ey \"sin u\’two si le} \text{ tul} \ 	ext{Gwo n} \ \text{homol'mye} \ "nye-na'mon SYENG-MWUN \ "isto}" \text{in ye} \ (1463 \ 	ext{Pep} \ 2:158b) \text{ when you yourself, Sariputra, vest this sutra with your faith, just how much more so do the sravakas (= first-stage hinayana disciples) ! mwo.m i na y i'sywom a ni \ "\text{Gwo} n \ \text{homol'mye me'li} \ \text{sto.n ye} \ (1482 \ 	ext{Nam} \ 1:53b) \text{ I have no body, much less a head! il'hwm \"two tu'li \ "mwoth ho l i \ "\text{Gwo} n \ \text{homol'mye} \ "pwo'm isto'n ye} \ (1550 \ \text{Yenghemb 5b}) \text{ I have not even heard their names, much less seen them!}

\text{\"Gwos} < \ "\text{kwos} (\text{\"kwo s}) \text{ wanting it to happen.} \text{ ne-huy} \ \text{tol.h on} \ \text{KIQ} \ \text{hon} \ "\text{dao'm i towoy} \ \text{Gwos ho'ney} \ \text{HYWUNG hon} \ "\text{dao'm i towoy} \ \text{Gwos hon ye} \ (1475 \ \text{Nay} \ 1:25b) \text{ do you want to become good people or bad people?}

\text{\"Gwos,} alt (after \text{I, LQ, \ y, i) of \"kwos, pcl. just, precisely, indeed.} \text{ SYA-\text{LI}-"PWULQ s al'ph oy} \ \text{Gwos} \ (1447 \ 	ext{Sek} \ 6:33a) \text{ right in front of Sariputra.} \text{ SYA-\text{LI}-"PWULQ \ \text{Gwos} \ (1447 \ 	ext{Sek} \ 6:22b) just Sariputra. a tol \ "\text{Gwos} \ "nake'tun \ "
\text{sto} \ "\text{Gwos} \ "nake'tun} \ (1459 \ \text{Wel} \ 8:96b) \text{ if it's a son that is born} \ldots \text{ if it's a daughter that is born.}

\text{\"Gwos,} \text{ alt (after vowels other than i) of \"kwos,} \text{ pcl. just, precisely, indeed.} \text{ I na} \ \text{\"Gwos} \ (1447 \ \text{Sek} \ 6:29a, \ 24:12b, \ 24:27a) \text{ I indeed.}


\ldots \text{h}. By 1445 before pause a noun-final \-h went unpronounced and was unwritten in Hankul. The \-h was retained before closely attached particles beginning with a vowel or a simple voiceless stop (such as \"two and \"kwa, with which it joined to produce the aspirated stops: \text{\text{\"stah} \- \text{sta} \ \text{\"land}, \text{\text{\"stah} \"ma'ta} \- \text{\"stta} \ \text{\"ma'ta}; but \text{\text{\"stah} \ul \- \text{\"sta'hul, \text{\text{\"stah} \kwa \- \text{\"sta'kha.}}}

The final aspirate of the strings \-h, \-nd, \-mh behaved the same way: \text{\text{\"kith} \- \text{\"kil'path}; but \text{\text{\"kith} \ul \- \text{\"kil'ul}, \text{\text{\"kith} \two \- \text{\"kil'hwo, \text{\text{\"kith} \kwa \- \text{\"kil'kha.}}}

In this book we seek to reveal the underlying structures, yet permit conversion to the text orthography, through the judicious use of spaces and brackets, together with accent marks located before the syllable boundaries: \"stafhj, \"stafhj \ "ma'ta, \"sta'h ul, \"sta'h two, \"sta'h kwa, \ldots \text{. From the late 1400s Korean began to restructure the h-final nouns so as to be just like those without the final aspirate (yielding modern kil, kil ul, kil to, kil kwa), and now only traces of the original \-h for a few of the nouns can be found surviving in compounds. Several nouns assimilated an initial stop to the final aspirate before it was dropped: \"kwoh (\text{\"kwo'h ay 1447 Sek 13:38b}) > \"khwuh (\text{\"khwo.h ey 1677 Pak-cwung 2:47; cited from LCT}) > \"khwo (\text{\"khwo}\ Gwaj 1586 Sekhak 3:7a) = \text{\"kho' "nose}; \polh \ "arm (\text{\"pol'h ol 1447 Sek 6:2a}) > \polh (\text{\"pol'h oy 1475 Nay 3:36a}) > \polh (\text{\"polh Gwaj 1489 Kup-kan 1:29; from LCT, accent inferred) = \text{\"phal 'arm'}}; \text{\"kal' "kalh (\text{\"kal' Gwa 1462 Nung 6:28b})}, \text{\"kalh \ \text{\"kwa = \text{\"kalh'khwa (1459 \ \text{Wel} 9:43b) > \text{\"kalh (khalh olwo 1617 Sin-sok chwung 3:2 (p.5)) > \text{\"kalh (khal ul \text{\"1720+ Thayphyeng 1:11) = \text{\"khal 'knife.}}\) See - \text{\"thu' ey s. Noun-final -lh elided that string when attaching the genitive}
particle s; See -lh, s. Cf -ng.
-h-, intfix. makes para intensives. See §12.3. Cf kkelim c(h)ik hata is leery; h\üng hekey [? he key = hekey] swiftly; kangphaluta < kaphaluta < ka paluta is steep / gaunt; yalphuk [yalp-h-ak] rather thin; chom-chom fine, dense, delicate [? c\om < cok\om, or directly from c(0)kom with k -> h?].
ha < 'ha, 1. inf. hata = "ha'ta. Cf 'ha'a.
2. adv (< inf). much, many; extremely, very hard. 1 - pissata is very expensive. - colla täyta teases hard (for something). - cha- mukei anh.ta ("is not very cold and staley") = isn't so bad, is fairly good. "mwo'tin 'Pep 'ul 'ha ci ze (1459 Wel 8:69b) much creating evil doctrine; creating many evil doctrines. See ha-chi ... ; ha/hako mänh.ta, ha to. Cf täyta n t, mänh.i, phek, ssek, maywu, seywu, acwu, mopsi, cham, cêng-mal, kkway.
hâ < "HHA.
1. noun, adn. bottom, inferior, lower, lowest; ( = alay) below. 1 - q kil bottom-quality goods. - chi low-grade stuff: - pokpu the lower abdomen. - cha-chey the under chassis. - sâkw an a noncom(missioned officer). - wa kath.ta is as follows. ANT sâng.
2. bnd adn. the last of two or three, later. 1 - pânki the second semester / term. - pân-nyen the second half of the year. Cf sâng, cwan.
3. bnd postn. under. 1 censey ~ under the situation. coqk ~ under the organization. coqken ~ under conditions. ( ... uy) cihwi / cito ~ under the direction / guidance (of ~). 'ha'a, effective inf < "ha'ta, adj. 1 kunge'kuy 'sywo y 'ha'a (1459 Wel 1:24b) there are lots of cattle there. Cf "hay (der adv).

haca, subj assert < hata. let's do / say / think / ...; (= ~ maec) as soon as one does / says / thinks.
haca ko, subj assert + pcl. let's do it!
haca 'nta < haca (ko) hanta. suggests we do.
haca tul, subj assert + pcl (plural subject)
haca 'y, < (haca) (ko) hay
ha-ch' anh.ta, adj abbr < ha-chi anh.ta
ha-chi anh.ta, cpd adj, abbr < ha haci anh.ta.
1. is none too good.
2. is worthless, valueless, good-for-nothing, poor, trashy; is trivial, petty, insignificant; is of no account.
3. mistake for ha cha-mukce anh.ta (is not so bad, is fairly good).

dici, suspetive < hata.
1. the questioned / denied fact of doing / saying / thinking; whether / that one does / says / thinks.
   ~ (tul) anh.ta does not do / say / think.
2. the casual fact of doing / saying / thinking = a casual statement, question, command, or proposition. but, don't you know, suppose; I suppose / guess.

haci I, abbr < haci lul

haci man, 1. suspetive + pcl. does / says / thinks.
but. 2. abbr < kule haci man = kuleh ci man
haita = ho'ta (voc) = sikhibita (causes to do).
-hak (in yalphuk adj-n) = -h-ak. See 'h-.
hakey, 1. adverbative < hata; used as FAMILIAR command 'do!' .
2. n. the familiar style of speech. < hata. vni. uses familiar speech.
haki, summative < hata. doing, saying / thinking / being. ...
haki I, abbr < haki lul

haki n', abbr < haki nun

haki nun, summative (< v or adj) + pcl.
1. as for doing / being. ~ haki man does all right but, DOES do it but; is all right but, is indeed but.
2. in fact / truth, indeed. < Haki nun kuleh. ke tõy ya halq kes ia True, it's got to be that way.
haki ya, summative (< v or adj) + pcl.
1. only doing / being.
2. indeed, definitely. < Haki ya tôn man iss'umyen cäh.un sâep ici it would definitely be a good business if one just had the money.
Haki ya ku sâlam mâl to olh.ki n' hay indeed what he says is quite true.


hako1, ger < hata. ABBR -ko, -kho.
1. (v) does and (also), doing, to do.
2. (v) says and (also), saying, to say; thinks and (also), thinking, to think.
3. (adj) is and (also); being, to be.
4. (adj) [obs] being much, great, big (See manh.ta).

hako2, quasi-pcl [< hako1 (2)]. saying (quote) that [added at the end of something said or thought].

Côh.ta hako mâl hayss.ta I said it was all right. Côh.ta hako sayngkak hanta I think that it is all right. "Ne nun eti kass.ess.nun ya" hako ku nun na hantheuy mul.ess.ta "Where have you been?" he asked me. "Svit to tõlle osipsio" hako ku nun mâl hayss.ta
He said, “Come visit me soon again”. Ku mál-thwú lo pwá “ku nun Phyényangq sâlam ikwun a” hako (or: ku nun Phyényangq sâlam ila ko) na nun sayngkak hayss.ta From his accent I thought “Why, he is a Phyényang man!” (I thought him to be - ).

NOTE: The report is direct, not paraphrased; it can be reported as SAID by anyone but as THOUGHT only by the speaker. Cf ko.

hakoj, particle [< hako1]. [colloq] = kwa/wa (with; and like). Both options conjoined in a single phrase: A hokwo B fk/jwa ka (1894 Gale 177, sentence 532) ‘A and B’.

hako chelem, pcl + pcl (= kwa chelem).

Tongkun-i hako chelem Kilqwu hako to òy cóh.key nólmyen cóh.ci anh.e? Why don’t you try to play with Kilqwu in as friendly a way as you do with Tongkun?-?

hako cocha, pcl + pcl (= kwa cocha).

1 Ku sâlam hako cocha mós kâkey hani to-taychey nwukwu hako kath.i kala ’n’ mál ia You won’t let me go even with him, then just who in the world do you want me to go with? Emeni hako cocha sâlki silh.ta ’ni nwukwu hako sâlkeyss.ta ’n’ mál ia You (say you) don’t want to live with your mother, even; just who will You live with?

hako ka, pcl + pcl (= kwa ka) [somewhat awkward]. Poktong-i hako ku uy chinkwu hako ka Hán kang ey se iksa hayss.ta ’y’ They say Poktong-i and a friend of his drowned in the Hân River. I kes hako ce kes hako ka cêy-il mukêpta This one and that one over there are the heaviest.

hako khenyeng, pcl + pcl (= kwa khenyeng).

Il tôn kaciklo n’ caney hako khenyeng na honca to mós kakeyss.neiy With this amount of money I won’t be able to go even by myself, much less take you along.

hako kkaci, pcl + pcl. Ku sâlam hako kkaci sai ka napputa ’ni You are on bad terms even with him! Ku sâlam hako kkaci mós kakey hani to-taychey musunq yengmun in ci molukeyss.e I can’t understand why in the world I am not allowed to go even with him.

NOTE: The expected synonym kwa kkaci is as unlikely to occur; kwa is less frequent than hako, and hako kkaci is infrequent itself.

hako l’, abbr < hako lul (= kwa lul).

hako ’la to, pcl + cop var inf + pcl (= kwa ’la to).

Kathi.i kalq sâlam i éps.uni Pak kwun hako ’la to kathi.i tte-nalq ka hap.nita Since there is no one go with (me), I guess I’ll leave with Mr Pak.

hako lul, pcl + pcl (= kwa lul).

Swut-kal [swuq-kal] hako ceq-kal hako lul hap-chye se “swuce” ’la ko hanta A set of spoon and chopsticks is called “swuce”. I pang hako ce pang hako lul swuli hay noh.key Have this room and that room over there remodeled.

hako mace, pcl + pcl (= kwa mace).

1 Ku sâlam hako mace sai ka napputa ’n mál in ka? You mean you are on bad terms even with him? Emeni hako mace kathi.an kakeyss.ta ’ni to-taychey nwukwu hako kakeyss.ta ’nun ke ya You won’t go with your mother, even; who on earth WILL you go with?

hako man, pcl + pcl (= kwa man).

Kûn sip-nyenq tong-an emeni nun na hako man sal.e wass. up.nita Mother has been living alone with me for nearly ten years. Ku sâlam hako man co’.yong hi ýeyki hako siph.sup.nita I’d like to have a quiet talk with him alone.

hako mânh.ta, ger < obs adj + adj. is plenty, plentiful, abundant, innumerable, numerous.

Hako mânh.un caysan ul tangtay ey tâ sse pelyss.ta He squandered a tremendous fortune within his own lifetime. Hako mânh.un sâlam kawuntey way na pokो ku il ul hala ’nun ya Why do you pick me of all people to do the work? Vâr hekwo mânh.ta. SYN ha mânh.ta. hako n’ (= hako nun), 1. gerund + particle.

1a. after doing (/saying/…).

1b. doing/saying/… habitually. ~ hayss.ta used to do / say/…

2. pcl + abbr pcl = hako nun (= kwa nun) hako ’na, pcl + cop advers (= kwa ’na).

1 Pak kwun hako ’na kath.i ka-polu ka yo Shall I go with Mr Pak, maybe?

hako ’na-ma, pcl + cop extended advers (= kwa ’ma-ma). Pak kwun hako ’na-ma kath.i kalq ka ya ho Since there is no one to go with me, I think maybe I’ll go with Mr Pak, anyway.

hako nun, pcl + pcl (= kwa nun).

1 Pak sensayng hako nun sip-nyenq tong-an sakwie on sai ’p.nita I have been associated with Mr Pak for ten years now. Neykkån (= -kkås = -kkacis) nom hako nun ssawuki to silh.ta I do not care to fight with the likes of you.
halq ci, prosp mod < ha'ta + postmod
ha'le, purposive < ha'ta. (moves, goes) for the
purpose of doing/saying/... 
hal i, prosp mod + postmod / quasi-free n (often
spelled hal) 
halita₁ (hal'i'ta), prosp assert < ha'ta
halita₂, vi. indulges in luxury, luxuriates, is
extravagant (in).
halita₃, adj. LIGHT ↔ hulita. is indistinct,
vague, hazy; is ambiguous. equivocal.
halq ka, prosp mod + postmod (often spelled
halkka), the question whether to (whether one
will) do/say/think/be/... 
halla, 1. prosp adjective < ha'ta. what with
doing/saying/thinking/being and all... ; let one
do/say/think/be... 2. [VAR] = halley
halla'y, abbr < halla hay = halley (ko) hay
halun, prosp proc mod + < ha'ta. - ci... 
hal ya, prosp mod < ha'ta + postmod (often
spelled halya)
halya, 1. = hal ya, prosp mod + postmod. the
question whether to (whether one will) do/say/
think/be... SYN halq ka (often spelled halaka). 
2. [VAR] = halley
halley, intensive < ha'ta. with the intention of
doing/saying/thinking/... . - (ko) hanta
intends/plans to (do), wants to (do), will (do).
halyem (una), cajolative < ha'ta (+ pcl).do
please do it now.
ham < hom, subst < ha'ta < 'ho'ta. CF
ha'yem < 'ho'yem, 'ho'yom. doing, saying,
thinking, being,... ; [DOCUMENTARY]
does, says, thinks, is,... 
- ulo (often spelled hamulo) because one
does/says/thinks/is... 
- ey (often spelled hamey, hamay) at/upon
doing/saying/thinking/being/... 
- a (often spelled hama) let me do it.
ham, subst < 'ha'ta. adj.
'ham, modulated subst < 'ha'ta. 1 ku 'ha'om
'pwo sya (1463 Pep 5:100a) sees the multitude.
'PALQ-PWONG 'oy wo'm i 'ha'om ol muten 'ne
'kinwos'ta (1482 Kum-sam 3:19a) treats
casually the fact that the coming of the Eight
Winds [which fan the passions] is frequent
['HHWAN-NAI] 'ha.m ay IPPYEN-QAN 'hi :sal
'mwot 'hoswo'la (1481 Twusi 8:43a) with so
many misfortunes we cannot live at ease.
ham ( = ham a), assumptive < ha'ta. let me do
it (for you).
A Reference Grammar of Korean

ha mānh.ta (inf < obsolete adj + adj) = hako mānh.ta is plentiful, abundant, innumerable, numerous.

ũh kimkey-v, ham

hamy, [lit] contingent < hata. at one's doing / saying / thinking / being (= ham ey).

ham ey = hamay, ham ey

ham ey, subst < hata + pcl. SEE ham.

han1 < hon, mod < hata < "ho'ta. that (someone) has done / said / thought / ... ; that is.

han2 < hon, adn, num (alt of hana < honah).

1. la. one, a(n). SYN II. ñ ~ salam one man, a man. - tal one month, a month. ~ cam1 a spell of sleep, a nap.

2. the same (CF han kaei). ñ ~ maum, ñ tus (of) the same mind, of one accord. - pay the same litter / brood. - tongysaying a blood sibling. Twuł i han cip ey sánta The two live in the same house.

3. the whole / entire; full. CF ŏn, cen. ñ ~ congil the whole day long. ~ koul ul chaci hata possesses the whole county. ~ yelum ul nakk, si cil lo ponayta spends all the summer fishing.

4. the peak, the extreme, the most, the very. ~ cam2 deepest sleep; the final long sleep of the silkworm. ~ kwamutey the very midst. ~ kopi the very climax / height. - mul ("the main stream" =) the height of the season (when fish / produce is at its best). - nac broad daylight. ~ pamq-cwung the midst of the night, the middle of the dark. ~ patak the busiest spot.

~ pokphän the very middle. ~ tewl / chwuwii the height of the heat / cold.

5. about, approximately. ~ yelhul about ten days. - ñ-čhen wen about five thousand wen.

han3 < han, adn [mod < hata < "ha'ta, obs adj; CF hall]. big, large, great, main; proper. ñ ~ kekkeng a great worry. - kunsim great anxiety. - kil (> hayngkil) a vehicular road, a highway (CF khun kil a large road). - swūm a great sigh (of anxiety).

hān4, adn [? < hān; CF hanul]. outdoors, outside. ñhān tey an outdoor (an open) place (CF han tey one place). hān nwun eyes looking away (averted). hān twun a bivouac, sleeping outdoors. hān pap food made after the regular mealtime is over.

mān5 < "HHAI, n.

1. (= hānkyey) a limit. limits; a bound, bounds. ñ ~ i iss.ta is limited, restricted, finite, has a limit. - ñ i ēps.ta is unlimited, boundless, endless, infinite, eternal. musepki (ka) hān i ēps.ta is frightened no end.

2. (≈ kihan) a term, a period, a time limit, time. ñ ~ cen ey before the time is up, before the fixed date. - ñ ñay ey within the period of time. - ñ i ota the time is at hand, the deadline comes up. - ñ tā hata the term expires (runs out), the time comes to an end (is up). yelhul hān hako tōn ul chwī hay cwuta lends money on condition that it be returned within ten days.

3. (as postmod) as far as, to the limit that; (NEG +) unless. ñwuli ka ānun hān ey (NKd 4926b) to the best of our knowledge. Sāceng i he hanun hān ppalla tol.a okeyss.ta I'll come back as soon as the situation permits. Neya ky kaci anh.nun hān na to kaci anh.keyss.ta Unless you go, I won't go either. Toyq swu iss.nun hān tōn ul mānh.i chwī hay cwuo Lend me as much money as possible. Nay ka sal.e iss.nun hān ney maum tay lo hacī mōs hanta So long as I live, I won't let you have your way (= You'll have to do it over my dead body).

han, mod < "ha'ta. much, many. SEE ha'n ye. [Mistakenly written "hyan" in hyan 'TTAY'CYWUNG (1465 Wen 2:1:1:11a) the many crowds.]

1. epitheme extruded from the subject.

1a. ñhan 'TTWOK 'ol (1459 Wel 21:118b) the many poisons. han sοyg 'ol (1462 'Nung
A Reference Grammar of Korean

5lE

Twusi-cwung "lilr in "luns-io tw'oco'i and j.iutrnr,iu l(oml. mul (or hunak so (hsik (dso hunak ssik) thtr ce whether revenyli thi whether i.

l.e

"han, modulated mod < "ha'ta. See "ha'n i, "han 't i. hana < honah < honnah ("1517- Pak 1:42a; Cf 1874 Putsillo hanna / hanai) < *hat(o)na (1103 Kyeylim), numeral (han < hon before a noun or a counter).

1. one, one thing; the one - the other (one).

1 - one by one, piece by piece, separately. ~ ssik (also hanak ssik) one each. catong-chu ~ twul (or han twul) one or two cars. Hana nun kem,ko hana nun huyta The one is black and the other is white. Hana nun na 'ykey tön i épst.ta For one thing, I have no money.

2. only one; the only one. 11 chayk ilk.un sâlam un ne hana 'ta You are the only one that has read this book.

3. the same, one and the same. 11 kil lo kana ce kil lo kana mây hana 'ta It is the same whether you go this way or that way. I moca 'na ce moca 'na kaps un hana 'ta Both hats are the same price.

4. one body. 1Cen-kwuk.min i hana i toya [literary; = hana ka toynta] The entire nation is united. hana i toye ssawuta, hana ka toye se ssawuta fight as one body.

hana, 1. FAMILIAR indic attest < hata. does one do/say/think? whether/or one does/says/thinks.

2. advers < hata. does/says/thinks/... but; whether it does/is (or whether ...)

3. adv (abbr < kule hani). however, but, yet. hanak [var of hana before ssik]. ~ ssik = hana ssik one each. 1904 Razvedchiku has hannak-si for one 'each' (King 1990).

hana ka, 1. n + pcl. one [nominative].

2. (cop FAMILIAR indic attest + pcl) = hanun ya /ka lul. Kuleh.key hay ya hana lul ale pwâ la Find out whether we have to do that. hana twul, cpd num = han twul (one or two) hana cham, num + n. (for) a spell/time/while, han ci, mod < hata + postmod. ~ 'la. See -un ci 'la, hon ci 'la.

han cuk, cpd adv (adj mod + postmod), it is so (therefore), then (= kule han cuk). Han cuk incce etteh.key hanun kes i côh.ulq ka Then, what should we do now? Han cuk tâytap haki lul caki nun ku kyêhoyk ey chamka môs rukeys.ts ko hayss.ts Then, he replied that he would not take part in the plan.

hany, FAMILIAR indic assert < hata. does/says/thinks/is/... hana han, adv + (num + -), about one (\).

han-gi 'ita, adj polite + cop indic assert is much; are many. 1'ssim 'hi han-gi 'ita (1463 Pep 7:68b, 1464 Kunkang 62b) they are quite plentiful.

hani, adv (abbr < kule hani). so, therefore then; -kka (num/n') SAME. 11 Hani ka-pwâ ya 'keyss.ts So, I have to go. Hani ecemyen côh.ulq ka Such being the case, what shall we do? Hani ecays.ts mål in ya So what?

hani, sequential < hata. does/says/thinks/... and so. - -kka (num/n') SAME. . .

hani, indic attest (= question) < hata. does one do/say/think/... ?

"ha.n i, modulated mod < "ha'ta + postmod: Kultur 'ul 'pwon t oy n' ("TTWOW-KHUR") ha.n i (1481 Twusi 7:21a) looking at you, [one sees that] the vital energy of the Way is great. ha'n i 'la, mod < "ha ta + postmod + copula indicative assertive. is much, are many. 11 hany "sityang 'hi han'n i 'la (1459 Wel 2:31b) there are many white elephants.

hana kan, mod + postmod

han nath, 1. num + counter. one item.

2. adv/adn only, merely, nothing but. Cf tan hanon, proc mod < "ha.ta. IYE 'lum 'hana'i (1445 1Yong 2, the Manlyek text) its fruits are plentiful.

hana phyen, cpd n, postmod, adv (num + n). Cf phyen, myen, ilmyen, pâmyen; ilpang.

1. one side; one way, one direction. 1kil or - one side of the street. hany phyen kil (e) (for) one way.

2. uto somewhat, to some extent, in a way a bit [NOT VERY COMMON]. 1'Amu to pok...
hanthey cocha, pcl + pcl. 1 Ku i hanthey cocha phyen'ci lut nåy ci mös hayss.ta I haven't been able to write even to him.

hanthey hako, pcl + pcl. 1 Ku i hanthey hako ne hanthey mânh.un sinsey lut ciess.ta I owe a great deal to him and to you.

hanthey ka, pcl + pcl. 1 Kim kwun hanthey ka ani 'la Pak kwun hanthey tul.ess.ta It is not from Mr Kim but from Mr Pak that I heard it.

hanthey khenyeng, pcl + pcl. 1 Apeci hanthey khenyeng hyeng hanthey to mul.e poci anh.ko ku tön ul ssess.ta He spent the money without asking even his brother, much less his father.

hanthey kkaei, pcl + pcl. 1 Ku i hanthey kkaei phyêy lut kkichyess.ta I troubled even him.

hanthey 'ko, pcl + cop ger. See iko.

hanthey 1', abbr < hanthey lul

hanthey lang pcl + pcl. 1 Incey ku i hanthey lang (tâ) insa kalye 'nta Now I am going to pay a (courtesy) call on him and the others.

Hyeng hanthey lang tull(y)e se mul.e pok olye 'nta I'll drop by my brother's family and find out about it. Ne yâ-chon hanthey lang tâ allinun kes i coh.keyss.ta I think it would be better to let your cousin and all (them) know.

Syn hanthey sekken/lang; eykey sekken/lang.

hanthey 'la to, pcl + cop var inf + pcl. Ne yêng hanthey to mûl ul hako ku tön ul sse la Talk to your older brother at least before you spend the money.

hanthey lo, pcl + pcl. toward/to (a person/ creature) [colloq; = eykey lo].

hanthey lo puthe, pcl + pcl + pcl. from (a person/ creature) [colloq; = eykey lo puthe].

hanthey lul, pcl + pcl. 1 Kim ssi hanthey lul mence tull(y)e se Pak ssi hanthey lo kâl cakceng ita I think I'll drop by at Mr Kim's first and then go to Mr Pak's.

hanthey mace, pcl + pcl. 1 Hyeng hanthey mace ku ëyêki lut mös hayss.ta I didn't get to tell the story even to my brother.

hanthey man, pcl + pcl. 1 Incey ku i hanthey man sungnak ul et.unyem toynta Now we only have to get consent from him.

hanthey mankhum, pcl + pcl. 1 Emeni hanthey mankhum apeci hanthey to cal hay tulye la Treat your father as nicely as you do your mother.
hanthey manhuk man, pcl + pcl + pcl.

1Emeni hanthey manhuk man apeci hanthey to cal hay tulye la (All I ask is that you) treat your father only as nicely as you treat your mother.

hanthey mata, pcl + pcl = eykey mata
hanthey n", abbr < hanthey nun
hanthey 'na, pcl + cop adverbes. 1Hulq kes ép's.ummey tongmu hanthey 'na nólle kalylem una If you have nothing to do why don't you go see some friends?

hanthey 'na-ma, pcl + cop extended adverbes. 1Ku i hanthey 'na-ma tön ul kkwue tálla 'lq ka hansa I'm thinking of asking even him to lend me some money. Ney hyeng hanthey 'na-ma mäl ul hako ku tön ul sse ya 'ci You should talk to your brother at least before you spend the money.

hanthey nun, pcl + pcl, as for to/at/for/by (a person or a creature). 1Atul hanthey nun tön ul ponayss.ci man, ttal hanthey nun an ponayss.ta I sent money to my son but not to my daughter. Ku i hanthey nun cemg-mal kulen mäl mós hakeyss.ta I really couldn't say a thing like that to him!

hanthey pota (to), pcl + pcl (+ pcl). 1Apeci hanthey pota (to) apeci hanthey mäl hanun kes i naulq ka Would it be better to talk to Mother rather than Father?

hanthey pathe, pcl + pcl. 1Sensayng nim hanthey pathe insa hako hyeng hanthey insa hay la Greet your teacher first, then greet your brother.

hanthey se, pcl + pcl [colloq] = eykey se. 1Ittakum atul hanthey se phyénci ka onta I receive occasional letters from my son. Ku sálam hanthey se tön i elma 'na toyp.nikka How much are you supposed to get from him? Ku hanthey se týtýtap ul éncéy kkaci 'na kitalilq swú ép's.ta I cannot wait for an answer from him indefinitely. Ku hanthey se elmaq tong-an sosik i ép's.ta I haven't heard from him for a while. Ku nun ilhe.te cehel.ta nam hanthey se mäl ul tul.ulq il i ép's.ta He is not open to criticism. Wéynq il in ci ku hanthey se yo say sosik ép's.ta I don't know why (= for some reason or other) I don't hear from him any more. Wéyn kkatalq in ci, ku sálam hanthey se tapcang i ép's.ta I don't know why, but he doesn't answer my letters. Ape' nín hanthey se phyénci lul pat.un hwa ép ne hanthey týtýtap hakeyss.ta I'll give you an answer after I get the letter from Father.

hanthey se ka = eykey se ka
hanthey sekkén, pcl + pcl = hanthey lang + hanthey se ma, pcl + pcl + pcl = eykey se mata.

hanthey se n", abbr < hanthey se nun
hanthey se pathe, pcl + pcl + pcl = eykey se pathe.

hanthey se to, pcl + pcl + pcl. from (a person) too/even/either. 1Apeci kkey se khenyeng hyeng nim hanthey se to phyénci ka ép's.ta There has been no letter even from my brother, much less from my father.

hanthey se tul, pcl + pcl + pcl = eykey se tul
hanthey se ya, pcl + pcl + pcl = eykey se ya
hanthey 'ta (ka), pcl + cop transferitive (+ pcl): SEE eykey. 1Nwukwu hanthey 'ta lile mäl ul hay Just who do you think it is you are talking to (saying such things)?

hanthey to, pcl + pcl. 1Ku i hanthey to allik na hanthey to allye ewuki palanta I hope you will let him know and me too.

hanthey tul, pcl + pcl = eykey tul
hanthey uy, pcl + pcl. 1Ku i hanthey uy pic elma 'na toynun ya How much is your debt to him?

hanthey wa, pcl + pcl. 1Ku i hanthey wa na hanthey ne nun musun wénhan i esse kulen mäl ul hanun ya What (grudge) do you have against him and me that makes you say that?

hanthey ya, pcl + pcl. 1Talun sálam eykey se alliic mós hay to ne hanthey ya alliic I'll let you know for sure even if I inform no one else.

~ mälo lo. 1Ne hanthey ya mäl lo mánh.un sinsyel sul ciess.ta It is to you that I owe a great deal.

hanthey ya tul, pcl + pcl + pcl = eykey ya tul 'han' 'i, modulated mod < 'ha' + postmod + pcl. 1HHUNG-SA 'KKXEY 'han' 'i a'n 'sýus.ta (1463 PEP 3:190a) they are not so numerous as the gáthás which are like the sand of the Ganges in number.

hanula (ko), proc adjunct < hata (+ pcl), what with doing/saying/thinking/being and all.

hanun < 'ho non, proc mod < hata < 'ho'ta. that is doing/saying/thinking/... .

~ ka, ~ ya (often spelled hanunya) the question whether one is doing/saying/thinking.
hapcey, FORMAL-FAMILIAR
hapcy, helpyou - 'i,.

hasosey, huita, hon
question

srid meriorious
kes, with

hon question /
let's

think (vni)

hap.nita, (or:

[obs] = (-)kwulye (apperceptive) Oh I see ...

hasya [lit] = hasye
hasye, hon inf < hata. deigns to do/say/think/be; [often =] you do/say/think/are. ~ to even if one deign(s) to do/say/think/be. ~ se (nun) deigns to do/say/think/be and then; ~ (se) ya just/only by deigning to do/say/think/be, just deign to do/say/think/be and (then), only if one deigns to do/say/think/be. ~ yo (= hasye yo) deigns to do/say/think/be [POLITE statement/question/command/proposition]. CF hay, ha. ye. hata1.8 < "ho'ta; inf hay [colloq] or ha. ye [lit] < 'ho'ye = 'ho'ya. (The infinitive of hata9 < 'ha'ta is ha < 'ha.) For an explanation of the irregular infinitive see "ho'ta.

hata1. vt.
1. does, performs. makes, acts, conducts, practices. (CF sâm.ta, cis.ta). Iku nyeca lül anhay lo ~ makes the woman one's wife.
3. experiences, goes through. (CF sâyng ul ~ undergoes hardship. cinyaeng ul ~ serves one's term.
4. acts (as), serves (as), works (as). Iuyu

nolus ul ~ practices medicine. kongmu-wen nolus ul ~ works as a civilian.
5. costs, is worth (CF tulta). Isakwa han
day ey sam-payk yen ~ the apples are three hundred yen each. ð-payk man yen hanun cip a house that costs five million yen.
6. [DIAL, ? Japanese usage] passes, elapses (CF cinayta, kata). Telma an hay se (= ka se) before long. Sip-o pun hamyen (= kamyen) cong i chikeys.ta The bell will ring in ten minutes.
7. wears (CF chata, ipta, këlla, sin.ta, ssuta). Ikti teh.kay lül ~ wears earmuffs.
8. (= mekta) eats; (= masita) drinks; (= phiwuta) smokes.

hata2. vi.
1. says, tells, suggests, orders: preceded by the quotation, usually in indirect form and in the PLAIN-QUOTATIVE style, either directly or
with intervening particle (ha)ko. Ku nun na hanthey cwenkeyss.ta (ko) hayss.ey yo He said (that) he would give it to me = He told me that he would give it. Ku nun na hanthey ku ka chinkwu hanthey cwenkeyss.ta (ko) hayss.ey yo He told me that he would give it to a friend. Na hanthey 1yayil ola (ko) hayss.yp.nita They told me to come tomorrow. Apeci ka san ulo kaca ko hayss.nun ya? Did Father suggest going (suggest that we go) to the mountains? Ney kes ila (ko) hacn.ess.nun ya Didn’t you say it was yours? Nay kes in ya (ko) hayss.e He asked if it was mine.

NOTE: It is not always apparent how much of the preceding part is the quotation. Only the context can make it clear whether an initial ku ka/nun refers to the subject of “says” or to the subject of the quotation — or to both; whether ku hanthey/eykey refers to the person “to” whom spoken or “to/for” whom the quoted action is done — or to both.

2. thinks, intends, plans, wants. (After the intensive -uley or intensive + ko, or after -ko ce.) Miiwkuk ey kalye (ko) hanta intends/ plans/wants to go to America.

Cf -ess.umyen hanta (SEE -umyen), -ki lo hanta.

hata4, postnominal verb. does.
1. occurs after verbal nouns, both separable (virtually all, vn of two or more syllables) and inseparable (most one-syllable vn). cheng ~ invites, requests (vnt insep). sok ~ belongs (vni insep). kongpu ~ studies (vnt sep).

2. occurs after impressionistic adverbs (all inseparable) and means “gives the impression of doing” ; here noted Xh, XXh.

3. uniquely occurs after elma ‘na ‘about how much’ to make a complex adj-n construction, as in elma ’na han sokto ‘what speed’, elma ’na han kothong ‘what anguish/agony’. The sentence is often rhetorical/exclamatory: Ku uy kippum i elma ’na hayss.ul ya What was not his joy?! = How great was his joy!

hata5, aux vt. used after the infinitive of an adj or an adj-n construction that refers to human feelings (liking, fearing, reacting to, ...). The adj expression, which can take a nominative-marked adjunct expressing the cathetic object (what provokes the reaction, toward it/him) and/or a first-person subject (‘I feel’), is converted by this auxiliary verb into a transitive expression that denotes a strong feeling on the part of any person, with the cathetic object marked by the accusative: (nay ka) ku kes i coh.ta ‘I like it’ → (nwu ka) ku kes ul coh.ta hanta ‘(somebody) likes it’.

SEE coh.ta, komapta, mipta, musepta, = Occasionally used after vi inf: kamcil nata et kamcil na hanta ‘feels/acts insatiable’.

hata6, aux vi. it does/goes/passes (is all right) is possible, can happen.

1. ~e ya ~ only if ~ will it do; it/one must (has got to) ... hay ya hanta one has to do it. Phyeneci lui sse ya hakeyss.ta I’ll have to write a letter.

b

2. -key ~ causes, makes, lets. Kuli lo kakey hanta makes/lets one go there. Kko chul koppel key hanta makes the flowers look pretty.

3. A-tun ci B-tun ci ~ either does A or does B, does either A or B.

hata7, aux adj (adj-ki to hata) is indeed. Coh.ki to hata is really nice. Kup haki to hata is real urgent. Kapcuk sulepki to hata is quite sudden.

hata8, aux adj/ v.

1. -ki nun ~ is/does to be sure, but (still) substitutes for a repeat of the adj/v, which can optionally take the tense of the repeat. Swipki nun swipci/hacn man it is easy enough but, pi ka oki nun oci/hacn man it rains all right but, pi ka oki/wass.ki nun wass.ci hayss.man it rained all right, but ... A(k eyss).ki nun alkys.c/i hakeyss ci man I understand, to be sure, but ...
2. -ki to ~ is/does also (even); ? is/does [not] either. SEE -ki lo.
3. is/does one or the other: follows each of two contradictory expressions of modifier + thing. Pi ka on twung män twung hayss.ta It was hard to know whether it rained or not = We had no rain to speak of.
4. -ko (nun) ~ does regularly/sometimes, makes a habit of doing, DOES do. Ínölko n(un) hanta sometimes plays / relaxes. nölko n(un) hayss.ta used to play / relax. écki iss.ko (nun) hanta is always there.

hatə < "ha tə, adj [obsolete] is much, great, widespread: are many. Perhaps also vi 'gets to be plentiful' (SEE 'hanon').
Cf ha (to). ha / hako mãoň.ta, han, hal. Cf khuta < "khu tə. hatə (ka), transerferentive < hatə (+ pcl). does/says/thinks / is and / but then. hatə ka nun, transferentive < hatə + pcl + pcl.

'cachis hatə ka nun = cachis hanyen at the slightest thing (slip or provocation).
hatə mōs hatə, vt transferentive + adv + vi. fails to do / make / finish, tries to do but does not. Il ul ~ fails to complete one's work. Il ul hatə mōs hay se namkita leaves a job unfinished. hatə mōs hay / ha. ye goes so far as to (do); is driven by dire necessity to (do); faute-de-mieux, lacking alternatives; at (one's) wit's end, at the worst, at the least, at the extreme (end, limit); finally, at last. Nappun els ul hatə mōs hay nācwung ey nun totwuk cil kkači hayss.ta He went so far as to commit theft in the end. Hata mōs hay il-nyen tong-an un kwāngsan ey se il hayss.ta Left to my own resources, I had to work in a mine for a year. Hata mōs hay tān payk-wen ul pat.e to ku mankhum 'l lowul kes i ani 'n ya At the worst, if you get only a hundred wen you are at least that much ahead. Hata mōs hanyen sip-ćen ey 'la to phal.e ya 'keyss.ta I'll have to sell it — for ten cents if that is all I can get for it. Māl ul hatə mōs ha. ye pyel māl ul tā hanta He has run the gamut of nasty things to say; He is going too far. Il ul hatə mōs ha. ye him tule ku man twuess.ta That was an endless job, and at last it got so tough that I gave up on it. Il ul hatə mōs ha. ye nācwung ey nun mōkwen kkači hayss.ta I have tried everything — finally even working as a coolie.

Hata mōs hay chen-wen ila to cweymen cōh.keyss.ta At least you can let me have a thousand wen. Üysa ël cheng hālay 'myen, hata mōs hay catong-chaq siks ila to iss.e ya tókeyss.ta If you are going for the doctor, at least you'll have to have cab fare. Hata mōs hay se chen-wen ul ku ny hanthyen cweuss.ta I had little choice but to give him the thousand wen. Cf -ta mōs hatə.
hatəy, FAMILIAR retrospective assertive < hatə. has been (doing/saying/thinking) it has been observed; was (doing) [I noticed].
hati, retrospective affirmative (= question) < hatə. has it been observed to be (to have been doing / saying / thinking)? was it (doing / ...)? ha to, adv + pcl. very much indeed, ever so (hard). Í ~ papputa is ever so busy. kil ul ~ kel.e tali ka aphuta walked so very hard that one's legs ache. sēywol i ~ pappali kata time flies ever so fast.
hatoy, [lit] concessive of hatə (~ hatə) "ha' toy, modular accessive < "ha ta. 1445 'Yong 13.
hatun < 'ho' ten, retrospective mod < hatə < "ho' ta. that (it/one) has been observed to be (to have been doing / saying / thinking / ...). ~ ka, ~ ya [often spelled hatenya] the question whether (it/one) has been observed to be (to have been doing / saying / thinking / ...).
~ i the one observed to be (to have been doing / saying / thinking); [often spelled hateni] the fact that it/one has been observed to be (to have been doing / saying / thinking / ...).
ha twu [var] = ha to hay, quasi-free n. possessed thing, one's. Inay ~ mine. nwi ~ whose? ku i ~ his/hers. sensaying nim ~ yours. Cf kes.

hay, inf < hatə (= ha. ye). does, says, thinks, is, ... SEE ~ la, ~ se, ~ to, ~ ya, ~ yo. Cf hasye. This contraction of ha. ye is not attested till quite late; 1894 Gale 3 says ho. ye ywo is pronounced hoy ywo = hay yo. A short version is found in holoitya (1894 Gale 78) = halayla (1887 Scott 60) = hala 'y la 'tell him to do it!' It is unclear how the shape arose; was there an intermediate stage *haye or *hoyye? 1902 Azubuka has the word long (hāy) after monosyllables, short after polysyllables (King 1989:39). Dictionaries list the abbreviation as hāy and that is the prescribed pronunciation of
the 1988 rules of the Ministry of Education (Munkyo-pu kosi 185). Since the form usually appears in a position where the distinction of vowel length is not maintained, here we write it as short in all positions.

"hay, der adv < "ha'ya. much; many, I "hay ma
oy 'hniwotk 'hojGwo'm ol ni pu.l i l 'ss oy (1462 'Nung 6:87b) since they much suffer from the vexations of devils ... "hay tu 'two m ol po'ye (1447 Sek 9:13b) gave up listening a lot. ... ['Cyang-'choj s "hay ('coky- 'peln) 'hpwo.l i 'la (1481 Twus 24:13a) ... and you will pick up much future punishment.

hay, l. [obs] = ha.ye (lit inf < hata).

2. mistake for hay ya.

hay, yam < ho.yam = ha.yem < 'ho'ye.m. ha.yam / ha.yem cuk ho- (1887 Scott 62) be worth doing. Cf ho.yam


hay, ye-kum, adv (< lit inf + suf) [obs]. letting, making, forcing: ulo = eykey, ul slikhe. 1 ku lo - phyencl lulu sseu hata makes him write a letter. Haksayng tul lo ha.ye-kum (= tul eykey) tose-kwan ul sâ.yong hakey hanta It gets the students to use the library. Na lo ha.ye-kum hóy lulu tâyphyo hakey hata It shortens the association.

hay, yem < 'ho'ye.m, derived (= effective) subst < hata < "ho ta; Cf ham < 'hom', 'hwom. ~ ép.s.ta (1) has no mind / inclination (to do); (2) is idle; is bored, has a dull time. ~ ép.s.i without doing anything, idly. ~ cuk / eik hata is worth doing (or trying).

hay, yeng [Ceycwu DIAL (Seng 'Nakswu 1984:9; LSN 1978:34-5)] = mânh.i (lots)

hay, yess.ta [lit] = hayss.ta (past < hata)

hay, ye-thun (< yeha < ZYE-HHA hatun), adv. anyway, anyhow, at any rate, in any case, in all events, somehow or other. 1 ku kes un = be that as it may. Ha.ye-thun na hako kathi kaca In any case, let's go together. Ha.ye-thun may tón un chwi haw cuweyss.ta I will lend you the money in any event. Ha.ye-thun oki nun haci? You are coming anyway? Hayye-thun pucilen han sâlam ita He is certainly a hardworking man after all. Cf ha.ye-kan.

hay-(ke-)jum, n. sunset, sundown, dusk: ~ ey at day's end. [n + ? abbr < kewulum slanting]

hâyla, n. the plain style of speech (hanta, han, hay la, ... ). ~ hata, vni uses the plain style, ~ hay la, inf + pcl ( = plain-style command), do / say / think! Cf hala.

hayng < 'hhyoyng, postn [semi-lit]. bound for, dispatched to. Pusan hayng yelchâ a train-bound for Pusan, the Pusan train. Tongkyeng pal Sewul hayng (dispatched) from Tokyo to Seoul. I kisen un Pusan hayng itu This ship is bound for Pusan.

hay pâ, abbr < hay pwâ

hays (= NK hayq), adn l < hay n 'year; sun'; ~ q < s ). 1. new, of the year; spring. ~ ke a new crop, the year's crop. ~ kok(sik) the year's harvest. ~ mul1 a spring that gushes forth only after the rainy season of the year. ~ khong new beans. ~ phath new red beans. ~ pye/poli/co new rice/barley/millet. ~ pyengineering spring chickens.

2. sunny, of the sun. ~ kwi the sun's rays; sunshine; the first rays of the sun. ~ mul1, ~ mul2 the sun's halo. ~ pal/sal sunbeams. ~ pyeth/pich sunlight. ~ tes a short autumn day.

hay se, inf + pcl.

1. does/says/thinks/is / ... and so / then / ... same (with emphasis on what follows). hay just / only by doing / ... , just do / ... and (then); only if you do.

2. abbr < motwu hay se all (taken) together. A hako B hako hay se with both A and B together (Pak Sengwen 274).

hayss.ca, past subj assert < hata. See -ta'yss.ca, -ta 'yss.ca, -ca 'yss.ca.

hayss.ta, past < hata

hay to, inf + pcl. even though one does / says / thinks / ... ; only if it is. ~ coh.ta may do.

hay tul, inf + pcl (plural subject)

hay ya, inf + pcl. ~ hanta must do.

hay yo, inf + pcl = sentence-final polite-style statement / question / command / proposition. does, says, thinks; is.

he < "HE, postn. 1. [letterwriting] Kim sayng he (addressed) to Mr Kim.

2. about (5 to 10 li away). 6-li (sip-li) he about 5 (10) li away.

heko, hekwu [var] = hako (all meanings)

hel(q) = hal(q), prosp mod < heta = hata.

hel.nun = hal.nun, prosp proc mod < heta = hata. ~ e.
A Reference Grammar of Korean

PART II  525

hentun, pseudo-adn. silly. 1 swucak a silly trick. Kuleh.key hethun soli n' ku man twue Cut out such silly talk! [mod < heth= huth-scatter]

hethun = hatun, retr mod < heta = hata

HII The Hankul spelling and our Romanization distinguish hi from huy but they are both pronounced the same (as hi). If you cannot locate the word you are looking for under huy, look under hye.

hi < 'hi, der adv < hata < "ho' ta (postnom adv 'is'). (in a way) so that it is, in a manner such that it is; --ly. SYN hakey. ABBR 'i. Cf -i.

9annyeung hi in good health, well, peacefully. casey hi < 'cosyey hi (1482 Nam 1:24a) < "CO-'SYEY 'hi (1463/4 Yeng se:3a) in detail, (examining) closely; 'CCO-'SYEY (1746- Mong 39b, 66b with "LETTER" instead of "DETAIL") is perhaps a play on words. ccayngccayng hi brightly shining. chin hi < CHIN 'hi (1459 We 21:88-9. ?1468- Mong se;13a) intimately; personally, oneself (in person). chongchong hi in a hurry/rush. chwungpun hi adequately, fully, enough. cok hi < 'CYPWOK 'hi (1463 Pep 2:111b) enough, sufficiently, adequately, fully. co',yong hi quiet(ly), softly, calmly. hwaksil hi definitely, surely, assuredly, truly. hwù hi generously. ikswuk hi skillfully. kâ hi < 'KA 'hi (1586 Sohak 4:9b) (can) well, (might) rightly; possibly. kakpyel hi < 'KAK-'PPELOQ 'hi (1462 'Nung 1:89a, 1482 Kum-sam 4:30b) particularly, specially, remarkably. kaman hi quietly; secretly, furtively. kansin hi barely (managing), with difficulty. kantan hi simply. kinkup hi urgently. kongson hi respectfully. kongyen hi in vain, vainly, idly, wastefully. koyngcang hi impressively, quite (a lot). kup hi < ('KUP) 'hi (1481 Twusi 22:46a) hastily, quickly. mattang hi properly, appropriately, reasonably, as expected. mimyo hi < MI-'MYOWW 'hi (1462 'Nung 2:20b) subtly, delicately. musa hi safely, without mishap/incident. muten hi < 'muten 'hi (1465 Wen 3:2:2-41ab, 1481 Twusi 8:42a, 1482 Kum-sam 3:19a) quite (nicely, satisfactorily), extremely; indifferently, casually. phyen.an hi < PPyen-QAN 'hi (1459 We 21:206a; 1463 Pep 2:138b; 1465 Wen se:5a; 1481 Twusi 8:27b, 8:43a) peacefully, safely, well, comfortably, at ease. punmyeng hi clearly, distinctly. pyénpyen hi satisfactorily, well. sangtang hi adequately,
considerably, quite a lot. sikup hi < ssi'-kup 'hi ('1468: Mong 23a) urgently, rushing, at once. sim hi < sim 'hi (1481 Twusi 16:39b) < ssi'm 'hi (1447 Sek 9:27a, 1459 Wel 7:14b, 1463 Pep 2:4b) severely, intensely, extremely, deeply. sohol hi inordinately, negligently, carelessly. sowwal hi negligently, sloppily. tahuang hi fortunately. tantan hi hard, solidly, tightly, severely. täytan hi greatly, terribly, very, seriously, badly. thukpyel hi especially, in particular. töce hi (not) at all, quite (impossible); thoroughly, perfectly. tol.yen hi suddenly, abruptly. unkon hi nicely, politely, attentively, courteously. wenman hi satisfactorily, happily. wüyen hi < [ngwus-zyen] 'hi (1481 Twusi 24:59b) by chance/accident, unexpectedly, casually. yelqsim hi eagerly, fervently, with enthusiasm, hard.

'ìeöng hi < ìeöng 'hi (1447 Sek 13:60b, 1465 Wen 2:3:1:38b, 1475 Nay 1:9-10, 1481 Twusi 8:6b) exactly; surely; just right. chal hi (1447 Sek 13:58a, 1463 Pep 2:28b, ...) = chelha 'li (1465 Wen 2:3:1:82b, ...) > chalalii rather, preferably. chön'g hi all, entirely, wholly. cukka 'hi (1447 Sek 9:12b, 24:16a; 1459 Wel 2:6b) > cukkay (1459 Wel 9:35f) immediately, suddenly. "çywong,"çywong 'hi (1462 'nungen 2:61a) = cong-cong all sorts; often, frequently. thuk hi especially. 'ryele 'hi (1481 Twusi 15:23b) such (wise). "yweng 'hi (1462 'nungen 1:86b) long, for a long time.

ìcywen-çywong 'hi (1463/4 Yeng 2:111a) so as to be totally devoted, concentrating. hwén hi (1459 Wel 2:22c, 1482 Nam 1:76b, 1481 Twusi 16:18a, [1447=]1562 Sek 3:20b) widely, broadly [penetrating], pervasively, all over. ken cyjen g hi (?1797 Olyun 3:11b) so as to be nice and tidy. [ìan-tt yöwö] 'hi (1445 1Yong 107) court-wide. [ìmen'-kwuk] 'hi (1445 1Yong 107) (throughout) all the land. nañ 'hi (1463 Pep 5:148a) with hardship. pentuk 'hi (1462 'nungen 2:6-7) clearly. qan-ssye 'hi (1475 Nay 1:18a) calmly. [qin-qin] 'hi (1481 Twusi 7:24b) thunderously. [sang-zyen] 'hi (1481 Twusi 22:34-5) precipitously. senul hi (1475 Nay se:6a) coolly.

Cf kath.i < kot 'hi like, as if; màn.hi < man [jhi] much/ many, lots; nung hi < nung 'hi ably, ...

- hi, der adv (= -i). tol-hi sweetly, indulgently.

-hi, < -'hi-, suffix. Cf -i. -y-. -ki-. -chi-. -w-. -ukhi-. -ikhi-. -li-. -jiw-. -yu-. -wu-. -hwi-. -kwu-. -chwu-. -ay-. -'gi-. -'gw-. -o-. -u-. ...

1. derives vc. ane-hi < ane- 'hi-seat ≅ ane- < an- sit. ip.hi < ni'phi- cause to wear (vc) ≅ ip- < nip- wear (vt).

2. derives vp. mek.hi- < mek- 'hi get eaten ≅ mek- < mek- eat. pak.hi- < pak.hi- 'get stuck / printed' ≅ pak- < pak- 'stick in/on, print'.

ho < hñwo, adn. of foreign origin, especially from pre-modern China. Ñ - khong peach (= ttang/way khong). - paychwu Chinese cabbage. - ttek a kind of Chinese cake.

ho'cye, v. incorporating aux inf (= ho'kwo 'cye). Ñ 'i 'sey-. 'kay 'ye- 'n' chyen-. 'pyu-. 'n' nasi' 'li 'i 'lwswo'n 'i 'kek 'i 'hwwu.m 'u 'hnyen-. 'kek 'i 'la ho'cye (1459 Wel 1:40a) since into this world a thousand Buddhhas will be born, I want the name of this kalpa to be the Wise Kalpa.

- 'la (cop indic assert). Ñmozo'm ol hwen hi ne 'ksi'key ho'cye 'la hosí kwo (1459 Wel 10:6a) I want us to [visit my ill father the king and] get him to treat his mind expansively. mwo 'ton hyeng 'tey 'tol'h 'i 'uy 'lwn ho'cye 'la, (1517- Pak 1:1b) all the brothers want to discuss it.

hó'i 'ta = 'ho'ya 'te, vc < 'ho'ya. has (makes, lets) one do. Ñpye 'sul ho'in 'il 'tol'h of (1518 Sohak-cho 8:21a) the matters of having government posts assigned.

ho'ka-, effective < 'ho'ya. See also 'ho'ke-. 'ho'ye-. 'ho'ya-.

hókan, effective modifier < 'ho'ya. Ñsusun 'ho 'kan ma'lon (1481 Twusi 16:1a) I have made them my masters. See 'khan = 'ho'yan. hóka.n i 'Gwa See 'kha.n i 'Gwa.

hókan 'i 'Ge'n i 'ston (postmod + copula effective modifier + postmod + pel). Ñ 'kay 'ppylö 'hi 'won 'syeng 'i 'syw.m 'i 'mas 'tang 'hókan 'i 'ge'n i 'ston (1462 'nungen 1:89a) it is only natural that it would have a character that had specially come to it.

hókan 'i 'la (postmod + cop indic assert). Ñ 'salo'm on zye-loy 'lo' 'tyeng-. 'toy 'hókan 'i 'la (1459 Wel 17:36b) he carried the (body of the) tathágata over his head.

hókan 'i 'n i 'la See (a ni) 'khan 'i 'n i 'la. 'hóka'n ywo See 'kha.n ywo.
ho'ke-, effective < "ho'ta. See also 'ho'ka-, 'ho'ye-, 'ho.ya-.

ho'ke, effective inf < "ho'ta. See khe 'za.

'ho'ken = 'ho'kan. See 'khen.

'ho'ke na SEE khe 'na

'ho'ke n i, effective mod < "ho'ita + postmod. See khe 'na i, 'mwo't ke 'ni.

'ho'ke n i i Gwa (pcl). 'salo'm oy wu h i towoy Gwo cye ho'kwo 'salo'm oy a'lay cye a'ni 'ho'ke'n i i Gwa (1482 Kum-sam 3:55a) granted that he wants to become above other men and does not want to become below them.

2. SEE ku li 'Ge'n i.

'ho'ken ma 'lon SEE "mwo't 'ken ma 'lon

'ho'kenol = ('ho'ke nul) SEE khe 'nol.

'ho'kenol za SEE "mwo't 'ke'nlol za

'ho'ken tyeng, effective modifier < "ho'ita + postmod. '*so thi a'ni 'hokten tyeng (1588 'Non 2:50a) I had not thought of it, but ...

'ho'kenul, literary concessive < "ho'ta. 'pi le '[ci-ni] "ta 'CHYLENG 'ho'kenul (1475 Nuy 2:1:30a) when asked to pray. SEE khe 'nul.

'ho'kenul za SEE khe'nul.

'ho'kenul za SEE khe'nul.

*ho'kesi ta SEE 'kesi'ta, "mwo't 'kesi'ta

'ho'kesi tun. 'NGWANG ia 'pwo'poy 'i tol 'et'kwu cye 'ho'kesi tun (1459 Wel 1:27a) when the king wanted to get the jewels. See 'kesi tun.

'ho'kesi tun a SEE khe 'a.

'ho'kesi tun, provisional < "ho'ita. 'al - 'TTWO- 'THWALQ 'ho'ke tun (1459 Wel 21:34ab) when one emancipates [them]. See 'ke tun, 'ke tun, 'mwo't 'ke tun.

'ho'key, adverbative < "ho'ita. 'a'na y pwu'le ne 'lul ese 'TUK- 'TTWOW ho'key 'hota'n i (1447 Sek 24:3a) I have deliberately tried to get you to achieve the way [to enlightenment] quickly. See 'khey, 'key, 'ho'kay, 'mwo't 'key.

*ho'ke za SEE khe 'za

*hok un, adv ('HWOK) + pcl. or (else) = ttk nun.

'ho'kuy = ho'key. 'izomom cwo'chw' i'l ol 'ho'kuy 'hwoo.l i la (1447 Sek 9:5a) I will let them work as they wish. ALSO: 1447 Sek se:6a, 24:2b, ...

ABBR 'khey.

'hokw a (-) SEE 'khwa

'hokw a 'la SEE 'kwa 'la, 'khwa 'la

'hokwo 'la SEE 'khwa 'wo'la

*hokwan 'toy SEE khwan 'toy

'ho'kwato'ye SEE ('mwo't) 'kwato'ye

'ho'kwono, ger < "ho'ta. 'LYWONG 'oy 'co'm i PPYEN-QAN ho'kwo (1482 Kum-sam 2:65a) the dragon's sleep is peaceful, and ...

LOV.'ZIQ za pwo' nay ywo.1 i 'la ho'kwo (1459 Wel 7:16a) saying she would send him the very next day ...

*ku' ceki'ti jowo 'ku'huf'jiet'wo a'ni ho'kwo (1459 Wel 1:26b) was neither tall nor short. muce'k ul cwos't ol a'ni ho'kwo (1482 Kum-sam 2:21a) will not peck at clumps of earth but ...

un 'kwa 'pitan' tol/hy 'syang kup ho'kwo (1517 Pak 1:57a) presented silver and silks, and ...

ALSO: 1447 Sek 13:36a, 1459 Wel 1:30a. ABBR 'khwo. SEE "mwo't 'kwo ('eye).

'ho'kwo(-) (= hakojo), pcl. and. 'yel 'tol ho'kwo 'nit'Gwey (1459 Wel 2:13a) ten months and seven days. ip hokwo khwo non (1728 Cheng-tay 108) his mouth and nose (were ...).

'ho'kwo 'eye SEE 'khwo 'eye

'ho'kwo k, ger + pcl. See example under -a k.

'ho'kwo 'i'la, v ger + abbr < ho'la. 'SOYONG- SOYONG 'ay na 'y 'NGWEN ul il thi a'ni 'khey ho'kwo 'i la (1459 Wel 1:13b) in life after life I do not want to let my desire be lost. ALSO: 1447 Sek 6:46a, ...

'ho'kwo n*, ger + abbr pcl. 'ye'huiyo'mi 'i 'mas.tang ho'kwo n* 'i ye'huiyo'mi 'i 'swot e'nu 'a'nl 'pnu 'y.l i 'Gwo (1482 Kum-sam 2:37a) separation is to be expected but why is there so much more of this separation? KKLONG- 'TUK 'iwo 'i lte ho'kwo n* 'homol'mye 'TTWOK- 'SSWONG 'ho'ya 'TAT-Y-CYWUNG 'uy key 'nom 'wuy 'ho'ya kol'hoy 'ya nilo'm ye 'mal 'ta 'WI SYWUW-HHOYNG 'hwo'm islo 'n ye (1459 Wel 17:54a) with such achievement of virtue, how much more will one tell the people by chanting to teach others and by practicing asceticism according to the words?! ABBR 'khwo n*.

'ho'kwo 'za SEE 'khwo 'za

hul, bnd n, adn. lone. < hwol (1576 'Yuhap 2:44a) < howol (1481 Twusi 24:38a) < hon pol (1464 Kumkang 2:138; cited from LCT) 'one layer'. CF both, honca; ANT has.

1. bnd n (preparticle). - lo alone.

2. adn. 2a. - al an unfertilized egg, a wind egg. - mom a person who is single. -q swu an odd number (= ki-swu).

2b. - api widower. - emi widow.
hol-, ? bnd adv. LIGHT ← hwul-.
hol-kapun hata is very light. hol-potul / hwul-potul hata is very soft.
hol(q.), prospective modifier < *ho'ta.
1. (epitheme extruded from subject). Example?
2. (epitheme extruded from object). Example?
hol-?
ho'tu, explanation that they things.
hol-'kwo'ta. would mountain place (1459 Wel 8:8b) would there be any place [in the doctrine] I could get a firmer grasp? SEE a ni hol(q).
4. (transitional epitheme). * MYENG-CYWUNG holq ce'k uy (1459 Wel 8:69b) when they are about to die ...
ho'la, 1. subjunctive assertive < *ho'la.
1a. (command) *i'1 ol 'soyng'kak ho'la (1459 Wel 8:8b) think about this matter. ce-huy 'ho'ya pulu'key ho'la (*1517- Pak 1:6a) get them to sing. kutuy 'nay 'kak'kak hon a lol 'Gwom 'nay na ya 'y swon-'wo cwo'cha ka'key ho'la 'hosi'n i (1447 Sek 6:9b) he commands that each of you folks send a son to follow my grandson. nyenu ke's ul'an 'ma'wo ku'us 'pwun cyang mang ho'la (1459 Wel 7:42a) just get some dishes ready, not other things.
1b. (exclamatory?) LWO-'LWOY kutuy s wo'm ol kitu'li'tela ho'la (1482 Nam 1:50b) they have been long waiting for you to come, they say.
2. purposive < *ho'ta. (goes /comes) to do.
KUM-LYWUN NGWANG a'io'l i CHYWUL-QA ho'la 'kano'n i (1447 Sek 6:9b) the son of the Golden Wheel King goes off to become a monk.
3. (var) = ho'la ya'ye. SEE ho'la 'n' t oy; -kwo 'la.
ho'la 'n' t oy < ho'la ho'ln 't oy. *wu'li 'stwo ZYE-LOY s 'ti-'HHEYWEY 'lol QIN 'ho'ya PPWO'-SALQ tol[h] 'wuy 'ho ya ye'le 'pwoy ya puwl 'Ge nil 'Gwo toy ce 'non inge'kuy 'NGWEN 'ho'nwun 'pto'i i 'etpa'n i 'es'tey 'Ge'n ywo ho'la 'n' t oy (1459 Wel 13:35b) when we wonder, moreover, despite that a lot has been shown and enhanced in explanation by the bodhisattvas based on the wisdom of the tathágata, "how come I have had no mind to want this [maháyána] part [of the doctrine]?" ... QA-NAN a 'hota 'ka'swo 'HYANG 'ni e 'y kho'd ay 'ye' salq i 'in 'in a nil 'Gwo toy 'kwo'h oy 'nay ywon ke's i 'lo'la 'n' oy pan'to'ki 'kwo'h ol pu'the salq i Ge'nl ... (1462 Nung 3:24b) say, 'Andas perhaps again when this scent arises in your nose we say that it's something emitted by your nose ... SYEY-CWON 'ha ZYE-LOY nilo'syan KYENG 'ey NGUY-SIM 'ol a'ni 'ho'zopnwo n i 'es'tey 'Ge'n ywo ho'la 'n' t oy QIL-CQHTI ZYE-LOY s 'mwo'm 'kwa 'mal-ssom 'kwa ptu'i ey s 'NGEP 'i 'ta CHYENG CCYENG 'hosi'n i (1447 Sek 9:26b) he said "O World-Honored how is it that one has no doubts about the suns said by the tathágata?", at which [the reply was] that all of the karma in the body and the words and the mind of the tathágata are pure (= the tathágata is pure in his act, in his word, and in his thought). * es'tey QIN-WYEN 'epeke'n ywo ho'la 'n' t oy 'CYWUNG-SOYNG i 'PPWO-'STEMY 'i 'kkwu' CYWOK ho'ya 'ya 'say two pu'ru the al 'Gwoy ywol 'cwl.i i 'ep.sul 's oy QIN-WYEN *ep'sun CCC 'y'la ho'n i (1482 Kum-sam 2:2a) to the inquiry "how come there was no cause and effect?" there was the reply "living beings are endowed with their own natures and when there is no way further to inform them anew it is mercy without cause and effect". SEE hosilla *n' t oy.
ho'li, 1. verb prospective modifier + postmodifier.
1. (i = epitheme from subject). Example?
2. (i = (epitheme from object). Example?
3. (i = summational epitheme). * chol hi 'yey kwo ma towoy 'Ga ci la ho'i i 'yel'h il'to'yo (1463 Pep 2:28b) those preferring to become his concubine were more than ten [in number]-ho'li i 'Ge'nul (cop lit concessive). SAM-PPWO-TTYYE 'lol li 'Gwu'l i 'len i ay n' pan'toki TTAY-SING 'a'wo 'TTWO TTWALQ ol 'tur ho'li i 'Ge'nul (1463 Pep 2:26b) when you have achieved sambodhi (perfect enlightenment) you are then sure to obtain emancipation through the Greater Vehicle (maháyána), but ... ho'li i 'Gwan toy (cop semi-literary sequential). *es'tey e 'tfo 'TTYAK ho'li i 'Gwan toy TTYAK 'ti a'ni 'tha nilo' ywo (1462 Nung 1:75a) how can you say one is unattached when one is attached?
ho’l i ‘Gwo (postmod). 1”es.tyey ho’l i ‘Gwo (1481 Twusi 8:29a) so what am I to do? ‘na y ‘tuo mu’sum si’lum ho’l i ‘Gwo (1459 Wel 21:49b) why am I still woeful? mu su.m u’lye ‘mul han ‘yang ho’l i ‘Gwo (1517- Pak 1:74a) why do you talk so much? ALSO: 1481 Twusi 20:29a, ...

ho’l i ‘Gwo (copula gerund). 1”HHA-KON ‘on mwo’lwo’may ‘sey’h ila ‘za ho’l i ‘Gwo ... (1459 Wel 14:31b) the lower roots must be three and ... ALSO: 1481 Twusi 22:7b, ...


why 20:29a ‘...

rl.l3l

bodhi not get 6:lb)

people tordc--to pe’swul

UYEY-‘HWOYK

cip how many

'lq

dayu li

how many

/cip sak[s] muw le sywokcyel ‘ep si he pi ho’l i ‘las’ta (1517- Pak 1:54a) I uselessly wasted my money to pay the rent thinking I would go there and stay some three months.

ho’l i ‘le’la (cop retract indig)...

ho’l i ‘le’n i ‘la (cop retract indig atten).

1mye ‘chu’l ul

’syel’ Gwep ho’l i ‘le’la (1517- Pak 1:75a) how many days would he preach?

ho’l i ‘le’n i ‘la (cop retract mod + postmod + cop indic assert).

1spol’i ‘TUK ‘ti ‘mwot ho’l i ‘le’n i ‘la (1447 Sek 19:34ab) one cannot quickly obtain it [the wisdom of a Buddha].

MYE: ‘HHWOYK ‘ho’ya kolo’chuywo’l om pat’i a’ni ho’l i ‘le’n i ‘la (1463 Pwp 1:208a) was too confused to get what was taught.

ho’l i ‘lq ‘soy (cop prosop mod + postmod + pcl). 1hon-a’h i ‘eti’le ‘cu’mun ‘salo’l om ‘tang ho’l i ‘l ss oy (1459 Wel 1:28a) since one alone will easily be a match for a thousand people. CCO-PI s ‘hoyng’rye’k ul ‘ho.ya ‘za ho’l i ‘l ‘ss oy SA-MI ‘la ho’n i ‘la (1447 Sek 6:2b) for they must perform their deeds of charity therefore they are called srāmanera (religious novice). mwo’lwo’may i ‘kak’si ‘|’lwo ‘za ho’l i ‘l ‘ss oy (1459 Wel 7:15b) does it rather because of this woman. kil h ey [LIM] ‘ho.yas.it ‘mwot ho’l i ‘l s oy ‘stwo [NGWANG-SWON

wuy] ‘ho.ya cyekun ‘te.t ul ‘rye ‘swyu’la (1481 Twusi 8:2b) since he did not dare look to the way, he stood there for a little while for the sake of the king’s grandson.


ho’l i ‘lwoswo’n i (var cop modulated emotive mod + postmod).

1machi nul’ke [CYPYENG] ‘hwo.m ol i’kuy ti ‘mwot ho’l i ‘l’lwoswo’n i ‘es.tyey si’le ‘kwo’l piut if ‘hwu.m ul [SSWANG-‘SSANG] ho’l i ‘Gwo (1481 Twusi 7:7b) it is as if I were too old to shake an illness; how can I possibly esteem losing my will? kwan-zin ‘tol’h i ho’ma ‘kak’san ho’l i ‘lwoswo’n i (1517- Pak 1:7a) the officials are already about to disperse.


ho’l i ‘lwo’ta (var cop indic assert). 1”NELQ- PPAN ‘ay esye tu’w-sa [‘ta = ‘tule ‘za] ho’l i ‘lwo’ta (1447 Sek 13:58a) must enter nirvāna right away; ‘cywokwo’ma s ‘poy ‘thokwo ‘cye s ‘piu.t ul nis’ti ‘mwot ho’l i ‘lwota (1481 Twusi 15:55b) I will not forget my desire to ride in a little boat. ALSO: 1481 Twusi 7:4b, 7:10b; ...

ho’l i ‘lwo’toy (var cop accessible). 1ku’le ‘na SYE-KAN ‘ay tulu’m ye ti’n’i li i ‘hyey’ti ‘mwot ho’l i ‘lwo’toy ‘KWA-ZYEN NUNG ‘hi ‘SSANG-‘HHIWY ‘nyma to m ye (1459 Wel 17: 34b) but we cannot reckon that they will hear it and will keep it in the human world; to be sure, it may bring about higher wisdom, and ...

ho’l i ‘m ye (cop subst + cop inf). 1mwo l te’pu’le muw le ‘za ho’l i ‘m ye (1447 Sek 13:15a) with whom should I inquire and ...

QUK-CHYEN ZIQ ‘i ‘kwot ‘ho’ya ko ‘chwo
ho'li 'n (cop mod; summephalic epithemes)

\textit{ho'li 'n (cop mod; summephalic epithemes)}

ho'li 'n (cop mod; summephalic epithemes)

...ho'li 'n (cop mod; summephalic epithemes)

...ho'li 'n (cop mod; summephalic epithemes)

ho'li 'n (cop mod; summephalic epithemes)

ho'li 'n (cop mod; summephalic epithemes)
will make my illness better, yet ...

- *iGwo* (cop ger).  "ney chu’h in ‘pu’l ey sol Gye HHOYNG-‘so hol ’ss iGwo (1447 Sek 9:37a) it is a matter of being burned to death in the fourth fire and ...", "HHOYNG ON ‘HIK-AZIN ‘oy HHOYNG hol ’s iGwo (1482 Kum-sam 2:20b) [the word] ‘HHOYNG means that the scholar performs, and ...

- *l’a* (cop indic assert).  "CHYENG hol ’ss l’a (1447 Sek 6:46a) it means to request.  ‘kuli’zopke’na moyng’ko’zopke’na hol ’ss l’a (1459 Wel 2:66b) it means to draw or make.  HHYWEN-’KUY ‘non mi’li ‘SSYNNW-’KUY hol ’s l’a (1465 Wen se:3b) [the word] HHYWEN-’KUY means Buddha’s giving his prophecies in advance to his disciples.

- *i’m y* (cop subst + cop inf).  "SIN on ses ken kes ‘ep’si CIN-’SSLQ ‘ho ya’ kechu’ti a’ni hol ’ss i’m ye (1459 Wel 2:60a) trust means to be unadulteratedly genuine and not untruthful, and ...

- in (copula mod).  "es’ii hol ’s in ‘MYEN-’THYEP in ‘kwo (1517: No 1:3b) how is one excused from registering?

- in i (copula mod + postmodifie).  "na y pwuthye towoy.yi ye hol ’s i.n i (1482 Nam 2:6b) I want to become a Buddha.  ‘SSYANG on specus hol ’ss i’n l pwuthye ‘kye’sin cek ‘kwa specus hol ’ss i’a (1462 1Nung 1:2b) [the word] ‘SSYANG ("image") means to resemble; it means to be like when Buddha was present.

tewu’m ol ‘il’ Gey hol ’ss i’n i (1462 1Nung 3:12b) it makes the heat come into being.

holq’s ol SEE-’ulq’s ol holq’s on SEE-’ulq’s on holq’s oy, v prosp mod + postmod + pcl.

NUNG ‘hi mwom ay ‘CUK ‘ho’ya ‘kwot mzo’m i Gey ‘mwot hol ’ss oy (1462 1Nung 10:18a) as one cannot approach the body and turn it at once into the mind.  ‘CYWUNG-SOYNG ‘i ‘kwot kwot’tay ‘TTYAK hol ’’ss ay ‘hyye na’key ’ho’ta.n i ‘la (1463 Pep 1:158b) people arrived everywhere and had him initiate them.

holq’s oy .n i ‘la (cop mod + postmod + cop indic assert).  "khun CCO-SIM ‘PELO ‘hwo’m on ‘QLO-’CHYEy SYEY-KAN ‘ol hon ka’ci ‘two two’ Wu’ol ye hol ’ss oy .n i ‘la (1459 Wel 9:22a) the origin of great compassion is in seeking to let all people become alike.  ‘i ‘KWA-’Powo y MWU-’LYANG MWU-PYEN hol ’ss oy .n i ‘la (1459 Wel 21:142b) it is because this retribution (of karma) is immeasurable and unlimited.  na y sil’-kwom CYEY-SO thi mwot hol ’ss oy .n i ‘la (1632 Kaley 1:19b) it is because I cannot possibly do the ancestral rites.  ALSO: 1447 Sek 13:36a, ...

hol sqongi’ta = holq’s ‘fywo-’ngi ‘ta, v prosp mod + postmod + modulated cop polite + cop indic assert.  SIM-CYE TAY two non phyeti mwos hol sqongi’ta (1676 Sin.e 8:3:i; sic mwos) they are not revealing what their true intentions are.

holq’s ye, v prosp mod + postmod + postmod.  "syel’Wun ‘il two ‘ilehol ’ss ye (1447 Sek 6:5b) oh sad indeed these events!

hol syentyeng = holq’s ‘yen tyeng = holq ‘i iGen ‘iyeng.  Two cik (CI-LAN) olwo ‘hoyye ‘tywo khey hol ’s ‘yen tyeng ‘es.tyey kwu thuy ye ci pu i Gwus ‘ho’ya ‘salla ho’l i Gwo (1481 Twusi 20:29a) the iris and the orchid get along well together [as do I with my lord], but why go out of one’s way to become neighbors?

holq’ta, v prosp mod + postmod.  "es’iye ‘kyci’ pu ‘mwom i spol’li SYYENG-’PPWULQ ‘ul ‘TUK hol ‘ita (1463 Pep 4:176b; broken type makes the first syllable look as if it were ‘es) how can a woman’s body quickly gain Buddhahood?  hon phan’ sik hol ‘ita (?1517: Pak 1:10a) how much (does it cost) per board?  ne y ‘culkye na ‘y emi ‘ lul ‘hywo ‘yang hol ’ta (1586 Sohak 6:50b) = “ne y na y ‘e mi ‘ lul ‘hywo ‘yang hol ‘lta (1518 Sohak-cho 9:55a) you will take care of my mother?

holq’t ol, v prosp mod + postmod + pcl.

KHWONG ‘i e lwu e’wulGwuu ‘i ‘mwot holq’t ol PYWOW ‘ho’sya (1462 1Nung 3:68b) this represents the fact that the void cannot combine them.  ‘SYYEN ‘ul il’hwwu mi ‘mwot ho’l i ‘m ye ‘QAK ‘ol kil’Gwuu mi ‘mwot hol ‘ita ol (= holq’t ol) pan’toki a’wol ai’n i (1463/4 Yeng 1:5b) he must realize that it will not do to lose goodness and it will not do to cultivate evil.

ho’l ya, (var) = ho’l ye

ho’l ye, prosp mod + postmod.  CF ho’l a.

1. ‘il’heh ul lithi (= ili-thi) a’ni ho’l ye (1481 Twusi 21:38a) will he not lose his way?

2. ku ‘swu’lul ‘al’ye ‘mwot ho’l ye (1463 Pep 3:86a) can you tell me their number (or not)?  e lwu SAM-‘SSIP ‘zi ‘SYANG ‘o two ZYE-
Loy 'lool pwo'lo ye 'mwot ho'lo ye a'ni '-ngi 'la (1464 Kumkang 69b) it is not whether one can see the tathāgata in his 32 aspects or not.

ho'lo 'ye'ni i = ho'lo [li] 'ye'ni i, prosop mod + (ellipted postmod +) cop effective mod + postmod. - 'Gwa (pcl). 1SYWU-MI SAN 'tung 'e liwu ki 'Gwall'Guy ho'lo [li] 'ye'ni i 'Gwa CEY. 'PPULQ s 'maol on tal 'Gwolq 'cwul' i 'ep'sus'i n 'tung 'la (1459 Wel 9:46b) even Mount Sumeru can be tilted, but there is no way the words of the Buddhas will vary.

ho'lo 'ye'ni 's ton SEE -'ul 'ye'ni i 's ton ho'lo 'ye'ni ywo = ho'lo [li] 'ye'ni ywo, v prosop mod + ellipted postmod + cop effective mod + postmod. 1ile 'n 'salom 'tol'h ol e'iu'li 'CEY. 'TTWQ ho'lo [li] 'ye'ni ywo 'hota'n i (1447 Sek 13:57b) [I] wondered how to save such people. e'nu na'la'h ay no'li'si key ho'lo [li] 'ye'ni ywo (1459 Wel 2:10b) what land should we have them descend to? 'es'tye 'ho'lo [li] 'ye'ni ywo 'hwo.m i 'ep'su'l i 'lwo'ta (1465 Wen se:13b) there will be no wondering how it would be.

ho'lo ywo, v prosop mod + postmod. 1mu'su ke's i 'PPULQ-'CYWQ ho'lo ywo (1447 Sek 6:24a) what is lacking? ll'huw'm ul mu'su.k i 'la ho'lo' ywo (1462 1Nung 2:81a) what does he call it? hom, subst < 'ho'la. SEE -'um, 'hwom.

ho ma, adv. already; now.

ho'm ye (cop inf). 1ne-'huy 'salom 'HHWU-TTI ho'm ye (1447 Sek 21:68b) you people must protect the person and ... tu'i 'kwo 'mwot tulun 'to's 'i ho'm ye (1459 Wel 10:20b) they hear but act as if they do not hear, and ... 'sw'no oy phyel 'ak 'cwylak ho'm ye (1462 1Nung 1:113a) the hand opening and closing and ... 'hota 'ka is'no'n i 'n 'ay n 'es'tye 'iy 'yang o'lu'o 'twe 'ye lo'l 'CHA-TUNG 'ho'ya LWON-LYANG ho'm ye (1468: Mong 62ab) if it exists, can we in this manner differentiate it for our consideration, and ... ne 'non kis'ke two 'na non kis'ti a'ni ho'm ye (1482 Kum-sam 2:5b) you may be happy but I am not, and ... ALSO: 1447 Sek 9:12a, 24:28b; 1459 Wel 2:16a; 1475 Nay 1:76-7; 1482 Kum-sam 2:7b; 1586 Sohak 2:9b, ...

ho'm ye n' (cop inf + pcl). 1na 'y 'NGWEN 'ul a'ni CCTWONG ho'm ye n' (1459 Wel 1:12b) if you do not comply with my request. koma.n 'li is'ti a'ni ho'm ye n' polk 'ti 'mwot 'ho'non

cyen'cho 'Iwo (1462 1Nung 1:77b) because unless it is still it will not become clear. PPWOT TITYE il 'Gwa.l 'i 'Gwo n' 'homol'me 'hon KYENG 'ey 'la NUNG 'hi 'SSYWU-TTI ho'm ye 'nu 'kY WEN t'i te'nik SING ho'm ye ku 'salon i te'nik CWON 'ho'ya pwthye towyo ywo'm i QILQ- TITYE ho'tha'la (1463 Pep 4:75a) as to the question of one's achieving enlightenment (bodhi), if one gets everything one can out of a single stūra, its causality will all the more carry one and that person gets more respect and is assured of becoming a Buddha. ALSO: 1459 Wel 18:18b, 1462 1Nung 5:85b, 1463/4 Yeng 2:70a, 1464 Kumkang 64b, ...

ho'm ye 'sy (cop ger + pcl). 1po'y thokli l'ati 'mwot ho'm ye 'sy (1463/4 Yeng 2:126a) not knowing to take the boat.

hon, mod < 'ho'ta. ALSO: 1481 Twusi 21:3b, ... 1. (epitheme extruded from the subject). 1a. 1KAN-NAN 'hon 'salom (1447 Sek 6:15b) a poor man. MI-'MYWOW 'hon KWANG-MYEONG (1459 Wel 8:38b) a subtle aura. 'SSILQ ho' TITYE (1462 1Nung 2:98a) real substance. 'MANG ho'ptoy (1462 1Nung 1:77b) unseemly dirt. ce 'y 'muw'i ey wiywu hon ke's ul (1459 Wel 1:23b) the one who is the superior in his group. kotok hon kes (1586 Sohak 2:9b) a thing that is brimming.

1b. (subject = possessor). 1'NGWOK 'hx hon mozoc'may s mye'nuli 'lo'l (1457 Nay se:8a) a girl with a heart like a jewel.

2. (epitheme extruded from object). 1ku 'TAN 'hon 'HYWOW (1586 Sohak 4:13a; = TALEN hon) the filial piety that he attained.

3. (summational epitheme). 1CHYWUL 'la hon 'HHWU-'Iwo (1447 Sek 24:2a) after leaving home (to go to become a monk). Kann 1'KWUJI hon ce'k uy (1481 Twusi 16:61b) when you are so dear to me, 'ne ye ye'le 'KEP 'i cephu ti a'ni hon ke'kuy cephu mozo'm at 'nay m ye ... (1459 Wel 7:48a) there where you were unaffraid for many kalpas (eons) you show a tearful heart and ...

hon --, honah, numeral. one (> han ..., hana) honca, n, adv. alone, by oneself. Hamkyeng DIAL hopun-ca, hapun-ca. < hwon ca (151) Sohak-chou 10:6a) < howon'za (1457 Nay 2:2:17b). howo'za (1447 Sek 29b) < *hopo'la'za (CF hoWo'za 1445 Yong 35); < *horen'pwu 'sa 'just one only'. ? < hon 'pol[1] ...
just one layer". Cf hol (lo), both.

hon ci 'la (1916 Gale 2:79) = han ci 'la: "A book form connective equal in force to [han] when used with descriptive verbs. It frequently has the force of [harn ulo]."

'ho-nga 'ia, v polite + copula indic assertive.

'ho'n i, verb modifier + postmodifier.

1. (epitheme extruded from subject). Example? See 'ho'n i 'za.

2. (epitheme extruded from object). Example?

3. (i = summational epitheme used in an extended predicate). I 'mas.tang 'ho'n i (1463 Pep 3:196b) it is fitting. NGUY-SIM 'ho'n i (1462 1Nung 2:40b) doubted, no'm oy 'cywong 'i la 'ho'n i 'no'm on 'nuw 'kwu (?1468 Mong 20b) you say he's the slave of another; who is the other? ALSO: 1462 1Nung 1:53a; 1475 Nay 1: 18a; 1481 Twusi 15:47b, 16:70b; 1518 Sohakho-6:102b, 10:3a, ...

'ho'n i 'Ga (postmodifier). I sul'hwu.m i 'nga 'kuy is 'ti 'a ni 'ho'n i 'Ga (1481 Twusi 7:14a) is there no sorrow here? te 'wun 'i KHUY-'NGWUN 'i 'wolwo (?HELQ) 'thi a ni 'honon i kye 'zul towoy ywo.m on 'stwo 'e'lyep 'ti a ni 'ho'n i 'Ga (1481 Twusi 10:42a) the ailments due to the hot season are not fully abating; come winter won't things be even harder?

'ho'n i 'Gwo (postmodifier). I 'tsa i 'cwul 'pufu.t i 'es.te 'ho'n i 'Gwo (1481 Twusi 7:40a) how about the idea of giving once again?

'ho'n i 'la (cop indic assertive). I Sa-MI 'la 'ho'n i 'la (1447 Sek 6:2b) is called a šrankmera (religious novice). ALSO: 1482 Nam 2:5a, 1459 Wel 7:44b, 1463 Pep 2:113b, 1464 Kumkang 11a, ...

'ho'n i 'laj SEE -u'n i 'laj

'ho'n i '-ngi s 'kwo SEE -u'n i '-ngi s 'kwo

'ho'n i '-ngi '-ta SEE '-ngi '-ta

'ho'n i 'ta, cpd (postmodifier from subject).

'ho'n i 'za (pcl; epitheme extruded from subject).

'I'TTWO 'kot 'ho'n i 'za pi 'luse 'a no.n i 'la (1482 Kum-sam 2:3a) only those who have shared the same way come to know each other.

'ho(')non, processive modifier < 'ho'ta.

1. (epitheme extruded from subject). I CHIN-SIM a ni 'ho non 'salo'm oy ... (1459 Wel 21:2:15b) -- of a person who does not anger.

2. (epitheme extruded from object). Example?

3. (with summational epitheme). I 'le 'sul'pcun 'yang 'honon 'NAN (1447 Sek 9:33a) the difficulty of acting defiant. koma.n 'i is 'ti a ni 'ho'm ye n' polk ti 'mwo't 'ho non cyan'cho 'two (1462 1Nung 1:77b) because unless it is still it will not become clear.

'ho'n o.n i 'n. 'ho no.n o.n i 'la, 'ho no.n i '-ngi 'ta, 'ho no.n i 'ng 'ta, 'ho no.n i s 'ka, 'ho no.n i '-ngi s 'kwo, 'ho no.n i '-'i s 'kwo. See (-) 'non (--).

'ho no.n i 'non. I puwus 'ku'il 'ti a ni 'ho no.n i 'non (1586 Sohak 4:43a) that they are unabashed. 'honon 'kwo (postmodifier). I mu'sus 'i 'ol kyes 'kwo'wo l ye 'honon 'kwo (1447 Sek 6:27a) whatever we are to compete at, ... 'honon 'ta (postmodifier). I 'na y ' SIN 'honon 'ta a ni 'honon 'ta (1459 Wel 9:46a) do you believe it or don't you? 'ney 'mye chul 'hwo'l ye 'honon 'ta (?1517 Pak 1:31b) how many do you want (to make it)?

'ho non t oy 'lan. I kos.ka 'ho non t oy 'lan mu't me 'kiti malla (?1517 No 1:35b) when one is trying hard let water not be drunk.

'ho nuta, v proc indic assert. I LA '-HHWULI to 'lye 'ta 'ka 'sa-MI 'sa'mwo. I ye 'hono 'ta hol 'ss oy (1447 Sek 6:2a) when she says the intention is to take Râhula and make him into a šrankmera (religious novice) ... 'na y 'pwoa 'cye 'hono 'ta sol 'Wa'ssy (1447 Sek 6:4b) please tell him I would like to see him. wo'cik nil'Gwotoy i KHWON-'KHWOI hol 's i 'cywong towoy 'Ge ci 'la 'hona 'ta (1481 Twusi 8:1b) he says only "I am destitute and want to become a slave", 'como' lak 'puu lak 'hono 'ta (1481 Twusi 7:2a) [the dragonflies] are sinking and floating.

'hon oy = 'ho'n [i] oy, verb mod + ellipted postmod + pcl (SEE -uy). I PYPEENG 'ho'n [i] oy nek's i kwo'i ay two 'la 'wa (1447 Sek 9:31a) the spirit of the ill one came back on the spot (= at once).

'ho nat a, v mod + postmod, did it happen?
~ 'ma'ta (every time it did) SEE -un 'ta.

hon f 'ta 'sin 't ol, abbr < hon 'ta 'hosin 't ol.

'salo m i 'twul'h i 'Gey hon f 'ta 'sin 't ol ka'col pi'si.n i 'la (1462 1Nung 2:27b) [he]
wondered whether people had made them be two, but compared them anyway.

*honta* (1893 Scott 239) = hanta (1887 Scott 20 = 1893 Scott 157) = hanta

hon 't ay, v mod + postmod + pcl. See -un 't ay.

hon 't ol, v mod + postmod + pcl. See -un 't ol.

hon 't on, v mod + postmod + pcl. given that it happened; as for what one did. (NGWEN) hon 't on (KAN-*QALQ) hwo.m ol 'cyeki ho 'la (1481 Twusi 8:7a) I would like you to provide a bit of information.

hon-'toy, adv (< num + n 'one place'). together (with).

hon 't oy, v mod + postmod + pcl. *pan'ro'ki 'nay cwo 'cha po lywolq 'i i la hon 't oy (1462 1Nung 7:54a) said we must excommunicate them [if they commit the four parajika sins].

hon 'toy, v mod + n ('place'). (CT-KKUK) 'ti a'ni hon 'toy 'ep'kesi 'nol (1462 1Nung 1:3a) while there is no place that is not extreme, ...

*honwo 'la SEE = n'wo 'la

*ho(')lnwon, modulated proc mod < "ho'ta."

1. (epitheme extruded from subject). ?

2. (epitheme extruded from object). *pwo 'i a'ni 'ho'lnwon 'syang 'on (1462 1Nung 2:37a) the signs that he does not see. *PWN-*PYELOQ 'ho'lnwon kuli 'mey s (1462 1Nung 1:90b) — of the image that one distinguishes.

3. (summational epitheme). (pola 'khwo 'cye 'ho'lnwon mozo'm i na'm ye n' (1462 1Nung 7:74b) if one gets in the mood to want to hope ...

NGW 'ho'lnwon 'ptu 'i 'ep'ta'n i (1459 Wel 13:35b) I have had no mind to want it. sul 'he 'honwon yang co 'y'la (1459 Wel se: 16a) it means 'a sad look'. *pwohye 'TTWOW-"LI KKWUW 'honwon ya'ng ol 'pwnon 't oy n' 'PWO-SI 'lo'l hwo 'toy (1447 Sek 13:18-9) seeing a manner to pursue the principles of Buddha, he gives alms and ...

*honwo 'n i (postmod; epitheme extruded from subject). *il 'ep'un 'TTWOW-"LI 'lo'k KKWUW 'honwon'i (1459 Wel 1:11b) those seeking an uneventful doctrine.

*ho'lnwo 'n i s 'ka (postmod + postmod [+ ellipted cop polite] + pcl + postmod; summational epitheme). *SEE = n'wo 'n i s 'ka.

*ho'lnwon 't i li 'la SEE = n'won 't i li 'la [*]honwon 't un SEE = [']lnwon 't un

*honwon 't ye SEE = [']lnwon 't ye

*honwos'la, proc effective < "ho'ta + emotive.

*salo'm on [KWA-YEN] ul ku 'ch'i 'sikwa 'ye solang 'honwos'la (1481 Twusi 20:4b) people would love to put an end to spears and lances, "honwo'swo-ngi 'ta SEE = n'wo sgo-ngi 'ta !

*ho'nwo'swo'n i SEE = n'wo'swo'n i

hopta < (1588) hwopota ? < "h[ol]-'wo-W-" postnom adj insep -w. (obs) = sulepta (es etc.). *salang (h)opota is attractive, lovable. Cha! hopta! (bound noun cha <> CHA 'sigh') Alas (oh how sad I am) O hopta! (bound noun o <> QWO 'exclamation' but often written as if QE 'at/in/to') How admirable! CF hopta.

*hop'ta, postnom adj insep -w. (> hwopota). ta 'CYWOK hi solang 'hop' t a'ni khe 'nul (1463 Pep2:111b) everyone fails to love it adequately but ... ku swno 'li CHYEONG-HHIWA 'khwo 'KMI "TWONG 'hop'kwo kis 'pu'n i (1463 Pep 3:115b) the sounds are peaceful and moving and joyful. SEE = ho'WON. CF hopta.

ho'sa-ngi 'ta, v + ? bnd v polite + cop indic. assert. "CO-SIK 'uy tl'hwum 'ul a'pi is'i m 'le mi i 'sy a QILO-"TTYEONG ho'sa-ngi 'ta (1459 Wel 8:83a; il'hwum -ul) I hope the name of the son will be decided in the presence of the father and the mother. ep'ezi ko'ca li ce'k 'uy tl'hwum 'ul 'QILO-"TTYEONG ho'sa-ngi 'ta (1459 Wel 8:96b) when the parents have got one (= a new child) they decide a name ...

*ho'sike 'nul, honorific lit concessive < "ho'ta.

*LYEY-"SUWU 'hosike 'nul (11447) J1562 Sekpo 11:13.; cited from LCT with inferred accents) showed proper manners.

*ho'sike 'run, honorific provisional < "ho'ta.

*CYE PPWOO-SALQ 'iol 'khwa [= toth 'kwu] ho'swo 'n ol sim 'kye NGYEONG-'CYEP 'ho'sike 'ru (1459 Wel 8:48b) offering his hand to the bodhisattvas and all he welcomed them.

(? ho'si 'key =) 'hosi 'kuy, honorific adverbial < "ho'ta. - 'kothosi 'kuy (1447 Sek 6:4a) ...

- kot hosi 'kuy so as to be like ...

*ho'sikwan 'toy: ... "TTYWU ~ (1463 Pep 7:32-3) staying ... SEE = 'kwan 'toy, 'khwan 'toy.

*hosi 'kwo, hon ger < "ho'ta. said — and (1447 Sek 13:15a), thought — and (1459 Wel 21:219a).

*ho(')silq, hon prosp mod < "ho'ta.

1. (epitheme extruded from subject). Example.

2. (epitheme extruded from object). Example.

3. (summational epitheme). (CHYWILQ-' hosilq 'psaty 'sil 'ss oy (1449 Kuk 50) since
is time to become a monk ...

'ho'sil'nu'n'r oy, v subj attest + abbr < hon 't oy (v mod + postmod + pcl) - SEE -u'la 'n 't oy. 'kwo ki capnon 'poy nwol'Gywo.m ol 'pwo'wwo la 'ho.ya ('PPROY-"ZILQI' i wol ma karolwok 'hospila 'n 't oy 'man tyeng nu'lu'kun nye'lum 'cis.non 'nwo'm on mu'sus ke's i i'sye selu 'culkywo'm ol 'la ho'i Gwo (1481 Twus 22:7b) not just have they spent much of the day's fight enjoying the fishing boat, but with what [now] will the old farmers bring their mutual delight to its fullest?

'ho si.1 i, hon prosp mod < "ho'ta + postmod.

- 'la (cop indicative assertive). 'ha not'h i rangangi 'i phi' lol' salom towoy Gey 'ho si.1 i 'la (1459 Wel 1:7-8) heaven is to make this blood suitably into people. pskay 'hye kol'hoy ti 'movt ho si.1 i 'la (1462 1'Nung 2:50b) cannot analyze them.

- 'le'la (cop retr assert). 'QA: 'NWOK SAM-MAK SAM-PPWO-TPYEY 'ol 'TUK 'hosil'i 'le'la (1459 Wel 21:222a) he gained the unexcelled complete enlightenment of a Buddha's wisdom (anuttara-samyak-sambodhi).

'hosilq's oy, honorific prosp mod < "ho'ta + postmod + pcl. 'f/CI-HYWOWI)y 'rye'le 'hosil 'ss oy ... (1445 'Yong 92) his extreme filial devotion was such that ... ce 'y 'nim-kum 'twu'

'tha 'hosil 'ss oy (1445 'Yong 121) saying they do it for their own king, he ...

'wo cik pwu'hye y 'za twu'lye'i 'CING 'hosil 's oy (1465 Wen 1:2:1:16b) for only Buddha gives witness all around (– the Chinese version has "ONLY BUDDHA'iza", with the Hankul as a reading note). ALSO: 1445 'Yong 34, 1459 Wel 2:62b, 1463 Pep 5:100a.

'hosil 'spwan 'tyeng, hon prosp mod < "ho'ta + postmod + bnd n. 'MYELQ:'TTWO 'hosil 'spwan 'tyeng (1447 Sek 23:52b, 53a) only achieves nirvāṇa but ...

'hosi'lye, hon prosp mod < "ho'ta + postmod.

'ho si.1 [i] 'ye'n ywo, hon prosp mod + ellipted pcl + cop effective mod + postmod. 'le'nu l 'CCYWONG 'ho'si.1 [i] 'ye'n ywo (1459 Wel 7:26a) which one will you follow?

'hosim, hon subst < "ho'ta. Normally replaced by the modulated form 'hosam except in: 'hosi'm ye (cop inf). 'salo'mol 'pwo asi 'tun mwnocy "mal' hos'i'm ye (1459 Wel 2:58b) when he sees a person he speaks first, and ...
A Reference Grammar of Korean

536 PART II

ho'sinon 'ka, hon proc mod + postmodifier.
'jituk ho'syan 'mywowy. pep 'ul nil' Gwo il ye 'ho'sinon 'ka (1447 Sek 13:25b) does he intend to tell the Wonderful Law that he has obtained?

ho'sinon' ywo, v hon proc mod + postmod.

SEE -u' sinon' ywo.

hosin'ia, hon proc indic assert < 'ho'ta.

hosin' 'ma'ia SEE -un' ia 'ma'ia

ho'si' nvon, hon proc modulated mod < 'ho'ta.

1. (epitheme extruded from subject). 2. (epitheme extruded from object). 3. (with summational epitheme).

'si pol'li 'ilGwa'eye 'hosir'hvon cyan'cho. 'y'la (1463 Pep 5:169b) it is because everybody wants to become one (= a Buddha) fast.

' i SEE -usi'nvon ' i

ho'si'ta, hon indic assert (or transerntive) < 'ho'ta.

ho'sita 'ka, hon transferentive < 'ho'ta + pcl.

'si' cwm-ssyen 'hosi'sita 'ka na'la'ah ay 'pil-me'ku'la 'wosiri'n i (1459 Wel 1:5b) he [Gautama] did meditation (dhūyaṇa) and then came to our land to beg alms. 'chete'm uY n' 'wo'iwo 'twow's-sslwong a'ni 'ho'sita 'ka 'nacycwong 'ay n' NUNG 'hi 'kxyey 'lol tucco wā tīni'sya (1463 Pep 6:83a) at first he could not read the sūtras out perfectly but then in the end he listened to the gāthās (hymns) and remembered them, and ...

'ho'si' tan, hon retr mod < 'ho'ta. SEE -u'sitam.

ho'si'taf 'is-ongi 'ta, honorific retrospective emotive polite + comp indic assert.

'pwo' thyey 'ssilq 'iwo 'ttay'ssing 'u'iwo 'kywowy.'hwa 'ho'si'tas-ongi 'ta (1459 Wel 13:36b) Buddha truly educated us through the Greater Vehicle (mahāyāna).

han 'salo'm o'lo 'towywt-ttyang ay ni'lu'tey 'hof' jisif'tas-ongi 'ta (1463 Pep 2:22a) he arranged for people to arrive at the seminary in large numbers.

ho'sitas'ia, hon retr emotive indic assertive < o'ia. SEE -u'sitas'ia.

hosite'la (= 'ho'tesi'ta). SEE -u'site'la.

'ho'siten, hon retr mod < 'ho'ta (= 'ho'tesin).

1. 'ka (postmod).

'wuli epe'zi 'ney 'ta 'mwoo'mi phyen.an 'ho'siten 'ka ('1517· Pak 1:51a) were my parents in good health?

2. 'i oy n'. SEE -u'siten 'i oy n'.

hosi'ta, hon emotive retr pollie < 'ho'ta + comp indic assert.

na'ta ma'ta 'nowo 'fokl sung-cay 'hosi'tos-te ongi 'ta (1459 Wel 2:7-1b) every day they held a service with five hundred priests.

hosi'toswe'ngi 'ta SEE -u' si twoswo-ngi 'ta 'hoso'sitwo'ia, hon emotive indic assert < 'ho'ta. SEE -u'sitwo'ia.

ho'sya, honorific infinitive < 'ho'ta (= hasye).

'cyuyng-soyng o'lo'wo 'silq 'cheyey stey kan 'ay s 'sin thi elye 'wu'n pep 'ul'ta tuto'Wa 'al'Gey 'hwo.l i 'la 'ho'sya (1447 Sek 13:27a) he says "I will get all living beings to understand the Law that is so difficult for the world at large to believe". 'nwo't mi'chul 'tu'si 'i 'hosya (1475 Nay 2:1:43a) acting as if he could not reach it. ALSO: 1447 Sek 6:9b, 1459 Wel 2:36b, 1462 'Nung 3:68b; 1463 Pep 2:231b, 14442 Kum-sam 2:2b, ...

hosya 'za. 'cyu' ppwulqo 't'wo 'chuywulo 'hosy'ya 'za 'ttowywt-'li lol tas.ko'sino'n (1447 Sek 6:12a) to study the doctrine even the Buddhats must leave home.

- kwa 'ho'sya. 'pwu-zin 'kwa 'ho'sya'.

KHUWU cwocho'sya (1459 Wel 8:93b) together with the lady he followed the almsman (bhikṣu) and ...

ho'syal(q), hon modulated prosop mod < 'ho'ta.

hosyala i (postmod; epitheme extruded from subject).

'silq: ttalq 'i la 'hosyla l i 'na'sil na'l ay (1447 Sek 6:17a) on the day that the one to be called Siddhartha was born.

'ho'yal f 'it in ' i ay n'. SEE -u'syal(q).

ho'sya'm, hon modulated subst < 'ho'ta.

hosyama'y (1459 Wel 14:59a)

hosyama'm i (1462 'Nung 10:42b, 1463 Pep 5:100a)

'ho'sya'm i'la (1459 Wel 14:58a)

hosyama ol. Eample?

hosyama olwo. 'pi-ngwen s hwun 'hosyama olwo pi'luw inge'y ni'lu.n i (1482 Nam 1:33b) with the emitting of fragrance by the great pitying vow [of Buddhats and bodhisattvas to save all beings], it has for the first time reached this place.

hosyama on. 'hhuwulw s 'pep tullGwo'si la

hosyama on (1462 'Nung 1:17b) his saying that he will give down later laws.
A Reference Grammar of Korean

PART II 537

ho'syan (< *ho-si-wo-n), hon modulated mod < ho'ta. Cf 'hosin.

1. (with epithet extruded from an embedded subject). 'hwa-zin or 'sye-y-cwon s ssin'-luk 'u lwo toway Guy 'hosy-an 'sa'lo in 'la (1447 Sek 6:7b) an incarnated Buddha is a person brought into being through the divine power of the World-Honored.

2. (epithet extruded from object). yoh 'hosya'nal MYWOW'-Pep'al ul (1447 Sek 13:25b) the Wonderful Law that he has obtained. ssin'-luk luy hwa ho'syan ke's un pas[kl 'chenlyang ay 'nam'ti ho'n l (1463 Pep 6:144a) what the supernatural power has brought into being is more than other external property.

3. (summational epithet). Example?

Also: 1447 Sek 6:12a, 1463 Pep 4:169a, 1482 Kun-sam 2:2b, ...

ho'sya'na, hon modulated adversative < ho'ta. yizeloy hon 'khun 'i ol 'wuy ho'sya'na (1465 Wen se:6a) the tathāgata devoted himself to a great work, but ... Cf 'hosi'na.

hosya'no'l, hon lit concessive < ho'ta. Pwpow'-salq i 'phye 'chyieng 'hosya'no'l yizeloy y 'cukcyay ssin'-luk 'nay'sya (1463 Pep 6:97a) when the bodhisattva expressed his desire, the tathāgata at once displayed his supernatural power, and ...

hosyas 'ta, emotive indicative assertive < ho'ta. yisye-cwon i 'sye-y-kan 'ay 'na'sya 'ssim 'hi kKuy-y-tuk 'hosyas'ta (1459 Wel 7:14b) it was most commendable of the World-Honored to grace the human world with his birth.

hosywo'sye. please do it. 'na l' kwuw hosywo'sye (1449 Kok 98) please save me. 'na 'lol nil 'Gwey 'man nangw 'i toway 'Gey hosywo'sye (1447 Sek 14:50b) let me become king for just seven days.

ho'ta, v indic assert; inf ho'y a (later also ho'ye). ABBR 'tha, 'ta. SEE 'mwot 'ta, 'kot 'ta. On the accent, see § 12.12.4 (pp. 71, 81-4).

NOTE: The irregularity of the infinitive form ho'ya and the effective ho'(ya)- can be explained if we assume an original stem *hyo-. The infinitive *hyoj-a = *hya was conflated to ho'ya (and later ho'ye was created by analogy with -i- stems reduced to -y- before the infinitive), but in other forms *hya was reduced to ho-. The irregularity is evidence for the syllabic nucleus *yo, which we can reconstruct for a few other words on the basis of dialect forms. Cf cen 'hye; 'hye = *hya?

hota ka, 1. indic assert + pcl. does/says and then; but. nwun sa 'won-toy s tttow-gy no [ < noch] al'ph oy s 'salo'm i n 'la 'hota'ka (1482 Kun-sam 2:31b) the pupil in the middle of the eye is said to be a person in front of the face, but ...

2. adv. sometimes; perhaps; if.

hota'la, retr indic assertive < ho'ta. 'na y 'lwongtam 'hota'la (1447 Sek 6:24b) I was joking. 'nye' two i'le 'hota'la (1459 Wel 7:14b) in olden days too it was this way. 'na y ywo so 'i mol-pwo'ki "e'te 'sye mol 'ho'ti 'mwot 'hota'la (1715- Pak 1:37b) the last while I have been unable to ride a horse, having acquired an intestinal ailment.

hota'na, retr modifier < ho 'ta (also ho'ten). "tttowow-li ma'iwo'le ye 'hota'ran cyen'cho lwo (1459 Wel 7:13b) because, I have been unwilling to practice the doctrine.

ho'ta-nga'la, retr polite < ho'ta + cop indic assert. ssim 'hi 'na y 'kam-syang 'hwo' toy yizeloy s mwu'-lyang ti'k'yen 'ul 'i'wo'la 'ho'ta-nga'la (1463 Pep 2:4b) I was moved to such grief I was about to lose the tathāgata's immeasurable awareness.

hota'n i, retr mod < ho'ta + postmod (also hote'n i). 'na y pwo'le ne 'lul esye 'tuk-tttowow ho'key 'hota'n i (1447 Sek 24:3a) I have deliberately tried to get you to achieve the way [to enlightenment] quickly. es'tey yizeloy y 'sywow-ssing 'Pep u lwo 'cye-y-ttowow 'khes'ni ywo 'hota'n i (1463 Pep 2:5b)

I wondered how the tathāgata had provided salvation through the dharma of the Lesser Vehicle (hinayāna). "sywow-zing 'i moy'zil ci'p uy is 'ti an' 'hota'n i (?1517- Pak 1:58b) the commoner was not at home day after day.

hohan'i, 'i'm ye n' SEE -tan 'i'm ye n' 'hoha'f'songi 'ta SEE -taj'songi 'ta 'hotoswo'la SEE -tawso'la 'hoha'sawo'n i SEE -tawso'n i 'hote'la, retr indic assert < ho'ta. I mwo'tiron 'salom 'kwa 'lywux-so ' [G]wa y pwo 'kwo koma'n 'i 'mwot i'sye 'ccb-zyen 'hi ni'le 'lyey-swuw 'hote'la (1447 Sek 6:30a) the assembled people and the Six Tirthikas seeing (him) could not stay still but spontaneously
aroze and bowed in courtesy. *chuki ne'ki ti *mat'la *hote*la (1447 Sek 24:3ab) "do not think ill of me", he said. *kil' ey KAN-NAH hon "salom *pwoa*ton *PWO-S1 *hote*la (1447 Sek 6:15b) when he would see a poor man on the road he would give him alms. ALSO: 1586 Sohak 5:48b, ... *ABBRR thela.

ho'ten, retr modifier < *ho'ia (also *ho'tan). 1 - *C'YEY :ho'ten sta'hol pwo kwo *cel *hota'ka (1447 Sek 6:19a) seeing a place where they were celebrating heaven with a festival, he [Sudatta] bowed and then ... *ho'te-ni 'ta *SEE - te-ni 'ta

hote'n i, retr mod < *ho'ia + postmod (also *hota'n i). 1 *nwuyGus.pun mozo'm ol a ni *hwo.l i 'la *hote'n i (1447 Sek 6:8-9) you said you would not have a remorseful heart. *icy ey ho'h ol 'solo'sya *mwo'm i kos'ti *mwo*t 'kesi'ta *hote'n i (1459 Wel 2:42b) now he has burned off his arm and his body cannot be whole, (so) they said. "es'teey 'i na'la'h ol l'/e'ye'spi ne 'kye wo'oi a ni 'khesi'nyo *hote'n i (1459 Wel 7:29b) he said, "how can you love this land and never come to it?"

ALSO: 1447 Sek 19:40b, 1459 Wel 2:42b.

hote'n i 'la *SEE - te'n i 'la

ho'tesin, retr hon mod < *ho'ia (= *hos'i*ten).

ho'tesi'n i, retr hon mod < *ho'ia + postmod. ABBRR *thesi'n i. 1 *stah ay *sal 'i *pskeyye'nu'd 'LEY-CTYWEN i swo sa'na 'CYWUNG-SOYNG *ol *KUWU *ho'tesi'n i (1449 Sek 41) his arrow pierced the earth, but there a sweet spring gushed forth and saved the creatures.

ho'tesi'a (= *ho'site'la). SEE - *tesi'ta.

hote'sun *SEE - te'sun

both, n. adjn. single, one-ply, single layer. ANT kyep. < *howoch (1632 Twusi-cwung 1:19a) < *howoc (1462 *Nung 8:15b) < *ho'nahj + ?. 1 n (occurs only before ulo, cita, and ita).

1 - ulo *toyya is made of a single sheet. - ita /hochita/ is single-layered, is one-ply /-sheet.

2. adj. 1 - cip a house without an annex.

- chim a skirt worn without underpants. - q ipul /bonnipul/ a single quilt. - mom alone; a woman who is not pregnant. - mom a simple vocal. - os /hotos/ an unlined garment. - pel single-fold (things). - (pel) sálam a shallow-minded person. - pyek a thin wall. - tam a single-layer wall.

*ho'ii, susiptive < *ho'ia. ABBRR *thi, *ti.

*ho-ti Gway does but. SEE - *thi Gway.

ho-'tos *SEE - *tos

*ho'toswo*n ywo, v emotive-emotive mod + postmod. ABBRR *thoswo'n ywo. 1 stvo nila'la mo'cho'm in ay "es te' ho'toswo*n ywo (1468 Mong 52b) also tell: how will it be in the end? *howo'ia, emotive < *ho'ia. ABBRR *tho'ta.

1 - MYENG- *PPOYK *howo'ia (1482 Kum-sam 2:27b) it is clear (that ...) - *pantok pantok *howo'ia (1482 Kum-sam 2:28b) it is quite clear that ... *sa'kwoynon put'u un *nu't kudo 'solwok *stwo *[CHIN] *howo'ia (1481 Twusi 21:15a) the older I get the more sociable I feel. SEE a 'ni *howo'ia.

*howu'ia = *howo'ia. SEE - *twu'ia.

- *howon, mod < - *hopia. 1 - *sin *howon put'u ul "nay.n i 'la (1447 Sek 24:16b) showed a faithful mind.

*how, n. 1. year(s). 2. (in cpds) sun. 1 *how s pich sunlight.

*ho'ya- (also *ho'ya), effective < *ho-'do be.

Also *ho'ya-; *ho ka-, *ho ke-

*ho'ya, inf < *ho'ia. 1 *ecul *kho*a'tok *ho'ya (1447 Sek 6:3b) disturbed and dazed, ... *sMWON *kwa 'ho'ya coy *cwo *kyes *kwa'wo.l i 'la (1447 Sek 6:27b) we will put our skills against those of the šramana (ascetic). pwathje *laul *NYEM *ho'ya (1447 Sek 9:24b) in thinking of Buddha. *cwo*ku'la*kal *sal'ak *ho'ya (1447 Sek 24:29a, 1459 Wel 1:12b) [constantly] dying and living. NANN TTA y twu'li'ye ca'pa *nyehul *kka *ho'ya (1447 Sek 7:13b) Nanda was afraid, thinking they might take him and put him in, and ... *PHEN- *YEK 'ho'ya 'womon i ko 'zuy *PALO- *POYK *hoy' i n (1463 Pepe se:21a) it is now almost 800 years since it was translated. *PYEN 'ho'ya (1462 *Nung 7:24a, 1550 *Yenghem 8b) changes/transforms (into), *cyem*ku'io lwok *acol 'ho'ya (1485 Kwan 3a) gets more and more confused as the night darkens. ce-huy 'ho'ya pulu'key ho la (1517- Pak 1:6a) get them to sing. SEE *kot ~, (-)tos ~; - *kwo'cy ~; *HYANG ~, *TANG ~, *TWOY ~, *wuy' / wuy ~; *QIN ~ (SEE in hat'a). VAR *ho'ya, *ho'ye.

*ho'ya, var = *ho'ya. 1 *kwyow-*kwyow 'ho'ya *pyel s kawon-toy s twu 'lyewun to.l l' *isyas ia (1482 Kum-sam 2:24b) brightly shining it is a round moon in the midst of clouds. *es'tey la *wos 'kwa *pap l' *kwa 'ay [*Kwung- *Khwon]
ho.ya (1481 Twusi 16:19a) how come we are newly for clothes and food, and ... ke wudwu ey s "SYANG 'i 'koi ho.ya (1482 Kum-san 3:31a) they are like distinctive marks (laksana) in a mirror. Also: 1475 Nay 1:77b; 1481 Twusi 6:43a, 7:9b, 8:33b, 8:52a, 16:37b, 20:29a, 22:7b, 22:34-5, 23:44a; 1482 Kum-san 2:10a, 2:57a, 2:65a, 3:27b, 5:35b, 5:40b; 1482 Nam 1:24a; ... h.o.ya ci'ta, inf < 'ho.ta + aux indic assert. wants to do. [CHANG-ZYENJ 'hi 'i.l ol 'NGUYEN: 'ho.ya ci'ta ['CHYENGJ 'ho.ya'nol (1481 Twusi 22:35a) he asked to discuss the matter calmly, but ... h.o.ya ci-ng'i 'ta, inf < 'ho.ta + aux polite + cop indic assert. [TWONG-SAN kwu'kyeng 'ho.ya ci-ng'i 'ta (1459 Wel 2:27b) I want to see East Mountain. h.o.ya k, inf + pcl. [H-HOYNJ 'hye '[WUYJ 'ho.ya k 'etin [PWU- 'CYWUJ] skuy na 'y 'kalGwe'i ul [THWONG-TTAL] ho'la ko'lo.m ay s kwO ci ti ti a'ni 'ho.ya s ye ko'lo s [LWUJ] ey ['SYANG-HHWUJ] 'how.i i la (1481 Twusi 25:56b) fortunately I managed to get my letter through to the wise governor and we will have a meeting at the river pavilion before the flowers in the river have faded. h.o.ya'l ye, effective prosp mod + postmod. [e'luw 'him 'psai a ni 'ho.ya'l ye (1475 Nay 2:1:16b) will she be unable to make the effort? h.o.yan (also 'ho.yen), effective subst < 'ho.ta. h.o.yan/yn cok ho- be worth doing (1887 Scott 62, 1894 Gale 66). [KA 'hi THYEN- 'HHA 'ay [HIIJOYNJ 'ho.yan 'cuk hon "HHWUJ 'ey [HIIJOYNJ 'ho'non 'CYA [< 'CWA] 'y.n i 'la (1588 Mayng 13:13a) is one who went down to earth after it was possible to go there. [Pang-chwon] 'ma s mozo'm ay "wuy'kwoki [']ho.yan 'cik ho'n i (1481 Twusi 8:9a) in his heart of hearts is rather kind. SEE ha.yam. h.o.ya 'mal'la SEE - 'e 'mal'la h.o.yan (also 'ho.yan), effective mod < 'ho.ta 'do/be', CF 'khan (< 'ho-kan). h.o.ya n' = 'ho.ya non, inf + pcl. [PS-YEJ 'lol pwo'ti 'mwot 'ho.ya n' mozo m ay if'hu'n 'tos hote n i (1481 Twusi 7:29a) (when he was) unable to see the secret document it was as if he had lost his mind. h.o.ya-ng'i 'ta, effective polite < 'ho.ta + cop indic assert. LCT 534a has two examples. h.o.yan ma'lon, effective mod < 'ho.ta + bnd n. [sol 'phywo.m i 'za ko'cang 'ho.yan ma'lon ([1447-]1562 Sek 3:18a) I have investigated after my fashion but ... h.o.ya'nol, lit concessive < 'hota. [ne y na 'y 'ma'l ol 'ta tulul 'ita 'ho.ya'nol 'ne y MYENG- 'SSYEY 'lol 'hwo'toy ... (1447 Sek 6:8b) I said "you will heed my words?", whereupon you swore your oath ... KUM-KWAN of tu 'zopta 'ka 'mwo't 'ho.ya'nol (1447 Sek 23:23b) they tried to lift the chest of gold but were unable, whereupon ... icye 'na non kanan hwo.m i'la 'PPYEONG a ni 'hwo la 'ho.ya'nol ... (1482 Nam 1:30b) he said "now I am poor but I am not ill", whereupon ... Also: 1481 Twusi 22:34-5, ... h.o.yan ti = 'ho.yan ti i (also 'ho.yan ti), effective modifier < 'ho.ta + postmod + pcl. [SSYEY-PPWULQ 'ho.yan t i - 'KEP i n i (1459 Wel 17:22a) became a Buddha — kalpas (eons) ago. MIN 'i 'SAN 'ho.yan ti i 'wo.la'n i (1588 Non 4:62a; accent sic) it has been a long while that the people have strayed. h.o.ya'n ywo ma'lon, effective mod < 'ho.ta + ? postmod + bnd n. [me kwu.m ul ka-man 'yre-man 'ho.ya'n ywo ma'lon (1482 Kum-san 3:52a) he was picky about his food, but ... NOTE: The ywo is difficult to explain as 'question'; the Chinese text has the assertive particle "ya following the Hankul reading note "wo malon" and it is unclear why the wo (?) = [G]wo was chosen rather than 'kwo if it was intended to be the question particle. In any event, the form would not be expected in front of ma'lon; CF 'ho.yan ma'lon. h.o.yasi (effective hon < 'ho.ta) = 'ho.sike- (honorific effective). h.o.ya'si (-i), infinitive < 'ho.ta + abbreviation < is(-) (auxiliary). h.o.yasi'la, effective hon subj attent < 'ho.ta = 'hosike'la. [ho'y s 'chiGwuy 'ye'y 'ayey s 'kaci 'lol [KYEN-SYWUJ] 'ho.yasi'la (1481 Twusi 22:48b) secure the old branches against the year's cold weather. h.o.ya 'si'la, inf < 'ho.ta + abbr < is'i'la (aux subj attent). [ne y 'pangsim 'ho.ya 'si'la ('1517 Pak 1:48a) rest easy, stop worrying. h.o.ya 'si'm ye n', inf < 'ho.ta + abbr < is'i'm ye n' (aux subst + cop inf + pcl). [man'il [LWUWU 'HHNOWY y 'isi'ha ay s 'nimca'h i towoy ti a ni 'ho.ya 'si'm ye n' (1481 Twusi
15.45a If Liu Hao had not become the owner of this land ...

ho'ya'si-ngi 'ta, effective honorific < "ho'ta + polite + copula indicative assertive. 1 na 'lo'i si 'le tul'Gey ho'ya'si-ngi 'ta (1482 Nam 2:4b) [Buddha] made me able to lift it.

ho'ya'si 'n i, inf < "ho'ta + abbr < is'i'n i (aux modifier + postmodifier). [NGWANG SOJ y [TTWONG-'KKWUN] a 'owo'm ol a' G'wy'wi 'mwt ho'ya'si 'n i (1481 Twusii 7:3b) we are unable to report that the king general has grasped the eastern counties.

ho'ya'si 'n ma'lon, inf < "ho'ta + abbr < isin (aux modifier – accent is unexploined) + postmod. ho'ma 'wo' le mas tik'wo 'cye "ho'ya'si 'n ma'lon (1463 Pep 2:232a) I was already wanting to entrust it rightly, but ... NGWEN-%KAK 'ol na'thwo'l ye "ho'ya'si 'n ma'lon (1465 Wen 1:1:2:74b) they were hoping to reveal the perfect enlightenment.

ho'ya'si'nol, effective lit concessive < "ho'ta. 1 ne 'y 'icey 'two nowoy ya 'nom muywun 'piu't ul twul 'ita 'ho'ya'si'nol (1459 Wen 2:64a) asked whether even now you still harbor hateful thoughts toward others, whereupon ...

"TYWOW-KHWA 'i nilo'ya'toy PPWULQ 'PEP 'i 'za na 'y ing'e kuy [']'wo "cywok'wo'm achi 'is ta' "ho'ya'si'nol (1482 Nam 1:1a; LCT 668a has "cywokwom machi") Niio-kü (“Bird Nest”) said “There is some of Buddha’s law right here where I am too”, whereupon ...

ho'ya'si'n ywo = 'hosike'n ywo, effective hon mod < "ho' ta + postmod. mu sus "il two HIAN-SAN 'on me 'li 'nwo'nyo'om ol 'culkye 'icey 'won 'kil'hi ol 'ni'ce 'y'la 'ho'ya'si'n ywo (1482 Nam 1:28b) why did you, Hán-shān ("Cold Mountain"), enjoy yourself cavorting in far away places and then say now, “Why, I’ve forgotten the road I came!”

ho'ya'si'kwo, inf < "ho'ta + abbr < is'kwo. 1 pok'dun m ay s kwo c i ti 'a ni 'ho'ya 's 'ke tun [SYEN-ITWOO] /'jai two la 'wo'l i 'two 'ta (1481 Twusii 8:23b) I will return to Chéngdū while the river flowers have not yet fallen.

ho'ya'si'kwo, inf < "ho'ta + abbr < is'kwo. 1 pokom me' kun phu' lun 'tay non [QYWEN-QYWEN] 'ho'ya 's 'cyey. 'CCYENG] 'ho'ya 's 'kwo (1481 Twusii 7:2b) the green bamboo that has quieted the wind is graceful and calm, and ...

- cye (aux inf). [CYANG-'CHOJ s [SYWU. 'LOWJ 'hwo' m ay {[TTAY-SSING] 'ey [SYE.-CH 'ho'ya 's 'kwo cye [KAN-NAN] 'ay 'pe't ul solang 'hon'wul (1481 Twusii 22:26a) as gradually age takes its toll, I want to lay aside the Greater Vehicle and give thought to my friends in need.

ho'ya'si'n, inf < "ho'ta + abbr < isnon (aux proc mod). [CYWU-'SYWUW] 'ho'ya 's non [KA-SSIN] te' pule mmu 'lwo'n i (1481 Twusii 7:37a) I inquired of the vassal in charge of the fields.

ho'ya'si'nol, inf < "ho'ta + abbr < isnon + postmod. [PONG-ITTIN] 'i etuwe 'yetl a'n 'ho'ya 's non i 'ne y 'ka e'nu psk uy wol 'ta (1481 Twusii 8:37b) the dust storm is dark and unabating; when will you be back?

ho'ya'si'n woa'la, infinitive < "ho'ta + abbr < isnon woa'la (aux proc modulated indic assert). mol kon swul ol 'culki kwo'ettin 'salo'm ol [PPIJ] 'ho'ya 's woa'la nilo'woas.ta [nilo'woas.ta] (1481 Twusii 15:40b) he says that he enjoys clear wine and avoids wise men.

ho'ya'si'n woa'la, inf < "ho'ta + abbr < isnon woa'la (aux proc modulated polite + cop indic assert). ho'ma 'TU 'ho'ya 's woa'la 'sit'a (1482 Nam 1:53b) I have already achieved it.

ho'ya'si'ta, effective emotive indic assertive < "ho'ta. 1 chon kwos 'pulu 'Gwa sel 'phyon 'kaci [PAN] 'man'chi wu'mul i 'kuyit 'mwt 'ho'ya'si'ta (1481 Twusii 8:42a) the cold flower buds and the flimsy branches cannot half get the better of the well.

ho'ya'si'ta, abbr < "ho'ya (inf) + abbr < is.ta'la (aux retr indic assert). wulit = ZVLO-LOSKY mwucowo. m ul pwo'ti 'mwt ho'm ye tut. ti mwt 'ho'ya 's ta'la (1463 Pep 5:95b – the missing accent dots not restored) we were unable to see or hear them pose their questions to the tathāgata.

ho'ya'si'ta'n i, inf < "ho'ta + abbr < is.ta'n i (aux retr mod + postmodifier). 1 na y 'alo ka'ti a ni 'ho'ya 's ta'n i ('1517 Pak 1:67b) I have never been able to go.

ho'ya'si'ten, inf < "ho'ta + abbr < is'ten (aux retr modifier). ho'ya'si'ten i, inf < "ho'ta + abbr < is.te'n i (aux retr mod + postmodifier). ho'ya'si'kwo, inf < "ho'ta + abbr < is'ten (aux retr modifier).
'ho.ya'ta, effective emotive indicative < "ho.ta. "kil'he ey [LIM] 'ho.ya.ti 'mwot 'ho.i l 's oy (1481 Twusi 8:2b) since he did not dare look to the way. ...

'ho.ya 's lwuswono 'n i, inf < "ho.ta + abbr < is lwuswono 'n i (aux-emotive-emotive mod + postmod). 'hak 'mak- 'pu'ti 'ey 'tule [CCOY] 'cilq 'ul phy'e 'ti 'mwot 'ho.ya 's lwuswono 'n i (1481 Twusi 8:4b) having entered government service I am unable to spread my talents.

'ho.ya 's "two 'ta, infinitive < "ho.ta + abbr < is "two 'ta (auxiliary emotive indicative assertive).

'kama 'woti [STET] s nyek 'o oy pi 'chhuy 'ye 'ys.non 'tay 'nol 'kay 'molt 'Gwooynwo 'la kwu 'ki capnon 'twol 'h ay kotok 'ho.ya 's "two 'ta (1481 Twusi 7:5a) the cormorants crowd the fishing boats... working to dry their wings in the western light.

'ho.ya 'sye, inf < "ho.ta + pcl. 'ko 'lo.'m ay s kwu 'c i ti ti a'ni 'ho.ya 'sye (1481 Twusi 25: 56b) before the flowers in the river have faded. 'ho.ya 's 'sywo-, abbreviation < "ho.ya i 'sywo-. 'hak 'sywo 'toy (accessive). 'cicin san] s nacwo 'h ol an'ca 'sy e [SYANG-TWOY] 'ho.ya 'sywo 'toy (1481 Twusi 15:10b) seated I face the evening of the mountains of Qin [or Mount Qin?]. and ...

'ho.ya 'ta, effective indic assert < "ho.ta. 'cim st'i 'ta 'ho.ya 'ta (?1517 - No 1:46a) = cicm sis.ki [= sit.ki] ho.eta (1795 1-No-cwung [P] 1:41b) = cicm ta moyya sileta (id. [K] 1:42a) the loading (of the horses) is all done.

'ho.ya 'ton, provisional < "ho.ta.

'la 'z i ['KHWN] 'ho.ya 'ton [HYWENG] i ka 'pha selu me 'ku.m ye 'n' (1481 Twusi 8:42b) if we drink urging each other on, first you and then I ... 'na ye 'lul KUM 'cwa 'l ywo 'ho.ya 'ton (1482 Nam 1:44-5) if I consider giving you money ... es'ty eyo.yat 'on 'ponhwyte towonyn.o i 'nigi s kwu (1569 Chiltay 21a) how does one become a Buddha?

'ho.ya 'ton = 'ho.ya 'ton. 'sywuc- 'hwa 'lul kwu 'ho.ya 'tun (1588 Mayng 13:19b; sic. 'lul = 'lo') if one seeks water and fire ... pap mek.en.t i cyekun tes ho.yatun (1656 Nay-cwung 3:37, quoted from LCT) when it has been a little while since eating.

'ho.ya 'two, inf + pcl (SEE e to < -e 'two).

'a'mwo 'yGe 'na 'wa -- 'twola 'ho.ya 'two (1459 Wel 1:13a) whoever might come and ask you to give him ... . ALSO: 1459 Wel 21:20a, 1481 Twusi 24:59b, ...

'ho.ya 'y 'Gwo, inf + cop gen. 'la 'zo.m ol [TWWY] 'ho.ya 'y 'Gwo ... (1481 Twusi 8:33a) it is for our relatives and ...

'ho.ya 'ys 'ke 'nu, abbr < 'ho 'ya 'is.ke 'nu. 'c yen-cwong 'i mos 'ti 'mwot 'ho 'ya 'ys 'ke 'nu (1462 1Nung 8:57a) the original sect has by no means come to an end, but ...

'ho.ya 'ys 'ke 'nu, abbr < 'ho 'ya 'is 'ke 'nu. 'tytay-PPWO.-SALQ 'Gwa 'cy 'se 'yeng-cwun 'cywung 'i 'nogwuy-zywuy 'ho 'ya 'ys ke 'nu (1459 Wel 17:35a) being surrounded by great bodhisattvas and crowds of sôrâvakas.

'ho.ya 'ys 'non, abbr < 'ho 'ya 'ys 'non. 'he-khwong] 'ay 'kotok 'ho 'ya 'ys 'non [SYENG-HHAI] s 'pi.ch i pu 'ze 'ti 'ye 'ys 'ke 'nu (1459 Twusi 15:44a) the lights of the Milky Way that fill empty space are broken, yet ...

'ho 'ya 'ys 'noon, abbr < 'ho 'ya 'is 'noon. 'il mo 'chon 'nuu 'pi 'cywung oy 'towy 'ho 'ya 'ys 'noon ti-QU'M 'i wo 'cik 'i stol 'm i 'la (1482 Nam 1:58a) knowing the chant with respect to the quilt-robed priest who has finished his work is only just this.

'ho.ya 'ys 'is 'ta. 'twos 'k i kutey s ['NGWA-SSANG] 'ay [' 'tep] 'ti a'ni 'ho.ya 'ys 'ta (1481 Twusi 8:67b) the reed mat does not feel warm enough for you to use us as a bed.

'ho.ya 'ys 'ta 'n i, abbr < 'ho 'ya 'is 'ta 'n i. 'cans.kan 'two 'HYEN 'hi nilo 'ti a'ni 'ho 'ya 'ys 'ta 'n i (1465 Wen 1:1:1:44b) it was not even for a moment clearly stated.

'ho.ya 'ys 'ta 's-ongi 'i 'ta, abbr < 'ho 'ya 'is 'ta 's-ongi 'i 'ta. 'ti 'NGWEN 'un son 'cøy i 'sy 'il'hi a ni 'ho 'ya 'ys 'ta 's-ongi 'i 'ta (1463 Pep 4:41a) we still have the will for wisdom and have not lost it.

'ho 'ya 'ys 'te 'n i, abbr < 'ho 'ya 'is 'te 'n i. 'ty 'mwoy 'h i 'i 'yelli 'la 'ho 'ya 'ys 'te 'n i (1447 Sek 24:6b) this mountain will open up.

'ho.ya 'ys 'tesi 'n i, abbr < 'ho 'ya 'is 'te 'si 'n i. 'cy 'TTAY 'SAM- 'MOY 'lo 'TU 'K 'ho 'ya 'ys 'tesi 'n
A Reference Grammar of Korean

i (1459 Wel 18:68b) had achieved the various great meditations (samādhi). "ho'ya 'ys twoswo'n i, abbreviation < 'ho'ya is.twoswo'n i. Two'na ka na 'ta "say ci p i [KYM] ho.ya 'ys twoswo'n i (1481 Twus 7: 16b) both coming and going, I take double advantage of the thatch hut.

'ho'ya 'ys two'ta, abbr < 'ho'ya is two'ta. "k'chun ping.ay 'non [I FPOYK-YEM] ol [TANG] ho.ya 'ys two'ta (1481 Twus 7:11a) the sheer cliff is assigned to White Salt Mountain.

'ho.ya 'za, inf + pcl. "cco-pi's 'hoong 'ye k'ul ho.ya 'za ho'l i 'l's ss oy SA-MI 'la ho'n i 'la (1447 Sek 6:2b) for they must perform deeds of charity therefore they are called śrāmanera (religious novice). ne-huy 'tol h i soying "so pe'swul "l'ol 'him pse KKWUW ho.ya 'za ho'l i 'la (1459 Wel 10:14b) you people must endeavor to pursue the casting off of birth and death. "TWOY-TAP ho.ya 'za ho'l i 'la (1462 ¹Nung 1:44a) will have to reply. Also 'ho.ya 'za (1586 Sohak 4:9b).

'ho.ye, var = 'ho'ye; SEE = 'la, = 'sye, = two. ABBR 'hye. The 15th-century examples are all before 'ys-; see 'ho ye 'ys.te n i, 'ho ye 'ys tes'i n i. But the contracted form 'hye is attested in a few phrases. SEE hye.

'ho'ye 'la, var inf < 'ho'ta + abbr < 'i'la (cop indic asserts). "ITTYWEN] hol twong mal twong ho.ye 'la (1730 Chengkwu 104; cited from LCT) it is barely conveyed (7). phyul swong mal swong ho.ye 'la (1763 Haytong 61) it is about to bloom. 'ho.ye'le ye, effective prosp mod < 'ho'la + postmod. "ku [KWONG] 'on iso-NGUY] 'ho'ye'l ye (1464 Kumkang hwu-se 15; cited from LCT 561a with accent added [my copy has no hwu-se]) is that achievement conceivable?

'ho yem = 'ho yan, effective subst < 'ho'la; Cf 'hom, hwom.

~ 'l'ceuki 'cik "ho'la is worth doing. "ma'su 'l' i cwk two lwok 'ho yem 'l'c'uk ho'n i 'Gwo (1518 Sohak-cho 10:24b) what matter is worth pursuing unto death? 'KA 'hi 'ywok 'ho.yem cuk 'hwom 'ul nil' Gwon SYEN i 'Gwo (1588 Mayng 14:16a) it is a goodness that is said to be desirable. 'KA 'hi 'pse (NGIEN 'ho yem 'cik 'ti a'ni "hwo toy (1588 Mayng 14:21b) it is hardly worth saying (but ...).

ho.yen ti (1660· Kyeychwuk 52) = 'ho yan 'ti 'ho ye 's no'n i, var inf + abbr < is[f].non (v proc modifier) + postmod. "pepe' i lul pwo 'ti 'mwoht 'ho'ye 's no'n i ino n ya [ < is no'n ya] ho'n i (1586 Sohak 6:7b) = epe' ti 'lol a'n'ka 'pwo'y n i is.nu'n ya 'ho'ya (1518 Sohak-cho 9:8a) asked if any of them had been unable to see their parents.

'ho'ye 'sye, var inf + particle (= huy se). 'ho.n ye'ky u ty a'sos 'sik pwan 'ho'ye 'pswo'ye (1517· Pak 1:54b) let's shoot after dividing [the arrows] into five for each side.

~ 'non. 'kul nilka 'ka mos ti 'mwoht 'ho'ye 'sye 'non pi lwok spolon 'i i i iye two (1518 Sohak-cho 8:38-9) though sometimes he cannot stop in the midst of reading so it is rapid.

'ho ye'ta, effective indic assertive < 'ho ta. 'ta imuy cyangman ho.ye TYENG-TA WANG-PIT ci> s.is.ki [ = s.iki] ho.yeta (1795 'No-cwpng [P] 1:41b) the loading (of the horses) is all done. SEE 'ho'ya 'ta.

'ho'ye 'two, var inf + pcl. 'kotok 'ho'ye 'two 'nemst'i t a'ni 'ho'no.n i (1586 Sohak 2:30b) though full it does not overflow.

'ho ye'y.n i 'la abbr < 'ho ye i'n i 'la. "hoong 'ho'yo'm ay 'il khwa 'ya 'ho ye'y.n i 'la (1518 Sohak-cho 8:25a) it is a matter of desiring to benefit from putting into practice [what one has learned].

'ho ye'ys.te'n i, abbr < 'ho ye'ys.te n i. "spoli 'MWON 'ul 'ye'y a 'ho ye'ys.te'n i (1459 Wel 10:25a) wanted to open the door quickly.

'ho ye'ys tes'i n i, abbr < 'ho ye'ys tes'i n i. 'isin-sim] i FPWLQ-TWONG ho.ye 'ys.te'si n i (1463 Pep 1:54b) body and spirit are immobile. This is a reading aid to the Chinese text, the translation of which has 'ho ya 'ys tes'i n i. - 'hoyGi 'a = 'hoy'ya, vc < 'ho'ya. Only forms attested: 'hoy'Gye infinitive, 'hoyGyom modulated subst. The entry "hoyGywo'ta in LCT is the result of a mistaken analysis. 'i salom 'ma 'ta "hoy Gye 'swa 'Way ni 'ke (1451 Hwun-en 3b) letting everyone learn it easily. 'hay ma 'oy 'HHWOJK 'hoyGywo'm a ni pu.l i 'l's ss oy (1462·Nung 6:87b) since they much suffer from the vexations of devils, -

'hoyGwo'ta = 'hoy'ya, vc < 'ho'ya. 'i es.'ney mozo'm ol HHANG 'hoy Gwa mozo'm i 'KA 'THVALQ 'ol 'TUK ho'l i 'nji s 'kwo (1482
Kum-sam 2:4ab) how is one to surrender one’s mind and obtain the mind’s emancipation?  

ho’yi(ta), prospective mod < "ho’yi ‘ta. ‘t’ex.ryey  

HHANG ‘PPWOK ‘ho’yi ‘l i ‘ngi s ‘ko( 1464  

Kumkang 11a) how shall I subdue it [my mind]?  

ho’yi, modifier < ‘ho’yi ‘ta, adj. white. ‘t’hoy’n  

‘piwuy hwo ni ‘ywa n i (1481 Twusi 7:1a) it was shaded by white cugon-grass thatching.  

ho’yon, processive mod < ‘ho’yi ‘ta. ‘te ‘twu’la  

’twolwo ‘ho’yo’no n i (1481 Twusi 7:1a) it is dark and then again it is [? gets] light again.  

ho’yon, honorific modifier < <“ho’yi ‘ta.  

‘hoysi n i ‘ngi ‘ta. ‘t—LYWONG-NEWANG ‘ol  

HHANG ‘PPWOK ‘hoysi n i ‘ngi ‘ta (1447 Sek 24:38a) made the dragon kings surrender.  

‘ho’yi ‘ta, adj. is white; is light, bright. Also (<’ho’yon) vi ‘gets white/light’?  

‘ho’yi ta, vc < “ho’yi a; inf ‘ho’ye. has (makes, lets) one do. SYN ‘ho’yo’go’wa, ‘ho’gi’ta.  

NOTE: The uncontracted form ho’i’ta was first attested 1518.  

‘ho’yi’Gwyuy. makes/lets one do but.  

‘ho’yi’Gwyuy  

MA ‘lol  

HHANG ‘PPWOK ‘ho’yi’Gwyuy ... (1482 Nam 2:5a) he got the devil to surrender but ...  

‘ho’ye, inf < ‘ho’yi ‘ta. ‘t ce y ‘ssuke’na ‘nom  

‘ho’ye ‘ssuke’n (1447 Sek 9:41a = 1459  

Wel 9:39a) whether writing it oneself or getting others to write it. Also (< olwo ‘ho’yuye): Twusi 7:16b, 20:29a.  

‘ho’yo’wo’ (< *‘ho’ya’al’wo’) = ‘hwo’a, ‘hwo’a-modulated stem of ‘ho’ta.  

‘ho’yo’wolq (< *‘ho’ya’al’-wo’laq) = ‘hwo’lq, modulated prosp mod < ‘ho’ta. ‘t(summational epitheme)  

‘QIL’-SO-YONG ‘ay s CHAM ‘HHAK  

‘ho’yo’wol ‘i i mo cho.l i ‘la (1482 Kum-sam 2:1b) said that the act of pursuing (Buddhist) learning for a lifetime would come to an end.  

‘t’ho’yo’wo’la (< *‘ho’ya’al’wo’la) = ‘hwo’a,  

‘hwo’lq, modulated indic assert < ‘ho’ta.  

‘t’yo’wo’com pu’the ‘wo.m ay hon ‘cwul s  

‘kul tim paa ti ‘iwmot ‘ho’yo’wo’la (1481 Twusi 21:25b) come the last little while I haven’t had a line (of news) from him.  

‘t’ho’yo’wom = ‘hwo’an, modulated subst < ‘ho’ta.  

‘tEE KKWONG ‘oy ‘won ka’ci s ‘i’l ol si ‘lum  

‘a ni ‘ho’yo’wo’m ol ‘na y ‘anwo’n (1481 Twusi 8:24b) I know that Lord Xú does not brood over all sorts of matters.  

‘ho’yo’wo’m, modulated subst < ‘ho’yi ‘ta (white).  

tle ‘n’i olwo ke ‘mu’m ye ‘ho’yo’wo’m ol  

non’hwo’n i ‘la (1481 Twusi 7:27a) hence distinguished [things] being black and being white. swowo’n i ‘la wa ‘ho’yo’wo’m ol ko ‘cang  

muy’nwo’la (1481 Twusi 23:23a) I hate it that the willow branches are whiter than cotton. CF  

‘ho’yGy’wom < “hoy’Giy’ta.  

‘hoo’ywuyut, vc (‘ho’) + modulator. ‘hoo’ywuy’ta (1481 Twusi 16:66a) has him do it.  

’hoo’zap’, ‘hoo’ZO(W), humble < “ho’ta.  


[(‘hoo’zop kwo (1447 Sek 6:1b).  

‘ho’zop’ten ’oy’n (1463 Pep 2:226a).  

‘ho’zopo’n i ‘Gwa (1447 Sek 23:4a).  

’hoo’zopo’n ‘kwo (1481 Twusi 10:9b).  

‘ho’zo’Wa’za (1459 Wel 9:52a).  

‘ho’zo’Wwo’l i (1459 Wel 23:65a).  

‘ho’zo’Wo’l i ‘la (1482 Kum-sam 3:12a).  

‘ho’zo’Wo’m ye’n) (1447 Sek 9:24b).  

HUY The Hankul spelling and the Romanization distinguish huy from hi but they are both pronounced the same (as hi). If you cannot locate the word you seek under huy, look under hi.  

-huy, suffix. Forms pronoun plural. SEE ne-huy, ce-huy. CF ney, tul.  

-huy < HUY (bond n ‘princess’), suffix. Forms names or extended names for girls.  

hwi-, bond adverb. round and round, enveloping; thoroughly, completely; recklessly; briskly.  

1- cés.ta stirs (up), disturbs; waves (one’s arms).  

- ciuta soils (one’s clothes).  

- cwumuluta fumbles with.  

- kam.ta winds round and round.  

- manta rolls up, coils.  

- môlta urges/drives on.  

- nallita (a flag) flaps in the breeze; distinguishes (one’s name).  

- nulle elta hangs loose, dangles, droops.  

- salphita watches all around.  

- tallita rushes around; rushes away.  

- teph.ta overspreads.  

- tôlta goes around.  

- tollita puts it around, revolves it.  

- twuluta brandishes; astonishes; takes command of (the situation).  

- twungkuleh.ta (HEAVY ++ hoyl-tongkulg4h.ta) (eyes) are opened wide, is wide-eyed. hwipssata [< hwi + pssulta] surrounds it; protects it; shelters it.  

hwipssata [< hwi + pssulta] sweeps over, overwhelms. [CF hwita it bends; huy round.]  

‘hwo’, ‘hwo’ < *‘ho’-wo’, modulated stem of ‘ho’ta. VAR ‘ho’yo’wo’ < ‘ho’ya’al’wo’-.
A Reference Grammar of Korean

544

PART II

'hwol(q), "hwol(q), modulated prosp mod < "ho'ia.

1. (epitheme extruded from subject). Example?

2. (epitheme extruded from object). \( \text{The-huy} \) "uy elwu 'NGWAN-'HWOW 'hwo'la \( \text{ki} \) (= 'hwolq kes 'i) (1463 Pep 2:66-7) the things you folks are rather fond of. QN-NYNWU-LWUW-TT4 'Y'la 'hwolq 'salo'm ol (1447 Sek 24:13a) a person called Aniruddha.

3. (summational epitheme). [12800] KWONG-TUK 'i'za 'NGUY-'LWON 'hwolq 'cwl "ep'su.l 'i 'la (1447 Sek 19:10b) there is just no way to argue with 12,800 achievements of virtue. wo'lay 'PPYEUNG 'hwolq YWEN 'ul ye hya 'ya 'ys'kasi 'n 'es'tey wo'no mul 'tuk mozom al 'phwo'mi 'nake'n ywo (1462 'Nung 5:72b) for a long time he has kept the causes for falling ill away; why then is my heart suddenly seized with pain today? CIN-'SSLQ s PPWO-SALQ oy 'TTYWU 'hwol 'kwo.i 'a 'ni 'n i 'la (1482 Kum-sam 3:34b) it is not a place where a real bodhisattva would dwell. 'e'mi 'l solang 'hwo'lay 'e'mil 'uy solang 'hwolq SS'-CYELQ (1462 'Nung 5:85b) when [the child] loves the mother and the mother loves [the child].

'hwo'la, "hwolq 'la < *"ho'-wo'-la.

1. modulated indicative. [1'MWU-CHWUN] 'kwa 'lwo ta'mos [KKI'-YAK] hwo'la (1481 Twusi 7:14a) it will be limited just to late autumn. 'na y il'cuk 'a'ti 'mwo't 'hwola (?1517- Pak 1:37b) I didn't know earlier [of your illness] ... 'ho'ma MWU-'HHAK 'ol TUK 'hwo'la 'hoke tun (1447 Sek 24:3a) saying "I have already acquired a'sai'ka (the stage of being beyond learning)" VAR ['jho,ywo'la].

2. = 'hwo'ly. 'ho'ma 'KWUW-'KYEN, 'MYELQ-'TTWO 'lo? 'TUK 'hwo'la 'ho'aswo 'n i wo'no za a'wo'n i 'TT-'HHYWEY "ep'su'n i kot 'tas-ongi 'ta (1463 Pep 4:36a) having earlier sought to acquire the ultimate nirvåna, that I just today found out is like having lacked wisdom.

'hwo'lo 'i modulated prosp mod + postmodifier. \( \text{(epitheme extruded from object)} \) SYA-'NWUW-'KWUYK 'ey hon 'TTAY-SSIN SYWU-'TTALQ 'i 'la 'hwo'lo 'i is.no 'n i (1447 Sek 6:14-5) there is a minister in the state of Sravasti who is named Sudatta.

'hwo'lo 'i 'la, modulated prosp mod + postmod + cop indic assert. 'nwuyGus 'pun mozo'm ol a'ni 'hwo.l 'i 'la 'hote'n i (1447 Sek 6:3-9) you said that you would not have a remorseful heart. 'CYWUNG-SOYNG 'o 'wo 'QOL-QCHER 'SYEY-KAN 'ay s 'SIN 'thi elye 'Wun 'Pep 'ul 'ta tuce'o 'Wa 'al'Ge'y 'hwo.l 'i 'la 'ho'ya (1447 Sek 13:27a) he says "I will get all living beings to understand the Law that is so difficult for the world at large to believe. "wulul 'tol'h i ile'thus [= ileh-tus] hon 'MANG-'LXANG 'ay s 'SSTYWUW-'KUY 'za 'psu'ti a'ni 'hwo.l 'i 'la (1447 Sek 19:30b) we will not use this sort of prophecies of a future Buddhahood in false quantities. ['CCWOY] 'lol ['CHYENG] hon 'ay s 'CYANG-'CHOJ s 'hay ['COYK-'PELO] 'hwo.l 'i 'la 'thei's 'i 'Jla (1481 Twusi 24:13a) he said, "Invite sin and you will pick up much future punishment".

'hwo'lo 'i -'ngi 'ta, modulated prosp mod + postmodifier + cop polite + cop indic assert. 'nilu'yan 'yang 'o 'hwo 'hwo'lo 'i -'ngi 'ta (1447 Sek 6:24b) I will do as you say, sir, 'NGWEN 'honw'on 'i 'ol 'la 'il'Gu'y 'hwo.l 'i -'ngi 'ta (1447 Sek 9:40b) I will make your every wish be accomplished.

'hwo'lo (')iGe'n i 'Gwa, modulated prosp mod + postmod + cop effective mod + postmod + pcl. 'na'la.h ay 'syey mwo'lwo'may sa 'hwo.m (')HHOYNG) 'hwol' i iGe'n i 'Gwa 'salo'm on [KWA-YEN] 'ul ku'chi'sikwa'eye solang 'honwos'ta (1481 Twusi 20:4b) while the nation must conduct warfare, the people would love to put an end to spears and lances.

'hwo'lonq 'i iGe'nol, modulated prosp mod + postmod + copula literal concessive. ['khun ['SSIN-'HHA] non ['MYWOW] ci 'ze ['HYENG-'SIE] 'hwo'lonq 'i iGe'nol ('HHWUW) 'ey s ('CUEY-'KURY) 'es'tey 'tumul'm ye ke chu'n ywo (1481 Twusi 22:44b) the mighty courtier builds a shrine and offers a sacrificial meal, yet how come the later rituals are seldom and sparse?

'hwo'loq 'i iGe'n yieng, modulated prosp mod + postmod + cop effective mod + postmod. ['CCWS] 'lol ['PEP] 'ul'wo 'hwo'loq 'i iGe'n yieng (?1468- Mong 35a) one is to sit in meditation according to the Law, and yet ... 'hwo'loq 'i iGe'la, modulated prospective modifier + postmod + cop effective indicative assertive. 'wo'loho'm ye 'woy ywo'm ol hon 'tI Gwa 'KYWO-'CYENG ( 'hwoloitGeta =) 'hwo'lq 'i iGe le (1463 Pep 1:10b) it is a matter of
A Reference Grammar of Korean

PART II

authority: the correct way to speak the language

checking what is right and wrong at the same

time…

moral: the correct way to speak the language

mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

A Reference Grammar of Korean

PART II

authority: the correct way to speak the language

checking what is right and wrong at the same
time…

moral: the correct way to speak the language

mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

A Reference Grammar of Korean

PART II

authority: the correct way to speak the language

checking what is right and wrong at the same
time…

moral: the correct way to speak the language

mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

P. 54

4. The correct way to speak the language

5. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

6. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

7. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

8. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

9. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

10. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

11. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

12. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

13. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

14. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

15. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

16. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

17. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

18. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

19. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

20. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

21. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

22. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

23. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

24. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

25. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

26. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

27. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

28. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

29. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

30. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

31. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

32. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

33. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

34. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

35. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

36. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

37. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

38. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

39. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

40. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

41. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

42. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

43. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

44. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

45. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

46. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

47. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

48. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

49. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

50. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

51. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

52. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

53. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

54. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

55. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

56. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

57. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

58. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

59. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

60. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

61. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

62. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

63. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

64. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

65. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

66. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

67. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

68. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

69. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

70. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

71. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

72. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

73. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

74. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

75. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

76. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

77. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

78. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

79. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

80. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

81. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

82. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

83. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

84. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

85. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

86. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

87. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

88. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

89. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

90. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

91. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

92. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

93. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

94. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

95. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

96. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

97. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

98. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

99. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language

100. Mutual agreement: the correct way to speak the language
is "mul" a carving mistake for "he'mul") by what error are you reluctant to study the Two Vehicles? "Ye y 'mye ch ul 'hwo'li ye 'hkon 'ta ('1517' Pak 1:31b) how many do you want? 'hwo'ye ta = 'hwo.l [fi] 'ye ta, modulated prosp mod + (ellipted postmod +) cop effective indicative assertive. will likely do. *il 'ep'sun "TTWO-W-LI 'loli KKWUW 'hon'wo n i cwuk-sa'li s QIN-YWEN 'n tui 'mwoht 'hwo.l [fi] 'ye ta (1459 Wel 1:11b) those seeking an uneventful doctrine will hardly listen to the reasons for life and death.

'hwo.m (also "hwoom"), modulated subst < "ho'ta. "ha'nal s 'nim' 'ku m i la 'hwo'm pu'i i la (1459 Wel 1:31b) it means he is the king of heaven. "SSLQ 'hwo'm 'ep.swu m un ... (1464 Kum Kang 87b) the lack of reality ... ko'tok 'ti 'a ni 'hwo.m ni 'ot pal to 'ki 'a twolq 't ilwo'ta (1462 'Nung 1:67a) one must realize that it is not that it is not full.

'hwo.m a, modulated subst + pcl. 'ho'ma ku'li 'hwo.m a 'hwoon "i'i i ... (1475 Nay 3:21b) that I have already said I would do.

'hwo'm ay, modulated subst + pcl. 'MA 'lal HHANG 'PPWOK 'hoy-ti Gwuy 'PPWULQ-'CO y CCO-P1 a ni 'hwo.m ay put'i a ni ho'n i la (1482 Nam 2:5a) he got the devil to surrender but could not rely on the sons of Buddha (= his believers) not to show compassion.

'hwo'm i, modulated subst + pcl. 'ney uy 'e'mi 'ku'lye 'hwo.m i (1459 Wel 21:22a) that you are yearning for [your] mother. CYE-'PPWULQ 'i 'CHYWULQ-'sYEY 'hwo'm i NAM 'hi 'za mas-nano'n i (1463 Pep 5:148a) in renouncing the world the Buddhas confront much hardship. 'es'iye ho'l [i] 'ye'n ywo 'hwo.m i 'ep.su'li i 'lwo'ta (1465 Wen se:3b) there will be no wondering how it would be. ~ kalo'chiti a ni 'hwo.m i 'mwoht ho'l i la (1475 Nay se:6a) cannot help but point out (that -).

~ 'za (pcl). 'iphyan.an 'hwo.m i 'za pit 'swvo'm i ha'n i 'la ('1517' No 2:4a) just being in good health is of great value.

'hwo'm i 'Gw0 (cop gerund). 'k'yecep 'tol'h ol pwuthye s QUM 'CCANG 'SYANG 'pwozop'kuy 'hwo'm i 'Gw0 (1447 Sek 24:2b) is letting the womenfolk gaze upon the image of Buddha's retractable penis, and ...

'hwo.m i 'la (cop indicative assertive). 'i'cye 'na non kanan hwo.m i 'la 'PPYENG a ni 'hwo'la

A Reference Grammar of Korean

'ho'ya'nel ... (1482 Nam 1:30b) he said "now I am poor but I am not ill", whereupon ...

'hwo'm ilwo'ta (cop var indic assert). 'i 'i 'I ol tu'ti kwo cye 'hwo'm ilwo'ta (1482 Kum-sam 2:7a, 'i broken type) I want to hear about this.

'hwo'm isto'n i-ngi s 'ka (pcl + cop polite + pcl + postmod). 'KONG-TUK 'i ku 'ci 'ep.su'li 'Ge'nul homol 'mye QA LA-HAN 'KWA 'lol 'TUK 'key 'hwo'm isto'n i-ngi s 'ka (1459 Wel 17:48-9) if boundless virtue is achieved, one is ever allowed to get the karma of an arhan.

'hwo'm isto'n ye (pcl + postmod). 'homo mye TUNG a'ni 'm ye 'pwom a'ni 'la PWUN-PELQ 'hwo'm isto'n ye (1462 'Nung 2:84a) with no light, with no sight, how can one distinguish? 'homol 'mye CHIN 'hi ye'le ka'ci s me'cun 'i 'I ol 'SSYWU 'hwo'm isto'n ye (1459 Wel 21:88-9) just how much worse is the undergoing of evil deeds oneself?!

'hwo'ye ol, modulated subst + pcl. 'pye'kak 'cway lak 'hwo'ye ol 'ne y 'pwono n i (1462 'Nung 1:108b) you see it keep opening and closing. "machi nu'le 'ke' (PPYENG) 'hwo.m ol i kuy ti 'mwoht ho'l i 'lwo'so'm i (1481 Twusi 7:7b) it is as if I were too old to shake an illness. 'iyele 'hi 'kot 'hwo'm ol (NGUY-SANG) 'honwo'la (1481 Twusi 15:23b) I doubt that they are so alike.

'hwo m ol 'ho'o, modulated substantive + particle. Example? Cf 'hosya m o 'lao.

'hwo'm am, modulated subst + pcl. 'nay uy 'sywyu-'lwoj 'hwo'm am (on 1481 Twusi 22:27b) that I am getting old and frail ... wo 'ywo'm i 'swvo' 'wol 'hwo.m i 'la 'hwo.m am (on 1482 Nam 1:39a) when we say that being wrong is also being right ... 'ka'zomyel 'me 'ke' (KXWU) 'hwo.m on pan'oki puculen ho'ji'n ye (sin-'KHXW) 'hwo.m ol pu'the 'eto'ni i (1481 Twusi 7:31b) being rich and noble inevitably starts from hard work and hardship (before it is achieved).

'hwo'm, modulated modifier < "ho'ta.

1. (epitheme extruded from subject). 'wo e ck mozo'm oy 'HYHEN 'hwoon ke's ilwo'n i 'ke' 'wu 'luw TYWUNG 'ey s 'SSYANG 'i CCYWAR 'THYEY 'i ke 'wu' 'luw 'yilwo'n i 'i kot ho'n i (1462 'Nung 2:17b) the fact that it is something that appears only in one's mind is like the fact that the image within a mirror is in its entire substance [just the] mirror.

2. (epitheme extruded from object). 'no
"TUK 'hwon 'TI'-"HHYWEY 'non (1447 Sek 13:57b) the wisdom that I have gained. kasony 'Iwo 'hwon [MWON] 'ulan sywokcyel ['lep.si ['he]f'lt ['mall] 'la (1481 Twusi 7:9b) do not to your regret open a door made of thorns.

3. (summational epitheme). I - MYENG-SSEYF 'PELQ-"NGWEN 'hwon 'i'ol 'hyeyon 'ta mwo'lonon 'ta (1447 Sek 6:8a) you are taking into consideration that you uttered an oath -- or are you ignoring that? kuty s 'hwon cwo 'chwo 'ho'ya (1447 Sek 6:8b) I will do as you say, and ... alpho ti a'ni 'hwon 'cwo [j] i a'ni 'Gen ma'non (1475 Nay 2:2:7b) it is not that one is not ill but ...

'hwo-ni 'ta, modulated polite < 'ho'ta + cop indic assert. I 'pi'wo 'salo'm oy 'mwo'l ey 'sa'-nikwo 'two cywungsoyng 'ma 'two 'mwot 'hwo-ni 'ta (1447 Sek 6:5a) even [my] living in on the society of human beings is inferior to [the life of] any living creature.

'hwon 'i, modulated modifier + postmodifier. I 'mo cho.m ay 'two'wo'om i 'twowoy'ti 'mwot 'hwon 'n i (1475 Nay 2:2:14a) in the end I couldn't be of help. me li 'theye 'lul 'cye'ki kgwus's i 'hwon 'i (1518 Sohak-cho 10:27a) the form of her head was small and lopsided.

'hwon 'ay n', modulated mod + postmod + pcl + pcl. I 'ki'phi SO-LYANG 'hwon 't ay n (1482 Kum-sam 3:3b) on deeply considering it.

'hwon 'i, modulated mod + postmod + pcl. I 'I piwuhye KWONG-"YANG 'hwon 'i 'towoy'ta 'hosa'm on ... (1463 Pep 7:180b) [his] saying that this becomes the Buddha's offering of nourishment ...

'hwon 't ila, modulated mod + postmodifier + cop indicative assertive. I 'SYANG 'I 'SYENG 'ay 'two'kyo'm ol 'TUK 'hwon 't ila (1465 Wense: 38b) the [manifested] form has gotten dissolved by the [inner] nature.

'hwon 't i'm ye n', modulated mod + postmod + cop subst + cop inf + pcl. if it is that one did. I 'na 'G/wos MWU-'SWU hon 'KEP 'ey 'PPWU-"MWU 'HYWOW-"TTWOW ho'kwo SA-MWON 'kwa PPA-LA-MWON 'kwa 'lol KWONG-KYENG 'hwon 't i'm ye n' (1447 Sek 6:29a) if it is [true] that for countless kalpas (eons) I have honored my parents and respected the sramanas and the brahmans, ...

kwopa SEE hopta

'hwo toy, modulated accessive < 'ho'ta. I 'na y solang 'hwo'toy (1447 Sek 6:25b) I am thinking: ... 'PWO-si 'lo' 'hwo'toy (1447 Sek 13:19a) he gives alms and ...

is non 'tos 'hwo'toy is'ti 'a'ni 'hwo'm i 'sucywon 'a'ni 'ywo'm i a'ni 'la (1459 Wel 1:36a) that it seems to exist yet does not exist is not a matter of thinking [about it]. I 'SIM 'hi 'na y 'KAM-SYANG 'hwo'toy (1463 Pep 2:4b) I was moved to grief and ...

NGWEN-"KAX 'ol 'CING 'kwo cye 'hwo'toy (1465 Wen se:5a) wants to witness perfect enlightenment, and ...

CYWUNG-ZILQ 'tho'lkow NGWEN-"KAX 'ol 'hwo'toy (1465 Wen se:5b) enjoys perfect enlightenment all day long, and ...

"THYEY ke'Pwu, u'y the'li 'kor 'hwotoy (1482 Kum-sam 2:66a) the body is like the hairs of a turtle, and ...

ALSO: 1447 Sek 13:19a, 23:5a, 24:1a, 24:3b; 1462 'Nung 5:85b; ...

'n'. I 'SAM-"NGWELQ QAN-KE 'hwo'toy 'n' (1465 Wen 2:3:2:29b) staying quiet for three months, ...

hwu < 'HHUWU, n. ANT cem. CF twi, taum.

1. afterwards, later (on), the future.

2. after (doing). 2a. 'un... (ey). I Cemsim mek.un hwu ey tte-naki lo haca Let's set off after having lunch.

2b. abbr < VN [han] -. I Swuep (han) hwu after class. siksa (han) hwu after eating.

hoyuy (han) hwu after the meetings. tayhak ul col.ep (han) hwu after graduating from college.

3. a descendant; an heir, a successor.

4. (as adm) later, latter-day, after, farther, further. I - Into Farther India (= Indochina).

- Paykcey later Paykcey. - techim medical complications from childbirth.


hyan, scribal mistake for han 'many' (1465 Wen 2:1:1:11a). Or, a variant/mistake for 'hyen several, some; how many?'; the Korean word is used to translate the Chinese pluralizer CYEY -

hyang hata < 'HYANG 'ho'ta, vnt.

1. faces, fronts, looks out on. I 'salo'm oy nos [→ noch] al'ph ol 'HYANG 'ho'tya (1482 Kum-sam 2:2b) design to turn to the front of
people's faces, and...

2. heads for. starts / leaves for, is bound for, goes / proceeds to. ṣap's k ul 'HYANG 'ho:ya (1482 Nam 1:24a) toward the outside. e'tuwun kai 'won- toy t 'HYANG 'ho:ya (1482 Kum-sam 2:65a).

3. aims at, leans / tends toward.

hye < 'hye, abbr < 'ho:ye = < 'ho:ya, cen-
ye < cyen 'hye (1447 Sek 6:24a, 1459 Wel 8:52a, ...) entire(ly), whole, complete < CYWEN 'entire' or CYWEN 'exclusive' — both sources attested. hānyng-ye < hānyng-hye = 'hyang 'hye < ('HYANG) 'hye (1481 Twus 25:56b) fortunately. t'woik 'hye (1518 Sohakcho 7:43b = 1586 Sohak 5:75a) uniquely, especially < TWOK (id. 5:74b) 'hye < 'TTWOK (1447 Sek 6:40a) + 'ho:ye'.

hyen < 'HYEN', adnoun. the present / existing / actual / real. ṣ wuli tul uy hyengphyen our present situation. — inphuey the existing inflation. — nāykak the present cabinet. — sēkyey the contemporary world. — swusang the present prime minister.

'hyen, noun. how many (= 'hyenma, 'en:ma, 'myech). ṣ cen mo'i 'hyen pe'n ul tin t ol (1445 Yongs 31) however many times the limping horse may fall. 'hyen 'kwo'i ol wol'masi'n ywo (1445 Yong 110) how many places have they moved to? 'hyen 'nal in t ol (1449 Kok 74) however many days it be.

hyenćang < 'HYEN-'TYANG, n. the spot, the scene (of action / labor), the field; (-nun ~) the very act / scene of doing.

'hyenma, n. how many; how much (= 'en:ma, 'myes:ma, 'hyen, 'myech). ṣ cywong 'kwa mol 'Gwa 'lo' hyenma 'yn t ol 'all i 'Gwo (1449 Kok 52) I wonder how many slaves and horses there are. CF selma < hyelma < 'hyenma.

'hyen ma s, n + pcl. ṣ 'hyen ma s PPWO-'SALQ /[G]wa 'hyen ma s 'CYWUNG-SOYING' i (1459 Wel 17:23a) the many bodhisattvas and the many common creatures. 'hyen ma s CANG-NGEM 'kwa 'hyen ma s KWONG-YANG 'i SSYGANG-'SYSWUI 'lo' phyean ywo (1459 Wel 17:23b) how much pomp and how much offering of food have unfolded favorable omens?

hyengphyen < HYENG-PPYEN, n.

1. the situation, the state (of things), the aspect (of affairs), the development (of an affair). ṣ hyen wuli tul uy hyengphyen our present situation. ... selo uy hyengphyen ul cal álko iss.ess.ta they were well informed on how things were with each other. Nala hyengphyen — i mós toyess.ta The country is in an awful condition (in a mess); The nation is in sorry shape. — eps.ta is terrible; is poor. — eps terribly, mercilessly, completely, utterly.

2. one's family circumstances (cip ~), one's financial situation. ṣ ku hyengphyen ul cal álko iss.ess.ta I well understood his situation.

3. the geographical aspect / features, the lay of the land, the topography.

4. a condition, state (of affairs); convenience, circumstances.

5. a kind, a shape.

6. See -nun ~ (in) the process of doing. CF ccak, cengsey, hyengsik, kes, kko, kyenghwang, kyengwu, pa, mo:yang, nohu, sáceng, sangthay, swu, tey.

HYEY The Hankul spelling distinguishes hey and hyey, but they are usually pronounced the same (as hey). If you cannot locate the word you are looking for under hey, look under hyey.

i < 'i, adv, n. LIGHT yo. 'i + 'u:lan → 'il:ta. 'i + 'u:lwo → 'il:lwo. CF i ey, i eykey; ku < ku, ce < 'r ye. 1. admnoun. this / these ~; present / current ~. 2. noun. this (one), it. ṣ ṣ i i ey itelus.tsa Things have come to this! 3. (= i i) this person, he / she, this one; this thing, it; the latter. 4. See 'i non.

i < 'i, quasi-free noun, postmodifier.

1. a person, a man; one. ṣ ik.nun ~ the reader, the person reading. ciun ~ the author, the writer / composer / creator / builder. talun ~ others, other people. eten ~ some people. kan ~ a person who has died, the deceased, a "goner." Kim ila nun ~ a man called Kim. sin.yong halq swu iss.nun ~ a man one can trust. cal nan ~ a nice-looking one. mós nan ~ an ugly one; (= pâpo) a fool. Hóy ey on l ka mân.hess.ta There were many who came to the meeting. CF i / ku / ce i. SYN sálam, pan, ca, nom.

2. a thing; one. ṣ ik.un ~ a well-boiled piece of meat. SYN kes.
3. (summational epitheme) the fact that...

SEE -un i (pota/mankhum), -'i(10)/n i (-), 

- 'i(10) i (-).


NOTE: The MK 'i sometimes reduced to y and that was further reduced to zero when the genitive particle 'iuby was attached. SEE 'uy. 

i < 'i, pcl (nominative). On the history of the nominative marker, see ka. 1.

1. marks the subject of one or more following adjective or verb expressions.

(a) usually translated as the subject. 1San i noph.ta The mountain is tall. San i noph.ko alum-tapta The mountain is tall and beautiful. San i noph.ko mul i malk.ta The mountains are tall and the waters are clear. San i noph.ko mul i malk.un nala 'ta It is a country where the mountains are tall and the waters are clear. täythong.lyeng i yënsel ul hasilq sikan the time when the President will make his address. Son nimm i osyess.ta The guest has arrived. Ku sàlam i pang an ey tul.e wâ se uycya ey ancess.ta He came into the room and sat down on a chair. ku sàlam i ancess.tun uycya the chair that he sat on. Tangsin i positun sinmun i ce kes i ani 'p.nikka Isn't that the newspaper you were looking at over there? Ku sök ey mues i iss.nun ya What is inside it? Hyeng nim i cikum mues ul hasey yo What is your brother doing now? Ku kes i ippuci man pissaci That one is nice looking but I bet it's expensive. Ku haksaying i caki apeci hanthey phyënci lul sukeyss.ta ko hayss.'um.nita The student said he would write a letter to his father (or: It is said that the student will...).

1b. literally translatable as a subject, but freely translated as the object — of possession, ability, evaluation, or emotional affect. The person who possesses, is able, evaluates, or feels the emotion is also marked with the nominative particle. 1tôn i épsta there is no money, money is lacking = has no money, lacks/wants money. chayk i månh.ta "books are many", there are lots of books = has lots of books. caynunng i iss.ta there exists talent = has talent, is talented. mas i iss.ta there is flavor = has flavor, is flavorful/tasty/good, tastes good. son i aphputa one's hand is sore = one has a sore hand. pelus i napputa one's habits are bad = has bad habits.

kkoch i còh.ta (1) flowers are good = (this plot/garden/place/... ) has nice flowers; (2) "flowers are liked" = I like flowers. maywun òmsik i sîlh.ta "spicy food is disliked" = I dislike spicy food. Ku kes i pokô sîph.ta like to see that. Tal i poinun ya "Is the moon visible?" = Can you see the moon? 

1c. marks the subject of a phrase as the possessor or as the person who is able, who evaluates, or who feels the emotion. The phrase can include a more immediate/direct subject for the verb or adj, expressing what is possessed or the target of the ability, the evaluation, or the emotion (1b). 1Tangsin i tôn i iss.e yo? Have you got any money? I tose-kwan i chayk i månh.ta This library has a lot of books. Namphyen i pelus i napputa The husband has bad habits. I kes i kaps i te ssata This one is cheaper (in price). Ku ilq-kwun i him i månh.ta That workman is strong. Wuli ka pàym i musepta We are afraid of snakes. [NGWANG] 'i icy 'swuk-'pûwûj y [CWON] ho'sitwo'ta (1481 Twusi 8:10b) the king is now respectful of his uncle.

2. 2a. marks the subject of an affirmative copula phrase, which is often the Identified. The complement, often the Identifier, is marked only by the copula. 1I kes i mues iya What is this? Cikum i hak.kyo kalq sikan in ya? Is THIS any time to be going off to school? 

2b. marks the complement (as well as the subject) of a negative copular phrase. 1I kes i nay kes i ani 'n ya? Isn't this one mine? Ku sàlam i haksaying i ani 'ko, chayk cangsa (ici He isn't a student, he's a bookseller.

But the particle may drop: Kulem cêng-mal ani 'ko [mâlkô! Yes, of course it's untrue!

cham in ci ani 'n ci âlt/a/mût.ta knows/asks whether it is true or not. Onul ku sàlam ani tûmyen wuli phyen i cilq pen hayss.cí?! - Kuleki ey mâl icî! I bet our team would nearly have lost today if it hadn't been for him. You're absolutely right, I agree. On kes un talum ani 'la pûthak halq kes i hana iss.e wass.ta I have come for no other reason than just to ask a favor of you. Cil iya eteh.tun (ci) kaps ila to ssa ya halq kes ani yo Regardless of the quality, [isn't it the case that =] surely the price should be kept low. In some cases the
noun is ellipted along with the particle: Ku kes i cêng-mal in ci ani 'n ci ku ka mul.ess.ta He asked if that was true or not.

Expressions with ... (-)cek "-ic" (and other precopular nouns, which likewise normally do not function as a subject or an object) take the nominative marker: kwahak-cek i ani 'ta is not scientific (in attitude).

When the focus particles or delimiters are attached, the i/ka is normally suppressed: Ku kes un kaykwuli to ani 'ko olchayngi to ani 'ta That is neither a frog nor a tadpole. Hak to pong to ani 'ta = Cwuk to pap to ani 'ta "is neither fish nor fowl" = I man han sônhay nun âmu kes to ani 'ta Such a small loss is nothing to me. Ku sâlam ccum uy caysan un âmu kes to ani 'ta The property HE has is nothing. Twû sâlam i 'hôn halq cikyeng ey illun kes un ani 'ey yo (Im Hopin 1987:34) The two have not reached the point of planning to divorce. I kes un kwahak-ca eykey man kwan. Ien toyn müncey nun ani 'ta This is not a problem that concerns scientists only. Na eykey man chayk.im i iss.nun ke n' ani 'ta I am not the only one who is responsible.

SEE -- kes (i) ani 'n ya, talum ani 'ko/'la, yekan ani 'ta. Middle Korean examples of copula negation:

With the particle i: "honwon 'ma'il on sa'la na'ta honwon 'ma'il i a'ni 'la (1447 Sek 6:36a) saying that is not to say they are born alive. KON 'oy "nin ke's i a'ni 'Gen ma'l(on (1462 Nung 2:81b) it is not that a root arose, but ... - QWUY-KWANG 'oy 'un pi'chwuuywo'm i a'ni 'la 'ka (1463 Pep 3: 104b) it is not the full illumination of the mighty light --, yet ... CIN-"SSILQ s PPWO- "sALQ 'oy 'TTWIW 'hwol 'kwo.t i a'ni 'n i 'la (1482 Kum-sam 3:34b) it is not a place where a real bodhisattva would dwell.

Without the particle i: "sa'lo.m in 'ka sa'lon a'ni 'n ka 'ho ya NGUY-SIM toWoy n'i (1459 Wel 1:15a) grew suspicious whether it was a human being or not. 'ye non hwo'za "salom a'ni 'ka (1475 Nay 2:1:16a) isn't he a person alone? 'TI-'THIYEY 'twul[hi] a'ni 'm ye "KYENO 'two 'twul[hi] a'ni 'n i; 'TI 'twul[hi] a'ni 'lwo m on 'TI-'HIYWEY 'lwo'toy ... (1459 Wel 8:31b) wisdom and substance are not two things, nor is the object of wisdom two; that wisdom is not two things is [a matter of] knowledge and discernment [together] and ... homol mye TUNG a'ni 'n ye 'pwom a'ni 'la PWUN-'PYELQ hwo m isto n ye (1462 Nung 2:84a) with no light, with no sight, how one distinguishes?! 'MYENG 'uy 'MANG'o nyenu a'ni 'la 'KAK-MYENG 'he mu'i towoy n'i (1462 Nung 4:23b) the extravagance of this light is nothing but an error in the enlightenment.

Omitting 'i is particularly common after a Chinese word: 'i 'SYWELQ-'PEP ka, 'i 'SYWELQ 'PEP a'ni 'Ga (1482 Kum-sam 4:37b) is this preaching the law or isn't this preaching the law? 'PEP-HIWA 'ay s 'KWA-'KUY a'ni 'nak 'honwo la (1462 Nung 1:17b) I ask whether it is not the testimonial to phala (cause and effect) that is in the Lotus [sutra]. 'SYANG 'kwot 'SYANG a'ni 'la 'za CIN i towowy n'i (1482 Kum-sam 3:12a) just when appearance is not appearance it becomes reality. 'TI-'THIYEY 'twul[hi] a'ni 'm ye "KYENG 'two 'twul[hi] a'ni 'm i; 'TI 'twul[hi] a'ni 'lwo m on 'TI-'HIYWEY 'lwo'toy ... (1459 Wel 8:31b) wisdom and substance are not two things, nor is the object of wisdom two; that wisdom is not two things is [a matter of] knowledge and discernment [together] and ... homol mye TUNG a'ni 'la 'pwom a'ni 'la PWUN-'PYELQ hwo m isto n ye (1462 Nung 2:84a) with no light, with no sight, how can one distinguish?! MA a'ni 'la 'mu su ke's i 'l ywo (1462 Nung 9:101b) it is not a demon but what is it?

But there are also examples of Chinese noun + 'i (or its reduction y): CYE-'PPWULQ - 'pwo'zo'wom i "cye'kun YWEN 'i a'ni 'lwo 'swo-ngi 'ta (1463 Pep 1:88b) seeing the Buddha is indeed no small contributing cause, pen tu'ki 'PEP-HIWA y a'ni 'Ge'nu'l za; (1462 Nung 1:17a) though they cannot be the Lotus sūtra exactly, ... .

When a particle such as 'kwos 'precisely, just' or 'pwun 'only, just' is applied to the complement, the particle 'i is obligatorily suppressed: 'MILO-'QIN 'kwos a'ni 'm ye. (1462 Nung 1:8b) if they are not secret causes 'kwos 'hong kes 'pwun a'ni 'la (1447 Sek 13:39a) not just fragrant things, but ... .

In the normal MK negativizations V-ja a'ni '/mwor "ho-, the suspicive ending derive
from the postmodifier t + nominative 'i; much less commonly there is found also V- 'i ol a'ni 'mwo' ho-, with the accusative marker. The modern V-ci anh- (mös ha-) comes from the MK V- 'i but permits further marking by either the accusative (V-ci lü) or nominative (V-ci ka) to impart lively emphasis.

3. marks the complement of a change of state: into (into, into being) so as to be -- (CF ulo). I pam i toyten when it becomes (gets to be) evening; by evening. Mul i elmyen el.üm i toyta When water freezes, it turns (in) to ice. Sensuyng i toyt la Become (Turn yourself into) a teacher!

But sometimes the particle drops: Salam toyo ko an toy nes kun es ney noleky ey tallyess.ta It depends upon your own endeavor whether you become a success or a failure. "cywong toyro 'Ge ci'la hono'ta (1481 Twusi 8:1b) he says that he wants to become a slave. no'm oy 'kye'ci'p toyro'no'n i cho'hli 'tye kwo'ma toyro 'Ga ci'la (1463 Pep 2:28b) I would rather become his concubine than another man's wife.

4a. marks a phrase (ending mod + kes) that expresses the fact on which a following inference of likelihood is drawn: so (likely), and (probably). Cf -un/-nun tey. I Pal-mok i täytan hi puun kes i ama pule cin mo.yang ita His ankle is badly swollen; (and) I think it's broken. Ay tul i cip an ey èps.nun kes i ama pakkath ey ey nölko iss.na pota The children will not be playing outdoors.

4b. (kes i = kes ul) but; although; yet. I llenq i i iss.ulq ka pwä se ilcicik-i onta ko han kes i (nemu pappe se môs wass.ta) I was afraid that this kind of thing would happen, so I meant to come earlier, but ... Cf -ta ka.

5. In Middle Korean 'i marks a substantive nominalization V- '(öb)m as the complement of a negative auxiliary expression. (We would expect the accusative marker.) I kan tay 'hwo 'salim sim'kwyu'm i 'mwo' ho.l i 'na i (1463 Pep 4:86b) cannot let people have it [= the sîutra] just at random. - kalo 'chitt a'ni 'hwo.m i 'mwo' ho.l i 'la (1475 Nay se:6a) cannot help but point out (that) - ... 'salo'm uy a'lonmye s 'yu.'muw 'lul ye 'ze pwo'm i a'ni 'hwo l i i.n i 'la (1518 Sohak-cho 8:22a) one is not to peek at other people's private letters.

6. MK 'i sometimes marks the underlying object of a verb of knowing, whether negative (which could be treated as an extension of 5) or affirmative. See -un 'i 2 and compare -un 'i ol. Structures with the postmodifier 'i that occur as unmarked objects might (in some cases) have absorbed the nominative particle: ssya 'two isi'm ye 'cyen 'two is.no'ni a'wo'mi nguy khe ta ('1468· Mong 39a) 'it is well to know that both wrong and right exist'; 'sya- 'ngwu 'kwuyk 'ey hon 'ttay-ssin s'yu-wu- 'ttalq 'i'la 'hwo l i is.no'n i 'alo'sino n i 'ngl's'ka (1447 Sek 6:14:5) if that is taken as a postpositional epiphenomenization 'do you know a minister by the name of Sudatta who is in the state of Śrāvasti?' rather than the more loosely knit 'there is a minister in the state of Śrāvasti who is named Sudatta; do you know him?' which is what I think was intended.

7. Middle Korean 'i uncommonly marks the underlying subject of a causativized intransitive verb (which normally is converted to accusative or dative). I pas'k uy s 'mal-so'm i nwon an'h ay 'tul'i 'mal'm ye (1475 Nay 1:4b) letting no outside words enter the gate.

8. MK 'i marks a complement of similarity, where modern Korean uses kwa (or hako). I 'chyuwlq-ka hon 'salö'm on sywo'h i 'kot.ii a'ni ho'n i (1447 Sek 6:22a) the person who has become a monk is not like the common man. Cye- 'ppuwlq nilu'sinwon 'mal'o on 'nay-cywung 'nay tal'gwol 'cwul'i i 'ep susi'n i 'ngl 'ia (1447 Sek 9:27a) there is no way that the words said by the various Buddhas will differ in the end.

Note 1: In modern standard Korean this particle occurs only after a consonant; after a vowel it is replaced by ka. But in the literary language, and widely in dialects (especially of the north), i is not infrequent after a vowel, particularly in certain set phrases such as ka i èps.ta (= ka ka èps.ta) 'is without limit, is boundless' and hana i toyta = hana ka toyta 'becomes one, unites' (perhaps influenced by the elided consonant of earlier horrah, Cf 1936 Roth 40). See key (= kes i, ke ka), nay (ka), ney (ka), cey (ka); pay (< pa i).

Note 2: After a vowel other than i or y, the MK particle 'i was reduced to y and attached to the preceding vowel to produce a diphthong:
In exactly the same way: *na 'i/me* → *y/la* (1445 Wel se:4b), *'kev 'chaff* → *y/la* (1463 Pep 1:195b), *yang co 'appearance* → *yang co 'yn i* (1459 Wel 1:16b), *'who* → *nwu 'Ye'Gne'n ywo* (1468- Mong 22b) *sywo 'ox* → *sywo 'yn 't ol* (1482 Kum-se:2:3a); *ku 'that one* → *ku 'y Gwe* (1447 Sek 13:36b), *phunglyu 'music* → *phwung 'pmu* *yn i* (1447 Sek 13:9a), *ne 'you* → *ne 'y ye* (1459 Wel 8:5b), *mwo'nye 'ahead* → *mwo'nye 'yiwo'la* (1481 Twusi 20:6b) *pwwthye 'Buddha* → *pwwthye 'ysi*n i* (1447 Sek se:1a). Accent unexplained: *'amwo 'yn* (1447 Sek 9:17a) rather than the expected *'a 'mwo 'y 'na* and → *'a 'mwo 'y 'Ge'na* (1459 Wel 1:13a) rather than *'a 'mwo 'y 'Ge'na*.

Like the particle, the copula stem vanishes after *-i* or *-y*: *ka'hi 'dog* → *ka'hi 'la* (1459 Wel 21:42b), *pwwul'hwu 'root* → *pwwul'hwu 'la* (1459 Wel se:21a), *kulu mey 'shadow* → *kulu mey 'la* (1447 Sek 19:37a), *HWHONG *swul'/ 'muci 'key* → *Gwo i yey 'non 'muci 'key 'la* (1462 Nung 2:87b) [the Chinese word] *HWHO* is the brighter of a double rainbow, and *yey* is the paler.

Like the particle, too, when attached to a low-pitched syllable, the copula stem leaves behind an accentual trace before vanishing: *'mwo'nye 'bridge* → *'to'li 'la* (1459 Wel 21:77a) *nwuuuy 'big sister* → *nwuuuy 'la* (1459 Wel 21:162a); *motoy 'node* → *motoy 'n i* (1459 Wel 10:118a), *motoy 'n i 'la* (1468- Mong 43b).

These remarks also apply to *i* + other particles such as *za: 'nwu y za 'NUNG '*Kami*TWOY 'TAPE 'ho'i fl* ye'n ywo 'hosi 'kwo* (1447 Sek 13:15a) he said, “Just who will respond fully?”, and ...

1. [Ceczyw] cip i kaca = cip ey kaca (LSN 1978:3) let’s go home.
2. [MK] ? (SEE LCT 607b.) LUNG-MONG kelo chywow tu'i 'Gwusa'm i KKWUN-PONG *ol *TTOWY 'TAPE 'ho*i fl* ye'n ywo 'hosi 'kwo* (1447 Sek 13:15a) he said, “Just who will respond fully?”, and ...

i. particle [DAL, obs] = ey to (a place).
in receiving the common people, and it is not easy for him to see a pilgrim; it behooves our group to bend every effort.

i. postmod. the question whether (= ya). SEE \( \text{un} \sim, \text{num} \sim, \text{ul} \sim, \text{tan} \sim \).

\( i \) = \( i' \), abbr \( < hi < hi, \) der adv \( < \text{hata} \) by

\( \text{kaykkus} \) ‘clean, neatly. ttattus ‘warmly, cordially, khum-cik ‘i in a fairly big way. ik’ ‘i = ik’ hi = ikswuk hi (knows it) well, expertly.

This form is usual after \( \sim s \), and often after \( \sim k \); colloquially – but not orthographically – after any voiced sound; annyeng ‘i = annyeng hi in good health.

\( \text{ikom.a} \) ‘is \( \text{ti} \) ‘ani ho’m ye n’ (1462 \( \text{Nung} \) 1:77b) unless it is still. \( \text{me’li} \) ‘theye’ ‘lul ‘eye’ki \( \text{ki Gwus}. s \) ‘i \( \text{hwo} \) n i (1518 Sohak-cho 10:27a) the form presented by his head was small and lopsided.

SEE numeis ‘i, tus ‘i; -i (suffix) 6.

\( i’ \), abbr \( < ii \) (= io)

\( i’ < \text{‘i} \), (Chinese preposition). SEE icen, iga, ihwu, ikang, ilay, inam, inay, ioj, ipuk, isang, ise, itong.

-ii. Many nouns incorporated -i (after a vowel, reduced to -y) at various times in different dialects, including modern Seoul. The \( -i \) was either the noun i ‘one = person/thing, fact’ or the nominative particle; the resulting forms behave like any other noun and can be followed by the case particles i/ka and ul/lul. Often the shorter original form is found in other dialects or in MK texts.

Examples from Seoul: nai \( < \text{‘nah-‘i} \) ‘age’ (SEE §4.2, wi \( < \text{wuy} < \text{wu’hi-‘i} \) ‘above’, ...)

Examples from Ceycwu (LSN 1978:12-3): \( \text{kamay} < \text{kama ‘kiln}, \text{cwokhay} < \text{cwokha ‘nephew}, \text{kul’cay} < \text{kulq-coy} < \text{kulq-co ‘letters}, \text{swey} \) [swe:] = \( \text{sywoy} = \text{sywo ‘ox}, \text{mwey} = \text{mwoy} < \text{mwo ‘seedling}; \text{kwongpi} < \text{kwongpuyu} \) (Seng \( \text{Nakswu} \) 1948:13, 36, 47, 99, 100) < \( \text{kwongpwyu} \).

MK \( \text{ala-wuh} \) ‘up and down’ (= NK alay-wu, SK alay-wi) suggests that the MK a/lay ‘below’ may have attached -i or the locative marker ‘ay (or both) to an original \( \text{ala} \) or even al, as found in modern al lo ‘downward’, usually taken as a shortening of alay lo.

-ii. 1. [var] \( < -o \) (AUTH indic after vowel): hai = hao < hata, khui = khuo < khuta; tuo < tulta; pului = puluo < puluta; CF \( \text{nuwu} \) (\( \text{nuwu-‘i} \) = \( \text{nuwu’so} < \text{nuupta} \).

2. \( < -u’), abbr \( < -i \)

-i \( < -i \), suffix. CF -ey, -ay, -kay, -ki, -key.

1. derives a noun from an adjective or a verb.

2a. ankakakki a jumpy person, worrywart ?< ankakatga. \( \text{ay-pali} \) a skinflint \( \text{ay-palata}, \text{chuuwi} \) cold \( < \text{chuu} \) \( \text{khi} < \text{khù’i} \) stature (or \( < \text{‘khi} \) [obs] greatly). \( \text{kili} < \text{kili’i} \) length (or \( < \text{ki’i} < \text{ki’i’i} ?< \text{‘ki’i’I} \) for a long time). \( \text{kiph} < \text{ki ph’i’o} \) depth (or \( < \text{ki ph’i’i} \) deeply). \( \text{kupu} \) a bend, a turn, a curve \( < \text{kwupta} \) nelp.i shortening \( < \text{extent, area}; \text{nep} \) width (of cloth; \( \text{Mkk} \) 1960:3:25) ?< CF nelli widely \( -\text{neltu} \) noph.i \( < \text{nwo ph’ay} \) height (or \( < \text{nwo ph’i’i} \) highly). \( \text{puphi} \) bulk \( < \text{puphuta} \) 

ten warmth, heat \( < \text{têptu} \) yakk-pal a shrewd person \( < \text{ylk-paluta} \).

1b. \( < \text{v. kelum-ikel} \) gait \( = \text{kt.ta} \) kwui roasted/baked meat or fish \( < \text{kwupta} \) \( \text{mek.i} \) food, £ed < \( \text{mekta} \) mol.i chasing, hunting, driving < \( \text{mola} \) \( \text{muk.i} \) an old thing/person < \( \text{mukta} \) nol.i amusement, game < \( \text{nolta} \) phul.i unfastening; exercising; explaining \( < \text{phuta} \) pokk.i something panbroiled/roasted \( = \text{pokka} \) salm.i lowering \( = \text{salma} \) selkec.t i dishwashing \( < \text{selkec} \) \( \text{tat.i} \) taci closing (bnd n) \( < \text{tat.ta} \) tatuma cloth to be fulled; fulling/smoothing (cloth) \( < \text{tatum.ta} \) ttel.i what is knocked down/off; clearance goods \( < \text{ttêta} \) tônq pel.i earning money <\( \text{pêlta} \).

\text{Note} 1: The following derived nouns are the same as the stem, which ends in \( -i \) or \( -y \): kuli stack, keji act, kalkhwi rake, kkochi skewer (\( < \text{kkoc.hi-} \) get thrust in), kkoj wiles (\( < \text{kkôy-} \) seduce), kkumui beef buds (\( < \text{kkwumi-} \) decorate), mungchi lump, nwupi quilting, olay (for) a long time (\( < \text{olay-} \) be longlasting), oli cutting (strip), sali coil, toy measure, tti belt, ? salphi marker, divider (\( < \text{salphi-} \) inspect, consider). These cases could be considered as having absorbed the ending, or as formed with a zero (= with no) ending. We might also wish to consider the following cases as zero-ending derived nouns: kamul drought \( < \text{kamulta} \) goes without rain, ? mak the last \( < \text{mak-} \) put an end to (or perhaps an abbr \( < \text{macimak} \), phum bosom (space between chest
2b. a creature that goes — (that makes a sound — ). kaykwul(-i) a frog. kilek(-i) a wild goose. kko'yokkol(-i) a bush warbler, a nightingale. kwittwul(-i) = kwittwul(-ami) a cricket. måyım(-i) a cicada. måynkkgkon(-) a small round frog; an idiot. pyeccang(-i) grasshopper. ppekkwuk(-i) a cuckoo. pueng(-i) (a) horn. ssululam(-i), ssilulayki (? = ssilulagi(-i)) a cicada. ttaktakwul(-i) a woodpecker. ttak(-i) a crested ibis.

3. derives a noun from noun or bound noun a — one (person / creature). Cf cangi, -swung.

3a. kâsal-i = kâsal cangi / kkwun a hare and stuck-up person. yâsal-i = yâsal cangi a peevish person, a crab, a crambudgeon.

3b. hyuttuk-melwuk-i a spendthrift, show-off. pëngchwung-i / pëngchung-i (- pëngchung / pëngchung mac.i) a clumsy and stupid person, an oaf, a dull, saythwung-i a silly / flip person or act. sisitek-i a silly fool. yamenn-i a nice child.

3c. kaksel-i a storyteller. maymnim-i a person completely in the dark (= ignorant) or lacking in sense. pënnphyen-i a simpleton, a fool. sikchwung-i a glutton.

3d. hôlang-i atiger. patwuk-i a spotted dog. sengseng-i a gorilla. songchwung-i / pëng-chung-i - a caterpillar. Tongkyeng-i a short-tailed dog.

4. derives adv from adj. in such a manner —ly, —wise. Cf -wu, -o. See hi; kâli, simh-i; celi, ili, kuli; ecci; mëllay; sully, sull．

2. derives a noun from a mimetic adverb (or a bound element).

2a. a — one (thing / person / creature). allok(-i) / ellwuk(-i) mottled pattern. a(l)long-i / el(l)wung-i a motled one; motting. alulong-i / eluwulwung-i motting, spots. cacacckwung-i clash, commotion; secret scheme. ecolcol-i a dogged follower, a hanger-on. celttwuk-i a lame person (= celttwuk pal.i). chollang-i a frivolous or careless person. ellek-i a spotted / dappled animal. hapewuk-i a toothless person (with puckered lips). helleng-i an unstable person, a twit. kenken-i dried side-dishes. khonapeck-i a flat-nosed person. khungkung-i a snorter. kkktwuk(-i) chopped radish pickles. kkallecwuk(-i) a silver dime (coin, with milled edges). kkapul-i a flibbertigibbet, a flirt, a twit. kkeleng-i a vile fellow, a no-good, a shiftless character. kkengchungwung-i a lanky fickle man. kkumce ek-i a person who blinks a lot (= nwun ~). mengchen-i a dunce, a blockhead. mulkheng-i soft (or overripe) stuff; a softy, a milksop. munngteng-i a lump/clump, a bundle. nwutek(-i) tatters, rags. okulang-i / wulkuleng-i a thing that is pushed in or shriveled up; a crooked person. ottok-i a tumbler [person]. pay-pulttwuk-i a pot-bellied person. phayng-i a top. phusek(-i) a crumbly thing, a fragile thing, a frail person. potuk(-i) a dwarfed tree. puluwuthung-i a protruding thing, a bulge. saltal(-i) a wily one. tephel(-i) a helter-skelter person. thethaal(-i) / thethel(-i) one who is flat broke. ttottoki = ttottktok-i (capan) a sliced-meat dish. yumnuyam-i (= yamu-yam i) goodies, tastes, yummies, treats.

A Reference Grammar of Korean

and clothes) < phum.ta carries in the bosom (Cf §3.1); pis comb < pis.ta combs, ppyém span < ppyém.ta measures by the span, sin footware < sin.ta wears on the feet. But we could instead derive the verbs from the nouns; there are few clues to the histories. See also the irregular derived nouns that end in -y and -ey.

Note 2: In set phrases V-i + (lul) hata = the verb: mamuli hata = mamuluta finishes up, nah.i hata = nah.ta weaves, pun-phuli lul hata = pun-phuluta vents one’s anger (Cf -um), sal.cap.i hata = sal.capta props it up, tacap.i hata = tacapta supervises strictly.

Note 3: In the 1600s -i lost its productivity in favor of -ki (Katsuki 1968).

Note 4: adv from adj. in such a manner —ly, —wise. Cf -wu, -o. See hi; kâli, simh-i; celi, ili, kuli; ecci; mëllay; sully, sull．

Note 5: adv from adj. in such a manner —ly, —wise. Cf -wu, -o. See hi; kâli, simh-i; celi, ili, kuli; ecci; mëllay; sully, sull．
NOTE 1: A few derived adverbs are the same as the stem: nanl 'down' < nanlita 'descends', tell 'slowly' < tellita 'is slow'. And olay 'long, for a long time' is the same as both the stem and the infinitive of the adjective olay- 'long, longstanding'.

NOTE 2: The derived adverb often carries a more abstract meaning than the adverbative, so that kiph. key phass.ta I dug it deep refers to the result of the action, while kiph.i sayngkaa hayss.ta I thought about it deeply (in depth) refers to manner or intensity.

5. vacuously attached to an adverb: tewuk(-i) all the more, particularly. ilcckik(-i) early < ilta + -cek.

6. (= 'i) derives adverb from mimetic adverb (or bound element, defective adjectival noun).

6a. (p)pek(p)pek-i = (p)pek-(p)pek 'i without fail, for sure. saltkum-i/sulkum-i = saltkim/sulkum 'i furtively. salmyes-i = salmyes 'i softly; stealthily.

6b. tok-i alone, single-handedly < bnd n tok < 'T'TWOK. kie-i without fail, by all means = kie '< kie [hj] 'i defective adj-n KKUY-QE. 

7. derives adv from iterated n. Iaph.aph-i/apaphi/ for each one. ecokcckok-i in pieces. chonchon-i in every village. cipelve-i in every house. kos.kos-i in every place. ilq.il-i /iliili/ one by one, in detail. ilq.il-i /iliili/ all things, everything. kel.umkel.um-i at each/every step. moks.moks-i /mongmoksii/ each/every share (portion), so as to be equal shares (portions). na'-nal-i day by/after day, daily. namnami-between/among others, with unrelated persons. olol-i every strand. penpen-i all the time, always, habitually. ppulppul-i (horn by horn =) separately, singly, severally. sikansikan-i hour by hour, every hour. stilsi-i thread by thread, every thread (as in os i - ttle.e/thut.e cyess.ta the garment fell/toe apart thread by thread). ssangssang-i two by two, in pairs. talal-i month by month, monthly, month after month. yeph.yeph-i /yennephyi/ on this side and that side, on all sides. Also: chungchung-i, cwulcwul-i, kkuth.kkuth-i, kyekpye-i, myennmyen-i, nath.nath-i, sath.sath-i, ssumssum-i, wen.wen-i. CF kilkil-i-highly < kilta long.
 1. this child; he/him, she/her, it.
 2. this person/friend; he/him, she/her.
 3. you (there!)
 4. hey!, (hello) there. I I ay i key musun cangan in ya Hey there — what's that you're doing there?!

ia(y) yo = iey(y) yo (polite copula). This is usually spelled iya(y) yo, but it is seldom seen.
ica. cop subj. assert. (= in tongsi ey) at the same time that it is; as well as (being). I I Ku sålám un hakca 'ca cengchi-ka 'ta (= hacu 'n tongsi ey cengchi-ka 'ta) He is a politician as well as a scholar. Ku nun Mikkwuk-in ica tongsi ey Hänkwuk-in ila ko halq swu iss.ta He is an American we can say he is a Korean as well. Ku nyeca nun nay emeni 'ca sensayng iki to hata She is my mother and she is also my teacher. Ku nyeca nun tongsayng ica, nay chinkwu uy pun ita She is my sister and the wife of my friend.
i ca, adn + quasi-free n. [pejorative] this person (man/fellow/guy, woman), he/him, she/her. Cf i ay/chi/élun/i/nom/pun/sålám/son.
ic, adn + n.
1. this member (of a pair), this one.
2. = i ccok
i ccok, adn + n.
1. (= i phyen) this side/direction; our side.
2. our party; we/us. I ce ccok this way and that; we/us and they/them. ~ ulo kata goes this way. Unhayng un kil i ccok ey iss.ta The bank is on this side of the street.
ic ccok, cpd n (n + n). a broken piece of tooth, a chip from a tooth.
ic, n + pcl. Cf i cuum.
1. this much, this quantity/degree, (of) this caliber.
2. somewhere (around here).
ic ek (ey), adn + n (+ pcl). (at) this time, currently. Cf i cey, i pen.
icen < "-LCCYEN, n, postn. (time) previous/prior to, before, ago. ~ ey (nun) formerly, before; in the old days. I I cen puthe ku i lul álko iss.ta I have known him for a long time. Icen pota sálki ka nás.ta  Living is easier than before. häypang icen before the liberation. täycenq icen before the (world) war.
i cey = i cek (ey). I I cey 'na ku cey 'machan-kuki 'ta (Whether) this time or that time it's all the same.
icey, n [DIAL. lit] = iceney (now)

c ey (1462 1Nung 4:126b, '1517-1 No 1:1a = 'icey. I I 'cney ' (1462 1Nung 10:19a). ne y 'i cey swo 'li 'Ga a'ni 'Ga (1462 1Nung 4:126b) is it now your sound or isn't it? 'icey e'tu'le 'ka'non ta ('1517-1 No 1:1a) now where are you going?

ichelen, n + pcl. like this, in this way/manner, this/so much. I mánh.i so much, so many.
I chelem wā cuwusye se komasups.nita Thank you for coming like this (as you have done). I chelem achim ilceik eti kanun ya Where ever are you going at this hour of the morning? Syn i kath.i
i chi, cpd n. [pejorative] this person (man/ woman), he/him, she/her. Cf i ay/ca/chi/élun/i/nom/pun/sålám/son.
ici, copula suspensive. I Nay kes ici icey kes i an 'ta It's mine, not yours = Ney kes i ani 'na nay kes ita It's not yours, it's mine. Modern uses of the copula suspensive did not occur in Middle Korean, which has no examples of *i'd. ici anh- (rhetorical question): §11.7.8 (p. 323). ici man (un), copula suspensive + pcl (+ pcl) i i cum = i cuum, cpd n. about this time.
ie, cop inf. it is -. VAR iey (abry ey, ey), ia. ABBR after vowel ye (VAR ey, ey, ya). The usual spelling has been iye and that is probably well motivated historically, though here we are treating the phonetic glide as nondistinctive. NOTE: For the modern forms we write ya, ye, yess- (etc.) after a vowel, with no apostrophe, but for earlier Korean the apostrophe precedes the glide when it is reduced from i (including the cop infinitive used as a quasi-pcl 'i'ye/ye) except in the structure -u'm ye.
ie la, cop inf + pcl. I Alum-tawun sålám ie la! What a beautiful person he is!
i élun, adn + n. (this adult =) he/him (still more honorific than i pun).
The hayss.ta; as can do the swu postmod) Chencwu
Kim Yengsam un yêng iess.ta ka yêng and then
was mistaken i/ku ey key, n + pcl. to this one/creature. Silhem
Ka he switches back and forth between
the out party and the in party.
~ to (+ pcl). Púëa yess.ta ka to kapcaki
kanan hay cinun swu nun elma 'tun ci iss.ci
There are ever so many cases of those
who were rich suddenly turning poor.
le to, cop inf + pcl even if it be. Pâpo ye to il
ul sikhilq swu iss.ta He may be stupid but you
can get him to do the job. Usually replaced by
ila to; CF ilotoy.
Ietun [obs var] = i-ketun (cop provisional). Chencwu uy atul ietun ...
(1936 Roth 536)
if you are the son of God ...
i ey < (?*)'i 'yey, n + pcl. 1. to this (thing).
Silhem 'yusan i iss.ta; i /ku ey a.yen ul
neh.usio There is some (laboratory) sulphuric
acid; put zinc in this it.
2. ~ iley 1. KED was mistaken in treating this
as an extension of (1).
iley 1 < iley (abbr < inge'kuy), adverb.
1. hereupon, thereupon, whereupon; then;
now; henceforth, henceforth. Wang i pung.e
hayss.ta; iey wang-sêycia ka tungkuk hayss.ta
The King passed away; thereupon the Crown
Prince ascended the throne. Ku ka mul.ess.ta;
iley na nun ileh.key tåytap hayss.ta He asked
me a question, whereupon I answered thusly.
2. at once, immediately. Ku mâl ul tut.ko,
iley cip ulo tol.a kass.ta On hearing that I went
back home at once.
iley 2 [var] = ie (it is): ~ ya, ~ yo. ABRB yey, ey.
ie ya, cop inf + pcl. IPâpo ye ya il ul sikhilq
swu iss.ta He would have to be stupid for you
to be able to get him to do the job.
i ey se, noun + particle + particle.
1. from this. Kûliko i /ku ey ey se nanun
swuso lun pat.usio Then take the hydrogen that
is produced from this it.
2. than this. I ey se te han pulhayngi èps.ta
There can be no greater misfortune than this.
i eykey, n + pcl. to this one/creature. Silhem
thokki ka iss.ta; i /ku eykey cwâsa lun noh.a
polq cakceng ita There is a laboratory rabbit;
an injection is to be given to it.
Ie yo, iey yo, cop inf + pcl (polite). ABRB ye
yo, (y)ey yo. The usual spelling has been iye
yo, iey yo. See iya(y) yo = ia(y) yo.
iGe, copula effective infinitive. See 'iGe' za.
iGe'm ye, copula effective substantive + copula
infinitive. See -u li i 'Ge'm ye.
i'Gen, copula effective modifier, See ~ 'ywo.
if 'Gen' ~ See 'iGe'n i, 'iGen' tyeng.
'i Gen ma'lon it is ~ but. 1 'na y 'tuk' hwon
'ti'-HHYWEN 'non MI'-MYWOW 'ho ya 'TTYEY-
'QTLQ 'i Gen ma'lon (1447 Sek 13:57b) the
wisdom that I have gained is sublime and most
important, but ...
i'Gen ma'non it is ~ but. 1 alapho'ti a'ni
'hwon 'cwu.l i a'ni 'Gen ma'non (1475 Nay
2:2:7b) it is not that one is not ill, but ...
iGe'na, cop effective adverbs. Italon na la'h i
pwo'chanon 'NAN iGe'na cokyia s na'la'ah ay
'sye ke sul puca' yang 'honon 'NAN iGe'na
(1447 Sek 9:33a) whether it be the difficulty of
supporting another nation or the difficulty of
acting defiant in one's own nation ...
iGe'n i, cop effective mod + postmodifier. See
(-u l i) 'Gen n i; 'yGe n i.
~ 'ston See 'hokan 't iGe'n i 'ston, -u l i
'Ge'n i 'ston.
iGe'nol = 'iGe'nul, copula literal concessive.
lUNG-NGEM 'PEP cwozo lowoy ywo'm i ingey
mo'chol stolo'm i Ge'nol (1462 1Nung 1:22a)
the importance of the Surangama dharma just
comes to an end here, but ...
iGen' tyeng, cop effective mod + bnd postmod.
even if it be, even. 1- HHOYGOL hol 'spwu'n
iGen 'tyeng ta'si 'KAk'-PYELQ hon 'PEP 'i
'ep.su'n i (1459 Wel 18:13b) there is no
particular other dharma, even if you only
practice —. See -ulq 'iGen 'tyeng, -ulq 'iGen 'tyeng,
'iGe 'nu/, copula lit concessive. 1CCYVEN-"THYEY "non 'i mozo 'iGe 'nu/ (1462 1Nung 2:17b)
the entire substance is in this mind, but ... .
cco-pi 'non 'CYWUNG-SOYNG 'ol PPYEN-QAN
'khey 'ho 'sinon ke 'iGe 'nu/ (1447 Sek 6:5b)
mercy is [his] deigning to ease the lot of living
creatures, yet ... See 'yGe 'nu/.
iGe 'nyo, copula effective mod + postmod.
i'GEY- TTWO 'CYWUNG-SOYNG 'i "KUY CHYEN
"MEN 'iGe 'nyo (1449 Kok 166) were the
saved creatures several thousand myriad [in
number]? 'hyen 'ma s 'PPI-KHWUW "HWAA-
KWANG SAM-MOY 'Ge 'nyo (1449 Kok 193)
how many almsmen are there who have done a
samâdhi (meditation) with emission of flames?
i'Gesin 'tyeng, cop effective honorific modifier
+ postmod. 1'SYWUW 'hosyan 'MYENG 'i Gesin
'tyeng (1463 Pep 5:126a; extruded object as
the Identifier in an epithetmatic identification)
he received an order —, but ... .
i'Ge 'ta, cop effective assert indic. See -Ge 'ta,
-(-wo)lq 'iGe 'ta; 'ye ta.
i'Ge 'tu/, cop provisional. 1TTYANG-SYANG pam
s TTYWUG 'iGe 'tu/ ([1447-])1562 Sek 3:22b)
always when it was in the middle of the night ... .
i'Gey, cop adverative (= *ikey), so as to be,
so that it is ... . 1'salo 'm i 'twul 'h i 'Gey hon
ta 'sin t ol ka 'col 'pi 'si n i 'ta (1462 1Nung
2:27b) [he] wondered whether people had made
them be two, but he compared them, anyway.
NUNG 'hi mwo 'm ay 'CUK 'ho 'ya 'kwot
mwo 'm i 'Gey 'mwot hol ss oy (1462 1Nung
10:18a) as one cannot approach the body and
turn it at once into the mind. twu 'thuy ta 'so
'CHWON 'iGe 'khwo (1466 Kup 1:71b) makes
it five inches in thickness and ... ne pi 'tye lol
HYWUW ho 'm ye 'HELQ 'ho 'ya 'QILQ-'NYEM 'i
"MEN-NYEN 'i 'Gey 'hwol t i 'i n i (1482 Kum-sam
5:40b) it is so arranged that a single moment's
gives thought ten thousand years, letting them
all relax at ease. [THYEN-"HHA] 'ay s 'chi Gwun
'salo m ol 'khi 'kunul 'Gwe 'ta kis.pun no 'ch
'i 'Gey 'ho 'ya (1481 Twusi 6:43a) shelters the
cold people of the earth and makes them be
happy faces, and ... says 'wo 'nam kal 'cumen
'ca.h i 'Gey nwop ti 'mwot hwo.m ol chuki
ne 'kinwo 'n i (1481 Twusi 21:5a) resents it that
the new pine tree cannot be so tall as to be a
thousand feet [in height]. See 'Gey; 'il 'Gey,
'iGe 'za, copula effective inf + pcl. 1 'ile hon
(')'MYWOW - PEP 'un CYE - PPWULQ ZYE-LOT
SSE'-CYELQ 'iGe 'za nilu sino 'n i (1447 Sek 13:
47b) this sort of wondrous doctrine is told only
in the time of a tathâgata. tyengey naa CHYEN
NYEN 'iGe 'za (1463 Pep se:7b) not until it is a
thousand years since it [the gathering] happened
in that place ... . ABBR (after —) 'yGe 'za.
i 'Gwu, n + pcl. with this. 1 'yE nun 'i Gwo
'rye '[Gwu 'honon 'kye ch ey 'psunon 'cco
y 'la (1451 Hwun-en 1b) "YE ("and") is
a character used as a particle that this and
that together.
i 'Gwo, copula gerund. 1HOR THYEN 'i 'Gwo 'so
PANG 'ay ye 'ulp 'kwom pe 'le is ke 'iun ... (1459
Wel 1:31a) as in each of the four directions
there are spread eight [of the 33 Indra] heavens
... . tung 'min 'i oy 'tuw 'nas 'twon 'i 'Gwo
(1517 - Pak 1:52a) to get your back scrubbed is	two coins, and ... . ALSO: ?1468 - Mong 63b.
NOTE: Not used as conjunction 'and' until the
late 19th century; see 'Gwo, 'yf[Gwo].
i'Gwo See i(yo)
intha < "I-"HHA, n, postn. 1. less than, under.
"Seengik i yêysang itha ita The results
falls under what was expected. sam-mang less
than thirty thousand. sip-chilq ita below
seventeen. tases salam itha nun (1936 Roth
208) no more than five people.
2. under, below, beneath.
3. the following, the rest. 1 sayng.lyak
(ham) the rest (is) omitted.
i hay, adn + n. this year, the current/present
year. 1 yelum this summer. I hay nun
phungnyen ita This is a bumper year.
i hwu, adn + n. after this, hereafter. ~ ey nun
from now on.
i hwu < "I-"HHWUW, postnoun, postmodifer
after, from — on. 1. postnoun [semi-colloq]
'sip-chil-lq ithu after the seventeenth.
Sêycong ithu after [King] Seycong. Sêy e
ithu 'myen êncey 'tun ci cöh.sup.nila Any
time from three o'clock on is all right.
2. postmod [semi-lit.]. "Hânkwuk ey soky
hanq ithu since it was introduced into Korea.
Ku i nun Sewul ey onq ithu (= on hwu ey
nun) wuli cip ey se sâlko iss.ta He has been
living at our house since he came to Seoul.
i [var] = lo (AUTH cop)
i. adnoun + quasi-free n. this person (man/woman), he/him, she/her; this one. ABBR i.

Cf i ay/ca/chi/elun/i/nom/pun/sâlam/son.

i'l, abbr < i i lul

i n', abbr < i i nun

i tul, adnoun + noun + postnoun. these people: you people.

i ka, pcl + pcl. 1. [DIAL] = i/ka (nominative).

Cf nay (ka), ney (ka), cey (ka).

2. [in hypostatic contexts only] “Tôn i” ka ani ’la “tôn ul” ita It is not [the phrase] “tôn i”, it is “tôn ul”.

3. SEE ka (question), NOTE.

ikang < “i’-KANG, n, postn. henceforth, and after (= ihwu).

i ke (ke n’, ke l’, kel-lo = ke lo), abbr < i kes (un, ul, ulo)

ikena, copula tentative assertive (= ina)

ikeni, cop tent sequential. ~ wa, M 1:2:451 says that this form does not occur, but examples are possible: Tôn i eps.nun kes to khunq il ikeni wa (perhaps better with ilye ‘ni wa) sikan i eps.nun kes i te munciye ‘ta Not only am I without money, but even more of a problem is that I have no time.

iken man (un), cop semi-literary concessive

ikenul, cop literary concessive. VAR ienul.

i kes, adn + n. 1. this (thing/fact). 1 ~ ulo sse pomyen from what has been said, in view of these facts. I kes un sîh.ta I don’t like this one. I kes un an toyahta This will never do.

2. = i sâlam you (informal).

i kes ce kes. this and that; “this, that, and the other”; something or other. 1 ~ sayngkak hata thinks of this and that; gives consideration to various things, mulls things over, casts about. ~ hay pota tries one thing or another. ~ halq kes eps.i with no further ado, without making a fuss; including everything, without (any) discrimination. I kes ce kes sayngkak hanyen, âmu kyleqeng to ciulq swu eps.ta If you keep worrying about this and that, you will never make up your mind.

ikes.ta, copula tentative assertive. SEE -kes.ta.

iketun, cop provisional. VAR ietun. 1 Ku kes i ney kes iketun ney ka kaeye la If it’s yours, take it.

i key, abbr < i kes i

"key, copula adverbative. Does not occur; use toykey ‘so as to become’ or ulo ‘as’. Cf i ‘Gey.

ikeyss.ta, cop fut indic assert. must be, probably is. Chelqswu ka cwuk.unk iyu nuu ku kes ikeyss.ta That must be the reason Chelsswu died,( I tell you) ! Ku nun cik.kong ikeyss.ta He is probably a factory worker.

~ ya (pcl) SEE -keyss.ta ya.

-ikh-, suf. derives vc. tol.ikh- turn (one’s head) ~ tól- turn. Cf i-., -y-, -hi, -chi-, -ukhi-, -li-, -iwu-, -ywu; -wu-, -hwu-, -kwu-, -chwu-, -ay; -Gi-, -Gwo-, 'Gwô-,' o-, -u-

ik’ i = ik’ hi = ikswik hi (knows) well, expertly, with expertise.

iki, copula summative

iki ey, copula summative + particle

iki l’, abbr < iki lul

ikilley, copula extended summative

iki lo, copula summative + particle

iki lul, copula summative + particle

iki man, cop summative + pcl. 1 Hakasaying i ani ‘la ko hatuni e.yes han tây-hakasaying iki man haney They say he is not a student, but he is a perfectly respectable undergraduate. Cwuk in cwul al.ess.tuni pap iki man hatula I thought it was cruel but I see it’s rice.

iki n’, abbr < iki nun

iki nun, copula summative + particle

iki to, cop summative + pcl. 1 Ku i nun uyss (i)ki to hako um.ak-ka (iki to hata He is both a doctor and a musician. Wuli cip uyss iki to hako, iwus chinkwu iki to hata He is both our doctor and a friendly neighbor.

i kkacil lo, n + pcl + pcl; LIGHT yo kkacil lo, to this tripping extent.

i-kkacis, cpd adn (n + bnd pcl); LIGHT yo-kkacis. this kind of ~ , such a ~ [usually pejorative]; ~ so tripping/slight/little/small.

~ kes such a tripe. ~ tôn such a small sum of money. I-kkacisq il un kece mek.ki ‘ta A job like this is nothing to me.

iko, copula gerund.

1. (it is ~ ) and (also); and, or. VAR iyo; SYN ulo; CF ila, imye, hako; (*)iko. 1 Ku kes un nay kes iko ku kes un nay kes ita This is mine and that is yours. Han pun un uyss (iko han pun un pyêñho-sa (i)ta One is a doctor and the other is a lawyer. Pap iko ttek iko kwukswu ‘ko kwâça ‘ko mak’ mek.ney We eat rice, rice cakes, noodles, fruit, anything. Pyêngmyeng un mues iko pyêng un elma ‘na cwûng-han ya ko mul.e pwass.ta We asked what the name of
the disease was and how serious it was. NKd has examples of ey ~, eykey ~, ey se ~, eykey se ~.
2. (= ina, itun ci) any, -ever. I mues iko whatever, whichever; anything. éncey 'ko on some/any occasion. Àmu cong i 'ko tä coh.ta
   Any paper will do. Pheyn iko yenphil iko tā kacye one la Bring whatever you have, pen or pencil. Mues iko hakeyya.tta i'll do anything.
   iko mālko, cop ger + aux v ger. of course it is. i kos. adn + n. this place, here. LIGHT yo kos.
SYN yeki.
i-kwantey, copula semi-lit sequential. ÍCey ka mues ikwantey sängkam kkey se kule han hwūtay lul hasinaikka What is it (= how does it come) that the king accords me such a warm reception?!
(*)ikwo see 'í'Gwo, ifG/wo > l(y)o; 'y'Gwo, 'y'G/wo, 'í'G/wo.
ikwulye, cop apperceptive (FORMAL)
ikwumen, cop apperceptive (FAMILIAR); ~ yo (POLITE).

ikwun, cop intimate apperceptive; ~ yo (POLITE).

ikwuna = ikwun a, copula especially intimate apperceptive.
ił < 'ył, n. Often pronounced -q il = nil when preceded by a consonant. ?< 'íl/í 'tta 'gets accomplished / achieved'.
1. a job, a task, a piece of work, business; a matter, a deal. Íswiwung ~ an easy job (piece of work). kup hanq ~ urgent business. khunq ~ ul hata achieves a great work/deed. ~ i son ey euth ci anh.nunta is unable to bring oneself to work. Ku mokswu nun yo say il i èps.ta That carpenter has been out of work lately. Na nun onul halq il i mān.ta i have lots of things to do today. Ku nun yo say swul masinun kes i il ita He does nothing but drink these days.
2. employment, occupation, vocation, line of work, job, business. ÍAtu' nim un musunq il ul hap.nikka Úmsikq il ul hap.nita What line of business is your son in? ~ He runs a restaurant.

~ hata, vni. works, does one's job. Íł hale kata goes to work.
3. a thing, a matter, an affair, a fact. Íppan-hanq ~ an obvious fact. pul-yukhway hanq ~ an unpleasant matter, something unpleasant, a nasty business. cwungyo hanq ~ a matter of grave concern. tón ey kwan hanq ~ a money matter. Musunq il in ya; eti aphun ya? What's the matter with you; are you feeling ill? Chaa isung hanq il ita It is a curious thing indeed.
   Ku kus ney ká éf il i ani 'ta That is none of your business. Musunq il lo osyess.ey ya
   What have you come for? = What can I do for you? Musunq il lo ileh.key kosaing hanun ci mulukyeys.ta I don't know what I have done to deserve this (such misery). I key wéynq il iyo;
   etteh. key osyess.nup.nikka What a surprise, what brought you here?

4. a plan, a program, a project. a scheme, an idea. Í ~ ul kköy hata makes a plan, forms a scheme. ~ ul cinhayng hata carries a program forward. Í i swúnclo lopkey cal toyé kant The plan is on a fair way to success.
5. an incident, an event. a happening; an occurrence; an accident. a mishap; trouble. Ímusunq ~ i iss.tula to whatever happens under any circumstances. musunq ~ i iss.ul ttay ey nun in case of emergency. musunq ~ iss.ki lú palata hopes that something happens. Elin ai tul hanthey musunq il i sayngikketum kot na hanthey allye la If anything should happen to the children let me know at once. Puk Han ey se yo say khunq il i i.e nass. Trouble recently broke out in North Korea. I ke i emeni hanthey allye cimyen khunq il ita If this gets to Mother's ears, there will be trouble.
6. [written style] a thing required/requested; it is requested that. See il èps.ta. Ífákayn̄ un kyósil an ey se tämpay phi(wu)ci mágél Students are requested not to smoke in class.
7. postmod. experience. See -unq (-nuq,-tunq) il.
il, adv. adn. early. ANT nuc. CF ineqik(-i), ol. [< iluta adj]
1. adv. Íil kkáyta rises early. il kkaywuta wakes one early. il tte-nata starts early in the morning (CF il-tte nata springs up < ilta arises). Il kake la Come (there) early!
2. adn. Íilq cam going to bed early.
il(q) < 'íl(q), cop prosp mod; ABBR 'l(q), 'y(q) but 'l(q) after i or y. ~ that (it) is to be. Íkik
   ilq cey uy sangthy (CM 2:66) conditions when it is high-temperature. Ku khi khun il täycang ilq pep hata That tall one must be the general. Khun san ilq swulok namu ka

A Reference Grammar of Korean
PART II  561

A Reference Grammar of Korean

mănhta. The bigger the mountains are, the
more trees they have on them. Ocwwk cŏh.un
chayk il i (yo) Wouldn’t it be a fine book,
though?! See ili, ilq ka, ilq kes, ilq ko, ilq
sey, ilq’s oy, —.

ilq < *[il]ul(q)., prosp modifier < "ilil' ta
(become, — ; summational epithemes), *Ssygng
'un "il 'ss i 'la (1451 Hwun-en 13a) [the word]
ssyeng means become something. 'chez MYENG-
'ssyey "ilq 't ol 'alo'sya (1449 Kok 114) he
knows that the first oath will be accomplished.

"ilq 'ka (postmod), *ses ke 'tele' wun 'kyen
'i 'ilq 'ka cehu'siil 'ss oy (1462 1Nung 4:38b)
because he was afraid that contaminated views
might be formed.

ila 'i, abbr < i lul. this (one) [as object].
ila < 'ila < *'-ta, cop indic assert (honorific:
isita < 'isita'). See a 'ni 'la, a 'ni 'la 'ka.

1. [QUOTED] cop indicative assertive (= ita).
*Ku sâlam un kwun.in ila (ko) hayss.ta He
said he was a serviceman.

*SIL.7-**TA I 'ila 'hosya'i i 'na'sil na'i ay
(1447 Sek 6:17a) on the day that the one to be
called Siddhârtha was born. "es t'ye y 'cywu ng
il'a 'ho'no'n i s 'ka (1447 Sek 6:18a) why are
they called priests?

2. [ili] cop var inf (= ie < 'iye), CF ila to
< 'ila 'two, ila se < 'ila 'sye, ila ya < 'ila
'za, ci 'la; ila ('ta) noh.a se (p. 476b).

2a. (= ie se) it is — and (so). *Onul i il.yoi
ila (se) cêncha ey sâlam i mânh.kwun yo
The train is crowded because it is (a) Sunday, I see.

*Ya-sywv ' nun 'kye' ci.p 'i'la 'pep ul
mwoo'lot 'ss oy (1447 Sek 6:6b) Yasôdhâra,
being a woman, is ignorant of the Law, so ...

2b. (= iko) See ani 'la < a 'ni 'la (= ani
'ko < ?*a 'ni 'Gwo, ani 'mye < a 'ni 'mye).

2c. [sentence-final, lit]. *Hwûsuayng i käoy
'la Young students should be treated with
proper respect. (Often cites a Chinese saying.)

*TTwow ' non pwuthye s 'pep 'i'la (1447
Sek se:4b) the Way is Buddha’s Law. 'khun
po.yam s SsIn-Lyeng 'i'la (1459 Wel 1:15a) it
is the spirit of a large snake. *PaLo-qhyen 'Li
Gwom 'nyenun 'sSyang 'i'la (1459 Wel
7:52b) it is an elephant that goes eight thousand
leagues at a time. talon 'pwo m on SsyA-kwan
'i'la (1459 Wel 8:9b) other views are heresies.

na 'non pwuthye s solang 'hosi'nwon az 'G
'il'a (1462 1Nung 1:86a) I am the younger

brother whom the Buddha loves.

3. quasi-pcl (? abbr < ilq) and.

4. = 'ila 'sye (as subject marker), *Kum-
"Tywow [G]wa ['NGWOK-'THWOJ tul a nwu 'yla
ne lal sços-nil kwantroy [*KWUW-'MEN'-'LI
TTYANG-KHWHONG) ul hewuy hewuy tan.ino.n i
(1876 Kakok p.9) oh bird of gold and hare of
jade, in your pursuit who will go panting after
you through the boundless sky?

5. [DIAL] = ita. See ila(y).

ila 'ca, abbr < ila (ko) hacu
ila 'ci, abbr < ila (ko) hacu
ila k, [DIAL] abbr < ila ko: — hata,
ila 'ka, cop transferentive + pcl. See a'ni 'la
'ka, ita (NOTE).

ila 'key, abbr < ila (ko) hakey
ila 'ki, abbr < ila (ko) haki
ila kko [LIVELY] = ila ko
ila ko, QUOTED cop indic assertive + particle.

1. (saying) that it is —, calling it (by name);
"quote" (= unquote), *I kes ul mue 'la ko
(mues ila ko) hanun ya What do they call this?
What is this called? I kes i cintallay 'la ko
hanun kkoch ita This is a flower called the
azalea. Acessi 'la ko pulle Call me "Uncle!"
Ku tangsi Cosen ul Kolye 'la ko pulless.ta
They called Korea "Kolye" at that time. Caney
kanun kos i eti 'la ko kulayss.na Where did
you say it was that you are going to?

2. grants (concedes, supposes, posits) that it is —.
*Yûmyeng han hakca 'la ko hapssita;
kuilena tâ ålkeyss.na yo? I grant you he is a
famous student, but does he know everything?
(= Yûmyeng han hakca 'la ko hay se tå
ålkeyss.na yo? So he is a famous scholar, does
that mean he knows everything?!)

3. [IRONIC SURPRISE] *I kes ul capci 'la ko
sass.tuni ilk.ulq kes i hâna to épss.ta I bought
this “magazine” (as they pretend it is) and
can’t find a thing in it to read. Ku-kkacis kes
ul il ila ko hako iss.nun ya Why are you
(wasting time) on that so-called "job"? I key
Swun-i emeni 'la ko? — chen man ey! This is
Swun-i’s “mother” you say? — no way! Na
nun ku key käy 'la ko ko,yangi yess.kwun a
My “dog” turned out to be a cat, I see! Ani i
key Swun-i emeni an 'la ko! — chen olay
kan man ip.nita Why, it can’t be Swun-i’s
mother, what a surprise; my, how long it’s
been since I’ve seen you!
4. "— unquote" (marking the end of a direct quotation and followed by a verb of saying, typically hatsa). ÏHongsek in "Hyosin i cip ey iss.uples.nita" 'la ko (mål) hayss.ta Hongsek said "Hyosin is home" = Hongsek in "Hyosin i cip ey iss.uples.nita" (hako) mål hayss.ta [the hako is optional] = Hongsek in "Hyosin i cip ey iss.uples.nita" ( — ) hayss.ta [hako is not allowed](King1988b). Emeni ka ayki hanthey "Kongpu com halym" ila ko hayss.ta The mother said to the child "How about doing a bit of homework, now". Nanphyen i anhay hanthey "Tôn ul" ila ko tätap hayss.ta The husband answered his wife, "Money [that is what I want]".

NOTE: In this use if the verb of saying is just hatu it must directly follow ila ko; but other verbs (including mål hatatu) will permit intervening constituents. Yengswu ka "Kulenv il ccum müncey éps.uples.nita" 'la ko casin manman hakyey mål hatukwun [mål cannot be omitted] = Yengswu ka casin manman hakyey "Kulenv il ccum müncey éps.uples.nita" 'la ko (mål) hatukwun [mål can be omitted] (Why,) Yengswu said confidently "Such a thing is no problem" (King1988a).

4. [sentence-final] it is — . SEE -ta ko (4).
ila 'ko, abbr < ila (ko) hako. saying that it is — . ila ko 'n(', abbr < ila ko han, < ila ko hanun. ila 'ko n', abbr < ila 'ko nun. ila ko 'nun, abbr. 1. < ila ko hanun. that is deemed to be — ; called. ÏKu san ey kým ila ko 'nun kôm hana to éps.ess.ta There was not a single bear (to speak of) on that mountain.

2. < ila (ko) hanun kes un as for (the one that is called); [lit] = un. ÏKu i i un cakkhum ila ko 'nun pyel lo éps.ta He has nothing in particular (to show) in the nature of literary work. Hänkwuk ey hoswu 'la ko 'nun pyel lo éps.ta Korea has no lakes to speak of.
ila 'ko nun, abbr < ila (ko) hako nun. ila ko yo, QUOTED cop indic assert + pcl + pcl. [relaxed polite] it is — . SEE -ta ko yo. ila kwu = ila ko; ila kwu n" = ila ko n' ila kwu yo = ila ko yo ila 'l(q), abbr < ila (ko) hul(q). that is to be (said to be) — , that is to be called — . ÏKu nun hakca 'la 'lq swu ka éps.ta He can't be called a scholar.
*ila 'la, abbr < ila (ko) hala; *ila la!. Not used.

ila 'm, abbr.
1. < ila (ko) ham its being (said to be) — .
2. [SAME, or < ila 'n mål (y)a?] do you mean to say that it is — ? really? (shows incredulity, irritation, a complaint, or a reproach — oneself). ÏKulen nom to sålamm ila 'm? Can a guy like that be called a human being?
*ila man (ya). These forms do not occur.
ilamey = ila 'mye 2 ila 'mye, abbr < ila (ko) hamye. 1. says it is — and. 2. = ila myen se (sentence-final rhetorical question, expressing surprise or disagreement with the implications of a remark just heard) SEE 'myen se. ALSO ilamey.
ila 'myen, abbr < ila (ko) hamyen. SEE an ili 'myen.

1. if (it be said to do) be — , if it were (the case) that — . ÏNay ka sây 'la 'myen ne hanthay nałe kalyen man If I were a bird I’d fly to you. 2. if it is (the case that) — . ÏKu kes i ceg mal Kolye euki 'la 'myen, elma 'un ci näkeyss.ta If it is a genuine piece of Kolye porcelain, I will pay any price for it. Kup hako cwüng hanq il ila 'myen pihayng-ki il thako kkaci 'la to ka ya 'ci yo If it is urgent and important we will have to go by airplan. I guess. Na honca man uy müncey 'la 'myen kantan hachj yi It would be quite simple if it concerned only me. ÏP-palun saynkak ul kacin sålamm ila 'myen nwukwu 'n tul ku puceng ey pünkay hachi anh.ul i? Would any right-thinking person not be indignant at that injustice? Ceng i ne wa na wa ccum ila 'myen phyengsayng sasawulq il i éps.keys.ken man If it is just between you and me, there will be nothing to quarrel about, but.... Caney hanthey 'la 'myen ilen mål to halq swu iss.ulqu ko kath.kwun He may tell you such tales, too.

3. if (by that) you mean — , if — is (who/what is) meant. ÏKhun tosi ila 'myen kako siph.d.anh.e yo If it means a big city, I don't want to go. Hu haksayng ila 'myen kwayanchan.h.e yo If it's that student you mean, he's OK. Onul ila 'myen, kaci mös hap.nita Ilf you mean today, I can't go.
ila 'myen se SEE 'myen se ila 'n('), abbr.
1. < ila (ko) han/hanun that is (called) — .
2. ÏKim ila 'n i/sålam a man called Kim
Wenca-than ila 'n kes i ette han kes in ya
what is an atomic bomb like? I Ilun-pa ca.yu
ila 'n kes un pangceong ey cinaci anh.nunta
This so-called liberty is mere license. I Pensch
un cal toye kanta 'un i man tto sliphay 'la
'n mål iya?! You mean we've failed again, just
when it was said to be going so nicely? Ku ney
nwukwu 'la 'n mål y0, ha mân.h.un sâlam ey
âl qu swu iss.e? How will I know who they are
to: he is) is among so many people?
1b. N1 - N1, all the N, every N. [Hawai
ey se kwäil ila 'n kwäil un an mek.e pon kes
i âps.ta There is no fruit in Hawaii that I have
ever eaten. Wuli nala caypel tul un tön ila 'n
ton uö ta mounta The financial giants in our
country rake in all the money.
2. < ila ko han/hanun kes un as for (the
one that is called) - , [lit] = un. [Tôngki 'la
'n kantan hata As to motive, that is simple.
Wûnmyeng ila 'n cham yalu hata Fate plays
strange tricks. Hänkwuk ila 'n kanan han
nala 'ci man Ameylkha nun pu.yu han nala
'ta Korea is a poor country, but America is
a rich one. Ku kyengchi uy alun-tawum ila 'n
i-man ce-man han kes i ani 'ta The scenery is
lovely beyond all description. Non ila 'n kong
tul.sin mankhum sötuk i nani-kka yo It's that
you get out of a field according to the work
you put into it. Tôn ila 'n âps.(ess.)ta to
iess.ko iss.(ess.):ta ka to âps.un pep ita
The rich may get poor, the poor may get rich.
'ilan, cop retr mod (= 'ilen). See 'ila 'n i.
ila 'na, abbr < ila (ko) hana.
1. (adversative) says that it is -- but (anyway).
2. (?) sentence-final adversative it is -- I guess
[shows disinterest or distasteh. [Kulay po,ye to
ku key ku cwung ey se nun kakang naun
chwuk ila 'na They may not look like much
but they're the best of the lot, I guess.
3. (FAMILIAR indic attent) do you (does one)
say that it is -- ?
ila 'ney, abbr < ila (ko) haney. 'I say it is' =
I TELL you it is = it really is -- ; it is -- , you
see. Iittang ey to incey n' pom ila 'ney; san
kwa 'tul ey n' kiiok i phiney It is spring in
this land, too, you know; flowers are blooming
on the mountains and in the fields.
ilang, particle (after vowel lang).
1. [Seoul] = sekkhen and so on, and the like,
and others. [Awkward for some speakers.]
2. = hako = kwa/wa (with, and). [Na lang
kuth.i ka (Dupont 213) Go with me. melGwey
lang tolay lang mek.kwo ("1544: Akcang:
Cheng san pyelk) eating wild grapes and
silvervine fruit. Say moça lang kyöpok ilang
sa wase (= wass.e; Phyengan DIAL [Kim
Yengpay 1984:94-5]) I went and bought a new
hat and a school uniform.
3. SEE -t lang.
ilang ccum (iya), pčl + pčl (+ pčl).
1. [Seoul] = sekkhen ccum. [Pok-nam-i lang
ccum (iya) mûnccey ka an toyei The like of
Pok.nam-i is no problem (= match)!
2. = hako ccum = kwa/wa ccum.
ilang cocha, pčl + pčl.
1. [Seoul] = sekkhen cocha. [Hyeng nim
iliang cocha kulen mâl-ssum ul hasita 'ni
Even YOU talk like that!
2. = hako cocha = kwa/wa cocha.
ilang Poktong-i lang cocha sai ka nappata is
on bad terms even with Poktong-i. Poktong-i lang
cocha incey na hako nun nöci anh.nunta
[awkward] Even Poktong-i and I have broken up.
ilang i, pčl + pčl = hako ka = kwa/wa ka.
ilang Poktong-i lang i ku chayk ul
sass..ci na nun sae anh.eess.ta It is Swan-i and
Poktong-i who bought that book, not I.
ilang ila to, pčl + cop var inf + pčl = kwa/wa
la to. [Poktong-i lang ila to nöci kulay You
can play with Poktong-i at least, can't you?!!
ilang iya, pčl + pčl.
1. [Seoul] = sekkhen iya [awkward].
2. = kwa/wa ya. [Poktong-i lang iya sai
ka cöh..ci yo Surely he is on good terms with
Poktong-i! Swun-i lang Poktong-i lang iya ne
lul yok hal li ka iss.keyss.ni? Swun-i and
Poktong-i, of all people, wouldn't speak ill of
you, would they?
- mâl lo [awkward]. (1) [Poktong-i lang
iya mâl lo nappun ay tul ita Poktong-i and his
gang sure are bad kids. (2) [Poktong-i lang
iya mâl lo ceng i thong hanta It is with
Poktong-i that I am in sympathy.
ilang khenyeng (pčl + pčl) = sekkhen khenyeng.
I Kväil ilang (un) khenyeng ssal to sa oci
mös hayss.nun tey yo I couldn't go buy any
rice, even, to say nothing of fruit and all!
ilang kkací, pčl + pčl.
1. [Seoul] = sekkhen kkací. [Na nun Swun-i
lang Poktong-i lang kkací koy lop.hiko siph..ci
nun anh.ta I don't want to trouble even Swun-i and Poktong-i, too.
2. = hako kkaci = kwa/wa kkaci.
ilang mace, pcl + pcl.
1. = sekken mace. Poktong-i lang mace tā teyliko kapsita Let's take along Poktong-i and all of them.
2. = hako mace = kwa/wa mace. Swun-i lang mace ne hako nōlći anh.umyen ne nun nōlq tongmu ka ēps.keyss.kwun a If even Swun-i won't play with you, why, you won't have any playmate! Swun-i lang mace sai ka napppe cyess.uni icy n' nwukwu hako nōllay Who you gonna play with now you broke up even with Swun-i?
ilang man, particle + particle.
1. [Seoul] = sekken man. only — and all (and others). Poktong-i lang man mōllay hwumchye mek.ess.ci na nun an hwumchye mek.ess.ey yo It was just Poktong-i and them that robbed the cookie jar — I didn't.
2. = hako man = kwa/wa man. Swun-i lang Poktong-i lang man kass.ci wuli nun kaci anh.ess.ta Only Swun-i and Poktong-i went there, we didn't go. Poktong-i lang man kass.ess.ci Swun-i lang un an kass.ess.ta I went only with Poktong-i and not with Swun-i.
ilang pota (to), pcl + pcl (+ pcl).
1. [Seoul] = sekken pota (to). Kongchayk ilang pota (to) tōn ulo cwunun key nās.ci anh.ulq ka? Wouldn't it be better to give money rather than notebooks and so on?
2. = hako pota = kwa/wa pota than with. Poktong-i lang pota (to) Swun-i lang/hako nōnun key te caymi iss.ta It's more fun to play with Swun-i than with Poktong-i.
ilang puthe, particle + particle.
1. [Seoul] = sekken puthe. Kongchayk ilang puthe mence nona cwupsita Let's pass things out starting with the notebooks and so on.
2. = hako puthe = kwa/wa puthe ilang to, pcl + pcl = hako to = kwa/wa to. Poktong-i lang to kath.i nōlmyen coh.ci anh.un ya Wouldn't it be nice to play with Poktong-i and his friends, too? Swun-i lang Poktong-i lang to ū Wass.ta Swun-i and Poktong-i, they are both here.
ilang tul, pcl + pcl. Mo nāyki lang tul ppalli ppalli hay la You fellows hurry up with the transplanting of the rice seedlings and all. ilang ul, particle + particle.
1. [Seoul] = sekken ul. 'ī uyanga lang chay sang ilang ul ū et' ey 'ta neh.e twulq ha Where do all these chairs and desks go? Poktong-i lang ul et' ey teyliko kass.umu coh.ulq ka Where should I take Poktong-i and the other kids?
2. = hako puthe = kwa/wa puthe ilang un khenyeng, pcl + pcl + pcl. See ilang khenyeng.
ilang uy, pcl + pcl = hako uy = kwa/wa uy Swun-i lang Poktong-i lang uy cip ey se yātan ici wuli cip ey se n' āmu kekk ci anh.nunta They are making a fuss at Swun-i and Poktong-i's but all is quiet at my house.
ila 'ni, abbr < ila ko hani.
1. (hani sequential). Kim kwun ila 'ni. Kim kwun māl in ya You said it was your Mr Kim but just which young Mr Kim do you mean? Pyek.hwa 'la 'ni musun pyek.hwa in ya By murals, what kind of murals do you mean? Ney wēn ila 'ni kulem um.akh.hoy kaca Since it is what you want to do, then right let's go to the concert. Ceng Mongcungu sensaington ila 'ni Phoun māl-ssum ici ye Ceng Mongcungu I wonder if you are referred to Phoun. Sencwuk-kyo 'la 'ni musun itu za You is the meaning of (calling it) "Noble Bamboo Bridge"?
2. (hani question) [LIVELY REALIZATION]. A, pelisse ōceng ila 'ni? Can it be (time that is) noon already? = Why, it is noon already. Pol man ila 'ni; ki ka mak.hin cāngk itun tey You say "worth a look" when it was breathtaking sight! Kkweng ul cap.un māy 'la 'ni Why, it's a falcon that is catching the pheasants!
ila 'ni, i, cop retr mod + postmod. 'na y 'a lē se ne 'y 'pe't ila 'ni (1447 Sek 6:19b) I was your friend in former days. wudi 'two sal-sa-sywu "TTAY-NGWANG s PWU-ZIN tol'h ila (1459 Wel 8:109a) we too were wives of king of the land of teak trees.
ila 'nta, abbr < ila (ko) hanta. 'I say that it = I TELL you it is = it really is = it is you see. Ce palun phyen ey poinun ki Yengkwuk tāysa-kwan ki 'la 'nta The fact you can see over on the right is the flag of British Embassy, you see. Also 'they say
A Reference Grammar of Korean

PART II 565

ila 'nun [ABBRR ila 'n(')].
1. abbr < ila (ko) hanun that is (called) ... ila. Kim ila 'nun i/sâlam a man named Kim. Chwunhyang ila 'nun kisayng uy ttal i iss.ess.ta There was a kisayng's daughter called Spring Fragrance.

1b. Sâng ila 'nun sang i tâ ku sënswu eykey kass.ta The prizes all went to that player.
2. quasi-pcl, abbr < ila (ko) hanun kes un. as for (the one that is called) - ; [lit] = un. 'P'yek.hwa 'la 'n(un) pyek ey 'ta kûlin kûlim ita Murals are pictures painted on walls.

ila 'o, abbr < ila (ko) hao. 'I say it is' = I TELL you it is = it really is -- it is --, you see.
ila 'p_nita, abbr < ila (ko) hap.nita. 'I say it is' = I TELL you it is = it really is -- it is --, you see.
ila 'psiko, abbr < ila (ko) haopsiko. [IRONICAL] saying/thinking/feeling that it is --. 'Cey ka saacang ila 'psiko ppop-nâynta He gets all puffed up about being boss of the company.
ila s, cop indic assert + particle. See s (15b).
ila se, cop var inf + pcl [lit] = ie se. CF ila 'sy.e.

1. it is -- and so. ila Hak.kyo sensayng ila (se) cemcanh.ta He is well-mannered because he is a school teacher.
2. indeed, possibly, daring, audaciously, by any audacity. 'Nwukwu ()ila se (=` nwi 'la se) na lul ikil i yo Who would dare to best me?!
ila siph.ta SEE siph.ta
'ilaj'Js-ongi 'ta. SEE -u 'l i 'ilaj'Js-ongi 'ta.
'ilas.ta, copula retr emotive indicative assertive. LCT cites 1677 Pak-cwung. SEE -u 'l i 'las.ta; -'tas.ta.
ila 'sy.e, cop var inf + pcl; replaces *'iye 'sy.e.
1. = ila se.
2. = ey se from. 'anwo to 'la 'sy.e won 'nong mwo 'lo'esi n i (1459 Wel 2:25b) She didn't know just what place it had come from ('la = jila).
3. used as subject marker (substituting for 'i).
PPALQ-TYYEY 'la 'sy.e QA-NA-'LYUWLQ- 'to 'lye
= nil Gwo 'toy (1459 Wel 7:1b) Bhadrika told Aniruddha as follows ... tik.wel ila 'sy.e mwof 'jot 'salom 'oy 'swon-tog AlGwoy la (1518 Ye-yak 37b p.74) let the commissioner of traditional remedies inform those who gather. azo 'la azo nwauy 'la sye hyeng kwa mos nwauy lul skucuc.m ye n' (1656 Kyengmin 11b) if the younger brother or sister reproves the older brother or sister. sywul mekci macya the.n t sywul ila sye ce y stâlwon ta we urged ourselves not to drink, but did the wine of itself go along with that? (1876 Kakok 43, taken from 1728 Cheng-tay [LCT 614b with the Hankul spellings swul-i-la-sye and sta-lwon-tal).

ila 'ta, abbr < ila (ko) hata ila 'tey, abbr < ila (ko) hatey ila 'ti, abbr < ila (ko) hati ila to < ila 'two, cop var inf + pcl; usually replaces ie to.
1. even if (it be). 'Na nun mûs kakeys.un i ne 'la to kass.ta one la I can't go, but you had better go even without me. Kkwm ey 'la to poko ciko I wish I could see you if only in a dream. Ne ani 'la to ku il ul halq sâlam i iss.ta There are people besides you who can do the job. Talun kes i ép.s.ûmyen i kes ila to còh.ta This will do if you have no other.

Het 'il 'm ye 'nw.n i 'm ye 'swon-pa.l i 'm ye 'mwo 'm ay s kwo 'ki 'la 'two 'pi non 'salo'm ol cwa'l i 'Ge'n i (1447 Sek 9:13a) to the person who is begging he will give his head, his eyes, his hands and feet, even the flesh on his body.
2. just, (or the) like (= ina); or even; any, some. 'Kulenq il ila to hasimyen còh.kees.y ey yo I wish you'd just do that. Mkkwu'k ey kalye 'myen Yenge 'la to paywe ya hau If you're going to America you will have to learn some English. Hapsung ila to thako kaca Let's just take a jitney. Nwukwu wa manmalq yaksock ila to iss.'up.nikka Do you have some kind of appointment (to keep)? Yenhghwa 'la to polq ka yo? Let's go see a movie or something, OK?. Musun còh.unq yenhgha 'la to iss.nun ka yo? Are there any good movies (on/playing)? (M 1:2:131). Cha 'la to masikeys.'up.nikka? How about some tea? -- This shows "a lack of finality, forthrightness, or enthusiasm about one's choice" (M 1:1:250).
3. = ila ko to, 'SYWOW KKUW-TTAM 'i KAM-'CYA NGWEN 'ey 'sa losil 'ss oy KAM-'CYA 'ssi 'la 'two 'ho te.n i 'la (1459 Wel 1:8ab) Gautama the Lesser was also called Sugarcane Sire (Iksväku) because he lived in a sugarcane garden. QA-NYUUW-LWUW-TTWWUW 'yla 'two 'ho no.n i 'la (1447 Sek 13:2a) [Anuruddha = Aniruddha] is also called Anuruddhu.
ila 'toy, abbr < ila (ko) hatoy
ila tul, cop + pcl. il'Tayhak ul na-on sâlam ila (se) tul mâl hanun key eti 'n ka tulle There is something different about the way they talk since they got out of college.

ila 'tula, abbr < ila (ko) hatula

ila 'tun, abbr < ila (ko) hatun. ~ ka = ina (or)

ila 'tun ci, abbr < ila (ko) hatun ci. (the question) whether it be said to be. So 'la 'tun ci käy 'la 'tun ci (kan ey) nun cip ey se kilunun cimsung ila Animals such as cows and dogs are domestic animals. Pang uy canche 'la 'tun ci pun.wiki 'la 'tun ci (kan ey), kokup ita Whether (you speak of) the fixtures of the room, or the atmosphere, it is all very high-class. Ku sây ilum i mues ila 'tun ci ice pelyess.ta I forgot that the bird is called.

'ila 'two, cop var inf + pcl. This replaces *'iye two. See ila to.

'ila'wa, pcl (replacing earlier *'uola'wa); yla'wa after vowel, la'wa (identical with earlier la'wa) from *'uola'wa after y or l. than (= pota).

'italon kowol'h i 'nyey s kowol'h ilawa 'tywothwota' (1481 Twusi 8:35a) the other towns are nicer than the [war-torn] home town of earlier days. kutuy s cip s høyn ('NGWAN) s pi.ch i se'li 'G/la 'nuw' ila'wa te'u'n i (1481 Twusi 16:60a) the color of your family's bowl is whiter than the frost and the snow.

'pi.ch i 'tywo'ho'n i 'poy 'salo'm oy 'spa.m ila'wa te'u'kwo (1481 Twusi 20:9b) they have such good color, the pears surpass the cheeks of a person. pwokyesg s kwo'c oy pul'kwo.m i ('KUM) 'ila'wa te'wo,m ol na 'y (PWUN) 'ey s kes 'sam'ti 'mwot ho'kwo petul s kayya ci swowo'm i 'la'wa hoyywo'm ol ko'cang muy'n'wola (1481 Twusi 23:23a) the red of the peach blossoms is deeper than that of brocade but I cannot make it out, and I own it that the willow branches are whiter than the cream. NOTE: Perhaps = *'ila 'G/la < *'ila kal'Wa. But if so, what about the earlier form *'uola'wa?

ila(y), [NKyengsang DIAL] = ita (cop indic assert). Ku key sâlam ila(y) That is a person. Ku key cip i a(y) 'ila(y) That is not a house. (Choy Myengk 1979:10)

ilay, vi inf < ileta; adj inf < ileh.ta. LIGHT → yolay.

1. doing this way, saying this; being this way; 2. does/says this; is this way [INTIMATE].

3. (= ilay se) does this way and (so), says this and (so); is this way and (so) = for this reason, on this account, (and) so.

ilay < "LIOY, n, postn, postmod. (ever) since; after; during the past (time).

1. postnoun. Sëeyong ilay lo from (King) Sëeyong's time on. I pen kayewul un t sip nyenq ilay uy chwuzzi (ita) This winter is the coldest in twenty years.

2. postmodifier [semi-lit]. Ku i nun Sëewul ey onq ilay (= on hwu cwuk) wuli cip ey se sâlko iss.ta He has been living at our house ever since he came to Seoul. Ku nun sîl, yes hanq ilay pam-nac cwuk nun i sâmnu i yîlta ley yo Since his disappointment in love he is constantly talking about committing suicide. Sëewul kanq ilay lo Kim chemci nun caynni pul'on mon mo.yang ulo tomucì cip ey mu sosik han cam to an poyaw wass.ta Since going to Seoul Mr Kim seems to be having too much fun to write a single letter home.

ila 'y, abbr < ila (ko) hay. Ku uy ilum un Tolq-soy 'la 'y His name is said to be Tolsson ila ya < ila (ya) (< *'ila 'za), cop var inf + pcl. 1. [lit] = (ie) ya only if it be, unless it be ~ man same.

1a. Ne 'la ya nung hi ku il ul hakeysta. It is you that can do the job. Tal un pam 'la ya pich i nantu The moon shines only at night (= It has to be night for the moon to shine). Ney ka siin ila ya ku uy salang ul pat.ul i 'la Unless you are a poet, how can you hope to win her love? Nwukwu 'tun ci pyenngsila i ani 'la ya hapKyek i toysta Anybody who is able-bodied (unhandicapped) will be qualified.

1b. See -ci 2b.

2. = ila 'y ya (= ila ko hay ya) only if it be (said to be).

ila 'y la, abbr < ila (ko) hay la ila yo, cop var inf + pcl. [DIAL] = iy yo. ila 'y se, abbr < ila (ko) hay se. Cal nan sâlam ila 'y se nay ka ku lul salang hanu kes i an 'ta It is not because he is a handsome man that I love him.

~ ya. Ii kes i mân-wen échì 'la 'y se ya! toy mâl ip.nikka? Are you kidding to say that this is worth ten thousand wen?

ilayss-, 1. ilayss-, past < ileh.ta, < ileta.

2. ila 'yss, abbr < ila (ko) hayss-

ilay ya, [var] = ila ya (= ie ya). (if) only (it be)


A Reference Grammar of Korean

part II

567

"reference" "iri" 'f.i.l't,,r

ilq, (l,ttS

iti

ileh.key, adj adverbative

nrriot?

ile- cop

mwo

sam

it

three

phonograms

LtcHT

haci

achieved.

he was

the

e'lwu s,tu-HnvEN

(vivartr kalpr).

of brrtlsttvir.

around

if

'il-a.

'il-en

becomes

'ileh.ta

"il-3lb) (adj -(H)- (inf ilay), abbr < ile hata is this way.

ileh.ta, adj -(H)- (inf ilay), abbr < ile hata is this way.

ihatla

to

this way.

ileh.key toylq cwul nwu ka aless.na! Who would expect things to come to this! ileh.key chhwuvun nal-si nun cheum ita I have never seen such cold weather as this. ileh.key hay la! Do it this way (like this). ileh.key wâ cwusye se, komapsup.nita Thank you for coming here like this (this way).

~ to (pcl).  Ilelhe.key to pap ey tôl i mânh.e se ya pap ul mek.um i ani 'la tôn ul ssip.nun kes kath.ta With all these grits in the rice it is like chewing on grits rather than eating rice.

~ ya (pcl).  Ilelhe.key ya hayss.keyss.na! You couldn't have done it this way!

'il-e hota, bnnd adv + aux adj. is this way (like this).

ABBR "ile tha.

'nyey "two 'ile 'hota'la

(1459 Wul 7:41b) in olden days too it was this way. 'ile 'thu's 'i [< ho-'tu's 'il] kwo'ythe toowy y'ya in 'mwot nilo 'hyey i 'ile 'la (1459 Wul 1:21a) thus it seemed one could not very well think he would become transformed. 'ile 'thu's 'i [< 'ho-tus] hon 'hwa 'thi e'lyeWiW KANG-KKANG hon "CCWOY-"KWO CYWUNG-SOYNG ol "TTWO-"THWAQ 'hoke'tun (1459 Wul 21:34ab) when one emancipates this sort of hard-core sinners who are difficult to change...

'ile 'thi a'ni tha 'hwom 'wo (1452 Kum-sam 2:41b) to say that it is not this way, too, ...

ileh.ta, adj -(H)- (inf ilay), abbr < ile hata is this way.

ileh.ta celeh.ta, phrasal adv (adj transerfitive iterated). (says) this or that. 1 mál hatâ says things, carps, complains, raises objection(s), criticizes. mál halq kes èps.i without saying a word, with no further ado, with good grace, without raising / voicing / offering objections, uncritically.  

Knu nun ileh.ta celeh.ta nam hanthey se mál ul tul.ulq il i èps.ta He is not open to criticism. Cikum wà se ileh.ta celeh.ta mál hanta 'yss.ca, sò-yong i èps.ta It is too late now to make a(ny) fuss about it. ileh.ta celeh.ta mál haci mâlko, hala 'nun tay lo hay la Stop fussing and do what you are told.

ileh.tun (ei) celeh.tun (ei), cpd adv = adj retr mod (+ postmod) iterated. whether thus or so, at any rate, inany case/event, anyhow, anyway.

ileh-tus 'i, der adv. like this (= ilen tus 'i).

ile ile / cele hata, adj-n. is so and so, is such and such.

ile ile han sâlam such and such a person. ile cele hanq 'iyu lo for such and such reasons. Cf ili ili.
ilek celek, cpd advverb [<i> ile + -k, ccele + -k]  
1. somehow or other, one way or another.  
[<i> sale.e kata ekes out a living, manages to  
keep the pot boiling.  ~ tay-hak.kyo lut col.ep  
hata somehow or other manages to get through  
college. Ilek celek yelq si ka toyess.e(y) yo It  
somehow get to be ten o'clock.

2. nearly, about, almost, some.  
[<i> i-nyenq tong-an for about two years. Ku ka Mkwuk  
kuan ci ilek celek sip-nyen i toyess.ta It has  
been some ten years or so since he went off to  
America. Cipung ul kochinun t耶 ilek celek 0-  
man wen i tul.ess.ta (What with one thing and  
another) it cost me some fifty thousand wen to  
repair the roof.

ile-khwung cele-khwung, cpd advverb. (like) this  
and (like) that.

ilel(q), prospective modifier:
1. <i> adj ileh.ta (~ that is) to be like this.
2. vi lileta (~ that is) to do/say (or be done/  
said) like this.

ilela [DIAL, lit] itulua (copula rettressive)  
'ile'la, cop rett assert.  
[<i> LWUK-SO 'oy 'muw;i i  
SAM-'QUK 'MEN 'ile'la (1447 Sek 6.28a) the  
hordes of the Six Tirthikas were 300 million  
in (number). SEE 'yle'la, 'te'la.

ilelwu svulok ey [collq] = ilelwq svulok  
ile wu hata, adj pros mod + postmod adj-n.  
[Usually spelled ilelwu.] It seems to be this  
way, it is like this (one), it is similar to this.

ilen1, adj mod < ileh.ta. like this, such, this  
sort of.  
[<i> ko lo for this reason.  ~ tay ey  
at a time like this, at such a time.  ~ quil such  
a thing, a thing of this sort.  ~ tay lo (such)  
as it is; anyway.  ~ cuk since it has come to  
this, such being the case. Cekun ton ina, ilen tay  
lo pat.e cwusipiso It is just a small amount of  
money, but please take what there is, anyway.

ilen2, vi mod < ileta. which/who has done/said  
(or been done/said) this way (like this).

ilen3, interj. Oh dear! Goodness! Oh my! What  
a surprise! Indeed! Well well! My my! (shows  
sudden realization, surprise).  
[ilen, wusun ul an kacikko wass.kwun  
Oh dear, I forgot to bring my umbrella with me.  
Cf kulen, celen.

ilen, cop retr mod (= 'ilan). SEE 'ile'n i, 'ilen  
it un, 'ile.n ywo.

'ile'n, abbr < 'ile hon. such - . - of this sort.  
[<i> 'ile 'n 'salam 'tol'h ol (1447 Sek 13:57b)  
such people.  
'ile 'n KWANG-MYENG 'ul (1469  
Sek 13:25b) such light.  
'ile 'n e'lin 'salom' (1459 Wel 8:69b) stupid people of this  
sort.  
'ile 'n 'SSYW sorrow 'KWHO 'ol (1459 Wel 21:  
219b) such hardship.

~ 'to o'wa for this reason.  
[<i> 'ile 'n 'o'be  
'PEP-HWAW-'HWOW 'SSYGAY ay ta'si 'TTI:  
who 'ma'l i 'ep'susi'kwo (1462 Nung 1:18b)  
there was thus more talk of location for the  
Lotus doctrine study group.  
[<i> 'ile 'n 'o'be  
'tTAY'KAR SYEN 'i'la s il'hwu i natho'si,n  
'i'la (1482 Kum-sam 2:15b) thus there appears  
the name "Sage of the Great Awakening").

ilenela celena. cpd adv (adj adver + adj adver)  
at any rate, in any case/event, anyhow, anyway.

Ilenela celena hay pwnun key coh.ta At all  
events, you had better try.

Ileneng celeng, cpd adv = ilek celek somehow  
or other.

ileni, 1. sequential < ileta (abbr < ile lani).

2. [DIAL, lit] = itun, itun i.  
[ilen ey  
i uyscale eykey waw se cinchale pat.un i  
Coseng salam ppun ileni cuko.kum (= ciku)  
un se.yangq salam to waw se cinchale ul  
pat.nunta (1936 Roth 497) Before it was only  
Koreans who came to consult this doctor but  
now westerners come, too.

'ile'n i, retr mod + postmod.  
[SYA-NGWUT  
KWUK 'salom' i 'SSIP-'PALQ 'QUK 'ile'n i  
(1447 Sek 6:28a) the people of the state of  
Sragasti were 1800 million (in number).  
KKWU-  
SO-LA 'TYANG-'CYA y khuy 'sek ca'h ile'n  
(1447 Sek 6:44a) Gho'sira the rich man was  
three 'cah tall. SEE 'yle'n i, 'le'n i.

ileni celeni, compound advverb (adj sequential +  
adj sequential). this or that; for some reason  
or other.  
[<i> mal halq kes ep'si i without saying  
this or that, without much ado, without useless  
objection, with good grace.  
[<i> mal hata says  
things, raises objection(s), makes complaints.

'ile'n i 'i'la, cop retr mod + postmod + cop  
indic assertive.  
[ 'KHWONG-'CO s 'TTTEY-'CO  
mo'ko'n i 'yel'h ile'n i 'la (1463 Pep 1:32a)  
the bright disciples of Confucius were ten (in  
the number).
일런 변. compt rer tr + postmod + pcl. 
\( \text{TTWONG-SAN} \) i nil’Gwo’toy NGAM-TTWUG
\( \text{G} \)wos u ni ‘il’en un \‘TUK-SAN s ‘HALQ ‘ol
\( \text{m} \)wot ‘al l i ‘las’ta ho,ya,na ‘ol ’(1468- Mong
32a) Dong Shàn said “If it had not been for
Yàn Tòu I would not have known of the thirst
of Dê Shàn”.

‘ile n ywo, compt rer modifier + postmod. \( \text{nyey}
\text{v} \) i huy’owo m on ‘i e tuy ‘le n ywo (1481 Twusi
21:30a) the parting of long, where was this?
\( \text{v} \) īp’st, ca p qvi (n + qvi). 1. there is no need for,
has no use for, is unwanted.

2. [DIAL] OK, all right, no problem / sweat.

‘ilesi’ , compt rer hon (= ‘isi ‘le-) 
\( \text{i} \)lesi’n i, compt rer honorific mod + postmod. 
\( \text{p} \)wuthye s ‘na’hi syel’ hun ‘nvul.h i ‘lesi’n i
(1447 Sek 6:1a) Buddha’s age was thirty-two.

\( \text{i} \)lesi’ta, compt rer honorific indicative assertive.

\( \text{SYEY} ‘PPTUWLQ ‘hosin il’hwa’m i ‘ZEN-TUNG
\( \text{i} \)lesi’ta (1447 Sek 13:35b) the name under
which he became a Buddha was the dipamkara
Buddha. \( \text{KUM} ‘SOYK mwo ya h i ‘to ‘nim s
\text{KWANG} ‘i ‘lesi’ta (1459 Wel 2:51b) the gold was
the light of the moon. \( \text{SEE} ‘ul’ i ‘lesi’ta.

i,eta, vi (inf ilay), abbr < ile hata does/says /
thinks this way. Cf ili (ha)ta.

i,ey, 1. FAMILIAR copula rer assertive (= itey).
\( \text{W} \)uli emeni ka kuliesun tey ‘Yongsan taum
cengke-cang i palo Sewul i,ey My mother said
Seoul was the station right after Yongsan.

2. [DIAL] = ilay, abbr < ila (ko) hay.

i,ey tul, FAMILIAR copula rer assertive + pcl.

\( \text{Sewul se on sâlam ilay (tul) They are people
who have come from Seoul.}

\( \text{il’Ge’ nul} (= ‘il’Ge’nol) = ‘il’Ge’nul. \( \text{ci’p i}
\text{il’Ge’nol ‘hoy’n ’ptway two ni’ywa’n i (1481
Twusi 7:1a) there was built a house but it was
shaded by white cogon-grass thatching.

\( \text{il’Ge’nul} , lit concessive < vi ‘i’il’/ta (becomes).

\( \text{SYEY-CYE} ‘\text{G} \) ey [KWONG] i ‘il’Ge’nul (1445
\text{Yong 41}) in the western invasion good results
were accomplished.

\( \text{il’Gesi’nol} , hon lit concessive < ‘i’il’/ta.

\( \text{HYWENG} ‘k ‘pu’i’t ‘i ‘il’Gesi’nol (1445 ‘Yong
8) the older brother’s will was accomplished.

\( \text{il’Ge’tun} , provisional < vi ‘i’il’/ta (becomes).

\( \text{i} ‘\text{SYANG ‘il’Ge’tun} (1459 Wel 8:26a) if this
thought is formed.

\( \text{il’Gey} , adverbative < vi ‘i’il’/ta (becomes).

\( \text{te’wu} m ol ‘il’Gey hol ‘ss i’n i (1462 ‘Nung
3:12b) it makes the heat come into being.

\( \text{‘i’il’Guy} , var of ‘il’Gey , adverbative < ‘i’il’/ta
(becomes). \( \text{NGWEN} horroron ‘i il’ ol ‘ta
‘il’Guy ‘hwo’l i ‘-ngi ‘ta (1447 Sek 9:40b)
I will make all you desire come true.

\( ‘\text{i’il’Gwa’ye, vi ‘i’il’/ta (becomes) + ‘kw’a’ye.

\( ‘\text{ta sol’l’i ‘il’Gwa’ye ‘hosi’n’worn cyan’cho
’y’la (1463 Pep 5:169b) it is because everybody
wants to become one \{ = a Buddha \} fast.

\( ‘\text{i’il’Gwo, gerund < vi ‘i’il’/ta (becomes). \text{‘i} ‘\text{CHO} ‘TTYEY ‘lwo ‘il’Gwo
(1459 Wel 1:39a) – becomes secondary and ...

ili < ‘i’il, adv. LIGHT yoli. Cf yeki; kuli, celi.

1. ( = ileh.key, i-taci) in this way, like this,
so. \( ‘\text{LYWUK-SO y ‘i’lli niluno’n i (1447 Sek
6:26b) the Six Tirthikas say this. \text{SSIN-LUK ‘i}
‘i’il ‘li ‘seysil ‘ss oy (1449 Kok 40) since the
divine power is this strong ...

2. ( = ~ lo) this way, this direction, here.

\( ‘\text{ii} ‘\text{li osipsio This way, please (= Please come
this way). \text{ii} anc.e la Sit here. \text{Pipimq-pap
un ili cwusey yo – \text{näyngmyen un celi tu/si/koko
yo The fried rice here, waiter – and the cold
noodles there, please.

ili \(\rightarrow ili i

ili i, 1. compt prosp modifier + noun. 2. = ili ya
ili cell \(\text{See ili ili (2)

ili hata, vni = ile hata does/says like this.

ili ili, cpd (iterated) adv. 1. so and so, such
and such. \( ‘\text{sâlam eykey = hala ko mäl hata tells
a person to do such and such.

2. = ili cell, cpd adv. this way and that, here
and there, all about. \( = to.la tanita wanders/
roams/rambles about, loafs around. ~ pangel
an ey sinmun ul nel.e noh.ta litters a room with
newspapers. chayk ul ~ chac.ta looks high
and low for a book.

ili-khwung celi-khwung, cpd adv = ile-khwung
cel-e-khwung

ili,kka, copula prospective attentive
\(\text{ili} ‘\text{kwom, adv + suf. \text{‘ili} ‘\text{kwom ‘SYWUK-COR
’hwo’m ol ye’tulp pen ho’m ye n’ (1459 Wel 1:
49b) when there were eight floods in this way.

\( i.i i ‘l’a, cop prosp mod + postmod + cop
indic attent. (it’s that) it will be; (it’s that) it is.

\( ‘\text{HE-KHWONG ‘ay s kwo’c i ili ‘l’a (1482 Kumsam
2:73b) it will be a blossom in the void.

ili lo, adv + pcl = ili (this way, here). \( \text{Ku ka
way ili lo olq ka Why is he coming this way?
ABBR ili lo).
ilini, copula prospective sequential
*i.l i 'n i, cop pros pro mod + postmodifier + cop mod + postmod. *hota ka ZYE-LOY 'ysin 'i ay
n' ZYE-LOY y ho'ma 'i SSYANG 'isil s oy "NGWO-
QUM two 'siwo pan'toki SSYANG 'i.l i 'n i
(1465 Wen 1:1:1:63a) if it is the tathâgata, the
tathâgata is already constant, therefore the five
constituents (panca-skandha) must, moreover,
be constant too.

ilinila, ilinita, cop pros literary indic directive
illila, illita, cop prospective indicative assertive
ill i 'ta, abbr < ili hata does/says/thinks this
way. SYN ileta. CF kuli 'ta, celi 'ta.
illi 'ta (ka), abbr < ili hata (ka) (transferrative).
~ tul. *Illi 'ta ka tul ecî toyca 'nun kes in
ya What is to become of us if we let things go
like this? ilili to, adv + pcl. * Ili to cal hana! They do this
so well!
*i'li- 'to'lwok, adv (< *i'li i 'foj'i 'to'lwok). to this
extent (1459 Wel 8:101a). CF ku'li- 'twolwok,
tye'li- 'li'wo lwok.
il i tul, 1. cop pros pro mod + postmod + pcl = il
ya tul. 2. cop pros pro mod + quasi-free n + pcl.
? i'li- 'Wi, adverb. like this, to this extent (LCT,
NWK). But this is probably a mistaken reading
due to worn type in an edition later than that
reproduced by Sekang University in 1972,
where the same passage (1459 Wel 2:36b) has
e'lye 'Wi "with difficulty", making better sense
in the context. (If the other reading were
correct the accent should have been * i'li 'Wi.)
We can therefore disregard the comparison LCT
made between this word and the much later
ISTOPI (?1855 Nokyey; LCT 614a), which he
takes as meaning 'up to this time'.
ilq ku, cop pros pro mod + postmod. * Ku ka oqi
anh.uni, wèyn sèym ilq ku I wonder why he
doesn't come.
ilq ku tul, cop pros pro mod + postmod
ilq ku yo, cop prospective mod + postmodifer
+ pcl. *Kulen sàqûken i simmun ey mae naci
anh.ess.uni wèynq Il ilq ku yo How come such
an incident isn't even in the papers?
ilq ke'i, abbr < ilq kes ul
ilq kes, copula pros pro modifier + n (postmod).
*Cwûngyo haq il ilq kes kath.umyen kot ku
sàlam hanthey allisey yo If it seems to be an
important matter, let him know right away.
Ilchak un wuli Hànkutk sènswu ilq kes ulo

A Reference Grammar of Kor

pointa It appears that one of our Kor
athletes will take first place.
ilq key, abbr.
1. < ilq kes le/ia
2. < ilq kes i, ilq kes i-. ~ 'ci, ~ 'na-
'ney, ~ 'ni, ~ 'ta, ~ 'la, ~ ya; yo (polite
pct; < io). Pullyang-ca 'ilq key 'ta I think he's
a bum.

ilkhwuta [DIAL] = ileh.key (mäl) hata. Mh
1960:3:34.
ilq ko, cop pros pro mod + postmod. * Ku kei-
mues ilq ko What might that be?
'il - (< * i postmod) < *i'ilu'il(q), pro mod
< *i'il 'ta (becomes). *ICHAM-'KHUWJ i
ho'ya (~ 'CCWOY) ho'ma 'ill i 'le n i (1445
Yong 123) there were many slanderous mouth
and his guilt had been virtually decided.
'il'lan (= 'i 'lan with conflated liquid), n +
pct. 'il'lan 'ne y kwu'thuy ye nilu 'i 'mal'la
(?1517 Pak 1:17a) this you don't have to say.
'il'lan ne y kunslm 'mal la (?1517 Pak
47a) this, don't worry about it.
illang [colloq] = imyen
'il'la wa (= 'i ila wa with conflated liquid)
'i + ila wa. than this (= i pota). *Tsalo.
ilawa ( 'SSIM) hwo.m i is.no.n i (1632 Twa
chwung 2:70a) people are sometimes
even more extreme than this.
illey [DIAL] = ikeyss.ta
il li, cop pros pro mod + postmod. SEE -ul li. * Ku
mäl i këcis mäl il li ka ép's.ta That couldn't
be a lie.
il'lo, abbr < ili lo.
il'luo (= 'i 'luo with conflated liquid) = i lo
as/with by this. * Il 'luo 'hye ye 'pwoken
ey n' (1447 Sek 6:6a) when one considers it
this ... *SYEK-KA 'ssi 'il'luo nasi 'n i (1449
Kok 10) with this, Lord Sakya(muni) was born.
il'luo (1887 Scott 29) = i lo by this. Co
kûl'luo, 'yel'luo. SEE llo.
il'luo k (= 'i 'luo, with conflated liquid, emphatic particle k) = i lo pute from this
*Il 'luo k 'HHUWJ 'ey (1459 Wel 2:13a)
henceforth. 'il'luo k 'huw 'ey (?1517 Pak
1:72b) henceforth. *Il'luo k mwoncy (1490
Yuk 1:35a) prior to this.
il'luo pu'the = 'i 'luo puthe, n + pcl; + pcl
* Il 'luo pu'the 'co-SWON i 'ni'zust i n i (1459
Wel 1:8a) beginning with this there continued
(a line of) sons and grandsons. *Il'luo pu th
ilq, copula prosp mod + postmod. See a'ni 'l's. ilq sey, cop prosp modifier + postmod = iney (FAMILIAR COP) it is ... ।। Kes i Yeyil tayhak ilq sey This is Yale University. I chayk un nay kes ilq sey — caney kes i ani 'lq sey This book is mine, not yours. Payk kwun uy cacey 'lq sey (= cacey ilq sey) It is Payk's son. Ku kes i kutay uy cal-mos ilq sey You are to blame for it (or: You are wrong there). Ce san un ném.ki puthe ka palo ku eyewun kopi 'lq sey Beginning where you cross that mountain is right where the difficult pass is. CF ke 'lq sey, màl ilq sey.

ilq 's oy, cop prosp mod + postn + pcl. See "ilq 's oy. 'l'ta SYENG-ZIN 'ey s 'sa'al.m il 'ss oy ... (1447 Sek 6:45b) as they are all [among the] holy men ... ilsswu, quasi-free n. a constant bad habit/practice; ---ki ka ~ 'ta is always doing (something unpleasant). |Ku i nun nam pi-wus.ki ilsswu yo He is always sneering at others. Kécís-mal haki ka (or hanun kes i) ilsswu 'ta He tells a lie every time he opens his mouth. Ce ay nun wulki ka ilsswu 'ta She is a constant crybaby. [? < ilq sey < "ilq، "SYWWU 'one hand']

NKd lists two other uses: (1) the best move or recourse; (2) quite often (= cal).

ilq swu, cop prosp mod + postmod. See-ulq swu. ilta [DIAL, 'lit] = ita (cop); this must be a shortening of ilota. Cf 1887 Scott 50: copula ilta /ilta, ilteni /ilteni, iltenya /iltenya. sinsil hon salom ilta (1887 Scott 105) he is a trustworthy man; namwuu 'l'ta (1887 Scott 51, 1893 Scott 136) it is wood; na 'y kes ilta (1889 Imbault-Huart 50) it is mine, ne y hol kes ani 'lta (54) it is not for you to do; nai kes ilta (1890 Starchevskiy 668) it is mine; kum ilta (1894 Gale 2) it is gold. Ridel (1881:127) gives three versions of the copula, with the affirmative and negative forms: ilta, anilta; wolsita, ani wolsita; isilta, ani si(l)ta.

"ilq 'l'ta, vi. becomes (= towoy'ta), comes into being, is formed, gets accomplished/achieved. See "il(q), i 'le ('zu), "il' Gen, "il' Gen', "il' Ges' nul, "il' Ges' nul, "il' Ges' iun, "il' Gey, "il' Guy,
A Reference Grammar of Korean

"il'Gwo, "ill i 'le'n i, "ilost'q(t), "ilu'sya. i'lusyas ta, "i1q 'i ol, "in, "inon n i, "i'na. "i'ta, "i'ta (s), "i't. "itwo ta; (?)"ilm.

iltey. FAMILIAR retr assert < i[l]ta [DIAL cop] = iltey.

i lUl, noun + particle. this (one) [as object].
ilul(q), prosop mod < iluta (adj, vt, vi)
*i'i'llull(q) = "ill, prosop mod (before 'i') < "ill'ta (becomes). SEE "ill(q), "ill ... . We presume the
ellipted vowel is u rather than o because the
-o(l)q) version of the prospective modifier never
occurs after -i(C) (see -ul(q)).
ilula [DIAL, lit] = ilula (cop)
ilun, mod < iluta (adj, vt, vi)
ilun-pa, cpd adv < vt mod + postnoun. what is
called, as it is called, so-called (= sówī < "-NGwuy).
"ile han nameka ilun-pa sinsa 'ta Such a man is called which
is called as a gentleman. I ilun-pa ca.yu 'la 'n kes un
pangceong ey cinaci anh.nunta This so-called
license is mere liberty.
ilunun, processive modifier < iluta (vt, vi)
"ilu'sya, hon inf < "i'll'ta (becomes). SAMS-
MOK KWONG 'i "ilu'sya ... (1459 Wel 18:33b)
the merit of samādhī (meditation) is achieved.
"ilu'syas ta, copula retr modulated hon emotive.
"Prow'wuy) 'thsil nu'c i 'lusyas ta (1445
1Yong 100) it was an omen that he would
mount the throne. Note: The form has
a unique variant -lu- = -le- (lenited < -te-)
for the retrospective morpheme. LCT (280b and
1973:353), however, identifies -lu- with
the emotive -two- and treats the form as copula
emotive modulated honorific emotive. Both
the accent and the grammar (the linkage of -c to
the vowel of the copula stem) keep us from
identifying the stem as "il- 'become', unlike
"ilu'sya. CF 'isyas' ta.

iluta1 < il'ub1-ilG1 < *il'ubG, adj -LL- (inf
ille < il'Ge). is early, is premature. ilun
sakwa/khong/kkoch early apples/beans/flowers.
ilun achim/pom early morning/spring.
AciK sikan i iluta It is still early. Ilulq
swulok cōh.ta The earlier the better. Ney ka
kyelhon haki nun acik iluta You are too young
to get married. Kumnyen un pye ka iluta The
rice crop is early this year. ANT nuc.ta.
CF ilceik(-i), il.

iluta2 < ni'il'ub1-nilG1 < *ni'il'ubG, vt -LL-
(inf ille < nil'Ge). 1. tells, reports. Nay ka
cenyek ey nuc.keyss.ta ko emeni hanthey ilu
la Tell mother that I will be late for dinner.
2. explains (it), teaches. ilkut ul ille cwuta
teaches reading; explains a passage. a.e eut.getC
ille cwuta explains -- to make it clear.
3. tells/tattles on, informs/reports on. Aped
hanthey ne lui ilukeyss.ta I'm going to tell
Father on you.

iluta3 < ni'ilul-, vi (inf ilute < ni'ilu'e).
1. arrives (at/in); reaches. attains, gets to.
imokcek-ci ey -- arrives at the destination.
sengnyen ey -- arrives at manhood. kyellon ey
-- reaches a conclusion. ilunun kos mata at
over, everywhere, throughout. Piyong ey pabyer
man wen ey ilullless.ta The expenditures came
amounted to a million wen.
2. leads to. hāyngpok ey ilunun kil the road
to happiness. Sewul se Kyengcwi lul kecye
Pusan ey ilunun chekto a railway leading
from Seoul to Pusan by way of Kyengcwi. I kil
lo kamyen kag ey ilunta This road will take
you to the river.
3. ends up, results (in); comes to (the state
of), gets to (the point where), is brought to (the
brink/edge of). Imit. ki ey -- comes to believe
casal haki ey -- goes so far as to commit
suicide (kill oneself). Il i yeki ey ilut i 'la ky
nwu ka sayngkak hayss.ul ya Who would have
dreamed that things would come to this (pass)
Kyelkwuk ku nun ku 'yeuca wa kyelhon haki
ey ilullless.ta He finally ended up marrying her.
4. extends (to), reaches. onul ey iluki kkac
until now, to this day, up to the present time.
Il-wel ey se sam-wel ey iluki kkaci front
January to till March. casay han cem ey iluki
kkaci selmyeng hata explains it right down to
the minute details. Ku san-mayk
kwuk.kyeng ey kkaci ilunta The mountain
range runs all the way to the frontier. Wi il
nun sacang ey se alay lo nun sāhwan ey iluki
kkaci cen-hōysa ka han maum ulo ll hanta
The whole firm works hard, from the president
at the top to the office boy at the bottom.
'ilwo'la, var cop quoted indic assert. na 'y
"TTYEYT-'CO y 'ce ye ne'kywo'noy QA-LA-HAN
'PUYKCI-IPWULQ 'ilwo la 'ho ya (1447 Sek
13:61a) my disciple said that in his opinion
the arhan is a pratýeka Buddha. -- 'icey na non
kanan hwo.m 'la 'PPYEYNG a'n 'luo la
'ho, ya'ol ... (1482 Nam 1:30b) he said "-- now"
A Reference Grammar of Korean

PART II 573

I am poor but I am not ill,... See 'ylwo’la.

"I’lwom, var cop subst. See a’ni ’lwom.

’lwom, modulated subst < "ift/1 ta (becomes).

’l’isyey-kay i ’lwo m ay a’ni pu ’thy e (1459 Wel 1:38:9) not relying on this world’s coming into being.

VAR i ’lwum.

’lwon, var cop mod (epitheme extruded from copula complement).

’ta ZYE-LOY s QWY-IUK ’lwon ’kwo ‘ol a’lala (1447 Sek 9:28a) know that all are parts of the tathāgata’s authority.

wo cik mozo’ mo y ‘HHYEN ’lwon ke’ ’lwn on i ke’wu ’lwu TYWUNG ‘ey s ‘SSYANG ‘i CCYEN-THYEY ‘i ke’wu ’lwu ’ylwon ’i i kot ho’n i (1462 Nung 2:17b) the fact that it is something that appears only in one’s mind is like the fact that an image in a mirror is in its entire substance [just the mirror].

’lwo’n i, variant copula modifier + postmodifier (summational epitheme in extended predicate).

’na ‘wot non ZYE-LOY s ‘mos cye’ mun az ‘G ilwo’n i – (1462 Nung 1:76b) I am the tathāgata’s youngest brother. na ’two – ’SEY-KEK ‘ay s ap’i ’lwo’n i (1463 Sek 2:142a) I too am – and a father in the human world. ku “PWON-LOY s il’hwu’m un ‘amwo ‘y ‘Gwo na ‘y il’hwu’m un ‘a mwo ‘KAP il’wo’n i (1463 Pep 2:222b) his original name is such-and-such and my name is something-or-other ‘KAP. See ’ylwo’n i.

’lwon ’i, var cop mod + postmod + pcl.

’sam-sin ‘on i KKKWEN ’lwon ’i ipanok pantok pantok hor’wot’a (1482 Kum-sam 2:28b) it is quite clear that the threefold body [of the Buddha] (trikīya) is this expedient power [of bodily transformation]. See ’ylwon i.

’lwon ’i ol, var cop mod + postmod + pcl.

’sey-kan ’i na’ko’’hay ’lwon ’i ol a’la (1462 Nung 6:103b) knowing that the world of men is transient,...

’lwo’swo’, var cop modulated emotive (= ’lwo-swo of ’lwo’-). LCT treats -’lwo- as lento-

’two- (modulated emotive): the normal copula modulated-emotive1 modulated-emotive2.

’lwo’swo-ngi ’’ta, var cop modulated emotive

polite + cop indic. See a’ni ’lwo’swo-

ngi ’’ta, ho’l i ’lwo’swo-ngi ’’ta, -u’l i ’lwo’swo-ngi ’’ta.

’lwo’swo’n i, var cop modulated emotive mod + postmod. ’WANG ‘CO s ‘MYEN ’i nil’Gwey s ’puw’n ’lwo’swo’n i ‘a ‘mol ye’ na mozom ko’ cang nwo’ ‘a’za ho’l i ‘-ngi ’’ta (1447 Sek 24:28a) as the prince has only been alive for seven days he will somehow have to play to his heart’s content.

SSIN-LYEN ‘uy me’li ’m ye kwasy s ke’ s u’ny o’ch i ’lwoswo’n i (1482 Kum-sam 2:7b) it is the head of a spirit and it is the face of a ghost. See -u’l i ’lwo’swo’n i, -worlq ’tlwoswo’n i.

’lwo’swo’n ye, variant copula modulated emotive modifier + postmod. See -u’l ’lwoswo’n ye.

’lwot’a, var cop. it is –. ’icy ey ‘CYEN ‘hi ku SSI-’CYELQ ’lwo’ta (1447 Sek 13:60b) now is exactly that time. ’i ’i ol rut ‘kwo cye ’hwo’m ilwo’ta (1482 Kum-sam 2:7a) I want to hear about this matter. ’IYAN-ZIN in ’t ol ‘al’l i ’lwo’ta (1481 Twusi 7:13b) we know that they are barbarians. See -u’l i ’lwo’ta, -worlq ’’lwo’ta: ’ylwot’a.

’lwo’toy, var cop associative, ’mil mu’i s a’o’l ilwo’toy ’nake ‘za ‘como n i ‘-ngi ’’ta (1445 Yong 67) the water crested for three days and only when they left was the place inundated. chol hi t ey kwo’ma towoy’ Ga ci’ta ho’l i ’yel’h ilwo’toy ’ma’ti a’ni tha’n i (1463 Pep 2:28b) those [women] preferring to become his concubine were more than ten [in number] and they did not give up. ’ti ’sulu’l h a’ni ’lwo’m on ’Ti’-HYWYEY ’lwo’toy – (1459 Wel 8:31b) that wisdom is not two things is [a matter of] knowledge and discernment [together] and mozom a’lan’i ye’le’ hay ’lwo’toy (1517-Pak 1:71b) we have understood each other for many years now, and... See -u’l i ’lwo’toy; ’ylwo’toy.

’i ’lwum, modulated subst < "ilt/1 ta (becomes).

’QUM-NGWUN i ’lwu’ m ey ka’ col’pisi’ n i ‘la (1462 Nung 9:85a) he compared it to the formation of rimes. VAR i ’lwum.

ilya → il ya

il ya, cop prosp mod + postmod

il ya tul, cop prosp mod + postmod + pcl

ilye, cop intensive. SEE FOLLOWING ENTRIES.

ilye’ni wa, cop intensive + abbr < han + bnd n + pcl. ’Ton to ton ilye’ni i wa kalq sikan i ep.s’ta There’s the money, for one thing, and
see, now, shall we take a walk? Kuli 'na hay pölq ka I might do it that way. Te 'na koy lop.hici mälkey Please don’t trouble me any more. See kkway (kk’ay) 'na; una (NOTE).

3b. about, around, approximately. Ítwú pen ina a time or two; two or three times. Ítwú sikan ssik ina (about) two hours apiece. (han) Ítwú sikan cceum ina (about) two hours. Yel ina iss.ta There are ten or so of them. Pyesul hanun mulyep ey ttang maciki 'na cangman hayy.ts.ta He got himself a few pieces of land when he was an official in the government.

3c. as much / many as, to the (surprising) extent of, all of. ÍPelssu tases si 'na tóyss.ts.ta It is five o’clock already. Tönul chen wen ina ilh.ess.ta ‘n mål ya I lost a good thousand wen, you see. Han cip-an ina talum éps.ts.ta is almost (is as good as) one of the family. Ku nom un cimsung ina pyel lo talum éps.ts.ta He is little more than an animal. See tholok ina.

3d. (with indeterminates) wh- it may be. --ever, all, every. See entries of: nwukwu 'na whoever (it may be), anyone, everyone, mues ina whatever (it may be), anything (at all), everything. èncey 'na whenever (it may be), just any time, at all times, always; ever. ecci 'na, etteh.key 'na however it may be, in all sorts of ways; ever so much. elmu 'na how/ so very much; (3b) about how much. meych (...) ina; (a certain) number, several; (3b) about how many. ámu ke ‘na anything at all; ámu -- ina any -- at all; ámu 'na (ámu sálam ina) anyone at all, everyone (else). ámuleh.key 'na any which way, carelessly, in a slovenly/sloppy manner; ámulí 'na surely, ever (so).

3d. or, and, and/or; both -- and --, either -- or -- (Cf tto nun or in contrast, or again). Íkongchhayk ina yenphil ina notebooks and/or pencils. I cip ina ce cip ina tá kath.ts.ta This house and that one are both alike. Íyeksa säng ina cili säng ulo pol man han kes things worth looking at from the point of view of history or geography. Ponun kes ina tut.nun kes ina tá say lowess.ts.ta Everything I saw or heard was new to me.

3e. See -ci 'na (anh-/mä-l-)
3f. See -ei 2b
3g. See -ulq ci 'na
3h. See -ta (ka) 'na
3i. See kaw 'na

4. 4a. whether it is -- is -- indifferently (whatever) it is (= itun ci, ikena). Ítun phyes ina either way. nwukwu 'na tā anyone and everyone. I kes ina ce kes ina mues ina cōh.ts.ta Whether it is this or that or whatever it is, it's all right. I moça 'na ce moça 'na kapers ph hana 'ta Both hats are the same price.

4b. (the question) whether it is -- (or is not/ or is --). See ina lun.

See -e 'na, -e se 'na, -key 'na, -ko se 'na, -umye 'na; cceum ina, chelem ina, ey 'na, ey se 'na, hanthey 'na, kkk ‘na, k’wa ‘na, mata ‘na, puthe ‘na, talu ina, ssik ina; kkey ‘na. Cf una / na (NOTE).

+i′na, cop advers. it is -- but. See -isi'na, -i'na, advs < -"lI′ta (becomes). ÍTWONG-CYENG) ey 'mwot -i′na (1445 Yong 41) in the eastern invasion nothing was accomplished.

ina lun, cop advers + pcl. the question [as object] of whether it is -- (or whether --). ÍHankwuk-e 'na Hänqaca-e 'na lun mulsun hako regardless whether it is a Korean word or a Sino-Korean (Chinese) word.

i'na-ma, cop extended advers. although it is -- at least, anyway; even. ÍH'en os i'na-ma ëp e ya hakexys.ts.ta I will just have to wear my old clothes. Mas ëps.nun cinci 'na-ma mânh capswusio Please help yourself though it isn't a nice dinner. Helum han cip ina-ma nay cip ul hana kacyess.ûmen cōh.keyy.ts.ta I wish I had a house of my own however humble it might be. See ulo 'na-ma.

i 'na-ma, n + cop extended advers. although it is this; anyway, at least; even (this much). LIGHT yo 'na-ma. Cf ku 'na-ma, 'na-ma-.

i 'na-ma lăn, n + cop extended advers + pcl [a bit awkward]. Í 'na-ma lăn 'ihay môs hata 'ni chenchi 'lokwn I see he's too stupid to understand even this much.

i 'na-ma to, n + cop extended advers + pcl. Í 'na-ma to et.ki ka him tul.ess.ts.ta It was hard to get even this (much).

i 'na-ma uy, cop extended adv + pcl. Í 'na-ma uy ye.yu to ëps.e se etteh.key hay! You ought
to have this much (time/money) to spare, at least.

ina to, cop advers + pcl. See nemu 'na to.

ina tul. cop advers + pcl. 'Makk' kelli 'na tul
hasey Let's have us some raw liquor, fellows.

iny < "I-NWOY, n, postn. inside the limit, within, less than, not exceeding. flilq-cwuilq
inay within a week. sam-chen wenq inay uy
kum.ayk a sum that does not exceed 3,000
wen. tases salam inay nun (1936 Roth 208) no
more than five people. Wel.nam inay within
Vietnam. Cwungkwu inay within China.

(n)cecy < icy (1776 0Yempul 58) < icy
(1720- Waye 2:34b) < icy (< i cek). now,
starting now. (The form without the n is widely
used, but icy is the usual form in the central
area.) ~ nun from now on; any more.

in chek/chey, cop mod + postmod
in ci, cop mod + postmod.

~ ko SEE (NKd 678b); SEE-un ci ko.

~ 'la (se) (cop var inf) [lit] as /since it is ~
(= ie se). fflak.kyo ey kanun kil in ci 'la
cikum tullici məs hakayeys. a I am on my
way to school, so I can't stop in now.

in cuk(-sun), cop mod + postmod.

1. to speak of, speaking of, as for [somewhat
literary or lively, = un/nun]. fssil in cuk in
fact (= sasil lo məl hamyen); cəŋ-mal in cuk
tell the truth. Məl in cuk ohło. So What he
says is true. Kul-ssi 'n cuk myengphil iyo
When it comes to the handwriting, that is
excellent. Kihoy 'n cuk coh. un kihoy 'la As
for the opportunity, it is a good one. I twú
məl un ttus in kath. ci man ku yongqep in cuk
kath. ci anh. ta These two words are identical
in meaning, but differ in usage.

2. since/as it is ~. SEE-un cuk.

in cwl, cop mod + postmod. fYeki ka eti 'n
cwl molukyeys.nun tey But I do not know
what place this is! Ku lül pəp 'n cwl lo man
al. ess. tuni kuleh. ci to anh. tukwun I thought
he was nothing but a fool, but I see he was not.
iney, copula FAMILIAR indicative assertive.

1. it is ~.

2. [somewhat odd] quasi-pcl = hako, iko,
kwa/wa and. fIfyeng iney awu 'ney cokha
'ney sonca 'ney ttey mol.a wass.ta They all
came in a group — brothers and nephews and
grandchildren.
in ey, n + postn. these people. ~ tul SAME.

inge'kay (? < *i ngaek 'uy), n. this place, here
(> iye'kay > ye'kay > yeki); Cf yey, kunge'kay. f i KYENG ti niłl 'sano m iinge'kay
i 'syey two (1447 Sek 19:17b) even if there are
people here who will preserve this sūtra ~
ce 'non inge'kay 'NGWEN ho'nwon 'ptu i
'epu'n i 'es'tyey 'Ge'n ywo (1459 Wel 13:
35b) how come I have had no mind to want this
[mahāyāna] part [of the doctrine]? 'PWULQ'-PEP
' i 'za na 'y inge'kay two 'cywoko'm achi is'la
(1482 Nam 1:14a) there is some of Buddha's
law right here where I am too. inge'kay n'
'NAY-CYWGONG 'SSLQ 'horya'm ay mwô 'wo'si n
i 'la (1459 Wel 14:59a) here they are
gathered for the ultimate reality.

inge, abbr < inge'kay, adverb, noun. (in/to)
this place, here; henceforth, (starting) now,
henceafter. f ku 'PEP i ingey 'na-wo'l i
'two'swo-ngi 'ta (1459 Wel 2:49a) his Law
will appear here! ingey is'no'n i (1465 Wen
3:2:2:41ab) those who are here. pi luse ingey
ni lu.n i (1482 Nam 1:33b) it has for the first
time reached this place. ingey "na'm of 'a ti
'mwot 'kwo 'syey (1463 Pep 3:180ab) unaware
(not knowing) that they will henceforth emerge
... ingey elwu mas na 'tuk ho'ya 'cans.kan
'two e lyewu'm i 'ep.su'li 'i 'Ge'nul (1463 Pep
2:226a) henceforth we will not have the least
moment of difficulty in getting to meet. 'le 'n
"NGWUW-CCYENG 'iol.h on ingey 'sye cwo'ku'm
ye n" (1447 Sek 9:12b) if such sentient beings
hereafter die ... (')CCYEK'-MYELQ TTYANG 'ay
i 'syey SSYEN'-YWELQ 'ul 'CHAN'-CHoy ho'li 'n
[ i / ingey mozom ta'wolq 't iGe'e'a (1462
1Nung 7:18a; the accent may be the result of
breaking the sentence for a note) now they will
do their utmost in offering a banquet of dhyanā
joy at the place where Buddha attained the truth
of nirvāna.

i-ngo s 'ka, copula polite + pcl + postmodifier.
a 'hwop HHHWYONG'-SO 'non mu'su k i-ngo s
'ka (1447 Sek 9:35b) what are the nine unnatural
deaths?

i-ngo s 'kwo, cop polite + pcl + postmodifier.
fKWONG oy nikul si'nwon ke's s 'esete'n
'ma't i-ngo s 'kwo (1465 Wen se:68a) what
words are you reading, my Lord?

i-ngo 'ta, cop polite + cop indic assert. f ZIN
'ZYWOK 'THAY'-CO 'uy il Gwu'syan 'YAK i-ngo
'ta (1459 Wel 21:218b) it is a drug that Prince
Kšánti concocted. ALSO: 1447 Sek 24:46b, ...
i in hata < qin "ho'ia, vn [lit].
1. vnt. leaves it as it is.
2. vn (ey) is in accord(ance) with.
1yěys phungsok ey in ha.ye in accordance with olden customs.
3. vn (= mulmiam.ta). (ulo) is due (to), is caused (by), is attributable (to), comes from, a consequence (of). 1pyěng ulo in hay se kyleqek hata is absent because of illness. sákö lo in ha.ye cwuka dies from (on account of) an accident.
4. (MK) vnt. 1ye'lo'y s 'ti.'hhywey 'ləl qin 'ho'ya (1459 Wel 13:35b) based on the wisdom of the tathāgata.
in1, 1. copula sequential.
1a. as/since it is ...
1b. sýlwànca ka canun cwung ini han sam-sip pun kitalilq swu iss.kehys.²up.nikka? As the patient is sleeping now, could you wait about thirty minutes?
2. cop indic attent -> in i = in ya is it ?
3. whether it is ...; or, and, and/or (= ina 3b).
1onkhehayi xin yeniphil ini hampu lo kanswu hata does not take good care of notebooks and pencils and things like that. Pêm ini kóm ini thokki 'ni nolwu 'ni tà pwass.ne'y I've seen tigers, bears, rabbits, roe deer — everything.
in i, 1. copula modifier + noun/postmodifier.
1. the one (thing/person) that is ... 1hak.kyo sensayng in i the one who is (he/she who is) a schoolteacher.
2. the act/fact of being ...
- mankanum inasmuch (insofar) as it is ...
since it is ...
1Ne nun püca 'n (= in) i mankanum te kíp hay ya hanta inasmuch as you are richer, you ought to contribute more. SEE M 3:3:223.
- pota rather than be ...
1No.yey in i pota cwukem ul thayk hakeyys.ta I will choose death rather than be a slave.
3. = in ya (question)

A Reference Grammar of Korean

4. abbr < in i 'la. SEE -un i ('la).
i'n i ('i.n i, 'i n i), cop mod + postmodifier.
\[\text{S}y\text{ng}-\text{ppu}l\text{q} 'h.o.yan 'i - 'kep 'i.n i (1459 Wel 17:22a) became a Buddha — kalpa (eons) ago. 'swu'[ll] uy me'li SAN 'i.n i (163 Pep 1:20b) it is the mountain [called] Eagle's Head. 'syng-zin pe ngulwo'm i te wuk me'ley 'salo'm i wo 'cik "pi.'lyang 'i'two pu the a'two'm i "syang i n i (1463 Pep 2:41a) people for whom are more distant than the sage their knowledge, stemming from comparison and inference, is merely form. 'mwo:k-ccten ey s ye'le 'pep 'i ke'wulwu 'swop ay elwo 'pwo.m i n i (1482 Cum-sam 2:63a) the various laws that are before one's eyes are [just like] looking at one's face inside a mirror. 'syng\[ppu]lq 'h.o.yan 'i - 'kep 'i.n i (1459 Wel 17:22a) became a Buddha — kalpa (eons) ago.
'hhap 'kwa 'hhap a'ni 'gwaw s 'li - nilo 'syän 'put tuthul s 'hhwan'-'syang i n i (1462 'nung 2:107a) the meaning of all he has said about the principle of what is meet and what is not meet is [that it is but] the illusion of [floating] dust.
i'n i, vi mod (< 'ill'i.ta) + postmodifies. 1i'n i 'gy'ya 'za 'syey.'kay 'i'a 'i n i 'ku y syang 'kep 'i 'gwaw (1459 Wel 1:47a) only thus did the world get formed, so that it is the kalpa of formation, and ...
in'i-kka (n'nun), cop extended sequential (+ pcl). since it is; it, you see. 1Onul i tho.who.
in'i-kka ôhwe uy nun kongpu ka ép.sulq key 'ta Today is Saturday so there probably won't be any classes in the afternoon. Ku sâlam ina 'kka kkkok ka yo Him, she is sure to go.
in'i/ya = in i 'ta' /'la, cop lit indic assert (= 'tla) in 'i 'la, cop mod + n + cop quotative indic assert. SEE -un i ('la); -ulq ci 'n i ('la).
i'n i 'la, cop mod + postmod + cop indic assert. 1qilq' /'kan 'spwu'n 'i.n i 'la (1586 Mayang 14:6a) and then [after killing all the relatives] does not kill himself, yet is just a short distance [from it].
in i tul, 1. cop mod + postmod + pcl = in ya tul.
2. cop mod + quasi-free n + pcl. the one which/that are ...
in ka, copula modifier + postmodifies.
1. (= in ya, inici) is it ? ... 'i kes i kimchi 'ka yo? Is this (the) kimchi?
2. (= ina as quasi-particle) êncey 'n ka oô

in 't ay n', cop mod + postmod + pcl + pcl. *hota 'ka cin:ssilq s ne 'y mozo m in 't ay n' "ka'm i 'ep.su'l i 'Ge'nu'l (1462 'Nung 2:24b) while perhaps, it says your true intent, there may be no departing, yet ... See ho'l i 'n/'it ay n', -u.l i 'n 't ay n'.

in tey, copula modifier + postmodifier.

1. it is - and/but. *kes un nay chayk in tey poko cuwkey This is my book; return it to me when you are through with it.

2. (exclamatory) *Cohn.un kos in tey Why, it's a very nice place!

in 't i, cop mod + postmod ('fact') + pcl. that it is - .. *SYANG-KWONG oy kwun 'in t i anwo.n i (1481 Twusi 7:25a) we know it is the troops of Duke Xiâng. See -un 't i'.

in 't ol, cop mod + postmodifier ('fact') + pcl.

1. it that is - .. *wo cik mozo m oy na thwon ke's in 't ol 'pwoy'sya (1462 'Nung 2:17a) shows that it is manifest only in the mind. *Ya-zinJ 'in ol 'al i 'wo ta (1481 Twusi 7:13b) we know that they are barbarians. pankoki *ttwuw:ywuw y 'es'te 'n 'MYEN-MWOK in 't ol a'wo.i i 'la (1468 Mong 13a) we must recognize what countenance it is that the state of Zhao has. *swu SYYEN 'in t ol na thwos'i n i (1482 Nam 1:52a) moreover, he revealed that it is dhyâna (meditation).

2. though it be, even. *CYWUNG-'LYWUY y 'es'tyey 'cams.kan 'in t ol 'NYELQ-PPAN ay 'tull i 'Gwo (1482 Kum-sam 2:13b) how will the monks possibly enter nirvâna even for a little while?

See 'yn 't ol, -un 't ol.

in 't olwo, cop mod + postmod ('fact') + pcl. because it is. See -un 't olwo.

in tul, cop mod + postmod. granted that it be/is - , even though it be/is - .. Kkwum ey 'n tul ic.eyss.nun ya? I shall never forget it even in my dreams. *Nak.hwa 'n tul kkoch i ani 'I ya, ssul.e musam halio [obs = mues hal i yo = mues hacl yo] "Fallen blossoms are blossoms still - do not sweep them away." Nay ka an ic.ess.ketun ney 'n tul selma ic.ess.eyss.nun ya? Since I haven't forgotten it, how could you? See nwukwu 'n tul; ey 'n tul, eykey 'n tul, eykey se 'n tul, ey se 'n tul, kkac'i 'n tul, kkey 'n tul, kkey se 'n tul, mace 'n tul, putha 'n tul, se 'n tul, teI 'n tul; -ci 'n tul, -e se 'n tul, -key 'n tul, -ki 'n tul, -ki ey se 'n tul, -ko
February. Ku nun welkup ioy ey ttaーン swup | com iss.ta He has a little separate income apart from (besides) his salary.

3. postmod.  It Ku nun na hanhtey i chayk ul cwunq ioy ey, tto külüim to mân.h.i cwuess.ta Besides giving me this book, he also gave me many pictures.

i y'â = i pwâ see here!

1. this time, the present, the current one, this one; the recent/latest one.  I sihem the recent/last examination. I pen man un yongse hay cwusipsio Please forgive me just this time.

I pen cen subjective ey sălam in elma 'na cwuk.ess.îsup.nikka How many people were killed in the late war?

2. next time, the coming (one); presently, shortly, now, next. Ii pen qî,yoil next Sunday, i pen qen yelum pângkah the coming summer vacation. Ku nun i pen ey Mikkuk ey ka'ta He is going to America shortly.

i phyen, adnun + noun

1. this side/way. SYN i cok. [Cengke-cang un kil i phyen ey iss.ta The station is on this/our side of the street.

2. this our side, we/us, I/me. SYN i cok. CF wull. Yâkuw-cen ey i phyen i kyess.sh We won the baseball game.

3. your side, you (CF i sălam). Ii phyen i mence ssawum ul kêle ai nh.ess.îo? Oo provoked the quarrel, didn't you?

ip.nikka, cop FORMAL indic attentive. is it? I ip.nita, cop FORMAL indic assertive. it is? I ippsyo [Seoul DIAL; menial to superior] = iyo (polite). .....un ke l'ipsyo; .....un tey 'ipsyo;


i pun, adn + quasi-free n. this esteemed person he/ him, she/ her. CF i ay/ca/chi/elun/i/nom/ pun/sălam/son.

i pwâ, n + vt inf. see here!

i'ba = i'ba, n. a semantically empty marker. i'ba... = i'ba...
these words are correct and ... LCT takes this
as is/yu/la = 'i' sya cop hon inf.
isa, p'i [obs; DIAL (Kyengsang – Mkk 1960:3:
33)] = iyu. After vowel sa (= ya).
I sai/say, adn + n. this interval; (as adv) these
days, nowadays; lately, recently, of late. I – uy
chegnyen tul the young men of today. I sai
eteh.sup.nikka How are you these days? I sai
pi ka mânhi wass.ta We have had much rain
these days. LIGHT yo sai/say. CF i cuum.
sâlam. adnoun + noun.
 1. this person; he/him, she/her. CF i ay/ca/
  chi/elun/i/nom/pun/son.
 2. you (informal). I Iâlam eti ka Where do
you think YOU are going? I Iâlam wênyâ il la
What's the matter with you? SYN i kes.
isang < 'is-'SYANG, n. postnoun, postmodiﬁer.
 1. more than, above, over, upward of. Iâpi-
chilq isang above/over seventeen. sam-nyenq
isang i toyesst.ta it got to be more than three
years (1936 Roth 208). I-payk isang uy sâlam
i more than two hundred people (1936 Roth
217). Ku uy sengcek un cwung isang ita His
school records are above average.
 2. beyond, past, more than; further. I Ku
ecum man un tul, ye 'ta pwâ to toyci man te
isang un an toynta it's all right to peer in that
far, but not beyond.
 3. since, now that, seeing that. Iâleh.key
toyntq isang ey nun since it has come to this.
 4. that is all, that is the end. I Isang ip.nita
That is all (I have to say) = Thank you (for
listening/reading); Amen! (Dupont 249).
I say = i sai
ise = isye = isie
ise < 'i-SYEY, n. postn [uncommon]. to the west
(of –); and west.
isî, verb stem 'exist'. SEE is(i)'ta.
isî = 'i-isl-, copula honoriﬁc. SEE 'isi'na.
isîd, copula honoriﬁc suspensive
isie, l. < 'isi'ye, cop hon inf (= isye < 'i'sye).
 2. → isiye (pcl)
is(i)'kwo, gerund < is(i)'ta (vi). SEE is'kwo.
is'i'kwo, copula hon gerund (1462 1Nung 1:18a).
is'il(q), copula honorific modiﬁer < is'il)'ta (exists;
with summational epithemes). I na y ci'p uy
isilq ce'k uy (1447 Sek 6:7a) when I was at
home. ne-huy 'non khe'ni i 'Gwa' na 'y ci'p uy
isilq ce'k uy – 'SSYWUW.'KHWO y 'mantha'la
(1459 Wel 10:23a) not so much you people but
I am the one who had a lot of trouble when we
were at home. ye'huwyom'i 'mas.tang ho'kwo
n' i ye'huwyom'i 'swo e'nu isîl 'p'pa 'y.i.l
'Gwo (1482 Kum-sam 2:37a) separation is to be
expected but why is there so much more of this
separation?
isîl'ta, subjunctive attenti ve < is(i)'ta.
 1. 'n' i oy. I ho'ma hon ka'ci two nwan-f'jsep
the'li a lay isîl'I 'n' i oy 'QUNG-'YOONG' i
'swo tongtangi 'twu ka'ci 'ep'su.n i 'la
(1482 Kum-sam 4:20b) since they [= Jâng
Sân's two eyes] also are below the hairs of the
eyebrow in the same way there are accordingly
no two ways of putting them to use. SEE -ya
'sila 'n' to y.
isîlq ci, copula prosp modiﬁer + postmodiﬁer
isîlq ewul, copula prosp modiﬁer + postmodiﬁer
isîlq i, 1. cop hon prosp mod + n. 2. = isîl ya.
isîl'I, prosp modiﬁer ('exist') + postmodiﬁer.
 1. 'Gwo (postmod). I e'uy 'stên SAM-PWUN
i 'mwo't ko'ca 'PALQ-'PÖYK sa wona'Won
'îl i isîl'I i 'Gwo (1447 Sek 19:10b) without three
divisions provided, where will there ever be
eight hundred bad events? MYENG-'SUW TTWONG
'ey 'pte 'tiye isîl'I i 'Gwo (1482 Kum-sam 5:
24b) why would you have – and fallen among
the many people? SAM-TTWO 'ay pte'le ti'il [i]
ey'n i mu'sum 'LL-'QYEK isîl'I i 'Gwo (1464
Kumkang 64b) what proﬁt is there if one falls
into the three evil paths?
 1. 'la (cop indic assert). I'î 'HHWUW 'QILQ-
'QUK 'SO-CHEN na'mon 'hoy ye'ya 'za 'swo MI-
LŬK 'PPWULQ 'i isîl'I i 'la (1447 Sek 23:13a)
only a hundred million four thousand odd years
from now will a maitreya Buddha exist again.
CYWUNG-SOYNG 'CEY'E-'TTWO 'honwo'la s
mozo'm i isîl]'jm ye ne n' NUNG-'SWO y isîl'I i 'la
(1482 Kum-sam 2:13a) if you have the mind
to save living beings you will have the ability.
 1. 'wo s'wo-ngi 'ta (1462 1Nung 1:69a).
 1. 'ngi s'kwo (cop polite + pcl + postmod).
 1. cepun 'pta'i e'nu isîl'I i 'ngi s'kwo (1449
Kok 123) how will one have a feeling of dread!!
ZIN-SOYNG 'i e'tuy 'te ten 'i 'kot hon'i i isîl'I i
'ngi s'kwo (1447 Sek 6:5ab) how can there
ever be a life as sad as this?
 1. 'n I (cop mod + postmod). I i'I'wo pu'the
THYEN 'SYANG 'ay na'l'I i 'wo isîl'I i 'n I
(1447 Sek 9:19a) from this/here some will be
born in heaven, too.

"isi'li 'i rm ye, cop hon prosph mod + postmod + cop subst + cop inf. | ZYE-LOY 'two 'XW0 MWUSSYANG 'isi'li 'i rm ye (1465 Wen 1:1:1:63a) the tathgata is moreover impermanent, too.

Isilq ka, cop hon prosp modifier + postmodifer

Isilq kes, cop hon prosp mod + noun/postnoun

Isilq key, abbr = isilq kes i/i--

Isilq s, vi/aux prosp modifier + postmodifer.

Isilq 's i/la (cop indic assert). | TTYWU-TTI 'non PYP-YEN-QAN 'hi 'TTYWU 'ho'ya ka'ye isil 's i/la (1465 Wen se:5a) [the word] 'TTYWU-TTI means having a peaceful life.

Isilq 's oy (pcl). | ZYE-LOY s CYWEN-SIN i isil 'ss oy 'n i 'la (1463 Pep 4:89b) it is because it has the tathgata's whole body (= strength).

Isilq 't ol, prosp mod ('exist') + postmod. | T'wos'k uy mululq 'CYWUNG isil 't ol mi li 'alos'i m ye (1463 Pep 1:168a) he knew in advance that there would be a crowd who would retreat to their seat mats, and...

Isil ya, cop hon prosp modifier + postmodifer

Isi'l ye, prosp mod ('exist') + postmod. | KEEP 'i 'nacywong ta'wo'm i 'isi'l ye (1463 Pep 4:53a) will it happen that the kalpa finally comes to an end? T'woI' oye 'TTYWU-'TTYAK hol 'kwo.t i isi'l ye (1482 Kum-sam 2:20a) would there be any place [in the doctrine] where I could get a firmer grasp?

Isim, (unmodulated) subst < is(i)'t/a (exists). Cf l'sywom.

Isi'm ye (cop inf). | 'I'nuu y 'za 'THI'JHYWEEY isi'm ye ((1447~)1562 Sek 3:7a) just who has wisdom and ... "CO-SIK 'uy 'hwwm 'ul a pi isi'm ye ['Je'mi i'sya 'QILO-'TTYENG ho sa-nghi 'la (1459 Wen 8:83a; il-'hwwm-ul) I hope the name of the son will be decided in the presence of the father and the mother. SSYA 'two isi'm ye 'CYENG 'two is.no'n i a 'lwo'm i NGUY khe 'la (?1468; Mong 39a) it is well to know that both wrong and right exist.

Isi'm ye n (copula inf + pcl). | 'Ceyeke'na 'e'twun ke's i isi'm ye n' 'kwor 'CTYOK 'samke'nul (1463 Pep 4:38a) if, when what is got is but little, one makes do with that...

Isim, copula honorific substantive.

Isi'm ye (cop inf). | KUM s 'pi'ch isi'm ye (1447 Sek 6:17a) it is a golden color, and...

Mozum pol'kin 'salo'm isi'm ye (1466 Mok 3; cited from LCT with inferred accents) he is a person of enlightened mind.

Isim < 'isim, copula honorific substantive

Isin < 'isin, copula honorific modifier

Isin, modifier < is(i)'t/a (exists; summation epithemes). | Pepe'zi ko'ca isin ce'k uy it'hwwm ul 'QILO-'TTYENG ho sa-nghi 't/a (1459 Wen 8:96b) when the parents have got one [as a new child] they decide a name [transitional epitheme] of time.

Isi'na, cop hon adveris. | MEN-'LI 'NGWOS s il isi'na (1449 Kok 2) it [= Buddhas'] is a work beyond the myriad leagues [of our land], but...

Isin ci, copula honorific modifier + postmodifer

Isin cuk, copula hon modifier + postmodifer

Isin ewul, copula hon modifier + postmodifer

Isiney, cop FAMILIAR honorific indic assertive

Isini, 1. copula honorific sequential. 2. → isin l

Isin l, 1. cop hon mod + postmod. 2. = isin ya

Isin'ni i, cop hon mod + postmod. See e'ni 'zi'a.

→ 'la, (cop indic assert). | T'a 'TTI Wu'huy s PPWO-SALQ s 'TUK isi'n i 'la (1459 Wen 17) 26a) they all are the bodhisatta's virtue(s) on earth. 'SISIP-'LYWUK 'i 'TI-'SING skey 'kho hosti'n i isi'n i 'la (1463 Pep 2:43b) sixteen is (with reference to) the victories of his wisdom. See ysi'n i 'la.

Isin ka, copula hon modifier + postmodifer

Isin key, abbr = isin kes i/i--

Isin 'kwo, copula honorific moditier + postmod.

Mu'sum 'pu'tisyan i'il isin 'kwo (?1517; Pak 1:8a) what errand is it that you have? [= 'ul isin 'kwo]

Isin pa, cop honorific mod + postmodifer

Isin tey, cop honorific mod + postmodifer → isin 't ol, cop hon mod + postmodifer + postmodifer

T'YWONG-KWUN) isin 't ol [THYEN-SYENG] in polko si'hi (1445 Yong 71) he was a so-so monarch but heaven's intentions were clear. isin tul, cop honorific modifier + postmodifer

Isin 'te, cop hon mod + postmod + postmod

T'wo'cik 'SYENG-ZIN s 'ma'l isin 'te (1463) Yeng 2:36b) are they solely the words of a saint? [taken as copula rather than 'exist']

Isinya → isinya, copula hon mod + postmod

Isio (standard spelling isinya), 1. AUTH cop hon indic assert. 2. (= isik) cop hon gerund.

Issolsita [obs] = isipsnita. | Onul nay maney il'm hasin ca nun chenewu 'siosoa (1936 Roth 537) God is present in my heart today.

Isitsa, cop hon indic assertive (or transference)
'is'ta, cop hon indic assertive (CF 'i'ta); INF 'i'ya. (Indic assert example?) See 'is'i'n i 'i'ta. 'is(i)ta = is ta (>
iss.ta), qvi (also aux). stays; exists, is; there is, has. The stem 'is'- regularly shortens to is- before an ending that tends with consonant + vowel, including -'ta itself; both the shapes are preserved in modern Phyengan dialects. The modifiers and the substantive, and those forms that include them, do not shorten: 'isil(q), 'isil' ye; 'sisim, 'isim ye. ABBR 'si(i)ta
(after y, i), 'ys(i)ta.

The predicates can be negativized as is' ti a'ni 'ho ta' (See is it). isita/is.ta [Phyengan DIAL (Kim Yengpav 1984: 104-5)] = iss.ta. Both is- and is- are used before -key, -ko, -ta, -ti (= -ci); only is-
before -e, -ul, -un, -umyen, -uni; isis ya = iss.e ya, ise yo (some places issi yo) = iss.e yo. 'isis'ta'] is-ongi 'ta SEE a'ni 'si'ta] is-ongi 'ta
is'ton, provisional < is(i)ta). SEE - ye 'si'ton. istun, copula honorific retrospective modifier isiye, 1. pti [lit honorific] = a (vocative); after
vowels siye.

2. → isie (> isye > ise) cop honorific inf. 'is'ye = i'ye (v inf)

isiyo = isio, copula hon: (1) AUTH, (2) gerund. Kulisuto nun Chencwu isiyu salam isiyo (1936 Roth 120) Christ is God and man.

is'ke'n i, effective mod < is'i'ta = is(i)ta + postmod. TTAY-SSING 'un 'SYEY-'KAY pas'k key two 'wohi'leye 'PEP-'SYEONG-'SOYK 'is'ske'n i 'i
'SO'THVEN 'i hon-kas 'ta 'pwyul. i l 'ye (1459 Wel 1:37a) the Greater Vehicle (mahayana) has rather the character of lawfulness even beyond the world; will the four heavens all be empty alike? SEE -a 'ys'ke'n i Gwa.

is'ke'si'niol, aux hon lit concessive. twuthye s wufl] s ip-si'Gwu'l ey s she 'li hona'h i na'ma is'ke'si'niol (1447 Sek 23:56b) since there remained a single hair from Buddha's upper lip. is'ke'si'ion, vi hon provisional. PYPEN-QAN thi a'ni 'hosin mo'toy is'ke'si'ton (1457 Nay 1:40a) if he [the king] has a stretch of being ill.

is'ke'tun, provisional < is'ta = is(i)'ta. 'e'tin
namzin in 'yang 'u lwo ho'kwo is'ke tun (?1517- No 2:54b) he was pretending to be a good fellow, but ... SEE 'ho ya 's.ke'tun, 'ho ya 'ys.ke'tun.

is'key, adverbitative < is'ta. twu'thye y 'i
'MYWOW-'PEP-HIHWAYEUNG 'u lwo 'pwa cywok

'hwot 't iy is'key 'khwo 'cye 'y.n i 'i'ta (1463 Pep 4:134b) Buddha wanted us to have people keep relying on this Lotus sutra.

is'kwo, get < is'ta = is(i)'ta. ABBR 's'kwo. 'syeWul [CCUK SSING] is'kwo (1445 Yong 37) there was a traitor minister in the capital, and ... wo'cik [SYWUY] y is'kwo (TIIY y
'ep.su'm ye n' ki'lium 'ko't hoy ya (= 'ko't hoy ya = 'kot ho ya) hulle t.l i l'm ye (1579 Kwikam 1:21b) if you only have water and no land it flows down like oil, and ... . Also 1481
Twsisi 7:23b, ... SEE ho'ya 's'kwo.

is.non, proc mod < is ta = is(i)ta. SEE ho'ya's.non. 1. (epitheme extruded from subject). Ingey is.non' i (1465 Wen 3:2:2:42ab) those who are here. TTANG pas[k] pwo'l i is.non' ywo (1462 Nung 1:50b) are there any who watch [from] outside the hall?

2. (summational epitheme).

2a. kwot is.non' i ol 'a'n i (1482 Kumam 2:2b) knew at once that they were there. SYYA 'towo is'm ye 'CYENG 'two.is.non' i a 'lwo m i NGUY khe'ia (1468- Mong 39a) it is well to know that both wrong and right exist. Til'Gwo m i pan'oi'ki is.non' toy 'pew su'l ye
'n i 's'ton (1462 Nung 1:67a) there need not be any stumbling blocks. is.non 'tso' howtoy is'ti a'ni 'hwo m i (1459 Wel 1:36a) that it seems to exist yet does not exist.

2b. (summational epitheme used in extended predicate). is.i.non' i 'ya 'ep'su.n i 'ya (1468-
Mong 62a) is there or isn't there? as.ka Won 'pu't i is.non' i 'ye (1447 Sek 6:25b) are you feeling stingy? isey c tuy is.non' i ' -ngi s 'kwo (1459 Wel 23:78a) where are they now? s'tuy 'tywo' hon mol 'phol' i is.non' 'kwo (1457- Pak 1:62a) where is there a good horse dealer? NAM THYEN-TYWUK pa'lo f 'ko'z ay is.non' i (1447 Sek 6:43b) it is on the shore of the sea of South India. kuuy s a'pa 'ni m i is.non' i 'ka - is.non' i 'ngi 'ta (1447 Sek 6:14b) Is your father here? - He is here, sir.

is.nwo'ta, proc modulated indic assert < is'ta = is(i)ta. SEE ho'ya's.nwo'ta.

is'nwo, modulated proc mod < is'ta = is(i)'ta. 'i t (postmod + pwl). IIMO-IM'yEN 'ISSLQ 'towo 'THYEY is'nwo't i a'ni 'l'a (1459
Wel 2:22c) the primal darkness (avidya = ignorance) does not really have form.

is nwo-ngi 'i'ta, proc modulated polite (< is'ta
inyo i
in-va.

See isin 'i ye, -un 'i ye, -un i 'i ye.

i nun, n + pcl. as for this (one).

inya → in ya

in ya, copula mod + postmod. Poktong in ya

Is it Poktong? Poktong-i 'n ya Is it Poktong-i?

Nwukwu 'n ya Who is it? Yeki ka musun yek in ya What station is this? Ku key musun soli 'n ya (= musun mål in ya) What do you mean by that?

~ ka (pcl). See nwukwu 'n ya ka; in ka ka.

~ lul (pcl). See in ka lul.

~ tul (pcl). Tā haksayng in ya tul? Are they all students?

i-nyang, cpd adv. (in) this way, (in) the same way as this, as this is /was, with no change, still, with no letup. Cf ku-/ce-nyang.

'i n ye, cop mod + postmod. See a ni ''n ye.

i-nyek, n. [vulgar] you. SYN kutay, i sålåm, ...

iyo → i yo = in yo = in ya

io, 1. AUTH cop; abbr yo; var iwu. The standard spelling is iyo and that spelling is probably well motivated historically, though we are treating the phonetic glide as nondistinctive.

2. → i yo (it is this); → iyo (polite); → iyo = iko (cop ger).

-i → -iyo

toolssita [DEFERENTIAL] = ita (cop) it is → Kim Poktong ioolssita It is (or I am) Kim Poktong. After a vowel, oolssita. Often spelled also ioolssita / oolsita. ? < iwoIstoryoIita (1876 Kakok 80); < ? -Iq 's i-ta - we lack attestation of either *i'ywoIq or (var) *i'woloq for the modulated prospective modifier of the copula, finding only *ilq, the unmodulated prospective modifier.

ioolssita SEE isoolssita

io man, AUTH cop + pcl. it is → but.

iIong [Ceycwu DIAL (Pak Yonghwo 1960:397)] = iyeng < ieng = ileh. key like this, so.

iIoy < *I-NGWOI, n. postn, postmod. outside of (a limit), except for: ~ (ey) except(ing), save (for), outside (of), but, besides, in addition (to).

Cf pakk ey.

1. n. Ijoy(q) müncey nun pyel kes i ani 'tä
Other problems are unimportant (Dupont 253).

2. postnoun. Ii-welq talq ioy ey except for

February. Ku nun welkup ioy ey (tan swuip) com iss.ta He has a little separate income apart from (besides) his salary.

3. postmod. Ku nun nu hanthey i chayk ol
cwunq ioy ey, tto külim to månh.i cwuex is
ta. Besides giving me this book, he also gave me many pictures.

i pā = i pwā see here!

1. pen. adnoun + noun (Cf ku / ce pen).

1. this time, the present, the current one, this one; the recent/latest one. → sihem the recent / last examination. I pen man un yongse hay cwusipssio Please forgive me just this time. I pen un ney ka chwum chwil challeyt ta Now it is your turn to dance. I pen céncaeyng ey sålåm i elma 'na cwuex.ę sup.nikka How many people were killed in the late war?...

2. next time, the coming (one); presently, shortly, now, next. Ti penq il yoil next Sunday, I penq yelum pänhak the coming summer vacation. Ku nun i pen ey Mikwuk ey kanta He is going to America shortly.

i phyen, adnoun + noun.

1. this side / way. SYN i cok. Cengke-cang
un kil i phyen ey iss.ta The station is on this/our side of the street.

2. this / our side, we/us, 1/me. SYN i cok. CF wull. Yàkwcën ey i phyen i ikyess ta We won the baseball game.

3. your side, you (CF i sålåm). I phyen i mence ssawum ul këlcî ahn.ess.*?m? You provoked the quarrel, didn’t you?

ip.nikka, cop FORMAL indicative. is it → ?; ip.nita, cop FORMAL indicative. it is → .


i pun, adn + quasi-free n. this esteemed person he / him, she / her. Cf i ay /ca/chi/elun/i/nam pun / sålåm / son.

i pwā, n + vt inf. see here!

if is = if jza, pcl ( + pcl). Cf isa, sa, za. Mal isa yeysil ho.m ye → (1776 nYempul 38)

A Reference Grammar of Korean

PART II

580
these words are correct and ... LCT takes this as isil/yu = 'i.sya cop hon inf.
isa. pcl [obs; DIAL (Kyengsang — Mkk 1960:3:33)] = iyu. After vowel sa (= ya).
1 sal/say, adn + n. this interval; (as adv) these days, nowadays; lately, recently, of late. I — uy chengnyen tul the young men of today. I sai etteh.sup.nikka How are you these days? I sai pi ka mahn.i wassta We have had much rain these days. LIGHT yo sal/say. CF i cuum.
1 salam. adnoun + noun.
1. this person; he/him, she/her. CF i ay/ca/chi/elun/i/nom/pun/son.
2. you (informal). If i salam eti ka Where do you think YOU are going? I salam wenyg il la What’s the matter with you? SYN i kes.
isang < "i'-'SSYANG, n, postn, postmodifier.
1. more than, above, over, upward of. isip-chiq isang above/over seventeen. sam-nyenq isang i toyess.ta it got to be more than three years (1936 Roth 208). I-payk isang uy salam i more than two hundred people (1936 Roth 217). Ku uy sengcek un cwung isang ita His school records are above average.
2. beyond, past, more than; than; further. If Ku cuum man un tul.ye 'ta pwä to toycl man te isang un an toynata It’s all right to peer in that far, but not beyond.
3. since, now that, seeing that. Ifileh.key toynq isang ey nun since it has come to this.
4. that is all, that is the end. Ifisang ip.nita That is all (I have to say) = Thank you (for listening / reading); Amen! (Dupont 249).
1 say = i sal
ise = isye = isie
ise < "i-SYEY, n, postn [uncommon]. to the west (of —); and west.
is1i-, verb stem 'exist'. SEE is(1)'ta.
is1i- = 'i-sti, copula honorific. SEE 'isi'na.
isici, copula honorific suspensive
isie, 1. < 'isi ye, cop hon inf (= isye < 'i.sye).
2. — isiyde (pcl)
is(i) kwo, gerund < is(i)'ta (vi). SEE is'kwo.
is'i kwo, copula hon gerund (1462 Nung 1:18a).
is(i)q < isilq, cop hon prosp mod. SEE 'silq.
isilq, (prospective modifier) with summational epithemes). If na y ci'p uy isilq ce'k uy (1447 Sek 6:7a) when I was at home. ne-huy 'non khe'in i 'Gwa 'na 'y ci'p uy isilq ce'k uy "ssywuw." KWo y 'manha'la
(1459 Wel 10:23a) not so much you people but I am the one who had a lot of trouble when we were at home. ye'huuywo'mi 'mas.tang ho'kwo n' i ye'huuywo'm 'i 'swro e'nu isil 'ppa 'yl i 'Gwo (1482 Kum-sam 2:37a) separation is to be expected but why is there so much more of this separation?
is1i'la, subjunctive attentive < isil(1)'ta.
— 'ni't oy. Ifho'ma hon ka'ci two nwan-fJ'jep the'li a lay isi'la 'ni' t oy 'QUng-'ywong i'stro tangtangi 'twu ka'ci ep'su'n i 'la (1482 Kum-sam 4:20b) since they [= Jang Sän’s two eyes] also are below the hairs of the eyebrow in the same way there are accordingly no two ways of putting them to use. SEE - ya 'sila 'n' to y.
isilq ci, copula prosp modifier + postmodifier.
isilq cwul, copula prosp modifier + postmodifier
isil, 1. cop hon prosp mod + n. 2. = isil ya. isi'1 l, prosp modifier ("exist") + postmodifier.
— Gwo (postmod). Ife'tuy 'siên SAM-PWUN i 'mvot ko'ca 'PALQ-'PØYK sa'wona'Won 'i'il i isi'1 l 'Gwo (1447 Sek 19:10b) without three divisions provided, where will there ever be eight hundred bad events? MYENG-'SWO TTWUNG 'ey 'pte'iyye isi'l i 'Gwo (1482 Kum-sam 5:24b) why would you have — and fallen among the many people? SAM-TTWO 'ay pte'le ti'il ifi 'ye'n i mu'sum 'LI'-UYEK isi'l i 'Gwo (1464 Kumkang 64b) what profit is there if one falls into the three evil paths?
— 'la (cop indic assert). Ifi 'HHWUW 'QILQ-'QUK 'SO-CHYEN na'mon 'hoy yey 'za 'SWO MI-LUX 'PPWULq 'isi'l i 'la (1447 Sek 23:13a) only a hundred million four thousand odd years from now will a maitreya Buddha exist again. 'CYWUNG-SOYNG 'CYEY TTWOG 'horno'la s mozo m i isi'jm ye n' NUNG-'SWO y isi'l i 'la (1448 Kum-sam 2:13a) if you have the mind to save living beings you will have the ability.
— 'iwo 'SWO 'NGI 'ta (1462 Nung 1:69a).
— 'rngi s 'kwo (cop polite + pcl + postmod).
1cephun 'piu i e'nu isi'l i 'rngi s 'kwo (1449 Kok 123) how will one have a feeling of dread? ZIN-SOYNG 'i e'tuy 'ten i 'kot ho'n i isi'l i 'rngi s 'kwo (1447 Sek 6:5ab) how can there ever be a life as sad as this?
— 'ni l (cop mod + postmod). Ifi'l iwo pu'he THYEN 'SSYANG 'ay na'l i 'two isi'l i 'ni l (1447 Sek 9:19a) from this/her some will be
is(i)'ta) + cop indic assertive. See ḥo'ya 's'wo-ngo' 'ta.

is'o = isyo, abbr < isio (AUTH cop honorific) -iso(i) [Cincwu DIAL (Mkk 1960:3.34)] = -sipiso. Kaiso(i) = Kasipiso Please go come (there), i son, adn + quasi-free n. this person; he/she; [IRONICAL] this "gentleman" /"lady". Cf ị ay/ca/chi/i/nom/pun/sīlām.

*i sotpe 'n i, aux v def erential retr modifier + postmod. See *y sotpe 'n i.

iss.ci anh.ta, negativized qvi. CF ēps.ci anh.ta. iss.i, der adv < iss.ta; [DIAL] = iss.key. CF ēps.i. Ĵ Casin iss.i Ġhayntong hay la Act with confidence. Kunk े iss.i māl ul halyem (CM 2:97) I'd like you to speak with some basis.

iss.ke la = iss.e la stay!

iss.nun, proc mod < iss.ta2 ('stays'). In Seoul this normally replaces iss.un, the expected modifier of iss.ta1 ('exists: is located; has').

iss.nunta, proc indic assert < iss.ta2; stays; elapses. See p. 218, §11i.7.3.

iss.łya, 1. iss.n' ya [lit] abbr < iss.nun ya

2. iss.ły a [colloq; < iss.ni a] = iss.ni?

iss.ta1 < is(i)'ta, qvi. NEG (for all) ēps.ta, (for 1 and 2) iss.ci anh.ta. HON (meanings 1 and 2) kyēysita; (other meanings) iss.usita (= the exalting reference is to the possessor), but kyēysita is also possible for 3b, and for 3a if the possessed is animate. The paradigm of iss.ta1 ('exists; is located; has') is hybrid, partly like an adjective (indic assert iss.ta), partly like a processive verb: the processive modifier iss.nun of iss.ta2 replaces the modifier (*)iss.un. CF the remarks under ēps.ta. See isita/is.ta.

1. (existence). there is, it is (in existence), exists. Yēys nāl ey ec'in im-kum i iss.ess.ta Once there was (there lived) a wise king. Ilenq ị i eti iss.ta 'ml! How can such things be?

2. (location).

2a. is (temporarily in/at a place). Í Nay chayk i eti iss.n' ya - chayk-sang wi ey iss.ta Where's my book? - It's on the desk.

2b. is located/situated, is, lies, sits, stands. Í kangq ka ey iss.nun cel a temple standing by the river bank. Cwungkwuk un Ġosen se-cēok ey iss.ta China lies to the west of Korea. San twi ey st'nay ka iss.ta Behind the hill there runs a brook.

2c. is contained/included (in). Í Ku chayk
ey cēse mok.lok i iss.ta The book contains a bibliography.

2d. consists/lie rests (in). Í Cwungkwen un uyhoy ey iss.ta Sovereignty resides in the Assembly. Háyngpok un māncok ey iss.ta Happiness lies in contentment.

2e. is found/got/had (CF vt et.ta, chac.ta).

1 Cēnwha chayk ị eti iss.ess.nun ya Where did you find the phone book?

3. (possession)

3a. has, possesses, owns. [Both possessor and possessed can be marked by the nominative pa l/ka, but the possessor is often thematized and subsumed with un/nun and it may be marked by theATIVE hanthey or eykey. ] Ĵ Ku uy ltl un um ak caycwu ka iss.'up.nika His daughter has money. (location).

Na nun hanthey iss.nun tōn ul tā ssess.ta I spent all the money I had. Tta' nim to kyēysip.nikka? Do you have a daughter, too? Nuwu ka sikan i iss.na Who has time?

3b. has the occasion/experience, (does, has done) on occasion. -unq ị i iss.ta has (ever), once did. -unq ị i iss.ta sometimes does, does do it. Ị Haka.kyo Iil kikelchi(s)ınq ị i iss.'up.nika (iss.usip.nikka, kyēysip.nikka) Have you ever taught school?

3c. carries (in stock), keeps (for sale), sells (available). [Impersonal possessor marked by the dative ey or nominative ikaj]. Ĵ kes i Hwasin ey man iss.ta This is (to be) had only at Hwasin [Dept Store]. Mkwuk tāmpay ka iss.'up.nikka Do you sell American cigarettes?

4. (occurrence)

4a. (an event) is held, takes place, open comes off (CF yelilta). Í Taum hōuyu ụm ėnɛcey iss.nun ya When is the next meeting to be held? Ecey kiha siihem i iss.ess.ta We had an exam in geometry yesterday.

4b. it breaks out, arises, occurs, happens, takes place. there is (CF il.e nata). Í mстьun ị i iss.tun ci no matter what happens, come what may. Ku pupu sa ey munq ị i iss.ess.nun ci na nun molukyeysta I don't know what has passed (gone on) between that couple. Il-ney an ey yele kac i ị i iss.ess.ta In that one year many things happened.

iss.ta2 = iss.nunta, vi. NEG iss.ci anh.ta = iss.ci anh.nunta; Ḥon kyēysita = kyēysinta. Modern Seoul iss.ta2 'stays' has the paradigm.
Tongay 1989:339) No stay here. Just a second (M.1:342). We are going there (M.1:341). Formerly, I took care of money. I have never been there (M.1:341).

Reference

1. - Gwan-cik (postmod. + Tel. + Pol.) + Ka just how much more so? Homolome - kwa tizo (postmod. + Tel. + Pol.) + Ka just how much more so? Homolome Qo-ku-haw tonw (postmod. + Tel. + Pol.)

2. - that meaning of 'issa-to'la'

3. = that meaning of 'issa-to'la'

4. - that meaning of 'issa-to'la'

5. - that meaning of 'issa-to'la'

6. - that meaning of 'issa-to'la'

7. - that meaning of 'issa-to'la'

8. - that meaning of 'issa-to'la'
'lol 'TUK 'kay 'hwo'm isto'n i-nghi s 'ka (1447 Sek 19:4b) how much more so is being allowed to obtain the effect of an arhan? 'swu 'ep'kwo n' homol'mye ku mwol 'Gay 'sto n i-nghi s 'ka (1464 Kumkang 62b) they are innumerable, but how much more so is the sand?!

**Note:** It is not clear whether some instances would be better treated as i 'sto'n ye with the nominative particle (and ellipted predicate), as we treat the parallel cases with y 'sto'n ye.

See -ke'n i 'sto'n ye, -Ge'n i 'sto'n ye, -no'n i 'sto'n ye, -ul [i] 'ye'n i 'stun; y 'sto'n ye. Cf is 'ten, e 'tuy 's 'ten ('sten, 'ston, 'stun).

is'rwswon' i, emotive-emotive mod < i'sa = is(i) 'ta. See 'ho've 'a 'sowswo'n 'i.

is'wota, emotive indic assert < is'ta = (is(i)) 'ta. 'Ice 'y 'pi.ch i [QUN] 'kot 'hwo.m i is twota (1481 Twusi 7:38b) at times it has a color like silver! See -a 'ys'to'n, 'ho've 'a 'sots'wo'n 'i.


*isul(q) = isil(q), prosp mod < (is(i)) 'ta (exists)

*isun = isin, mod < (is(i)) 'ta (exists)

is'wu = isyu, abbr < isiuwo = isio AUTH cop hon 'isyas'-, cop modulated honorific

'isy, cop hon inf. 'Hon ka'ci s 'SYENG 'i'sya (1447 Sek 13:29a) it is a kind of surname, and ...

... wull susu'ng i'sya (1459 Wel 18:42b) he is our teacher, and ... ALSO: 1459 Wel 8:83a,4.

SEE 'isyas' 'wo'a; a'n'i 'syas.

'i'sya = i'sye, inf < i'si'ta (exists). 'Hon me'li ko[fl] 'Wa i 'syas = 'twu me'li ko[fl] 'Wa i 'syas (1449 Kok 135) one head is engaged, - [when] two heads are engaged ... ALSO: i'sya (1459 Wel 8:83a); i 'syas (1447 Sek 6:4ab). See i 'syas.

'[i 'isyas'-songi 't'a, cop modulated hon + bnd v polite + cop indic assert. 'ISYE-PANG s 'SYENG-ZIN i 'ZIP-MYELOQ 'hosi non 'SYANG isya's-songi 't'a (1447 Sek 23:22b) it is a scene of the holy man of the west achieving nirvāṇa.

'isyas' 'ta, cop modulated hon emotive indic assert. '[i i'skwu'm un ZYE-LOY s 'NLEYQ-PAN 'SYANG 'isyas' 'ta (1447 Sek 23:27b) this dream is a scene of the tathāgata's nirvāṇa. SYEN-ZIN 'tol'h i hanolq (= hanol [sf]) SSIN-LYENG 'isyas'[ 'ta (1447→1562 Sek 3:33a) the immortal (ṛśis) are spirits of heaven. KY WOW-KY WOW 'ho'ya 'pyel s kawon-toy s tua 'leywan 'to.l '[i 'isyas' 'ta (1482 Kum-sam 2:24b) brightly shining it is a round moon in the midst of clouds [epithemantic identification]. Cf 'isyas' 'ta i 'lusyas' 'ta.

'isyas' 'two, cop hon inf + pcl. 'pi'lwok 'TTAY 'SYENG 'isyas' 'two NUNG 'hi 'MWULQ 'ey na ta 'ka psky kye kol'hoyi 'mwot ho'si.l i 'l (1462 Nung 2:50b) even a great sage cannot approach objects and analyze them.

isy < i'sye, abbr < isie < i'si'ye, cop hon inf i 'syas'ta, inf < isi'ta (exists). 'Koma.n i 'mwo' i 'syes (1447 Sek 6:30a) could not stay still but ...

... SAM NYEN 'i 'mwot 'cha i 'syes (1447 Sek 6:4ab) it is less than three years, and ...

SYENG-KAR 'i 'kus polk'ea 'hosya m on mol ka kwoyGwoy 'fjhi i 'syes pi'chuyuyq 's of nili' Gwo'yto' MYWOW 'hi pol'kwo'm i Gwo (1462 Nung 4:13ab) his saying that the inherent knowledge is unmistakably bright means it shines in its calm clarity; it is a subtle radiance ...

ALSO: 1481 Twusi 22:7a, ...

~ 'two. 'Mu'zuyye 'Wun 'il i 'isyas'to (1447 Sek 9:24b) though you have frightening experiences. 'I KENG i'nil 'tsalo'm i i'ngyay i'sye 'two (1447 Sek 19:17b) even if there are people here who will preserve this sūtra z 'kul nilka 'ka mos'iti 'mwot 'ho'ye 'syes 'no 'pi'l'wox spolon 'il i 'isyas'to (1518 Sohak-ch 8:38-9) though sometimes he cannot stop in the midst of reading, so it is rapid.

~ 'za. 'Pan'io ki MA TUNG 'i i 'syes 'za e 'hwo hon ka'ci 'la nito'i i 'la (1462 Nung 1:17a) Mātānā will necessarily have to be present before we can say it is the same.

~ ay'l 'uy'/ 'ey = (being) in/at. 'Mwoy ay i 'syes non ... (1481 Twusi 8:66a) in the mountains. TUNG-KWANG 'i cip pas'k 'uy i 'syes (1462 Nung 1:53a) the lamplight is outside the house and (so) ...

... ku TYWUNG 'ey i 'syes (1463 Pep 5:212b) is in their midst, and ...

ALSO: 1459 Wel 17:35a; 1462 Nung 1:50b, 7:18a, ...

i 'syes 'la SEE i 'isyas'y 'la

i 'syen < i 'si'ye-n, v effective mod. 'PEP ey i 'syen il'hwu m i (1463 Pep 1:180a) the name that is in the Law. 'wa 'ste'n i i 'syen il' (1586 Sohak 6:32b) = 'wa 'sate'n i (1518 Sohak-cho 9:36a) the time since being (= living) here.

i 'syes 'la, inf < is(i) 'ta + abbr < i 'la (cop indic assert). SEE = e 'y'la.

isyas, abbr < isio (AUTH cop hon)
**A Reference Grammar of Korean**

PART II 587

isuyu, abbr < isiwyu = isio (AUTH cop hon)

i'sywun < *isi*-wo-, v + modulator (= i'sywuru).

i'sywol 1 i 'la (1459 Wel 7:26b), i 'sywol 'kwo' (1465 Wen 2:2:2:12a), i 'sywol 't i 'ny n' (1462 Nung 1:55a)

i'sywola (1481 Twusi 22:45a).

i'sywol'm ay s (1447 Sek 13:17a); i 'sywol'm i (1459 Wel 9:27b), i 'sywol'm i (1481 Twusi 8:6b); i 'sywol'm 'kwa (1459 Wel 7:31a); i 'sywol'm ol (1462 Nung 1:53a, 2:40a), i 'sywol'm ol (1463/4 Yeng 2:31b), i 'sywol'm ol (1481 Twusi 7:11b), i 'sywol'm ol (1482 Kum-sam 2:11a); i 'sywol'm o 'lwo (1465 Wen 1:2:1:39b).

i'sywo.n i (1481 Twusi 15:4b).

i'sywo'toy (1447 Sek 9:2b, 1459 Wel 2:12b, 1462 Nung 2:84b, *1468* Mong 63b).

i'sywun < *isi*-wu-, v + modulator (= i'sywol).

i 'sywul 't i 'ayn (1462 Nung 1:51a).

i 'sywul'm i (1459 Wel 9:21b, 1462 Nung 1:89a), i 'sywul'm on (1463 Pep 3:71b). i 'i 'sywul'm 'ka 'i 'ep 'swom 'ka (1482 Kum-sam 3:39a) does this exist or does this not exist?

i 'sywul'm i (1481 Twusi 7:24b), i 'sywul'n 't oy (1462 Nung 1:65b).

ita < *i'ta (→ 'i'la), copula; after vowel 'ta but MK *'y'ta (→ 'y'la but 'la after i or y only). VAR *ilota < *ilwo'ta. SEE iyo (= iko), ila (= ita, ie, ... ), ia (= ie). CF "i'll'la, ?ilta.

1. cop indic assert. it is/equals, it is a case (an instance) of, it is a matter of. A ka X ita A is X. X ita It is X; It is a matter of X. A ka B ka an'i 'ta A is not B. B ka an'i 'ta It is not B; It is not a matter of B.

Note: Ordinarily the copula form must be preceded by something (typically a noun) to which it is attached without pause. After a vowel the stem i- is usually reduced to y- when an ending with a vowel is attached (i-e → ye) and omitted with a consonant is attached (i-ta → 'ta); the shortened forms are usual in speech and common in written sentences, too. (But monosyllabic forms such as im, in, ilq often emerge intact.) That shortening makes many copula forms identical with forms abbreviated from hata, though the abbreviated forms were usually distinct in MK, where the copula was reduced no further than a glide 'y-' except after l and y where that would create an unacceptable string requiring further reduction of the glide to nothing. For clarity, it is often wise to write the unabbreviated forms of hata and ita. Many of the inflected forms of the copula are treated quite often as quasi-particles. For more on the negative copula, see an'i, i (pcl) 3. On using or not using an apostrophe to mark the reduced forms of the copula, see ie (note).

2. transferentive. it is and then (something changes). \( * \) Etten ttay pomyen nolan sayk ita (ka) etten ttay pomyen hyun sayk ita Some times it looks to be yellow and other times it looks to be white. Etten ttay n' waysik ita (ka) etten ttay n' yangsik ita (ka) kuleyi yo (What we do is) sometimes we have Japanese food and sometimes we have western food. \( * \)

3. (= ita ka) quasi-pcl (cop transferentive):

3a. used after particles to show a shift of location or of purpose. \( * \) Kol-pang ey 'ta (ka) kel.ess.ta He hung it in the closet. Sang wi ey 'ta (ka) noh.ass.ta He put it upon the table. Congi ey 'ta (ka) ssuyen yo Write it on the paper. Yeki 'ta toang ul chisipsio Stamp your seal here. I kes ul t'a mues ey 'ta ssun' ya (= ssunun ya) What do you use all these things for?

3b. inserted between infinitive (-e) and a verb of giving, to emphasize the shift in benefit of the favor reported. There is an interval of space involved between the "doing" and the "favoring", so that the one doing the favor has to "bring" the object that is involved. \( * \) chayk ul pillye 'ta cwuta does someone the favor of lending him some books. Sinnun ul sa 'ta cwusey yo Buy me a newspaper. Sensaeying nim kkey Hänkwuk ümsik ul ma(y)ntule 'ta tulikyeys.\( ^{+} \)up.nita I will make you some Korean food, sir. Latio lul kochye 'ta tao Get the radio fixed. CF kae' 'ta < kacye 'ta.

3c. indicates a shift of direction after the infinitives ch'ey 'ascends', k'enné 'crosses', náy 'puts out', nayleye 'descends', nemk'ye 'puts over, transmits', tol.a 'returns', tul'ye 'puts in'. \( * \) ch'ey 'ta pota looks up. kil ul k'enné 'ta pota looks across the road. chung pakk ul náy 'ta pota looks out the window. nayleye 'ta pota looks down. tam wi lo nemk'ye 'ta pota looks over the wall. pang ul tul'ye 'ta pota looks into the room. tol.a 'ta pota looks back. tol.a 'ta sut'a turns around, turns one's back.

3d. (miscellaneous, after inf) \( tte 'ta milta \)
pushes aside: shifts (blame) onto another. phyool sa 'ta noh.ta gets the tickets bought. put.e 'ta phalta sells at retail.

3e. emphasizes the particles ey, eykey, hanthey, ulo (see). Nwukwu hanthey/eykey 'ta ilen mäl ui hay Just who do you think you're talking to? / Just who(m) can I tell this to? See-ey 'ta, ulo 'ta.

3f. (miscellaneous) keki (ey) 'ta on top of that, in addition, what's more.

NOTE: For a different interpretation of 3, as a shortening of tak.a inf of (*tak= tuku- ('approach') see Choy Hyenpy, Hankul 127:7-27 (1960). I believe Ramstedt (1939:98, 156) was the first to treat (-e) 'ta ka as the copula transferentive. For a still different approach, taking both ta and ka as particles, see Hong Yunphyo 1975, who offers us examples of the precursor of ey 'ta from 1489 Kup-kan 6:8 [a text unavailable to me] and 1608 Thaysan 36b (kasom ay ta thi.m ye n 'if one hits on the chest' [ka-som-ay]) and of ey 'ta ka from 1632 Tussen hwii-kun 25:27b (na lol pownyaya ney ko/.] ay ta ka twu.1 'ye.n ywo 'would it send me to the shore where you are?'); also of ulo 'ta ka from 1677 Pak-cwung 1:20 (kulye iwo ta ka kalk-pls.ki lul kcn-ceng hi hwii-kun 'tidied up the smoothing nicely by applying a carpenter's plane'), and later from 1797 Olyun 3:11b. But, for Hong's argument the telling examples are those of 'lol ta 'ka, twice used to translate the Chinese accusative preposition bå in ?1517? Pak: (1:57a) 'ak i 'ul ta 'ka 'stw meli kas'kwo (= kask-kwo) 'tonures the child again'; (1:56a) 'ak i 'ul ta 'ka tol'kwo ci 'yey yes.no'n i 'i'la (= ye'njc.no'n i fi'la) 'puts the child upon the wagon'. A serious problem for our explanation of (3): why was the MK version - 'e 'ta 'ka rather than -'e 'yta 'ka or -'e 'yla 'ka? There is a somewhat similar problem with explaining - 'i'la. Also, there is an accentual anomaly (§2.12.4, p. 77).

ita, postnom v insep. does [usually = hata]. See wumcik -, kkancak -, kkutek -, tulmek -, soksak - , (p)pantuk -, panttuk -. chwuk inta wets, dampens (chwuk-chwuk hata is damp / wet). Cf kelita, hata. NOTE: Since this is usually preceded by /k/ we are quite tempted to regard it as k[el]ita, but the preceding k generally belongs to the prior morpheme. And the few cases after N might be taken to be [kel]ita: soktal = soktal - whispers; eikkel/caykkal - clatters (but there is also eikkel kelita).

ita, vt. puts / carries on the head. Vc iwuta.

ita, vt. roofs, puts a roof on. Syn is.ta. 'i'la, indic. assert < 'iill/ta, vi. becomes (= towowy 'ta), comes into being. is accomplished achieved. 'ta = 'hoyng yeq 'k i 'i'la ho'n i 'i'la (1459 Wel 7:44b) it is said that achievements (of ...) come into being. Cf 'iwo 'ta; towowy 'ta. ~ s (pcl). Ssywyuk 'un ni'kUL ss 'i'n i 'i'la s 'pu.t i 'i'la (1462 'Nung 8:33b) [the word] Ssywyuk is "to ripen"; it has the meaning of "becomes something".

ita (ka), cop. transferentive (+ pcl). It is and then (something changes), see ita 2-3; ey 'ta (ka), 'ta (ka), ulo 'ta (ka), tey 'ta (ka).

ita ka to, copula transferentive + pcl + pcl.

Coh.un nal-sst 'ta ka to kapcaki pi ka saot.s cikwu n' hayss 'ta It would be nice weather and then all of a sudden it would start pouring. See iess 'ta ka to.

-i'ta(k)ci, cpd. adverb. to this extent/degree, like this, thus, in this way, so (much).

Yenge 'ta-i'taci him tule se ya, eti kongpu hakeyst.ml.

With English as tough as all this, how can I ever learn it? Kichla ka way i'taci nuc.tl 'm. Why is the train so damn late! LIGHT yo-ta.

i tay lo, adn + n + pcl. like this, as it is/stands, intact, untouched; as things now stand, this.

Hoy ey i tay lo ka to, coh.un ya May I go to the meeting as I am? Kamul.un i i tay lo oly kamyen, khun hyungnyen i tulkeyss 'ta If the dry weather keeps on like this we will have a very bad year. Chayk-sang wi ey chayk tul tay i tay lo twue la Leave these books on the desk just as they are. Ku uy cal-mos ul i tay lo näg-pelye twulq swu 'eps 'ta We can't let his wrongdoings go unchallenged. Cf ku/ce taylo.

itye. FAMILIAR cop. retr. assert. Syn ilye. 1ku haksayng i kko led 'tey That student was at the bottom of the class.

iti. copula retrospective attentive

"i'ti. copula suspicious. Does not occur, because the cop negativizes only as a'ni 'ta (= a'ni '/y/ta). Modern uses of iei do not occur in MK.

"i'ti. suspicious < "iill/ta (become; be formed).
1. Payk, man-càngca 'tun sālam i kēći ka toyess.ta 'n i! I am shocked that a former millionaire has become a beggar! SEE -a, -cwul. -ci, -i, -q il, -ka, -kes, -ko, -pa, -ley, -tul, -ya.
2. abbr < itun ci. 3. abbr < itun ya.

Itun ci, cop retr mod + postmod; quasi-particle. 1. [? DIAL] whether it has been observed to be - , regardless whether - or - . 2. Ku i ka nwukwu yess.tun ci ic.ess.ta I forget who he was. Ku i ka nwukwu 'tun ci molukeyss.ta I don’t know who he was.

2. or, or the like, like, or something (= ina). 3. (how)ever it (has been observed to) be. mues itun ci = mues ina whatever (it be), anything at all. musun X itun ci = musun X ina whatever X it be, any X at all. 4. Camy man iss.umyen āmu yenghwa 'tun ci cōh.ta Any movie will do, just so it is interesting. Nwukwu hanthey 'tun ci ku māl hai māl Don’t tell anybody. Etteh.key hay se 'tun ci ku kes ul hay la Do it somehow or other.

4. [? DIAL] - (yo) = - to motula (I don’t know whether =) maybe it was (observed) that - . 5. Yeki yess.tun ci to mōlla Perhaps it was here (that it happened). Sēnswu yess.tun ci (yo) Maybe he used to be an athlete.

Ituni, 1. cop retr sequential. 2. → itun i. → la. → yo, → man (un). Itun ka, cop retr mod + postmod. 1. (the question of) whether it was (observed to be - ); was it - ?
2. (used as a quasi-particle) = ina (or/and).

Ikwantay 'tun ka kwunswu-phum itun ka troops or supplies. I two'lwok (= ito'lwok), cop projective. Isam-nyen 'i two'lwok (1517 Pak 1:37b, 1518 Sohak-cho 9:8a) for three years. 'ilpo'y ke'lu'm i two'lwok 'ey ti a'ni ho m ye (1518 Sohak-cho 8:2b) circling less than a hundred paces.

Ittwo' ta, emotive indicative < 'iifit' ta. Ikatay 'ka 'tul ci p i pol'ssy e "itwo'ta (1447 Sek 6:35b) a house for you to enter has already been built! I twu, n + var pcl = i to this (one) too/even.
i twu, n + var pcl = i to this (one) too/even.
i wa < 'i Gwa, n + pcl. with this; this and this.

-iwu- (> -ywu-), sur. Cf -i-, -y-, -hi-, -ki-, -chi-, -uki-, -iki-, -li-, -wu-, -hwu-, -kwu-, -chwu-, -ay-; - Gi-, - Gwu-, -o-, -u-. derives vc. ssiwu = ssuwyu- /ssiuwu- (MK su-1) have one write < ssu- < (s)su- write. caiwu = caywu- (MK "cay") put to sleep <- ca- < "ca- sleep. seiwu = sseywu- < sseyGwu-, syeYGwu- (from 1576; earlier "seye") set it up <- se- < "sey- stand (= su-).

iwu [var] = io (cop AUTH). The standard spelling is iyu and that is probably well motivated historically, though we are here treating the phonetic glide as nondistinctive.
iyay1. = la (cop var inf = ie) it is -. The standard spelling is iya and that is probably well motivated historically, though we are treating the phonetic glide as epenthetic. Does not occur before a particle (replaced by ie or ila). 2. = i ya (postmod + cop or pcl).
iyay2, pcl (after vowel ya); abbr ya; [DIAL, obs] isa. only if it be; if it is just (no more than), if it is nothing other / more than - ; if (it be), when it comes to; even, indeed; of course - , taking - for granted. (It marks a reinforced contingency/prerequisite for a main clause, one or the other of which is unlikely, unexpected, or anticipated to be difficult/unpleasant.) SEE ccum iya, ey ya, eykey ya, ey se ya, kkaci ya, se ya, ulo ya; ila ya; -e ya, -e se ya, -ess e ya, -key ya, -ki ya, -ko ya, -ta ka ya, -ullay ya, -ulye ya, -umye ya, -umyen iya, -umyen se ya; haki ya, ku ce yya, ku ya; iya mal lo.

Ku kes iya kuleh,ci THAT is certainly true! Twiq il iya nwu ka ålq swu iss.na. When it comes to the future, who can tell? Ku os iya eti ip.ulg swu iss.nun ya. How on earth could I wear THAT dress?!! Ku sålam iya kuleh ol halq sålam i ani 'ta HE would never do a thing like that! Cit iya eteh.tun (ci) kaps ila to ssa ya halq kes ani. Regardless of the quality, [isn't it the case that =] surely the price should be kept low. Sålam iya coh.un sålam ici. He sure is a fine man! Cal-mos han key ku sålam ppun ila ko man halq swu ya ëps.ci You certainly can't say that he's the only one to blame. Elkwul iya ette hatun ci maum man chak hamyen ssukeyss.ta If only she's a woman of good nature, she is all right with me, regardless of what she looks like. Nay sânum ke ya kuze kulel wu haeî mwve I'm just living along, that's all. Incey ya mât lo wuli ka kwelki hal ttay 'ta Now is the time for us.to rouse ourselves to action. Nam iya musun ci ul hatun (ci), ne nun hangsang ponun twung mânun twung man hako taniuyen toynatsa You should go your own way without paying attention to whatever others may be doing. Ppesuq kaps iya ollas.ce man kichaq kaps echa ya an ollikeyss.ci. The ÂUS fares are up, but I don't think they'll raise the TRAIN fares too. Nal-si ya chwupkena têpêkana can ey ýeýeyng sikan ey tte-naca. Whether the weather is hot or cold, let's leave at the scheduled time. Insa pyen han tul sanchen iya kasilq son ya Human affairs may change, but nature will surely never change. Kil ul mul.mye 'n tul (= mul.umyen se 'n tul) ku cip iya mös chace kakeyss.ni. I will surely be able to find the house, even if I have to ask. Cal-mos han key ku sålam ppun ila ko man halq swu ya ëps ci You certainly can't say that he's the only one to blame. I sålam iya palo nay ka mal han sålam ita (1936 Roth 278) This is the very person I spoke of.

Note 1: The meaning of this particle is mutually exclusive with that of un/nun (as for) and usually that of to (also/even), but see pp. 817-8 (to NOTE) for examples of un/nun iya and to ya. Other particles (or strings of them) freely follow iya, but the nominative i/ka and the accusative u/lul are usually omitted.

Note 2: Two lines of development may have occurred: 'i za > 'i ëka/a > 'i iyaa = iya; (--y) 'za > (--y) ëza/a > (--y) ya > iya (by conflation) > iya. Cf -key 'a.

*i ya, pcl (nominative) + pcl → [i] ya. (Use just ya.) But most examples of MK 'i za and y'za are intended to be the nominative pcl 'i za + za.' i ya, pcl + pcl i kes i ya ≠ i kes iya; Cf kata ka ya ≠ kata ya.
i ya, var < (y)ey ya < i/e/ye ya (only if it be, only by being)
i ya, var < -yet(y)ya < -ie ya. Íkitali ya < kitalye ya < kitalle ya only by waiting. kaluchi ya < kaluch(y)ye ya < kaluchtícya only by teaching. kasi ya < kas(y)e(y) ya < kaside ya only by deigning to go.
iya mäl lo, pcl + n + pcl. (as what I am indeed saying =) indeed, precisely, exactly, just, none other than. Kumkang san iya mäl lo pol man han san ip.nita The Diamond Mountains are just the thing for you to see. Kes iya mäl lo manygeong ila hikeyss.ta This indeed can be called blind obedience. Cham iya mäl lo hwullung hikey hoyess.ta (1936 Roth 279) It turned out really splendid!

iya mäl lo, n + pcl + n + pcl. this very one/thing/person, this indeed (= i kes iya mäl lo). I1 ya mäl lo cêngtang han piphyeng ila halq swu iss.ta This indeed can be called just criticism. Cf iya mäl lo; ku ya mäl lo.

lyângpan, adn + n. 1. [obsolete] this gentleman. 2. you ~ pejorative, but endearing when said between husband and wife (M 1:2:85 "used by women and men but usually only in reference to men" is misleading). I1 lyângpani meych si'n tey ileh.key yattan if(y)a (M 1:2:81 ~ husband to wife) Why are you making such a fuss, what time is it anyway? Cf wuli cipq lyângpan my husband.

iya tul, pcl + pcl. 1Nayil iya tul etteh.key kakeys.na How can you folks leave tomorrow? iy(a)y yo = i(a)y yo copula POLITE.


iye, pcl [after vowel ye]. HEAVY = a. (vocative).

2Kyôwû tul iye! (1936 Roth 36) 'my fellow Christians!, brethren!'.

iye < (?)i'ye = iye (cop inf); often replaced by ila < i'ila before a particle. The common spelling iye is well motivated historically, though we are treating the phonetic glide as epenthetic.

~ la, ~ se, ~ to SEE ie ...

NOTE: In MK i'ye (often after a vowel and reduced to ~ye) was used as a quasi-particle 'whether, or; and/or; and/or; like': na.c i'ye pa.m i'ye ki'li solang 'ho.ya (1475 Nay 2:2:17b) 'day and night ever yearning'. It was also used in exclamatory enumeration: na'lah/ s 'salo'm i 'kwukku.n i 'ye hye ku.n i 'ye (1459 Wel 10:12b) people of the nation, [both] the big and the little ones. See ~ye, ~u'm ye.

Iyeksi, n + adv. this too/also/again. I1 iyeksi kosik-cek cengchayk ey cinaci anh.nunta This again is but a temporizing policy.

iyeng < ieng, [Ceycwu DIAL]; after vowel yeng.

1. = iko, pcl < cop ger (LSN 1978:34-5); after a vowel the shape is yeng.

1a. with (= kwa /wa = hako). na yeng kakey = na hako /wa kaca go with me.

1b. and; both - and (= kwa /wa = hako).

1ku tiek iyeng i nungkum iyeng tâ mek.ula = ku ttek kwa i nungkum kwa tâ mek.e la eat both that rice cake and this apple. kai yeng na yeng iti se nwolass.cce = ku ai wa na wa yeki se nol.ass.ta she and I allowed ourselves here.

1c. also (= to). 2Chayk iyeng kaceng wola = chayk to kacik one la bring your book(s), too. ssol man malang kancey yeng ta ciyeng kala = ssal man mälkó kokwuma to tâ ciko kala don't just shoulder the rice, take the potatoes, too. ku salum i ilpwen se wan, cip iyeng pas iyeng ha.yeng sass.cce = ku sâlam i Ilpon ey se wâ se, cip kwa path kwa lun mânh.i sâss.ta he came from Japan and bought a lot of houses and acreage.

2. = ileh.key like this, so (Seng 1Nakswu 1984:32); also long.

iyo1 = io 1. < i'yo (AUTH cop). 2. = i(y)o < i'Gwo = iko (copula gerund). The common spelling iyo is well motivated historically, but we treat the phonetic glide as nondistinctive.

iyo2. 1. n + AUTH cop (= i io), it is this (one).

2. = (i ko, n + cop ger) it is this (one) and ...

3. noun + polite particle. (it's) that (one).

iyo3, particle (after vowel yo); POLITE.

1. makes a noun phrase into a polite sentence fragment. "Nwukwu yo ~ "Swunkyeng iyio "Who is it?" ~ "The police." "Cênpo yo? ~ "Ce hanthey yo?" "Telegram!" ~ "For me?" Kulem iyo ... Well, now ...

2. after the infinitive -el-a makes a POLITE statement, question, command, or suggestion. And -e yo is often pronounced -ey yo, §9.4.(8).

1Kasey yo (= kaseye yo) (1) He goes. (2) Are you going? Will you go? (3) Go! (4) Let's go! Kkok kath.(ey) yo They are exactly the same. Pelisse mek.ess.(ey) yo I have already eaten. Yeki iss.(ey) yo It is here. Kitalkeyss.(ey) yo? Will you wait?

3. after suspective -el makes a POLITE casual statement, question, command, or suggestion.

1Kae yo (1) I guess he goes (etc.). (2) I suppose he's going? (3) Suppose you go! = Go! (4) Suppose we go! = Let's go!
4. after -un ka (usually from adjective or copula) makes a POLITE question (=-e yo?). "Cip i khun ka yo? Is the house big? Hyeng nim isin ka yo? Is it your brother?"

5. softens the strong insistence of -ta 'p.nita. Kulayss.ta 'p.nita yo That really is what they said, you see.

Note: Similarly occurs after -ney and -tey (as first observed in 1937 by Choy Hyenpay [1959:539]), despite the rejection of -ney yo and -tey yo by some speakers and by KEd 1334b. CF -na yo, -un tey yo.

7. used freely as a polite pause particle ("you see, you know") after any part of a sentence. Syn ullang/lIlang. CF mal ia.

8. [var] = iko (cop ger) it is and.

9. -> io (AUTH copula) it is.

10. -> i yo = iey yo

i yo, var < (y)ey yo < ie(y) yo < ye(y) yo (POLITE) it is. "Ku kes i yo = Ku kes ey yo = Ku kes ie(y) yo It is that one. I key mues i yo = I key mues ey yo = I key mues ie(y) yo What is this? Na i yo = Na (y)ey yo = Na ye yo It is me.

i yo, var < -ye(y) yo < -ie yo. Ikitali yo < kitalye yo < kitalie yo waits (POLITE). Kaluchi yo < kaluch(y) yo < kaluchie yo teaches (POLITE). Kasey yo < kasey yo < kasye yo < kaseie yo goes (POLITE). CF kasiyo1 (AUTH honorific indicative assertive), kasiyo2 (FORMAL subjunctive assertive).

lyu < "LI-YWU, noun. reason, cause, motive, grounds, excuse. Ile ile hand lyu lo for such and such reasons. Nay ka ku lul mannam (or mannalye ko ham) ey nun yele kaci lyu ka iss. There are various reasons for me to (want to) see him. Musunq lyu? Is there some reason? See -nunq ~, -unq ~, -ulq. lywom, cop modulated subst. Examples? CF 'l'ywom.

'za, pcl; CF isa, sa, iya, ya, 'za. It is not always clear which examples are intended to be the nominative pcl 'i + 'za, but most (if not all) are that.

1. Clearly can be treated as nominative 'i 'za. "Twe ciik 'PPWULQ 'i 'za 'a losi m ye 'TTI 'yey wolo n i fii 'za pi'lu' se 'SYWUW 'ho l i 'n i (1465 Wen 1:2:3:6a) only Buddha alone knows [these three calamities] and only he who has risen upon earth will suffer them for the first time. THYEN-."NYE 'lul 'pwo'ken 'i ay n' na 'kye'ci.p i 'za 'nwun 'men MI-HWUW ko 'two 'swo-ngi 'ta (1459 Wel 7:12b) compared with the goddessess my [beautiful] wife is like a blind ape. e'nwu 'CCANG s KUM 'i 'za 'ma ch skol Gi. i fi 'ye'n ywo (1447 Sek 6:25b) I wonder] just which vault's gold will it take for it to be properly covered. ALSO: 1447 Sek 24:19a, 1449 Kok 121, 1463 Pep 3:177b.

2. I Not to be treated as nominative.

2a. after --k: musu.k i za hol kwo (= holw kwo) (?1464 Kumkang sasil 4; cited from LCT) just what shall we do?

2b. after -m; na 'y MYENG ku 'chwu,m i za mute'ni ne'ki 'ka,n i Gwa ... (1459 Wel 10:4b) having treated lightly the very end of my life, ... so'phywo,m i za ko 'cang 'ho 'yan ma 'tq (1447-11562 Sek 3:18a) I have investigated after my fashion but ... etilw.m iza etilGe.n1 Gwa (1611 Nail-cwung 2:20) is wise, indeed.

2c. after --l: "ney cha s ha'no,l iza (1447 Sek 6:36a; thematized locative?) precisely the fourth heaven, [that is where ... ] tsyo ha's ma'l i za nilo'y ye (1517- Pak 1:3a) can I say it's OK?

3. See -e y'za (= -e 'za)

'za, n + pcl. precisely this. I'zi za mozo m a hwen hi 'cul kepwo'ia (1447-11562 Sek 3:20b) this very thing is a great delight to my heart.

izoW, cop humble-deferential. ILA-'HHWUW LA 'non i pwuthyse s a to'l izo'wo'n i (1463 Pep 4:48b) Rahunla is the son of this Buddha.

-k, pseudo-suffix.
1. ? abbr < -ko. TILE kcele < ile cele somehow or other. kulek cele < kule cele such and such. CF (-)k hata, -khwuta; (-)ak.
2. ? abbr < -ki. Tilwuk hata undertakes, builds, < ilwuta achieves.

3. diminutive. CF -ng, -ak, -ek, ...

4. (residue of an earlier cluster, as found in obsolete and dialect words). If? clik = kil road. malk = malw floor. tolk = tol stone. kwumak = kwumeng hole. namk = namu tree (CF namak sin wooden clogs).

-k, abbr < ko, particle [DIAL]. See (-)k hata, ... khwuta.
MK examples with a genitive s substituting for the omitted copula modifier include -ngi s 'ka (polite question). - n i s 'ka (question), ... (see 4), and these are the source of the modern forms in 3.

2. postnoun. ki(ye)n ka mi(ye)n ka hata = kiyen miyen hata is uncertain (whether or not). Cf 1 (NOTE).

3. See -(sup)nikka, -ulikka.

4. MK 'ka also occurs after the summational nominalization with = i + adnominalizing s; SEE -ngi s 'ka, -(u) i 'ngi s 'ka, -(u) i 'ngi s 'ka. Before 'ka and 'kwo (perhaps also 'ya and 'ye) the copula modifier in drops.

ka, pcl. Only after a vowel; i is used after a consonant and occasionally (earlier always) after a vowel, too — see note under 1.

1. marks the subject of one or more translatable verb or adjective phrases.

ia. usually translated as the subject. fPata ka kiph.ta The sea is deep. Pata ka kiph.ko mulq kokka máníh.ta The sea is deep and the fish are plentiful. pata ka kiph.ko mulq kokka máníh.un kos a place where the sea is deep and the fish are plentiful. Nwu ka wass.nun ya Who has arrived? Eti ka cøh.un ya Where would be a good spot? Pi ka onta (Rain comes =) It rains (or is raining). Apeci ka osey tòn ul cwusyess.ta Father came and gave me some money. apeci ka cwusin tòn the money that father gave me. An ey nwu ka iss.nun ya Who is inside? Ku catong-cha ka cøh.ci man pissaci That car is nice but I bet it costs a lot. Emeni ka cang pole kalye 'nta ko hayss.ta Mother said she was going to the store. (or: Someone said Mother was going to the store). ku kyòswu ka kánguy lul hasil tay when the professor delivers/delivered his lecture.

lb. literally translatable as a subject, but freely translated as the object — of possession, of ability, of evaluation, or of emotional affect. The person who possesses, is able, evaluates, or feels the emotion is marked with the nominative particle, too (1c). fphyo ka éps.ta a ticket is lacking, there is no ticket = lacks a ticket, has no ticket. kyòswu ka cèkta the professors are few (in number), there are few professors = has few professors. ływim ka iss.ta there is meaning, a meaning exists = has (a) meaning. meli ka aphuta one’s head aches = has a
headache. Yenghwa ka coh.ta (1) movies are good = has good movies; (2) movies are liked = I like the movies. hak.kyo ka napputa the schools are bad = has poor schools; the schools are at fault. kongpu haki ka silh.ta studying is displeasing = I dislike studying. Cpei ka poko siph.ta l’d like to see the magazine. Pata ka poinun ya Is the sea to be seen (= visible)?; Can you see the sea?

1c. marks the subject of a phrase as the possessor or as the person who is able, who evaluates, or who feels the emotion. The phrase can include a more immediate/direct subject for the predicate (verb or adjective), expressing what is possessed or what is the target of the ability, of the evaluation, or of the emotion (1b). Ce al ka khi ka te khuta That boy is taller. Nay ka meli ka aphuta I have got a headache. Nay ka kâ yâ kâ musepta I am afraid of dogs. I hak.kyo ka kyôswu ka cêkta This school has few professors.

2. 2a. marks the subject of an affirmative copula phrase, and that is often the Identified. The complement, which is often the Identifier, is unmarked except by the copula itself. Ku i ka nwukwu (in) ya Who is he?

2b. marks the complement (as well as the subject) of a negative copular phrase. Nay ka cak.ka ka ani 'la, hwâka (i)ta I am not a writer, l’m a painter. I moça ka nay moça ka ani 'lokwin Why, this (hat) isn’t my hat!

But sometimes the particle drops: Aní i kev Swun-i emeni ani 'la ko! - cham olay kan man ip.nîta Why, it can’t be Swun-i’s mother, what a surprise, how long it’s been since I’ve seen you! Ne ani 'la to ku il ul halq sâlam i iss.ta There are people besides you who can do the job.

3. marks the complement of a change of state, into (being), so as to be. Cf ulo; See ita ka, ey 'ta ka. Ìphyëy ka toymyen if it’s going to be any trouble. Wuli chinkwu ka ku hwâ cenghi-ka ka tôyss.ta Our friend later turned into (became) a politician.

But sometimes the particle drops (SEE i): pwuhye towoyla 'ol 'all i 'la (1462 Nung 7:26a) knows that he will become a Buddha.

4. and, but; emphasis. See -ta ka; -ci ka, -ko ka, -key ka (toynpta); ey ka (NOTE). Cf i 5a-b.

NOTE: The history of this case particle is controversial. In early texts there are very few examples that could be nominatives, and the earliest four are after -y: 'OLIQ-CHEY la (1463 Pep 1:120b) "all", "ne y' ka (1459 Wg 18:71b) 'you', poy ka (1572 letter) 'boat', poy ka (?1676 Sin.e 1:8b) "boat"; the first two cases are better explained (by He Wung 338:n49) as the infinitive 'ka ‘go and'. There are a few examples after vowels other than i or -y in a manuscript of 1700- (Hong Yunphyo 1975:88).

The clear examples of noun + nominative (reduced to y) + ka date from the latter part of the 18th century (idem:69), one from 1783 Casyul 8a (ce y ka 'I'), and two from royal edicts of about the same period (nwa y' ka 'who' and na y ka 'I'). Of the same period also, are these three examples from 1781 Sin's cwung: 'wuli ka (2:19a) 'we', soyangso ka (1:7b - translating Japanese "fa" = wa, not "ka" = ga) 'as for the inexperience', and [SWONGSO] ka (1:10a) 'envoy'. It appears that after a vowel the nominative marker i, having been reduced to y, was gradually strengthened by the addition of an emphatic particle ka, and then by the 1800s (except for traces of l ka surviving in dialects) it completely vanished in most areas, leaving the newly orphaned y ka fill the new role of a suppletive alternant of the nominative marker i. As was convincingly argued by Hong Yunphyo 1975, the emphatic particle 'ka attached to the copula 'i'la and 'i'ta, just as did the "emphatic" ('i') 'za (the source of modern (i)ya) and the "postposition" 'ye (modern se) deriving from i 'ye (i)si-e, the infinitive of (i)si- 'exist' (i isse). Hong’s scenario: circa 1450 -- ita ka --> 'ile ka --> 1600 -- i ka --> 1800 -- V i / -C [i] ka --> the present system, in which the earlier flux became systematized, i.e. standardized to the Seoul colloquial. See the note on ita for more on this. Because written forms of the language were deliberately kept "literary", therefore archaic, the particle ka (like the future -keya- for written **-I**- and the processive -nunta for -nota) passed unnoticed before observation by foreign missionaries at the end of the 19th century (Cf Kim Hyengkyu 1954), e.g. I mwi i kipi ka elma na holis.ka (1894 Gale 127) "about how much is the depth of this water?"
King 1990 reports a total absence of the nominative marker ka in the Korean dialects spoken in the USSR. The replacement of i by ka (after a vowel) was apparently quite late in the northernmost dialects, as also shown by the lack of attestation in 1902 Azbuka.

\[ \text{k'a, abbr < kwa pcl [S Kyengsang DIAL (Mkk 1960:3:31-2)]. In Soviet dialects (King 1990) used also after a vowel (wa < /G/\!
\]

\[ \text{ka < ku ai, n [Phyengan DIAL (Kim Yengpay 1984:95)] = ku ai he, she. Cf ta, yā.} \]

\[ \text{*-ka = -ke, effective. See -'Ga-; -a; -ona-; 'ho,ya-.} \]

\[ \text{-ka = -ke, effective inf. - ci'ta, -'ci-angi 'ta wants to do. See -'Ga; -a; 'wo na; 'ho ya.} \]

\[ \text{kac', 1. adv, abbr < kaci. [DIAL] = kas just (now).} \]

\[ \text{sumul ju just twenty.} \]

\[ \text{2. abbr < kacwuk (fur, leather, hide). - os fur garment. - sin leather shoes.} \]

\[ \text{3. abbr < kaci (Cf ŏn kac'). kac'-kaci(i) = kaci-kaci all kinds.} \]

\[ \text{kaca, 1. subj assert < kata (let’s go!).} \]

\[ \text{~ (ko) hanta suggests we go.} \]

\[ \text{~ māca as soon as one goes.} \]

\[ \text{2. [DIAL] = kalca, subj assert < kalta.} \]

\[ \text{kaca ko, subj assert + pcl. let’s go!} \]

\[ \text{kalca < ko’cang, adv. most, --est; extremely, very.} \]

\[ \text{= cōh.un mulken (1936 Roth 218) a very good product.} \]

\[ \text{kaca 'nta, abbr < kaca (ko) hanta} \]

\[ \text{kaca tul, subj assert + pcl (plural subject) kaca 'y, abbr < kaca (ko) hay} \]

\[ \text{kac1, n. 1. < 'kaci branch; affix. 2. < ka'ci kind, sort. 3. < kaci < 'ka- 'co eggplant.} \]

\[ \text{kac2, adv [DIAL] = kas just (now).} \]

\[ \text{kac3, suspicive < kata; [DIAL] = kalci < kalta.} \]

\[ \text{kaciko, gerund < kacita. ABBR kac'ko. SEE -e kaciko; -a kacwuko.} \]

\[ \text{kaciko, quasi-particle (< vt gerund) [colloq].} \]

\[ \text{1. (= ul) marks direct object.} \]

\[ \text{2. (= ulo) with, by means of, ... 'kong - nōta plays with a ball.} \]

\[ \text{3. abbr < ul kaciko (taking).} \]

\[ \text{1chayk (ul) kaciko hak.kyo ey kata takes one’s books (and goes) to school.} \]

\[ \text{kaciko ya, quasi-pcl + pcl. only with.} \]

\[ \text{1I tōn kaciko ya mānnyen-phil ul salq swu ēps ci You certainly can’t buy a fountain pen with} \]

\[ \text{this amount of money!} \]

\[ \text{-'ka 'ci-angi 'ta, effective inf + aux polite + cop ind assert.} \]

\[ \text{1 icy n 'SYEY-CWON 'kakka [ < 'kot-h 'ka] 'ci-angi 'ta (1459 Wel 2:9b) I want to be like the present World-Honored.} \]

\[ \text{kac'ko, abbr < kaciko (aux v ger) kac.ta1 < kac'ta, adj. is complete/perfect, has} \]

\[ \text{everything, has all sorts.} \]

\[ \text{kac.un kes all sorts of things, every thing; one (= a thing) with everything.} \]

\[ \text{kac.un ttek a well-made cake, a cake that has everything, all kinds of cakes.} \]

\[ \text{kac.un yangnym proper seasoning, all sorts of spices.} \]

\[ \text{kac.un kkyo lut tā ssuta strains one’s wits, taxes one’s ingenuity.} \]

\[ \text{kac.un ūmsik ul tā mantulta makes all kinds of dishes.} \]

\[ \text{kac.un sallim a household that has everything. DER ADV kac.chwu. VC kac.chwuta. CF ŏn kac'.} \]

\[ \text{kac.ta2, vt abbr < kacita (holds, has). 1. indic assert. 2. transferentive. (CF 1936 Roth 459.)} \]

\[ \text{1Changko ey kac.ta twue La Take it to storage and keep it there. Changko ey kac.ta noh.a la Take it to storage and place it there.} \]

\[ \text{Tok ey kac.ta pue La Take it to the jar and pour in it.} \]

\[ \text{Pakk ey kac.ta pelye La Take it outside and throw it away.} \]

\[ \text{kac' ta, abbr < kacye 'ta (vt inf + copula transferentive). takes and -- (gives, does favor).} \]

\[ \text{-- cwuta brings (as a favor).} \]

\[ \text{1Maykewu com kac' ta ewusio Bring us some beer, please.} \]

\[ \text{[Do not confuse with kass.ta 'went', nor with kass.ta (ka) 'went and then'.]} \]

\[ \text{kac.un, pseudo-adnoun (adj mod). SEE kac.ta.} \]

\[ \text{kacwuko, [DIAL] ? = kaciko. SEE -e kacwuko.} \]

\[ \text{?-'ka 'cy,e, effective inf + aux inf. SEE -'a 'cy.e.} \]

\[ \text{-'ka 'hi, der adv. adequately, acceptably, well; may, might (well). SYN e’lwo, e’lwu.} \]

\[ \text{kai, kain [Ceycwu (Seng 1984:56)] < ku ai, ku a'i (un) = ku i, ku i nun he/she.} \]

\[ \text{kak < 'kak, adv. each; every; all.} \]

\[ \text{1 - chimsil / cipang / hakca every bedroom / area/school.} \]

\[ \text{- sinay (uy) hak.kyo ey se nun in every school in town.} \]

\[ \text{kak kaci (≠ kac' kaci) all sorts/kinds, every sort/kind, various kinds of.} \]

\[ \text{kak salam ey hanu ssik one piece each. kak yelq salam ssik every ten people.} \]

\[ \text{Kak pang ey twū salam ssik tul.e iss.ta Two people are (living) in each room. SYN - mata.} \]
? ka ka, infinitive + particle (for emphasis)
ka ka, postmod (question) + pcl. SEE -un ~, -nun ~; nwum'nu’n ka ka.
kake la, var inf + pcl = ka la Go!
kak.kak < 'KAK-'KAK, 1. adv. each (one), every (single) one; respectively, severally; separately, individually. -nayki a Dutch treat; unpaired “flower-card” game.
2. ~ ulo, adv. from moment to moment, (at) every moment.
-kakkwun(a) - kas.kwun(a) = -kes.kwun(a) = -keyss.kwun(a)
kal, postm. [< kalu- discriminate; CF kaluchi-teach, kalikhi- indicate]. CF kkal.
1. discrimination, division, branch, kind. (sayk ~ =) pich ~ [also spelled pich.kkal] color. mas ~ [also spelled mas.kkal] taste. thayq ~ [also spelled thaykkal] form and color; loveliness. 2. [NEOLOGISM] branch of study, -ology. Hankul ~ Koreanology.
-k(k)kal SEE -kkal
ka l’ = ka lul, inf + pcl (for emphasis)
kal(q), 1. < kal(q), prosp mod < kata (goes).
2. < kal(q) < *kalq jotj(q), prosp mod < kalta1 < kalif’ia (changes).
3. < kal(q) < *kalq jotj(q), prosp mod < kalta2 < kalif’ia (grinds).
kal(q)1 (< *ka’wo-lq), modulated prosp mod < < ka’ia (goes).
"ka1q’ i ’na. mak’tay ti’phe [sui]” two [NUNG] ’hi ’na ”kal t i ’na (1481 Twusi 8:13a) one is still able to get out now and then with the aid of a cane.
"kalq’ i’i n’i. pol’kon ka’won-toy ca’chwoy lol twu’ti” ma[IG]wo twolo’hye e tuwun ka’won-toy’l’ HYANG ’ho,ya ”kal t i’i n i (1482 Kum-sam 2:65a) one is not to put the clues in the midst of where it is brighty lit but rather to go toward the midst of where it is dark.
"ka’l ye. I icye’’ swo na ’y a’ol ot’ioy ‘ka’l ye ’ho’ sino’ni i’ (1447 Sek 6:5b) and now you want to take my son away, in addition. ci’ul’’ na’a ’ka’l ye ’thesy’i ni (1449 Kok 45) he planned to leave home.
kal(q) < < kal(q)2 < *kalq jotj(q), prosp modifier < kalta < *kalif’ia (plows)
kal, abbr < kaul, n. autumn. ~ kal.i autumn plowing.
ka la, effective subj attt (command); = -ke’1a; CF -a’la. γ’i’ non QON ‘ol ‘alGa’la ho’n i’ ya
QON ‘ol kap’ka la ho’n i’ ya (?1468 Mong 31b)
is this telling us to recognize the obligation or is telling us to repay the obligation?
kala, subj attt < kata. ~ (ko) hanta says to go.
ka la, inf + pcl (plain style command) = kala la Go! ~ tul You guys leave!
ka la’nata, abbr < kala (ko) hanta
kala ‘y, abbr < kala (ko) hay
kalgang, adn. [? < kalak; CF kaluta (vt) divides]
1. fine; tiny; shriveled. ~ pi drizzle, nwum powdery snow. ~ ni (= kalangan i) nit baby louse. kalangq ipph dead leaf; (= ttkkalkq ipph) oak leaf.
2. (= kalang) forked. ~ meli (a head of hair braided in two) pigtails. ~ nwum forked radish. CF paciq-kalangi trouser leg; ca kal.i, postnoun (der n < kala). changing ~
kwuwu-chang ~ resoling shoes. thel changing skin/fur/wool; mouting.
kalm, subst. 1. < kolm < *kol’o[f]m < kalt < *kol’i’ia (changes). Kolm’ ye (1462 Nung 2:118a). 2. < kolm < *kol’o[f]m < kalt < *kol’i’ia (grinds). Example?
ka lul, inf + pcl (for emphasis)
-kala’l ya
kalyang < ‘KAL-LANG, postn (follows number), approximately (so many), about. Yelq sais kalyang iss.ta There were about ten people
twue tal ~ about two months or so. elma about how much / many.
-kala’l ye, *-kala’l ywo
ka’m, abbr < ka (ko) ham, or < ka ’n malia?. SEE -nun ~, -tun ~ -un ~, in ~.
kaam, 1. < kaam, subst < kata < “ka’ta” (goes).
2. = kalm, subst < kalla (changes).
kâm = kâlm < “kâlm” (example?) < *kalq jotj(q) subst < kâlt < *kalif’ia (plows).
k’am (< ka’-wom), modulated subst < “ka’i” (goes). k’mi i” ep.su ‘l i’ Ge’nul (1462 Nung 2:24b) there may be no departing, but.
kâm, 1. noun. a persimmon.
2. noun. stuff, material. a suitable person.
3. < “KA’M”, noun, vnt, vni. subtraction drop, decrease, reduction, diminuation.
4. < “KA’M”, noun, postmodifier. a feeling (= kâmkak). SEE -nun/-un ~ (i iss.ta).
ka’mak, kkmak, adn < (kk)âm- adj + -akk black; blind. ka’mak: ~ ekoy corbicula; sali Bidens tripartita. kkmak: ~ (takakakw) (a kind of woodpecker); ~ nwun-i an illiterate
kina, postn. a person who is the butt of (yok -) ridicule, (mayqq -) beatings, (kekceg -) scoldings, or (pinan -) criticism. [<kam 'stuff' + -al1]

ka'n, abbr. < ka nun (inf + pcl)

ekan < KAN, postn, bnd n. 1. (= sai, tong-an) interval, duration. Olay kan man (after) a long interval; Olay kan man ip.nita It has been a long time (since I last saw you). Ku kan annyeng hasip.nikka How have you been?

2. relationship; among, of (CF sai, cwung). Hyengcey = the relationship of brothers; "hyengcey ci -" between/among brothers. K-pu = (whether) yes or no, right or wrong. Pu-ca = the relationship of father and son; Pu-ca kan hana father or son (one or the other). Cf ewâuwu-kan, ha.ye-kan.

3. kan ey: SEE -kena ~, -ko ~, -tun ci ~, -una ~; kulena-celena ~.

kan, 1. < kan, mod < kata < "ka'ta (goes). 1 kan pARN = ci'an pARN last night.
2. < kon < *ko'lojn, mod < kalta < kal'ta (changes).
3. < kon < *ko'lojn, mod < kalta < kal'ta (grinds).

kân < "kâ1 < "kâ'lojn, mod < kalta < "kal'ta (plows)

kan2 (< "ka-wo-n), modulated mod < "ka'la.
1 na y 'icey ney 'e'm[il] uy 'kan 'sta'ol 'pwoy'wo. l i 'la (1459 Wel 21:21b) I will now show you the land your mother went to.

[kan [Phyengan DIAL] = -keyss.nun (ya)?
-kan = -ken, effective mod. Examples limited to structures with bound postmodifiers (i, t, 'man)? The form for "ho- is 'ho.yan, after a verbal noun also 'khan < 'ho-kan. SEE -'Gan.

? 'kâ na SEE -ke'na

kana, adverb < kata, < kalta.

kâna, adverb < kâlta

kaney, 1. FAMILIAR indic assertive < kata, < kalta. Olay kaney (yo) It lasts a long time.
2. - kan ey, noun + particle.

kâney, FAMILIAR indic assert < kâlta

kang(-) = "KANG, adn, bnd adv. forced, harsh, severe, rough, unreasonable, trying; plain, unadulterated, unmitigated, unremitting, pure, straight; waterless, dry; forced, pretended.

1. adn. = cham-swuch pure charcoal. = chwuwi a spell of cold dry weather. co~ /polipup boiled millet/barley with no rice in it. = cwéceng feigned drunkenness. = hóyeng an undeserved scolding. = kotoli dried baby mackerel. = kwul dry oysters. = mo young rice plants in a dry paddy. = palam a dry wind. = pap rice as it comes (with no soup).

- phi a red thornless variety of barnyard-grass. = phul a thick paste. = sayam unreasonable jealousy. = swul liquor with no appetizers. = tacim oppression; forced labor; eating rice as it comes (with no soup). = tam a stone wall. = tewi a spell of intense heat with no rain. = ttong dry/hard feces. Kangq yes [DIAL] = kerm.unq yes dark (= unpulled) taffy.

2. bnd adverb. = maluta is hard and dry.

CF kang hata1 is strong, firm, violent; kang hata2 is rigid, stiff, hard; khangkuli wholly, khangkuli finishes.

(-)kang < 'KANG, postn. - strong, a little over/more, and a fraction. ìo-payk myeng - five hundred (persons) strong, a little over five hundred (people). sam hop - three hop and a fraction. ANT (-)yak. SYN (-)nek.nek. CF kang hata is strong.

kang < KANG, noun. river.

kang < ka-ang [Ceycwu DIAL] = ka.se, = kaku.

kani < kata; = kan i, modifier + noun.

'ka'ni, vi modulated mod + postmod. 'ka'cye "ka'ni i 'es'tey capnon 'ta (1459 Wel 2:13a) why do you take what I have brought there [with the thought to give it to someone else]?

-kâni, effective mod + postmod. (summational epitheme used in extended predicate - here, in a loosely concatenated sentence) 'na y 'nye 'i ke's ul 'i 'kway-'qil 'hi ne'kika'n i e'nu kwu 'thuyye na'l ywo (1481 Twusi 25:29a) I go and think this odd, for why to leave?

'ka'n i 'Gwo. ìetyu s nulkn han api wa sey ku lul cis.ka.n i Gwo (1632 Twusi-cwung 14:17a) an old gaffer from what place arrived and composed that (poem)?

'ka'n i 'Gwo. 'na 'i 'myeng ku 'chwu.m i'za mute'ni ne'ki 'ka.n i 'Gwa - 'i 'ney hul 'mwo t'pwo a 'honwo 'la (1459 Wel 10:4b) having treated lightly the very end of my life, I find myself unable to look upon these four.

'ka'lon = - kan ma'lon but, although.

? 'ka'nl, ? 'ka'nl 'za. SEE -ya'nl.
kanta, proc indic assertive < kata, < kalta
kánta, proc indic assertive < kált'a

- 'kant'a
  - kan 'ti(=) = - kan 'ti(=)
- kan 'ti, effective mod + postmod + pcl.
  SEE - 'Gan 'ii, - 'kén 'ii, - 'an ti, 'ho.yan 'ti.
- kan 'ti 'la, effective mod + postmod + cop
  indic assertive. 'l i 'salo'm on ZYE-LOY 'lol
  "TYENG-TOY hokan 'i 'la (1459 Wel 17:36b)
  he carried the tathágata above his head.
- kan 'ti 'n i, effective mod + postmod +
  cop mod + LCT. LCT has two examples.
- kan 'ti 'n i 'la (cop indic assert). 'ne-huy
  'rol'h i NUNG hi 'i 'li ho'm ye n' ho ma CYE-
  FPPWULQ QON 'ol ka'p kan 't i 'n i 'la
  (1459 Wel 18:18b) when you do this enough
  you have already repaid your indebtedness to
  the Buddhas. 'i non pil'wok kensang 'wo s ol
  ni'puna ku 'sslQ 'un kensang 'ul ho' t i 'n
  khan [< 'ho-kan] 'i 'n i 'la (1475 Nay 1:70b)
  he wore mourning garb all right but the truth
  is he was not in mourning. [TTI-TYWUNG] cir'ài
  lwo po'likan 'i 'n i 'la (1481 Twusi 20:19b)
  the magistrate really abandoned it [the county].

- 'kan ya

-kan ya; - ka'n ye
-ka'n ywo, effective mod + postmod. 'na lôl
  oy 'Gwo hyeta 'ka pca'k ol 'samkey 'hoka'n
  ywo (1481 Twusi 16:1b) [you] have misled me
  and made me a match.
ka-p'â = ka-pwá (inf < ka-pota)
ka-pota < 'ka'pwo'ta, vi inf + aux v. goes to
  see, tries going (to see). The auxiliary pota
  is separable (ka nun / to / tul / ya po --) but, just
  as a visual aid, we hyphenate the expression here.
ka pô'qta SEE pota;
kas, adverb. just (now). DIAL kac(f).
kas, n. thing. 'kas 'mul (1527 Cahoy 3:1b=2b)
  the Chinese word 'mul [= 'MWULQ 'thing'].

phwunylywu s ka's i (1459 Wel 8:14b) musical
instruments. Cf kes.
ka s, pcl + pcl. SEE s1 5a.
ka se, inf + pcl
ka se (se), 1. inf < kata + inf < suta (+ pcl)
  goes and stands and (then).
  2. --> kasye (se)
  -kasi / -kas- [Phyengan DIAL (Kim Yengpay
  1984:104-5)] = -keyss- (future). Both -kasi
  and -kas- are used before -key, -ko, -t, -ti,
  only -kas- before -e, -ul -un -umye, -un;
  -kasi ya = -kass.e ya; -kase yo (in some areas)
  -kasi yo) = -kass.e yo.

- 'kasi 'n i = - 'kesi 'n i (effective hon mod +
  postmod) = -(hu) 'sike 'n i (hon effective mod
  + postmod). 'wo l'ay 'PYPENG 'hwolq 'wye
  'ul ye 'huy 'ya 'ys 'kasi 'n i (1462 'Nung 5:72b)
  he has long kept away the causes for falling ill
  ka siph.(a), (post mod) + aux adj. SEE siph.ta
  -kas.kwun(a) [Phyengan DIAL] = -keyss.kwun(a)
  kass.ta, 1. past < kata.
  2. (ka) transitive < kata. 'Annyeng
  hi kass.ta wâ yo (Be on your way, I'll see
  you back here later.

kasye (se), abbr < kasis (se), hon inf < kata
  + pcl. (you/he) goes and (then).
ka siph.i, (post mod) + der adv. SEE nun
  -ka'ta = -ke'ta, effective indicative assertive
  SEE -Ga'ta, - 'a'ta; 'ho ya'ta.
ka < 'ka ta, vi, inf ka < 'ka; plain command
  kake la or ka la. ANT ota. SEE na-kata.
  1. la. goes, proceeds, travels (to = - e/ ul/ula;
  for = -- ul, --ule); frequents (a place);
  attends (school); (a road) leads to (the
  station), leaves for (a city), is bound for (a
  city). kass.ta is gone, is away. kass.ess.ta
  has been, (and is back), was away.
  1b. For figurative uses, see KEd.
  2. (= cwukta) dies, passes away (= kol-lu
  --). 'Ku nun kako ép'se ta He is dead and
  gone. He is no more.
  3. (= kkê cita) (light) goes out, is out.
  4. (= ép'se cita) vanishes, disappears, good
  away. 'Os uy ttau ka -- dirt comes off (out of
  a garment. mas i -- loses its flavor; goes bad.
  5. (= cinata) (time) passes, elapses, goes by.
  'Kyewul i kass.ta Winter is over / past / goes
  kan pam ey last night. elma an ka se before
  (very) long.
  6. (= tulta) is required / needed = it takes
  requires / needs.
7. (= tulta) it costs; it is worth; it weighs.
8. it lasts, holds, keeps, endures, persists, wears. íolay ~ lasts a long time, wears well.
9. leans to one side.
10. goes to, is assigned (to you/them) = gets.
11. (= toyta) comes about. Ícimeak (phantan, naptuk) i ~ comes to form an idea (to draw a conclusion, to reach an appreciation).
12. appears, comes (in an order, at a level).
13. (= phaum kata) has an orgasm (a sexual climax). "comes."
14. aux vi sep. See -ko kata, -e kata.
15. postnominal verb sep (with vn). goes to do. Ísánpo (lul) ~ goes for a walk. yengghwa (lul) kwükyang ~ goes to see a movie.
kata (ka), transferentive < kata (+ pcl).
1. goes and then (stops).
2. (pseudo-adv) sometimes; once in a while; at occasional intervals; on occasion(s), now and then. Í ~ silqswu kata sometimes makes a mistake. Kata ka nun (Kata ka 'la to) han pen ssik tullisinun kes i etteh.9up.nikka You might come and see me once in a while. How about dropping in now and then?
kata kata, iterated transferentive < kata = kata (ka) 2 (sometimes).
kath.i /kachi/ < 'ko'hi < 'kor'hi, der adv.
1. (= kath.key, pisus 'i') as, like, in the same way/manner, similarly, in a like/similar way, alike, likewise. ANT talli. Í Aph-se mál han pa wa kath.i ... As said earlier ... .
2. (= talum éps.i, kongphyyin hi, tongil hakaye) equally, impartially, alike.
3. pseudo-pcl, abbr < hako kath.i (chelém) as if/though; like, as, as ~ as, (not) so ~ as.
4. (= hamkkey) together, with, together /along with, in company with.
5. (= tongsi ey) at the same time, together.

Note: Noun + kath.i is an abbreviation < noun + hako (or kwa/wa) + kath.i. But in meaning 4 the abbreviation is never used. The spoken form na hako kath.i can mean either 'with me' or 'like me', but na kath.i can mean only 'like me'. CF pokó, pu'the.
kath.ta1 (< 'kot/hj/ta ~ 'kor'ho'ta), adj.
1. is like, is similar; (is) as. SYN pisus hata.
ANT taluta. ína kath.umyen if it were me/I.
2. is equal (to), is the equivalent (of), is identical (with), is alike/like. SYN tongil hata. íkath.un kaps ey with no difference in price/
distance/trouble/time, since they are the same [+ QUESTION]. kath.un kaps imyen the price / distance/trouble/time being equal, other things being equal.
3. (mod + kes kath.ta) it seems/looks like (as if/though). íPi ka olq (onun, on, otun, wass.tun) kes kath.ta It looks as though it was going to rain (were raining, has rained, has been raining, had been raining).

CF -ess.ulq kes kath.umyen.

Note: Noun + kath.ta is an abbreviation < noun + hako (or kwa/wa) + kath.ta.
kath.ta2, postnom adj insep. is -like; is. íwippul ~ is insignificant, piddling, trivial. engtheli ~ = engtheli éps.ta is nonsense.

kamcok ~ is as good as new, is perfectly mended; is complete, perfect. kwul.wangsín ~ (a thing) is old and dirty [< ?; CF wangsín cantankerous person < ?]. sayngttay ~ is robust. tuktol ~ is satisfactory.

ka to, infinitive + particle
? -ka'ton = -ke'ton. it; when.
kutta ~ kass.ta; ~ kae.ta, ~ kae'ta, ~ kae' 'ta; ~ kath.ta
ka tul, infinitive + particle (plural subject)
ka tul, pcl + pcl. í Ku káy ka tul museumi? Are you kids afraid of that dog?
ka uy, postmod + pcl. (the one) whether, ...
ímek.nun ka mek.hinun ka uy ssawum a life-and-death struggle.
kawuntey < ka’won-’toy < ka’Won-’toy < adj mod (< /kas/kap’ia ‘near’) + n ‘place’, noun.
1. the interior; the inside; within. CF an, sók. ícip kawuntey se na-ota comes from within the house. Cip kawuntey nun mötun kes i twicwuk pakcwuk iess.ta There was a great hubbub inside the house.
2. 2a. the middle, center, midst; the mean. CF cwung, cwungang, cwungkan, pokphan. ícwung ~ the very middle (= han pokphan).
~ hyeng the middle brother. ~ sonq-kalak the middle finger. ~ lul puth-capta holds the middle of (it), holds it in the middle. ~ lul chwi hata takes the mean; splits the difference.
2b. in, in the midst of, in the heart/center of; between, among, through; into; of, out of. CF cwung (ey). ísangca ~ neh.ta puts it into a box. twul ~ hana lul thayk hata chooses between the two; chooses one of the two. mânh.un ~ se hana lul kacita takes one of
many. han pan - kakung wusu han haksaying the best student in the class. kwuncwung ~ iss.ta is in the midst of a crowd. swuph ~ lul kel. e kata goes through the woods. I kwunyute se eten kes itun ci seys ul chwi hay la Take any three of these.

3. -mun ~ (se) = -nun cwung (ey) while (in the process of) doing. lsensayng nimi i posinun kwunyute (se) while you are watching "CF pappun kewunyute (*se) in the midst of being busy [se cannot be inserted].

kawus < kawos (< ?), postn. and a half. Isék ca ~ three feet and a half, three and a half feet. twu mal ~ two and a half pecks. han toy ~ a "cup" (= liter) and a half. VAR awus. CF pán.

cay, counter, a piece; a unit, an item. Ichay-sang twü ~ two desks. pokwungwa sëy ~ three peaches. pinwu sëy ~ three pieces/cakes of soap. CF kuy na.

cay, bound noun (postmodifier, postnoun).
1. postmod. thing: place. anc.ulq kaw the seat of a loom; a straddle seat; (= mith sit,kay) the kickboard on a swing.
2. postmod. postn. ssul kaw gal ladder (ssul prosp mod of ssuta 'bitter' ~ note lack of -q). ttonq kay ? gizzard (of a bird) (= 'stray dog' ≠ 'body weight').

[< ?, CF kes, kos, -kay, hay]

cay, bnd postn. SEE āmu ~ anybody, so-and-so. ? < pcl ka + 1 person; ? < kaw guest? ; var < kes thing ~ CF Hamkyeng dialect muslu u kaw = musun kes.

(-)kay, bound postnoun (? < kay bnd n). thing. (c)coch.i-kay an indispensable concomitant, a necessary [der n < coch.ta follows]. cicim-kay cil = cicim cil griddling, panfrying. puchim-kay a flat cake [puchim subst < puchita griddles].

-kay, suf (makes v into n). instrument, gadget, device (for doing something); ~er, one that does; result. VAR -key. CF -ay < - Gay.

tech ~ a thin stew (< vt steam it). ciwu ~ an eraser. colie ~ a tightening thread; a lens iris. kali ~ a twofold screen. kam ~ [DIAL] = kamki (= sinq kamki ~ sinq-kayngki) side-windings on Korean sandals. (yephi) kakk ~ a (pencil sharpener). kkal ~ a cushion. kkwumi ~ ornaments. kwi hwupi ~ [DIAL] = kwi i ~ (DIAL kwi ci ~) an ear pick. mith sit ~ the kickboard on a swing. mith ssis ~ toilet paper. nal ~ a wing. nolikay < nol ~ a toy; a trinket; an accessory. pey ~ a pillow. pul ssosi ~ tender. pyeng tta ~ a bottle opener. ssa ~ a wrapper. ssu ~ headgear, headwear. (l) ssusii ~ a (tooth) pick. tephi ~ a lid. thwi ~ a coil spring. ci ~ key an A-frame carrier (rack). cip ~ < cip-key tongs, tweezers. CF tolkkay = toliq-kay a flail (? < tolija gouges); wusu-kay jocularity, jest (? < wusupta).

kayı < ka'hi, 1. n. dog.

2. adn. wild, stray, uncultivated; false, bogus phony; poor, worthless, trashy. Cnt ~ ctwuk death without honor. ~ kkoch (a wild flower) ~ kkwum a silly dream, a dream that does not come true. ~ melwu wild grapes. ~ nall the wild lily; CF kây nál [ = naul ] i a perso"n "betters" [SARCASTIC]. ~ phi wild barnyard grass. ~ sailku the wild apricot. ~ sou unworthy talk. ~ swucak trashy remarks. ~ sswuk wild mugwort. ~ ttek a cake made of some rough flour used instead of rice flour. ~ ka ya, 1. inf + pcl. ~ (ha)nta must go.

2. postmodifier (question) + pcl. See un ~ -nu ~.

*ka ya, pcl (nominative) + pcl < [ka] ya. (is just ya.) But see also -ta ka ya.

kay < 'khoyk. 1. n (= son). a guest; a lodger, a roomer; a stranger, (in compounds) a person.
2. adn. extra, superfluous, uncalled-for (= kwun). I kayk sik.kwu a temporary addition to a family. kayk soli an uncalled-for (gratuitous, impertinent) remark. kaykq il unwanted work.

3. bnd n. ~ cekta/sulepta is uncalled-for. ~= unnecessary, impertinent, out of place.

kayna (=Kay 'na), kkayna (=kk'ay 'na). is

1. kay 'na, counter + copula adversative, just because of (a trifle). I Cwumek kai 'na ssunta ko tempici màla Don't come at me just because you can use your fists.

2. kk'ay 'na, abbr < (ul) kkway 'na, adv. cop adjers. fairly well/much, to a fair extent (or so). I Cip kk'ay 'na kacyess.ta ko kyomas hakey kwùcìí màla Don't be so stuck up just because you've got yourself a house. Ku nen tòn kk'ay 'na iss.ta ko kkapul.e yo He shows off just because he has a little money.

kay ney, abbr < ku ay ney [DISRESPECTFUL] they/them. ~ tul SAME.
kece, adverb. Cf. kuce.
1. without doing anything (in particular); without bringing anything; with nothing (in hand/mind); without giving any reason, just like that, arbitrarily, just because (one wants to do it).  I ~ ancc iss.ta is sitting down doing nothing. pyëngca wimun ey ~ kata visits a sick person without bringing him anything. ~ tatylla beats one up for no good reason.
2. (= kong ulo) without paying anything, gratis, free (of charge), gratuitously, for nothing. ~ nam uy kes ul ~ kacye kata takes away another's belongings without paying for them. ~ Il hata works for nothing. yenghwalul ~ kwûkkeng hata sees the movie free.
3. kece mek. ki an easy thing to do/achieve; a simple duty to perform, a job there is nothing to; a breeze, a snap, a cinch, something one can do without giving it a second thought.
ke 'ci, abbr < kesi ici. ~ yo.
-ke ci 'la, effective inf + aux. 1 ku 'a'ki nil kwup 'sel me ke a'pi pwo 'la ni ke ci 'la hon 't ay (1459 Wel 8:101b) at the age of eight the lad wanted to go see his father, and ...
-ke ci-ngi 'ta, effective inf + aux polite + cop. 1 owuy-ttyey-huy '~CHYENG 'hOzAJWa 'CCYENG. 'THWO 'ay 'nikke 'ci-ngi 'ta (1459 Wel 8:1a) Vaiidehi wishes (= wished) to go to the Pure Land. mwó ión 'nwollam kwa ce 'hwom 'epke ci-ngi 'ta (1463/4 Yeng 2:140b; LCT tacitly corrects the anomalous ce 'hwom to ce 'hwum) they want all surprise and fear to be gone.
?-ke 'ye, effective inf + aux inf. See -a 'ye. keki < ke'kuy, n. adv. LIGHT koki. SYN kuki kos. CF yeki, cëki, etc.
1. noun. that place, there.
2. adverb (= keki ey). at that place, there; thereupon, then.
kékum < 'KKE-KUM, adnoun (or adv). (dating) back from today. 1 ~ sampayk-nyen cen three hundred years ago.
ke'kuy, adv. n. (to/at) that place, there. Kyeng 'i 'te 'leWun ke'kuy 71-MYWOW hon 'i 1 ol na'hwowo'mi (1447 Sek 13:33b) the sîtra reveals subtle things in that dirty place. 'ne y ye 'le 'KEP 'ey cephu 'ti a ni hon ke'kuy cephun mozo'm ol 'nay'm ye ... (1459 Wel 7:48a) where you were unafrraid for many kalpas (eons) you show a fearful heart and ...
ke'la, abbr < ke lul = kes ul. See -nun ~, -tun ~, -un ~. Notice that -ess.nun and -keyss.nun occur before ke'la in its sentence-final exclamatory use.

ke'il(q), abbr < kes il(q)

- kel(q), effective prosp modifier. See -el(q).

ke'la, abbr < kes ila

-ke la, var inf. + pcl. See ka~ na~ ca~ su~, toy~ ; iss~ tut~, cwuk~, anc~ , mil~ . Cf §8.3.6, §9.4.

Note 1: For some speakers all short verb stems ending in /a/ take this form: sake = sa la 'buy!', phake la = pha la 'dig!' .

Note 2: In Cinewu (South Kyengsang) -ke la is optionally used for -e la with any verb: cap~ , yel~ , noh~ , wus~ , ciph~ (Mk 1960:3:35).

Note 3: CM 1:310 would derive anc.kela /ankkela/ 'sit!' from anc.e iss.kela, comparing it to sess.kela /skekka/ from se iss.kela 'stand!' .

Note 4: The form probably derives from -ke'la, despite the analysis in Note 3.

Note 5: Phyengh has -ka la, at least after syllables with a and i (Kim Yengpay 1984:102-3): caka la = cake la 'sleep!', nika la 'go!', is.ka la 'stay!' . Cf Phyengh ona la = one la 'come!' .

-ke'la, effective subj att (command). 'I icy 'stwo ne 'lu y'e 'hu' Gwo te 'wuk 'wu- 'nino'n i esye two'a 'nik' la (1459 Wel 8:101a) now I am letting you go again and I am all the more in tears; please go back. rye cywung a key is.kela (1747 Songkang 2:16a) yon monk stay where you are! See -ka'la , -a'la , -e'la , -Ga'la , -Ge'la .

ke'la to, abbr < kes ila to

(-q) keli, noun (usually quasi-free as postnoun or postmodifier). [? der n < kelta; Cf kelita, kwulta]

1. material, matter, stuff, stock, makings; substance, basis, excuse, pretext. kwuk = soup stock, soup-makings. wus.umq = a laughing-stock, a butt of ridicule; a subject of laughter. iyakiq ~ a subject of talk, a topic.

iliq = a place of work, a job. sinmun kisaq keli lul kwu hanta (1956 Dupont 297) see a material for news articles. Mül hulq keli la ěps.ta I can't find any excuse (or pretext) to approach him. (or: I have no subject to talk on.) Mül ul hallay to musun keli ka iss.e.ya (ha) I should like to approach him but I can't think of anything to say to him. See thong...

2. doings, action, stuff. See els ~. Cf dū keli shift; replacement; talking back. ichitak-keli management, arranging for, taking care of (? < chita-q-keli).

3. appearance. los ~ the appearance of one's clothing (Cf os kel.i). sulq ~ fleshy fattiness.

keli, n. a road, a street (Cf kil). khun ~ main street, a thoroughfare. nēy ~ a cross-street, a crossroads, four corners. sam ~, sē ~ an intersection of three streets, a place where three streets meet.

keli, noun, counter.

1. one of the (usually twelve) stages of an exorcism ceremony (= kwus-keli). Cf twi-t-e- phutak-keli exorcism [? < phu(1)ta-q-keli].

2. an act of a play.

keli, counter. a group of fifty (cucumbers/eggplants). twi ~ a hundred cucumbers.

keli, postn [der n < keluta skips, omits; keli]. at intervals of; skipping, jumping, ithul ~ (lo) every other day. sahul ~ (lo) at three-day intervals, every three days. yelhu ~ every ten days. hun kān ~ every other time/place. kān keli hata = kān keluta leaves an interval between. Cf kelle; kénne; ssk, mata, keli.] ~ keli (der n)

-keli, nd n. to-keli (lo) by the gross, in bulk. thong-keli (lo) as a lot, unbroken, in toto.

kel.i, postnoun (der n < kēt.ta walks). See kel.um kel.i.

kel.i, noun, postnoun (der n < kēt.ta hangs).

1. the act of hanging; a hanger (thing which hangs or on which something hangs). los ~ clothes-hanger (Cf os keli). moça ~ a rack. tungkyeng ~ a lamp pole, a lantern stand. cing ~ a shoemaker's jack. phal ~ arm rest, an elbow rest. pal keli.rung, pedal footrest, stirrup. palq-tung kel.i forestalling hanging by one's feet (Cf palq tungkell small lantern).

2. [in wrestling] a foot-trip. pal-kel.i footlock trip. tes ~ an armlock trip (Cf tel...
A Reference Grammar of Korean

keli an additional/extra thing. anq - an inside foot-trip.
ke.l jakel (stuff; doings)
ke.l i 'Ga, effective prosp mod + postmod + postmodifier. See -e.l i 'Ga.
kelita, postnom verb insep. does repeatedly/continuously; does and does; keeps doing, does on (and on), does (keeps doing) it away; does again and again, does over and over again.
SYN tätya. X-kelita = XX-hata, but when X is a single syllable XX-kelita is common.
1elis, hwuntul, kkungkkung, ppacie, paksin, pangkul, pesek, peprossek, swukun, ssikssik, twukun, twutel, ttwukttak, ttulsske ~ .
ke.l i 'ye, effective prosp mod + postmod + postmod. See -e.l i 'ye.
ke.lang (un) [DIAL] = ketullang (un) = -ketun
kelle, inf < keluta. skipping; at intervals; apart.
halwu ~ every other day. ithul ~ every third day. han cwul ~ ssuta writes on every other line. sip-o pun ~ at ten-minute intervals.
kel-lo, abbr < kes ulo; ? < ku kes ulo.
kel-yo See ke l'q yo.
itnun (ci), abbr < kes il.nun (ci)
ke'lq sey, abbr < kes ilq sey. See -ulq.
kel = kes ul
kelum (ey), postmodifier [DIAL] = kfm (ey) impetus, influence. (< kelum pace)
kelum, bnd n, pseudo-postn. See hay-(ke)lum.
-ke l'q ye, -ke l'wyo
ke l'q yo /kellyo/ SEE -ulq, -un, -nun, -tun ~
ek'm, abbr < kes im
-kem, effective subst. See -u'l i 'Ge'm ye; -um cik hata (NOTE 2).
ken < KKEN, 1. adn. dry, dried. t ~ taykwu a dried cod. ~ photo raisins. ~ ppmang hardtack.
2. bnd n (preparticle). ~ ulo in vain.
3. adj-n. ~ hata is dry.
ek'na, abbr < ke nun = kes un
-ken', abbr < -kena. (Examples: Nkd 163a.)
-ken', abbr < -ketun. (Examples: Nkd 163a.)
1. (the epitheme is extruded from the subject).
wo'laken -men 'KEP p'u the 'NYELQ-PPAN S 'PEP 'ul 'CAN-THAN ho'ya (1447 Sek 13:59a) has been praising the law of nirvāna for many long-ago kalpas (eons) and ... . "ni-"naken "nyey
nuny s SSU-'CYELQ ey (1447 Sek 6:8a) at a time in a long past ancient world.
2. (epitheme extruded from object). Example?
3. (summational epitheme). SEE -ke'n i.
ke 'na, abbr < kes ina
-kena, tentative adversative. AbbR -ken'. Cf -ulq ke 'na; -tun ci. For -kena lul see p. 258.
1. what (when, where, how, ... ) ever. Neya ka mue 'la ko māl hakena, na n' kot.i tut ci anh.eyes. I won't believe you whatever you may say. Ku sąlam i etteh. key (or mue 'la ko) māl haken(a) sangkwan ëps. ta It makes no difference what he says.
2. whether ~ or ~ (shows indifference toward the choice between two conflicting actions or states). Ñoken målken = okena an okena (= ona an ona, onun ci an onun ci, wā to an wā to) whether one comes or not. Kakena okena mu(u)m tay lo hay la Come or go ~ do as you please.
3. (linking two unrelated acts or states ~ followed by hata). 'Sonq-pek ul chikena khun sōli lo wis.kena hacī mášio Don't slap your hands or laugh loudly. Mul i kiph.kena muq-sal i seykena hamyen, chalalai pay lul thuca If the water is deep or the current strong we had better get on the boat. Wel.yoil ikena mok.yoil ikena hamyen mōlla to, talun nāl an un an toykeyss.ta 'yo if It is Monday or Thursday he doesn't know, but none of the other days will do, he says.
NOTE: The examples of āmulI / etteh. key --kena in CM 1:346 are rejected.
-ke na, effective adversative. Tānse 'na syeke 'na (1447 Sek 19:5b) whether sitting or standing. 'cyek. ke'na "e'twun ke 's is'i'm ye n' kwor 'cywok 'samke nul (1463 Pep 4:38a) if, when what is got is but little, one makes do with that ~. 'kul' zopke'na moyn'ko'zopke'na hol 'ss i'l (1459 Wel 2:66b) the images are the same and are either painted or sculpted to be like the features of Buddha. nepkna nepun THYN-NA [sic] (1747 Songkang 1:4a) this wide, wide land beneath heaven.
ke 'na, abbr < kes ina
-kena kan ey. Equivalent to uses 1 and 2 of -kena (but not use 3).
1. 'Musung il ikena kan ey cwunun kwaep
un chunysgil hi hay ya hao Whatever the task you are given, you must carry it out faithfully. Nwu ka okena kan ey ppall man wass.unyen cōh.keyss.ta Whoever comes I hope it's soon.
2. Nalssi ya chwpkena têpkena kan ey yêyceng sikan ey tte-naca Whether the weather is hot or cold let’s leave at the regular time.

*ken ceng < _ken iyeng. SEE (ci) enceng.

ke ’ni ci, abbr < kes in ci
ke ’ney, abbr < kes iney

-ke-ngi ’ta, effective polite + copula indicative assertive. 1 na y ’icey SYE-CWON ’ol mocomak ‘pwo’zo Wwr n i chuk hun mozo m i ’ep ke-ngi ’ta (1459 Wel 10:8b) now that at last I have seen the World-Honored, he does not have a bad soul. ’ke-ngi ’ta, abbr < ho ’ke-ngi ’ta after voiceless sounds. 1 i the ’li two ’cywok ’ke-ngi ’ta (1447 Sek 23:58a) just this hair is enough.

ke ’ni i, abbr < kes in i
ke ’ni, abbr < kes ini. 1. (question = kes in ya) 1Ney kes kwa nay kes kwa (kkaci lulu) hap-chin key kyewu i ke ’ni? Is this all that links your interests and mine?

2. (sequential) ~kka (n’).

’ke ’ni i, abbr < ho ’ke ’ni i after voiceless sounds; CF khe ’ni i. SEE “mwor ’ke ’ni i.

-ke ’ni, effective modifier + postmodifier.
1. (epitheme from subject). Examples?
2. (epitheme from object). Examples?
3. (summational epitheme).

3a. (in a loosely concatenated sentence).

kunke YCENG-”SYA y ’epke’n i e’iu’li ka’il ywo (1447 Sek 6:22a) how can I go when there are no monasteries there?

3b. (SEE _keni 3). 1wo’lay nos’kapke’n i nwopek’i ho’n i ’la (1481 Twusi 16;47b) for a long time they were first low then high (= sinking and rising).

-keni, tentative sequential (< _ke’ni, effective mod + postmod), with the likely fact/reason that; for the likely reason that. CF -eni.

1. [literary – usually followed by rhetorical question] = -uni (sequential) since, as, so; but. 1Na nun celm.ess.keni töl in tul mukewil ya?! Since I am young, can any stone be heavy (for me)?! Sanchen i etwpukeni il-wel ul ecci pol ya?! The world is dark [and evil]; how can I hope to see [a man of virtue who will shine through like the sun] and the moon?!

CF ku il i chom kule hokeni (1916 Gale 69) ‘that’s so, it is true (after all)’ “It is used when expressing one’s conviction to oneself.”

2. ~ hanun sayngkak (ey/ulo), ~ hanye ~ hako with the thought that probably/surely with confidence/assurance that. 1Cikum cuun phyênci ka wâ iss.keni hanun sayngkak ey ppalii çip ulo wass.ta I have rushed home with the thought that the letter would surely be here by now. 1Naiyl imyen mannalq swa iss.keni hamyen mobsi kippata Assured of seeing him tomorrow, I am very happy. Aped ka çip ey kyêysikeni hako sök ulo kippa hayss.ta He was happy at the thought that his father would be at home. NOTE: The example of -keni nun in CM 1:372 is rejected.

3. ~ siphe cinta gets the feeling that ~

1Cikum to salass.keni siphe cinta I get the feeling he is still alive. CF -ulye ’n’i siphe cinta.

4. (phrases in sequence) what with doing one thing and then another (in alternation); now ... now ; sometimes – (and) sometimes ; by turns. 1Cwukeni pat.keni yäyki ka kkuthi ëps.ess.ta What with my telling him and his telling me, there was no end to our talking mâl ul cwukeni pat.keni hata exchange words (with each other). Capkeni milkeni hay se saa ey olla kanta We pull and push our way up the mountain. Masikeni mek.keni ha’ye tön ul sse pelyess.ta Eating and drinking away, he has spent all his money. selwo cwukeni pas.keni homnoyta (1916 Gale 2:69) = selo cwukeni pat.keni hap.ñita they keep throwing it and catching it.

-keni [Ceycwu DIAL (Seng 1Naksuw 1984:58-9)]

= -ca (mäca) as soon as, right after. 1Nu ka kakeni kai ka was.uye = Ney ka kaca mäci ku ai ka was.cl He/She came right after you left.

-ke’n i ’Gwa, effective mod + postmod + pcl = -keni wa. 1ha’nol s ‘p’tu! un nwo’pha ‘mwut,ti e’lyepke’n i ’Gwa ‘salo’m oy ‘p’tu! un nul’ka.n i ‘swuyi sulphu twota (1481 Twusi 23;9b) the will of heaven is lofty and hard to ask, but the will of a person is easy for an old man to sense! SEE ’ho’ke’n i ’Gwa.

-ke’n i ’Gwo, effective mod + postmod + postmod. 1phu’nun ‘tay ye’v m’yes /[’]salom i wol’Ga ’s.ke’n i /[’]Gwo (1481 Twusi 20:23b) how many people have “climbed into the green bamboo” (= failed achievement)?

-keni ’ko. abbr < -keni hako. [Not in use?]

A Reference Grammar of Korea

PART II

604

Reference Grammar of Korea

A Reference Grammar of Korea

PART II

604
-ken 'ta, effective mod + postmod + cop. *je-lun 'ta.m i 'hota 'ka ist 'm ye n' *sywun-
can' hon phul ul muten 'hi 'kyes 'ke n i 'la
(1481 Twusius 8:42a) let there be the tiniest wall
and the straggling grass proliferates.
-ken lo, tentative sequential + pcl. Cwuk.ken-
a'kleni lo hamyen an toylq il i èps.ta When
one is desperate anything is possible.
-ken ≤myen, abbr < -ken hamyen. [Not in use?]
-ken 'nun, abbr -keni hanun. [Not in use?]
-ke n i 'sto'n ye, effective mod + postmod +
 pcl + postmod. òpen tu'ki 'PEP-IIIWA y a ni
'Ge'nil za 'homol'mye "TTWOW-KUY 'Gwa
-KWA-KUY 'Gwa ta'lu 'Gwo'm i is.ke n i 'sto'n
ye (1462 'Nung 1:17a) though they cannot be
the Lotus sūtra exactly, just how much more
would they differ from testimonial to marga
(the way) and to phala (cause and effect)?!
-keni wa, tent sequential + pcl (< -ke'n i 'Gwa).
"together with the likely fact that" =
as well as, besides; admitting that; but (even
so); not only -- but also; moreover, and what's
more, plus; and even more (so). "Ku ke n'
kuleh.keni wa Be that as it may. elkwhel
tōkpeni wa maum-ssi to ᵏōpt(a) (she) has not
only a pretty face but also a lovely disposition.
Ku haksaying un wûntong to cal hakeni wa
kongpu to cal hanta That student is a fine
scholar as well as a good athlete. Ku sâlam un
Pusan ey hyeng i iss'e se kakeni wa tāngsin
un way kap.nikka He is going because he has
a brother in Pusan, but why are you going? Ku
sâlam un Yenge lu cal hay se Hânkwek māl
chay ul pen.yek hakeni wa Kim sensaying
un Yenge to molunun tey ettel.key pen.yek
ul hana yo That person can translate Korean
books with a good knowledge of English, but
how will Mr Kim translate when he does not
know any English? Tōn to èps.keni wa thum
to èps.ta Not only do I lack money, but also
I haven't the time/opportunity. Pi to okeni wa
mom to phikon hay se unul óhwu ey n' na-
kaci mōs hanta It is raining and in addition
I'm tired, so I won't go out this afternoon. San
to nopf.keni wa mul to malk.ta It has high
mountains and the waters are clear, too. Kokco
tō cōh.keni wa kasa ka i tewuk cōh.ta The
tune is nice, but the words are nicer.
-ken ma'lon, effective mod + postmod. but,
although. ì'mul kiph'kwo 'poy 'ep 'ken ma'lon
ha'nol'h i [MYENG] 'hosil 'ss oy mol 'thwun
cal'hi 'ken nesi'n i-nghi 'ta (1445 'Yong 34)
the water was deep and he lacked a boat, but at
heaven's command he crossed over it without
dismounting. SEE - 'en ma'lon.
-ken man < - ken ma'non, semi-lit concessive.
but, even though, although, while (= -ci man).
~ un, ~ se to. ña nun ku lü salang haken
man un ku nun na lūl cōh.a hāci anh.nunta
Although I love him, he does not care for me.
Nay hyeng un tōn i mānh.ken man na nun
tōn i èps.ta While my brother has lots of
money, I have none. Ku nun kongpu nun cal
haken man tāyseng un mōs halq key 'ta Even
though he studies very hard, I doubt he can
have any great success. Cf -en man; -ess.ken
man. Sometimes spelled -kes.man (as in 1936
Roth 468-9), -kes.ma non (as in 1894 Gale 60).
[Etymologies suggested in KEd are wrong.]
kēnne, 1. vt inf < kēnnuta.
2. n, postn. the other/opposite side (of). ~
phyen same. ëkil ~ the other side of the
road. kâng ~ the opposite side of the river.
kēnneq pang/cip a room/house on the opposite
side. Cf neme.
kēnneta, 1. kēnneta ~ kēnnuta crosses over.
2. kēnne 'ta, vt inf + abbr cop transference.
so that it crosses, so that it is across/opposite.
~ pōta looks across at; looks at covetously,
covets, casts a jealous eye on (nam uy kēs ul
~ covets another's possession).
-ke'nol, var of - ke'nul (lit concessive). ñNGO-
SOYK 'kwulwu'm i HE-KHWANG 'o'Iwo 'il'na
'kake'nl ku ka wan-toy 'SSTWUY-SSTANG 'il'
y'e site'n i (1459 Wel 2:51b) five-colored
clouds passed by in the air and among them
there were propitious images (= good omens
[personified and exalted]).
-ke'nl 'za, lit concessive + pcl. ñcwukul j'm ye
sa'lwu'm ol òati 'mwo't ke'nl za 'homol'mye
'kil.h i ki lwu'm ey 'es.tey ho'l i 'Gwo (1481
Twusius 8:29a) ignorant of death and life as I am.
my path is all the longer, so what am I to do?
'ke'nl za, abbr < 'heke'nl za after voiceless
sounds. SEE 'mwo't 'ke'nul za.
? -ken 'ta SEE - 'en 'ta
-kaentay, literary conditional (< - ken 'tay).
1. when, if. ñayangkak hakentay/khentay
Come to think of it ... Câmsi tol.a pokentay
(nun) If we just look back for a moment ... .

A Reference Grammar of Korean

PART II 605
A Reference Grammar of Korean

Poketany On inspection ... Tut.kentay ku ka säep ey silphay hayss.ta 'tun tey As I hear it, he failed in business. Piyu hakentay insayng un ilcang uy chwunmung ita. Figuratively speaking, life is a ("spring dream" =) passing dream. Thong-thel.e màl hakentay wuli kyêhoyyk ey nun üsan i mành.ess.ta There were a number of miscalculations in our plan, generally speaking. See (cheng/ùen) khentay; palu-kentay.

2. =-kwantey such / so that (followed by a question doubting the adequacy of the reason).

-kentay n', abbr < -kentay nun

- 'ken' t ay n', effective mod + postmod + pcl + pcl. 1mwo 'two a nilukén 't ay n' (1447 Sek 13:40a) they got together and said. ... THYEYEN - "NYE 'lul' pwoken 't ay n' na 'y 'kye' ci.p i 'za nunun "men MI-HHWUW kot 'two swo-ngi 'ta (1459 Wel 7:12b) compared with the goddesses my [beautiful] wife is like a blind ape.

ke 'n tey, abbr < kes in tey

- 'ken' t ey n', effective mod + postmod + pcl + pcl. If 'il'-two 'huyey ye 'pwoken 't ey n' mu sum cco-pi 'kye'sike'n ywo ho'kwo (1447 Sek 6:6a) "When one considers it as this, what mercy does he have!?" she said, and ...

- 'ken' tli(=) = - 'ken' t i(=)

- 'ken' ti = - 'ken' t i, effective mod + postmod + pcl. (the time) since it happened (= -un ci).

- "CCWOK'-"NYE y ho'nal' h ay 'naken 'ti i wo'nl sa'o'l i 'ti-na'n i (1459 Wel 21:28b) today three days have passed since the sinful woman went to heaven. "salo.m oy cip s 'nay kus 'ken' ti i wo'la.n i (1481 Twusi 8:34-5) it is a long time since the smoke ended from people's houses.

- 'ken' t'il

- 'ken' t 'i n, ?, -'ken' t 'i n i 'la

ke 'n tul, abbr < kes in tul

- 'ken' t un, effective mod + postmod + pcl. See -Gen 't un.

- 'ken' tyeng, effective modifier + bnd postmod. If "cykeu' na 'rywokhe'na ye [== "tywok-ken ye"] (1517) 'No 2:41a) are you a little better?

- 'ken' ywo, effective modifier + postmod. If 'e'nye 'tywohon' 'sto'it 'i yang'co ko'co'n i is.ken' ywo (1447 Sek 6:13b) just where is there a good daughter endowed with looks? "es.tuyey wo'nd mun'tuk mozom al'phwo'm i 'nake'nywo (1462 1Nung 5:72b) why today is my heart suddenly seized with pain? "PWULQ-PPYENG.' kus.ken' ywo (1482 Nam 2:70a) did it end the discontent? See 'khe'nywo, '-e'n ywo.

k'e p'á (la) = ku ke pwá (la) Sce, I told you so
kes < kes (CF kas), quasi-free n — does not occur sentence-initial except as abbr < ku kes.
1. la. a/the one (= person/things). It (ku/ee) this (that). say ~ a new one. musun ~ which one. CF tulq-kes stretcher, mulq-kes (stinging) bugs.

1b. abbr < ku kes.

2. (preceded by modifier; see also kes2) the one that. pon ~ the one that saw it or the one that someone saw. ponun ~ the one that sees it or that someone sees. polq ~ the one to see. Ceki kanun kes i nwukwu 'n ya Who Is that going by on the street there? Elin kes twol isst. ta have two young ones (= children).

3. (abbr < uy kes, often pronounced -q kes) the of, —. Wulul ~ ours. senasyang kes the teacher's; yours. ayki uy kes, aykiq kes the baby's; baby things.

4. (= os) clothes, garment, things (to wear).

5. (= khes) the sex/gender. am-khes (< amh kes) = am nom a female. swu-khes (< swuh kes) = swu nom a male.

kes2, postmod (< kes1). The fact that; the act of (doing); the doing / being. pi ka onun kes ul alta knows that it is raining. pi ka onun kes ul pota sees that it is raining, sees it raining, watches it rain. Achim ilecik ile nata 'nun kes un swiwnu il i ani 'ta It's not easy to get up early in the morning. Nay mäl tay lo hanun kes i coh.ta You had better do just as I told you.

2. The tentative/likely/probable fact, the real likelihood, the strong probability. See -ulq kes. Kuleh.key mäl hamyen seng näyln kes ita He is likely to get angry if you say that. Yu'-wel i toymyen pi ka olq kes ita When June rolls around, it will rain (I'm sure).

3. The thing to do; the thing one does, the obligation (or prohibition), the rule. Hyang hanthey nun an kulenui kes ita You shouldn't do that to your older brother. Yeki se an phiwunun kes ita (or phiwunun kes i ani 'ta) We don't smoke here = You're not supposed to (You shouldn't) smoke here.

4. - kes (i) ani 'n ya (ani yo, ani 'p.nikka) isn't it the case that ~ [rhetorical question] = surely (it is true that) ~. Hata mös hay tän pây-k-wen ul pat.e to ku mankhum li lowulq kes i ani 'n ya At the worst, if you get only a hundred wen you are at least that much ahead.

Poktong-i kath.i nun haci mös haci man Swupok-i pota 'lu to cal hay ya toylq kes i ani 'n ya You may not be able to do as well as Poktong-i, but surely you ought to do better than Swupok-i. Ney ka il ul cal hanun thas ulo sensayng nim i ne 'ykey caewu sikhisinun key ani 'n ya I think Teacher calls on you all the time because you do so well. Cil łya etteh.'un (ci) kaps ila to ssa ya halq kes ani yo Regardless of the quality, [isn't it the case that =] surely the price should be kept low.

5. 5a. ~ ul (= ke l'). See -nun ke l', -tun ke l', -un ke l'.

5b. ~ i but. See -nun (-un, -tun, -ulq, -uss.ulq) ~. Cf nolus i.

ke se, abbr < kes ey se
- ke'si (effective honorific) = -(4b) si ke- (honorific effective): kesin, kesina, kes'i n i ('Gwo 'i Gwa), kes'i n'ul, kes'i n ywo, kes'i ta, kes'i ton = kes'i tun, kes'i za. ke'sin = -(4b) si'ken, honorific effective mod. "iti'na kesin MWU-'LYANG CYE-'IUPWULQ 'skuy (1447 Sek 13:15a) to the immeasurable Buddhists who have passed by.

~ 'i. 'SYENG-ZIN 'ep kesin 'i wo la'm ye n' (1459 Wel 9:7a) when the absence of a saint is long in duration ~. See also -kesi n i, -ke'si ma l'on, -kesi n ywo.

- kesi'na, effective hon adversative. 'IZYE-LOY nilo'kesi'na PPWO-SALQ 'i niloke'na SYENG-MWUN i niloke'na (1459 Wel 18:49b) whether the tathāgata tells it or the bodhisattva tells it or the śrāvaka tells it ~. See 'kehni'na.

- kes'i n i, effective honorific mod + postmod. 'a'lay 'kasin 'PALQ-CHOY-'NYE' two ni'kesi'n i mu' jsu.k i 'skelWu'li 'ngi s 'kwo (1459 Wel 8:93ab) the eight come maidens who have gone below (there), what difficulties must they too have had in going?.

~ 'Gwa (pci). 'ku 'NGWEN 'i 'wohi lye mo'chwo'm i 'kyesi'kesi'ni 'i 'Gwa (1459 Wel 21:149a) he had something of an excessive aspiration there, but ~. cwek-sa'li s 'SSYWU-'KHWO 'lool a'ni 'ho kes'i'n i 'Gwa (1459 Wel 1:12b) did not undergo the suffering of death and life, but ~.

~ 'j'Gwo (postmod). 't' CON-'QUN hon nwo'm ol ki 'ul Gwa' kes'i'n i Gwo (1481 Twusi 21:3b) was he waiting for the guy who had ducked into hiding?
- ke sin ma'lon, effective hon mod + postmod. |MI- MYWOW s us. tu' m i ho' ma kos' ke' sin ma'lon (1447 Sek 13:63a) it is already endowed with the utmost in subtlety. "nim-ku' m i si' lun 'hosya' TTWOW- CCUK ul 'KUP' hi ne' ki kesi' ma'lon [KWUN-SO] y nul' ke [KYENG-TWO] y ke' chu' le 'ys. two' ta (1481 Twusi 22:46a) the king was troubled and quickly recognized the renegades, but his commanding general was old and the capital was unruly.

See 'khe' sin ma'lon.

- kesi' nol = - kesi' nul, hon lit concessive ( < effective honorific modifier + pcl). |pwuthy e s wu[h] s ip-si' Gwa' l ey s the' li hona' h i na' ma is' kesi' nol (1447 Sek 23:56b) since there was left a single hair from Buddha's upper lip, ....

NGWANG i 'mas 'tule kas. ka' Wi ho' kesi' nol (1459 Wel 2:5a) the king looked upon her with favor and kept her close to him. 'ci'-KKUK 'ti a' ni hon' toy 'ep' kesi' nol (1462 [Nung 1:3a) while there is no place that is not extreme, ....

Var - Gesi' nol.

- kesi' nul = - sike' nul, hon lit concessive ( < effective hon mod + pcl). |THYEN-''HHAJ' ay [KWONG] i 'khusu' toy [ THAY- CO] z [ 'WUY] talo' kesi' nul 'say 'pye' l i na' c oy two ' to n' i (1445 [Yong 101) his merits in the land were great but his rank was not that of crown prince; the evening star rose at noon.

- kesi' n ywo, effective hon mod + postmod. |mu'sum ZITYWOW.' JQYEK u' t w o il e ' n KWANG- MYE NG ul 'pyhe' kesi' n ywo (1447 Sek 13:25b) with what kindling has he spread such light?.

SIM- KWOK SIM-SAN 'ay 'en' ma cephu' kesi' n ywo (1449 Kok 123) in the deep valleys and the deep mountains how frightened will she be? See 'khesi' n ywo.

- kesi' ta, effective honorific indicative assertive. 'kesi' ta, abbr < 'ho' kesi' ta after voiceless consonant. |icey pol' h ol 'solo' s ya' m wo' m i kos' ti' mwot 'kesi' ta (< ho' kesi' ta) 'hote' n i (1459 Wel 2:42b) now he has burned off his arm and his body cannot be whole, they said.

- kesi' ton = - kesi' tun, hon provisional. if/when one deign. |PPYEN-GAN 'thi a' ni' hosin mo' toy is' kesi' ton (1475 Nay 1:40a) if he [the king] has a stretch of being ill ....

- kesi' tun = - u'sike' tun, honorific provisional. if/when one deigns to do it. |TTWONG 'oy 'ni' kesi' tun (1445 [Yong 38) when he went to the east .... CYE- PPUWLOQ s 'SSIM 'hi ki' phuk' ho' yung tyek' nilu' kesi' tun 'tut' cop' kwa' ne' kywo' toy (1447 Sek 9:27a) when the several Buddhas reach extremely deep conclusions he listens and considers them .... See 'ho' kesi' tun, 'kesi' tun, abbr < *ho' kesi' tun. Ku cey [wo' wosin' ti son' coy wo' la' ti' mwo' 'nta' npi' (1463 Pep 5:119b) he had not been there for very long yet when ....

kesi' ta < *- HT서 ke' kesi' ta, (inverted) hon effective inf + pcl. |PPWY- MWUW 'ep ke' ta' z a pwuthy e s 'kuy' kazo' [Wa (1459 Wel 23; 85b) only when my father and mother were no longer alive did I go to Buddha, and ....

eksw.kwun(a) = - keyss.kwun(a).

- kes-man SEE - ken man

- kes.ta, tentative assertive. See - ess.kes.ta; C[ -ulyetta, ?? < - ke' [ljis.ta, effective inf + ani ?? < - ke' ta, inserted s for emphasis; ?? < - kes.ta.

1. is/does I assume/ suppose/ think. |Ne i tongney sälkes.ta You must live in this village (I presume). Ku ka' 'nayney imyen o- sip I toykes.ta He will be fifty years old next year (won't he).

2. surely (certainly) is/does you will do it (understand? — suggesting a threat). |Ku mn' encey 'tun ci cikak hakes.ta He is always behind time! Kan pam ey pültun palam (ey) mäncceng tohwa (ka) cß cikes.ta The wind last night has certainly shed all the peach blossoms in the yard. Ne nan kakes.ta You ARE going!

3. given this and that (enumerates a series of reasons arguing a conclusion). |Tôn iss.kes.ta him iss.kes.ta musun kékcceng iyo You've got money, you've got power, so what is your worry? I pen welmac ey nun chilulq cîp-sey ku iss.kes.ta seynap i iss.kes.ta kâkey oysang i iss.kes.ta welkup ul pat.e to han phu nam ci anh. keyss.ta When I have paid the rent, the taxes, and the store bills at the end of the month, there won't be a single penny of my salary left.

4. — keyss.ta.

- kes.ta, effective emotive indicative assertive. LCT has two examples from the 1600s and one of 1481: |NGGWUW- 'TWUW SYENG 'polo w m of hon' kas is' pi' hokes ta [LYWONG-CCYVEN 'KEM] pha' 'nay ywo' 'hyeyyyu' m i 'ep.se 'yo' ta (1481 Twusi 21:42a) we have wearily gazed at the Ox star and the Pole star in vain; there is no
scheme to dig out the Sword of Dragon Spring. See also 'ho,yas'ita.

kee'ta, effective indic assert. |si‘litum kiph,ke’ta (1459 Wel 8:87b) I am deeply troubled.
i kwicis’ti ma ‘iwo m ‘i "HHOYNG khe’ta [‘ho-ke’ta] (1463 Pes 1:15b) fortunately it forges
scolding. hon thelek ‘kiu ‘ma ‘y na isi ‘me ‘n

NOTE: This is sometimes left dangling with a sentence-final yo: “Ne chinkwu poko yok
hamyen mos ssunta.” – “Chinkwu tul to na poko yok haketen yu (kuleni-kka nay ka an
halq swu iss.e ya ‘c e yo ?)’ “You mustn’t speak ill of a friend.” – “Well, what if my
friends speak ill of me (how can I not do so)?”

3. ~ (yo) sentence-final. 3a. (exclamatory) sure(lly), indeed, quite. ćKw. yen coh.ketun
Yes, it is sure is wonderful! Pi ka cham-nil
mānh.i wass.ketun! It certainly did rain!

3b. (explanatory) you see. ćCe nun kathi
kalq swu ép.s e yo; pappuketun yu (Im Hopin
1987:124) I can’t go with you; I’m busy!

ketun, abbreviation < 'hoke'tun after voiceless
sounds; Cf khe’tun. ~mo’w ~ if one cannot.

ketung, ketun', provisional (< ‘ke’t un). if, when.
|K'wong: kyeng kwong: 'yang 'hozo Wo.l | 'Gwos is.te ‘tun wul ‘tol ‘h, i ‘sal ‘m ol
‘ngwuy: hhw0 ‘ho’ya (1447 Sek 9:40a) if just
there is one who will cherish and nourish [the
scripture] we will guard this person. ćman’il
i ’muy ‘ca’a ‘yee ‘kye’sike’tun (1586 Sohak
2:4b; sic ‘ma-n-il) if you have already eaten...

See ‘hoke’tun, khe’tun.

‘ke’tun, abbrevation < 'hoke'tun, provisional.

ketun', provisional. if, when. |kwuy-
ske’s ‘yj nos ‘kwa ssinye ‘ng ‘uy me’l’i no ‘ch
ol ‘towy ‘ho’ya ‘woke’ton (1482 Kum-sam
3:27b) when you come to confront the face of
a ghost or the face on the head of spirit.

ketumang (un) [DIAL, lit] = -ketun

ketumyan (un), tentative conditional [DIAL] =

-umyen if/when. [Probably a blend of -ketun

and -umyen.]

ke’tun, abbr < kes itun

ketun < -ke’tun, provisional. There are past

(-ess.ketun) and future (-keyss.ketun) forms.

1. provided that, if, when (usually followed

by a command, a suggestion, or a promise).

|Ku sensayng ul mannaketun kuleh. key māl
haca If we run into the teacher let’s tell him
so. Sewul kaketun kot phyēni hay la Write to
me as soon as you get to Seoul. Ku kes i naye

kes iketun ney ka kacye la Take it if it is

yours. Pom i toyetun il ul šūcak kalyeyss.ta

I will begin the job when it gets to be spring.

Noph.a se kokyakiyi kacio mōs kakeyss.ketun

cwungkan kkey ‘na-ma ka-polyem If it’s too

high to get to the peak why don’t you go about

half way up, at least. NOTE: More limited than

-umyen (CF 1936 Roth 479).

2. if, given that (+ a rhetorical question). ćNey ka kuleh. key kongpu hay ya haketen

hamulmye nay ya? If you must work so hard,

how much more must I! Nay ka an ic.ess.ketun
ney ‘n tul selma ic.ess.keyss mun ya? Since

I haven’t forgotten it, how could you? Eceyq

pam ey pi ka wass.ketun mul i ileh.key

pūt. ci anh.keyss.⁹? Isn’t it natural that the

river has risen like this since it rained last

night? Ku sālu m cip e s. ketun ne to cip

ey kalyem If (= since) he has gone home why

don’t you go home, too.

3. ~ (yo) sentence-final. 3a. (exclamatory)
sure(lly), indeed, quite. ćKw. yen coh.ketun

Yes, it is sure is wonderful! Pi ka cham-nil

mānh.i wass.ketun! It certainly did rain!

3b. (explanatory) you see. ćCe nun kathi

kalq swu ép.s e yo; pappuketun yu (Im Hopin

1987:124) I can’t go with you; I’m busy!

ketun, provisional (< ‘ke’t un). if, when.

|K'wong: kyeng kwong: 'yang 'hozo Wo.l | 'Gwos is.te ‘tun wul ‘tol ‘h, i ‘sal ‘m ol

‘ngwuy: hhw0 ‘ho’ya (1447 Sek 9:40a) if just

there is one who will cherish and nourish [the

scripture] we will guard this person. ćman’il

i ’muy ‘ca’a ‘yee ‘kye’sike’tun (1586 Sohak

2:4b; sic ‘ma-n-il) if you have already eaten...

See ‘hoke’tun, khe’tun.

‘ke’tun, abbrevation < 'hoke'tun after voiceless

sounds; Cf khe’tun. ~mo’w ~ if one cannot.

ketung, ketun', provisional. if, when.

|K'wong: kyeng kwong: 'yang 'hozo Wo.l | 'Gwos is.te ‘tun wul ‘tol ‘h, i ‘sal ‘m ol

‘ngwuy: hhw0 ‘ho’ya (1447 Sek 9:40a) if just

there is one who will cherish and nourish [the

scripture] we will guard this person. ćman’il

i ’muy ‘ca’a ‘yee ‘kye’sike’tun (1586 Sohak

2:4b; sic ‘ma-n-il) if you have already eaten...

See ‘hoke’tun, khe’tun.

‘ke’tun, abbrevation < 'hoke'tun after voiceless

sounds; Cf khe’tun. ~mo’w ~ if one cannot.

ketung, ketun', provisional. if, when.

|K'wong: kyeng kwong: 'yang 'hozo Wo.l | 'Gwos is.te ‘tun wul ‘tol ‘h, i ‘sal ‘m ol

‘ngwuy: hhw0 ‘ho’ya (1447 Sek 9:40a) if just

there is one who will cherish and nourish [the

scripture] we will guard this person. ćman’il

i ’muy ‘ca’a ‘yee ‘kye’sike’tun (1586 Sohak

2:4b; sic ‘ma-n-il) if you have already eaten...

See ‘hoke’tun, khe’tun.

‘ke’tun, abbrevation < 'hoke'tun after voiceless

sounds; Cf khe’tun. ~mo’w ~ if one cannot.

ketung, ketun', provisional. if, when.

|K'wong: kyeng kwong: 'yang 'hozo Wo.l | 'Gwos is.te ‘tun wul ‘tol ‘h, i ‘sal ‘m ol

‘ngwuy: hhw0 ‘ho’ya (1447 Sek 9:40a) if just

there is one who will cherish and nourish [the

scripture] we will guard this person. ćman’il

i ’muy ‘ca’a ‘yee ‘kye’sike’tun (1586 Sohak

2:4b; sic ‘ma-n-il) if you have already eaten...

See ‘hoke’tun, khe’tun.

‘ke’tun, abbrevation < 'hoke’tun after voiceless

sounds; Cf khe’tun. ~mo’w ~ if one cannot.

ketung, ketun', provisional. if, when.

|K'wong: kyeng kwong: 'yang 'hozo Wo.l | 'Gwos is.te ‘tun wul ‘tol ‘h, i ‘sal ‘m ol

‘ngwuy: hhw0 ‘ho’ya (1447 Sek 9:40a) if just

there is one who will cherish and nourish [the

scripture] we will guard this person. ćman’il

i ’muy ‘ca’a ‘yee ‘kye’sike’tun (1586 Sohak

2:4b; sic ‘ma-n-il) if you have already eaten...

See ‘hoke’tun, khe’tun.

‘ke’tun, abbrevation < 'hoke’tun after voiceless

sounds; Cf khe’tun. ~mo’w ~ if one cannot.

ketung, ketun', provisional. if, when.
you will never leave. kwat'ti a'ni hon key kwu tun 'piu t ul meka'sya (1459 Wel 10:9a) harbors the feeling that it is hard in that place that is not hard.

- s - = = skey to an esteemed person (> kkey). wpuhty's s key na'za 'ka (1463 Pep 1:77a) went up to Buddha and ... kwong 'i mwo ton 'syeng-zin s key kokoc 'key' hos'i n i (1482 Kum-sam 4:45a) he had all the holy men filled with merit. TUNG-MYENG skey 'wa (1463 Pep 2:43b) comes to the [Buddha of the] lamp. 'sSIP-'LYWK 'i 'TI-'SING skey 'kot hos'i n i 'isi'n i 'la (1463 Pep 2:43b) "sixteen" is referring to the victories of his wisdom. ZYEOLOY skey ... (1463 Pep 5:95b) to the tathagata. See s key, skey.

key, quasi-free n [colloq]. (my/your/his) place, home, part of the country, neck of the woods (follows nouns of humble or familiar reference — the only common cases are wuli key and caney key); Cf kkey. Wuli key nun kyewul ey mopsi chwupta In winter it is very cold in our part of the country. Caney nun nay key se cakey You come sleep at my house! Ku cim ul caney key lo ponay to kwanyanch.kehss.e? May I send the baggage to your place? ku ay key his/her place. Poktong-i key at Poktong-i's place. [? only after vowels; ? < 'key = eykey; ? < (uy) kos (ey)]

key, abbr. 1. = kes i, n + pcl. 2. = kes i ..., n + cop. 'Ku key nw'i key 'n ya = Ku kes i nwukwu uy kes in ya Whose is it? 3. = ku kes i, adn + n + pcl. 4. = ku kes i(ta), adn + n + cop.

'key, abbr < hakey (after voiceless sounds, a, or e); Cf khey. Note: There is no *key (cop adverbative), but see "Gey = i 'Gey.

'key, abbr < ho'key (after voiceless sounds); Cf khey. 'QILQ-'CHYEX' CYWUNG-SOYNG 'ul 'LI-'QYEK 'key' khwo [= ho'key ho'kwo] cye ho'ya (1485 Kwan 1a) wanting to let all living beings benefit. kwong 'i mwo ton 'syeng-zin s key kokoc 'key' hos'i n i (1482 Kum-sam 4:45a) he had all the holy men filled with merit. "NGWUW-'TUK hon 'salo'm o1 'syey ye pat non hwoki 'lol 'XYWELQ 'key' ho'n i (1447 Sek 9:19-20) had persons of virtue stand up and let them divide the fields.

'key, pcl abbr < eykey to, at, for by (a person/ creature). nay ~ to/for me. ney ~ to/for you.

celm.un-i ~ to/for young people. [Occurs only after a vowel, usually i ey oy a.y.]

-key < -'key/-'Gey, adverbative. Cf -tolok, + -'key/-'Guy, -'key/-'Goy.

1. 1a. so as (to be/ do), (in a way) so that, so that it is/does; so that one can; in a manner such that; -ly. Chinchikkey excessively, overly, to excess, too (much/heavily); over-(doing). Chukkey mal hatu speaks loudly(-er). Ppalkey kett.ta walks fast. Sikkey ka ttukey kata a watch/clock runs slow. Ccgalp.key selmyeng hatu explains it briefly. Ccck ci anh.key to no small extent, considerably, much. Swipkey mal hamyen to put it simply ... sālam hanthey chen hakey kwūlta behaves despicably toward people. Caymi iss.key kota looks at it with pleasure. Mas i [jss.key] tuispijo Enjoy your meal [said by the waiter]. Kāmki tulei anh.key cōsim hasio Be careful not to catch cold, now. Emeni ka il ha key com co'.yong hi hāl Be quiet so that Mother can work. Son ul ssis.key mul com teywe cwuseyo yo Please heat some water for me to wash my hands. Kōkichi kōpkey phiess.ta The flowers have come out beautifully. Sipo pun an ey kalw suw.iss.key wūnčen ul ppalli hasio Drive fast so that we can get there within fifteen minutes. Ku wūnčen ul kal hakey sayngkeyess.ta His face say that he is quite eloquent. Wais(ys)ass huanun onulq cenyek ey ip.ulq suw.iss.key hay tālla ko hasio Ask them to do one shirt so that I can wear it tonight. Cal polq suw.iss.key kakkai osey yo Come closer so that you can see better. Apeci ka atul hanthey chayk wūnčen ul swipkey tōn ul cwweys.ta The father gave his son money so that he could buy books. Swipkey pēlko swipkey ssunta Easy come, easy go. Nay sā-chwun [= sā-chon] un kongpul swipkey cal hanta My cousin studies well with no effort at all. Ok.huy nun caki to molukey kokay ka swukuły cyess.ta Ok.huy's beard bowed unawares (without her being aware of it) (CM 2:228). na to molukey without myself knowing, without my knowing it. Eti s Wass.nun ci to molukey, kapceki ku sālam wass.6.up.nita He suddenly showed up from I don't know where (1954 Lukoff 139).

1b. (considering it) to be; (looks/appears) to be. Tīsang hakey saynguk hatā thinks it strange. SÉE -key poita.
A Reference Grammar of Korean

PART II 611

2. shows change of state by SUBJECT of vi, by OBJECT of vt.

2a. (~ toyta/hata/mayntulta) into being/doing; becoming/making so that. |Senul hakey hata/mayntulta makes it cooler. Wului uy sayngwai ul nek.nek hakey hata enriches our lives. Ai ka khukey callass.tta The child grew big/bigger. Ku eip ul khukey hayss.tta They made the house larger/larger. Carymi iss.kee mayntulca Let’s make it (so that it is) fun – or (usage 1): Let’s make it in a fun way. Com selkey hay cwuese yo Make it [= the steak] a bit rare, please. Hak.kyo kyoyuk i ku lul tuktok hakey mayntul.ess.tta Schooling made him bright. Säwel i toymyen noonpu tul un punctu hakey toynta When it is to be April, the farmers get busy. Sewul-si nun Hän kang ey tali lul noh.a se kyothong ul phyen.li hakey hayss.tta The city of Seoul put a bridge over the Han River, making it easier for traffic. Pangsek ul kkal.e se cali lul phyen hakey haca Let’s spread cushions to make the places we are sitting more comfortable.

2a. 1 Acwu nolah.key mul ul tul.ye cwuese yo Dye it (so it is) good and yellow. (CF Acwu nolah.tolok mul ul tul.ye cwuese yo Be sure to dye it good and YELLOW.)

2b. (~ hata, ~ sikhita) causing/making/getting it to happen, letting it happen. \(\text{Fayky eykey cam ul cakey hata gets the baby to go to sleep. Ai hanthey wuwy lul masik eykey hayss.se(y) yo I got the child to drink its milk. Haksaying hanthey anc.kee hasio Have the student sit down. Wuli lul sayngkak hakey hanta It makes us think. Ku ay eykey ku kes ul selmyeg hakey hasey yo Have him explain it. Chwum chwukey mös hanta They don’t let you dance. Na nun sâmú-wen eykey sähwam ul sikhye se congul lul cŵumun hakey hayss.tta I had the clerk get the office-boy to order some paper. Kált swu iss.kee hay poca Let’s try to arrange it so that we can go. Ku sálam ul \(\text{h}^\text{hayll okey/otolok haei yo I’ll see that he comes tomorrow.}

2c. (~ toyta) turning out (getting to be, coming to pass, happening) so that; getting to be/doing; being arranged so that. \(\text{Gum.ak ul cóh.a hakey toyta comes to like (be fond of) music. Hänkwuk ey tāy hay se kwansim ul kac.kee toyta comes to have an interest in Korea. Mös kakey tōyss.tta It’s turned out we can’t go. Chayk ul pokey toykeyss.tta We’ll get to see the book. Kuleh.ta ko sayngkak toynta That’s the way it seems to be. Ai ka payq nol.i lul cóh.a hakey tōyss.tta The child got so he liked taking boat rides. Tōn i ēps.e to kongpu hakey tōyss.tta Even though I had no money (it came about that) I got to study. Kim sensaying to māi hakey tōyss.tta Mr Kim happened/get to talk, also. Keki kasimyen caymi iss.nun phungsok ul te mānh.i alkey toykeyss.4.up.nita If you go there, you will discover more of these interesting customs. Halq swu ēps.i kath.i kakey tōyss.tta He had no choice but to go along. Musun cākyek ulo Mīkwuk ey kasikey toypp.nikka In what capacity are you going to America? Sāhoy ey se acwu cel.yen toykey toyss.tta It got quite isolated from society. Say lowun munhak i na-okey tōyss.tta A new literature came to appear. Hak.kyo ka mun ul tat.key tōyss.tta The school got closed. Chacha ἁsīkey toypp.nita You will gradually come to understand. Kikwan-ci ul kaeikey tōyss.tta They acquired organs of publication. Caki hanthey n’ ohilye cóh.key/cal tōyss.ci That turned out rather good for HIM.


4. (sentence-final question). 4a. (~ toyce anh.keeys.nun ya) then won’t it turn out that ~?! [HETORICAL]. 1 Kulayss.tta ka nun may lul mac.kee?! I do that and I’ll get whipped, won’t I. Ku-man han tōni iss.umyén cóh.kee? Wouldn’t it be grand to have so much money! Ku-kkunum i tā hamen na to hakeyy?! If it’s true that that so-and-so could do it all then wouldn’t I be able to?!

4b. (in a riddle). 1 ... mwe ’key what is it? ... musun māl hayss.key what word did I say? 5. (sentence-final, similar to -uléy ko hanta; can be followed by yo, with the variant -ki yo).

5a. 1 "Ku ay nun way ponaysey yo" – "Hal-apeci to/lul osikey (halye ko ponaynta) Why do you send the child?" – "(I send her) to get (= bring) Grandfather."

5b. 1 "Mek.kee yo?" – "Mek.kee yo? Wanna eat?" – "Sure." "Wuli to kakey yo?!" – "Nēy (wuli to kakey)?" “Aren’t we going too?” – “Sure we are.”
6. = -k' ey, abbr < -ki ey. 1Mäl hak' ey tallyess.ta (Dupont 199) That depends on how you say it.

- key, adverbative; 1Gey after i, y. 1 'ip key towoy ya (1447 Sek 6:5a) get confused and ...

'NYELQ-PPPAN 'TUK 'hwo'm ol na 'kar 'key ho'il i 'la (1447 Sek 6:1b) will let her achieve nirvāṇa like me. 'na y puwu'le ne 'lul esye 'TUK-′TWOW ho key 'hota'n i chuki ne'ki ti 'mal la 'hote'la (1447 Sek 24:3ab) "I have deliberately tried to get you to achieve the way [to enlightenment] quickly; do not think ill of me," he said.

-key < -key, suf (makes n from v). 1. [var] = -kay. ci-key an A-frame carrier (rack). cip-key tongs, tweezers.

2. (?) ttut-key (= ttut-key os) a worn-out garment that is to be unsewed. Cf ttut-key cil unsewing old clothes.

key ya, abbr < kes iya, < kes ia. 1 'key 'a = -key 'fsa ( > -key ya). 1 'ne y a'chom 1uy 'na'-ka nus.key 'a wo'm ye n' ... (1586 Sohak 4:33a) if you go out in the morning and come [back] only late ...

key ani ... = kes i ani ... . SEE kes (4).

-key ccum, adverbative + pcl. 1Naynyen imyen catong-chalul hana sakey ccum loylq key 'ta Next year I'll be in a position to buy a car.

key 'ei (= ke yci) = kes ici

-key cocha, adverbative + pcl. 1Pappuni-kka chinkwu (lul) mannakey cocha an toynta I am so busy I don't even get to see my friends.

-key hata SEE -key (2a, 2b)

-key ka, adverbative + pcl. 1Pappuni-kka com chelem chinkwu tul mannakey ka an toynta I am so busy I don't get the least chance to see my friends. Icey n' cal kët.key ka toyes.uni cham kippuskeys.e yo Now that you've got so you can walk well, you must be very happy.

-key khenyeng, adverbative + pcl. 1Pothong sâalam eykey n' ku kos ey tule kakey khenyeng kakkai to mős kakey hanta They won't let the average person go anywhere near the place, much less enter it.

-key kkací, adverbative + pcl. even so that: until (the point that) it is or one does. 1nuc.key kkací till (it is) late. Kuleh.key kkací sângsîm hâlq kes un ëps.ta There is no need to be so distressed.

-key-kkum [DIAL, colloq] = -key-sili key 'l(q) (= ke yl(q)) = kes il(q)

-key 'la to, adverbative + cop var inf + pcl. 1Amu'h.tun ku pun ul mannakey 'la to buy cwusey yo Anyway let me at least see him.

'key lo, abbr pcl + pcl. toward/to (a person).

1na 'keyy lo on phyênci a letter that has come to/me.

'key lul, adverbative + pcl. 1Cachwi lul hanka cey ttay ey mek. key lul/ka an toynta He does his own cooking, so he doesn't get to eat on time.

key 'm (= ke ym) = kes im

-key mace, adverbative + pcl. 1Ecci 'na pappuni ci chinkwu lul mannakey mace an toynta [this is better said as - chipku wul mannakey an toynta] I am just so busy I don't even get to see my friends.

- cocha. 1Mên tôngney lo isul (haka oni chin han Poktong-i lul han tal ey han pe mannakey (mace) cocha an toyntun kwan. Having moved here to this distant village I find I don't get to see my chum Poktong-i even once a month.

- to. 1Silqcik ul hako nani poli pâl mak.key mace to an toyney With me having lost my job, matters are such that I can't even eat boiled barley.

-key malyen ita, [DIAL, colloq]. can't help doing/being; inevitably does/is.

-key man, adverbative + pcl. 1Nay ka haka,eye tul.e kakey man toyntun elma 'na cóh.ulel ka How nice it would be if only I could get to go to school!

- ila to. 1Atul nom ul cwung-hak.ryo ej kakey man ila to ha(h)ye 'ni i kosayng id ye I am having a hard time trying just to let my son go to middle school.

- ina(-ma). 1Na to ne chelem kuleh.key man ina(-ma) hay polq ka Shall I try doing at least that much like you?

- in tul. 1Cwuci nun anh.keesy. ci man câmûqan pokyey man in tul mûs hakeyeys.mâl. He won't give it to us but surely he will let us take a look at it.

- to. 1Ku il un caney ka sayngkak hâm kes chelem kuleh.key swikey man to an toytyq ke I That won't be as easy as you think

- un. 1Pap i âmuli ci.e to cóh.uni tákey man un hâci mala I don't care how soft the rice is, just don't cook it too hard.
key man. abbr pcl + pcl. just/only at/for/by a person/creature. Ne 'key man māl hay crwm a I'll tell it only to you.
key ma(y)ntulta SEE -key
key 'n (= ke yn) = kes in
key 'n', abbr pcl + abbr pcl. as for to/at/for by a person/creature.
key 'n', abbr < -key nun
-<key/na/> is to be treated as -key 'na in the absence of strong reasons to treat /na/ as the particle una/na: etteh.key 'na somehow, āmulēh.key 'na (CF āmu N ina), etc.
key 'na, adverbative + cop adver. whether (or -ever) it be so that. Āmulēh.key 'na mekki Let's eat any old way. Āmu'h.tun ku sālam 'ul mannak ey 'na toyes, umyen cōh.keyss.ta Anyway, I hope I will get to see him.
key 'na, adverbative + pcl. do (now)! please do! [FAMILIAR]. Ānc.key na Have a seat, fellas.
key 'na, abbr pcl + cop adver. to/at/for by a person/creature or the like; whether to/at/for by a person/creature; to/at/for by whatever person. Nāy tālī un nwi 'key 'na (= nwukwuk eykey 'na) cwulq swu nun ēps.ta I can't give my daughter to anyone.
keyney, n [DISRESPECTFUL; < keki + ne-huy, + ney]. 1. (hey) you, you all.
2. →-key ney: āmul-key n ey certain persons.
3. → ku ay ney they/them.
key 'n tul, abbr < eykey 'n tul
key 'n tul, adverbative + cop mod + postmod.
Ney ka wēn hanta 'myen Mikwuk ey 'la to kakey 'n tul mās hay cwulkeyss.n' ya Won't they even let you go to America if you want to?
key nun, abbr pcl + pcl. as for to/at/for by a person/creature. ABBR 'key 'n'.
key nun, adverbative + pcl. as for so that it is (or one does); indeed such that it is. Čkoch i kōkey n(un) phiess.e(y) yo The flowers HAVE come out lovely. Sosik ul cacwut tut.key nun tokeyss ci. We'll get regular news, all right.
ke yo, abbr < kes iyo (= kes iey yo); < kes in. SYN key yo.
(-)keypi, bnd n. tes ~ an extra thing/person, a burden, a nuisance.
[? < kaypi splint; CF tokkaypi hobgoblin.]
-key poita, (adj) adverbative + aux vi. looks, seems (like). Ālay sālam tul i cham cāk.key pointa The people down below seem so small! CF -e poita.
-key poita, adverbative + pcl. 1Kuleh.key poita lleh.key hanun kes i te cōh.keyss.ta. It would be better to do it this way rather than that way. I os kām un cith.key poita yeth.key yēmsayk hanun kes i cōh.keyss.ta It would be better to dye this material light rather than dark.
-key puthe, adverbative + particle. Ītu tul uy yokwu nun wusen pap ul mek.key puthe hay tālla 'nun kes ita Their demand is that they be allowed to earn their bread first of all.
-key se, abbr < -key hay se. ~ 'la to, ~ man, ~ 'n tul, ~ n(un), ~ to, ~ ya.
key se, abbr pcl + pcl = eykey se. ~ chelem (man), ~ cocha, ~ ka, ~ 'la to, ~ mace, ~ man (un), ~ 'na, ~ 'n tul, ~ n(un), ~ pota, ~ puthe, ~ to, ~ ya.
-key sikhta SEE -key
-key-sili, extended adverbative [DIAL; < suli < sulay < sule-i = sulpkey], so that indeed. CF 1916 Gale 66. Ītwiq īli ī ēps.key-sili cal chēl hasio Manage the matter carefully so that there will be no trouble in the future. SYN -key-kkum. CF -tolok-i.
NOTE: Ramstedt (1939:132) describes -sili as "another form of the verb isita" (> iss.ta) "which is used in a specialized sense" - he presumably had in mind the form lijsi'-l i 'that it will be' (= iss.ulq kes).

* -keys'kwo = *-key 's kwo SEE -Gey 's kwo, - kuy 's kwo
-key's-, future.
1. definite future: will (do/be).
2. probable nonfuture: probably does/is; -ess- ~ probably did/was. CF -ulq kes ita.
3. For other uses, see -keyss.ta.
This can be followed by -up-, -ta, (-tay =) -ta 'y, -ney, -na, -o, -tula, -tey, -tli, -kwumen (-kwun, -kwun a, -kwulye), -e, -ko, -una(=ma), -uni(-kka), -ci, -ki, -um, -umye, -umyen (= -tula 'myen), -tumyen, -tum, -tun.
NOTE: This marker (like the nominative particle ka for i after a consonant and -nunta for earlier -nota) was little noticed until it was observed by missionaries late in the nineteenth century; instead, archaic forms with -(u)li- (<-u.l i) were written. The only precursor cited by LCT is taken from ?1800 Hancwung 62: an sikkeyss.ta ho.n i 'he] said [that he] would not demand it'. Ramstedt (1939:93-4) would derive -keyss- from -key 'so that it will (do/be).
source is probably the effective infinitive -'ke + 'ys(i)'ta abbr < is(i) 'ta; SEE -kasi-/ -kas-[Phyengan] < -'ka + 'si(i)'ta aperetic abbr. -keyss.ci, future suspenseive. 1. ~ yo SEE -ci yo.
2. Íkaci anh.-keyss.ci man won't go but.
-keyss.e, future infinitive. 1. (sentence-final) will do be; probably does/is [INTIMATE]; ~ (yo) yo [POLITE]. 1 Kitalikkeyss.ey yo I'm willing to wait. (CF Kitalim a I'll be expecting you.) Ilkop si 'ni-kka pelsse cikcang ey se tol.a wass.-keyss.e yo man, acik 'yen.lak i ép's.e yo She must have come back from work by now but she hasn't been in touch with me.
2. (occasionally before particles to, se, ya in order to be more explicit or precise) = -e. Apparently not before man, despite -keyss.e yo man (example above); -e man without -keyss-(or -ess-) occurs in -e man AUX structures.
-keyss.ketun, future provisional. SEE -ketun.
-keyss.ki, future summative. ~ ey, ~ lo; (('*')) -ttymun ey. SEE -ki (esp 6-7).
-keyss.kwu(men)u, future apperceiptive. I realize it will be or will do; why, it probably is/does! 1 Wünpanq 'yo -ttymun ey ssałq kapps i kkway pissakeyss.kwu(men)u yo I realize that rice prices must be quite high because of transportation.
-keyss.na, 1. FAMILIAR future indicative.
 2. = -keyss.nun ka / ya.
    ~ ka (pcl). 1 Pi ka êcnc ey okeyss.na ka müncey 'ta The question is when it will rain.
    ~ lut (pcl). 1 Pi ka okeyss.na lut al.e pwá la Find out whether it is likely to rain.
    ~ man (pcl). 1 Εnu sitay enu nala ka ani kuleh.-keyss.na man The question is when it will rain.
 2. exclamatory future. 1 Illeh.-keyss.na ka n' ámulay to cwuk.-keyss.nun tey Having been sick so long surely I will die, anyway.
keyss.ney, FAMILIAR future indicative assertive
-keyss.ni, future indicative assertive
-keyss.nola (lit) = -keyss.tá
-keyss.nun, fut proc mod. Attaches to any stem (v, adj, cop) but occurs only before tey, ya, ci, ke l', ka (pota). Other uses reported (e.g. Ip mas i ép's.e se mós mek.-keyss.nun pap ul ... ) are deviations from the standard -ulq.
1. keyss.nun, 1. var (alt) of ikeyss.nun.
2. abbr < hakeyss.nun.
-keyss.nun ci, fut proc modifier + postmodifer.
1. (the uncertain fact) whether it/one will (do or be). 1 Ku kes ul phalkeyss.nun ci (phal.nun ci) mul.e połq ka Shall we ask them if they will sell it? Eteh.-keyss. kamyen cöh.-keyss.nun ci (= cöh.ul.nun ci) mul.e poca Let's ask how to get there.
2. ~ (to moluta, yo) maybe, perhaps it/one will (do /be). 1 Kakeyss.nun ci (to moluta) Maybe he will go (= Kalq/Kal.nun ci).-ka okeyss.nun ci (yo) It may rain (= Pi la olq/ol.nun ci).
-keyss.nun ci 'la (se), future processive modifier + postmod + cop var inf' (= pcl). [literary] as /since it will do or be. SEE -nun ci 'la (se).
-keyss.nun ka, 1. (nonstandard?) = -ulq ka -
-keyss.na. ~ pota = -ulq ka pota.
2. = -keyss.nun ka / ya.
    ~ ka (pcl). 1 Pi ka êcnc ey okeyss.nun ka münçey 'ta The question is when it will rain.
    ~ lut (pcl). 1 Pi ka okeyss.nun ka lut al.e pwá la Find out whether it is likely to rain.
    ~ keyss.nun ke l' (= -ulq ke l'). 1 Ínčey im chuwpal cwinpi lut huy ya 'keyss.nun ka
But now we've got to get ready to leave!
-keyss.nun tey, fut proc mod + postmod. Cr -ulq tey. 1. (given) the circumstance that one will do or be; will do or be and /but /so.
1. Onulq ceney ek pataq ka ey kakeyss.nun tey kath.i kasikeyss.á up.nikka? This evening I'm going to the seashore; will you come along?
 nún SEE -nun tey nun.
    ~ ya SEE tey ya.
 2. exclamatory future. 1 Illeh.-keyss.na ka n' ámulay to cwuk.-keyss.nun tey Having been sick so long surely I will die, anyway.
keyss.ºo, AUTH future indicative assertive
-keyss.ta, future indicative assertive.
1. will do /be. The subject must be 1st person in a statement, 2d person in a question (Cr) 1:1:98 ~ it should refer to this meaning only since there is an example of 3d person + -keyss.ey yo on the next page). 1 Na nun ku ul 'naiyal hakeyss.ta I will do it tomorrow.
2. tong-an ey tà nulk.-keyss.ta I will get quite a lot in the meantime. Ku man mék.-keyss.3 up.nikka.
That's all I'll eat. Khephi tulkeyss.e? Will y-
A Reference Grammar of Korean

PART II 615
drink a cup of coffee? Kulem, kuleh.key 
hekeyss.ta OK, I will do that [even though 
I may not want to] - CF Kuleh.key halla 'nita 
I will do that [of my own accord]. I have it in 
mind to do that. Salam in cwuk.keypress.ey yo 
(Dupont 43) It's killing me = It's wearing me 
out = I'm exhausted.

2. 2a. probably is or does; I am afraid that 
(probably), really must/will. The subject is 
unrestricted, but most often it is third-person. 
Elkwlul ul poni com keyulukex.ss.ta To judge 
from his appearance, he must be a bit lazy. 
Caymi iss.keyss.ta I bet it's fun. Ku nun 
eik.kang keyss.ta He is probably a factory 
worker. Nayil un swuyoil keyss.ta Tomorrow 
should be Wednesday. Nwu ka tut.keyss.ta 
Someone may hear us (so lower your voice). 
(Ku salam i) kakeyss.ta I'm afraid he's going 
= kalq key 'ta he is surely going; CF kalq 
es.kath.ta apparently/likely he will go.

2b. N to ---keyss.ta N to ...-keyss.ta both 
and ... are true (I see, you tell me) so given all 
that - argues a conclusion or judgment, often 
left implied or stated as advice (M 3:3:211).

3. (often used for the present with verbs of 
knowledge, softening the statement by a faint 
suggestion of probability). Molukeysse ye 
I wouldn't know (= Molla yo I don't know). 
Åsekeyss.5up.nikka Do you know it? / Do you 
understand (me)?

4. -e ya (ha)keyss.ta = -e ya hanta 
5. (lively or deferential present). Un 
Feum poykeyss.5up.nita (= pouysup.nita) How do 
you do. I am honored to meet you.
6. (lively past - for unexpected events). 
Cham pyel kkol tâ pokkeyss.ta What a mess 
(you've presented for me) to look at!!
7. [rare, awkward] (used of third person). he 
ought to. SEE CM 1:323.
8. -kes.ta

-keyss.ta ko /kko /kwu SEE -ta ko 
-keyss.ta 'nun, abbr < -keyss.ta (ko) hanun 
-keyss.ta 'y, abbr < -keyss.ta (ko) hay 
-keyss.ta ya, future indicative affirmative + pcl. Pi 
ka okeyss.ta ya! I'm afraid it's going to rain! 
Nemu khukeyss.ta ya! But it would be too 
big! Chelswu ka cwuk.unk 1iyu nun ku kes 
Ikeyss.ta ya! Why, that must be the reason that 
Chelswu died! Mkwuk salam ikeyss.ta ya!
Hey, I bet it's an American!

-keyss.ta 'yss-, abbr < -keyss.ta (ko) hayss-

- -nun, -ta, -ulq.

-keyss.tey, 1. FAMILIAR future retr assertive.
2. - -keyss.ta 'y 
-keyss.ti, future retrospective affirmative 
-keyss.tu-kwumen/-kwun(a), abbr < -keyss.tu kwumen / kwun(a) 

-keyss.tula, fut retr assertive. Alkwu ku salam 
mâl mâ, ku salam i kkok cwuk.keyss.tula Oh 
dear, there is no question about it, (from what 
I observed of his condition) he's going to die. 
Etteh.key mas nan ci, han cham ey yelq kay 
'ta mekk.keyss.tula They were so good that 
I could have eaten ten of them at one sitting.
Sahul man iss.uyen, kkoeh i hwalscek phikeyss.tula In three days I think the flowers 
are sure to be in bloom.

-keyss.tun, fut retr mod. Keu cwuk.keyss.tun 
salam i sal.e nass.kwun a A person about to 
die came back to life!

(- ya). Kulay ku namea ka ku il ul cal 
hekeyss.tun (ya)? So, do you think that fellow 
will handle the job all right?

- ka. Namea ëlun i ileh.key wunun ke l' 
poni cëng-mal môs châm.keyss.tun ka pwà 
Apparently it must truly have been unbearable 
to see such tears from a grown man.

-kwumen / kwun(a).

-keyss.tuni, future retr sequential. - man.

-Celm.ess.ul ttay nun cal ttikeyss.tuni man 
icye nai tani hanun swu âps.kwun When 
young I could surely jump quite well but now 
that I am this age there's no doing it!

-keyss.tun i, future retr modifier + quasi-free n 
-keyss.tun ke l', fut retr modifier + postmod + 
particle. Kulay to il un cal hay; hanta hanun 
cângcêng i wâ to môs italukeyss.tun ke 1' 
Nevertheless he works well; any other able-
 bodied young man wouldn't be able to keep up 
with him!

-keyss.tun tey, future retr mod + postmodifier.

-Namea ëlun i wunun ke l' poni cham.5a môs 
pokeyss.tun tey But surely I couldn't stand to 
see a grown man crying!

-keyss.um, future substantive. - ulo (particle): 

-Ku pun i imi mûl-ssum tulyess.keyss.um ulo 
cey ka tâsi mûl-ssum tulici anh.keypress.5up.nita 
Since he must have told you about it already, 
I won't tell you over again.
-keyss.umyen, fut conditional: Hasiskeyss.umyen hasipsio If you’d like to do it, please do so.

-keyss.una(-ma), (extended) future adverbial. See -una for an example.

-keyss.uni, fut sequential; ~ -kka, ~ -kka n(un) SAME. Syn -ulini. [Na nun mös kukeys uni ne ‘la to kass.ta one I can’t go, but you had better go even without me.

Always followed by a command. Usually this is attached to v (CF M 2:2:366), but it can also attach to adj: Nal-ssi ka nappukeyss.uni-kka wusan ul kaciko ka la! Take your umbrella, for the weather may be bad.

-keyss.utoy, future concessive. See -toy.

-key ‘ta (= ke yta) = kes ita
key to, abbr pcl + pcl. also /even to/at/for/by a person/creature. m°ay (~ ney ~) /to /for /me (you) also /even.

-key to, adverbative + particle. even (indeed) so that; also/either so that. I pulhaying hakey to unfortunately (indeed); sad to say: siwen hakey to to one’s relief. Siwen hukey to tàcinasta.tta It feels good to have it all over and done with.

-key toytta SEE -key (2a, 2c)
-key tul, adverbative + particle.

1. Motwu pappuni-kka cacwu mannakey tul an toynata They are all so busy that we do not get to see them often.

2. Onulq pam wuli cil ey nólle okey tul You fellows come over to my house tonight.

-key ya < -key (y)a < -key ‘feja, adverbative + particle. (Kuleh.ta ko háy se) màl-sseen i sayngkkey ya an toykkeyss.ciy? In (that case) it wouldn’t give rise to any trouble, would it? tyang-ci.ch i ta tikey ya notGai yoll kwothye tule (1747 Songkang 2:8b) adjusts its wings just so that all the plumes fall. See -key ‘a, -key ‘za.

key ya, var = ke ya; abbr < kes iya, < kes ia.

key yo, 1. = ke yo = kes i yo = kes ie(y) yo 2. = ke yo = kes io

73. [DIAL] = ke ye = kes ie = kes iy(a)
-key yo SEE -key 5. VAR -ki yo.

-key ‘za, adverbative + particle (= -key ya).

‘mwo ‘wo may sswul kwo ki ‘ol me/’k’ kcy za ‘sal’t i ‘n’on (1518 Sohak-cho 7:18b) those [frail elderly] who can live only if they partake of wine and meat … kamwun ‘i ‘ep key za talon ‘s/’am ‘uy ‘key ne’chwu/’s oy (1542 Pun-on 1b) for want of family reaches out to other people. Cf -key ‘a.

-ke ‘za, effective inf + pcl. (mil ‘mu’il i tu ‘e ilwó ‘toy ‘nake ‘za ‘como’n i ‘-ngi ‘ta (1445 Yong 67) the water crested for three days and only when they left was the place inundated.

POYK-CHYEN ‘hoy ’choke ‘za twolwo ‘ssto. SYANG of ‘kato’si’kwoo (1447 Sek 6:39) [Taycey-kak reproj] he held his tongue back for a full hundred thousand years. wo’lake za (1447 Sek 23:27b) only after a while. Also 1447 Sek 24:19b, 1459 Wel 8:75b, 1463 [7:114b, 1481 Twusi 16:3b, ...

? … kha = –h ‘ka, postn (question). LCT cits honakha (= honah ka) yesus ka (1462 Nung 4:106) but it is not there; he probably misread hona’khwa yesus ’kwa on the preceding page.

(khan < ‘hokan = ho.yan, effective mod < ‘ho.ta. See ‘khan ma’lon, ‘khan i i n i = kha.n ywo.

khang, pcl [South Kyengsang DIAL (Mkk 1969 3:32)] = kwa /wa, hako.

Ne khang na khang wuli kaca Let’s go as a pair, you and I. Kkoch khang kath.ta It is full a flower.

khaní wa [obs] = kheni wa
kha.n i = Gwa < ‘hoka.n i = Gwa. kara
(‘KWyT) hon ce’k uy na ‘y’ nul’kwa.m ul chi ne’kiti a’ni ‘kha.n i = Gwa (1481 Twusi 16:1b) I do not resent it that I am getting old while you are so dear to me and moreover … ‘khan ma’lon < ‘hokan ma’lon. (1632 Twusi cwung 22:52b, 23:4a, 24:17b)

khan ‘i i n ’la, abbr < ‘hokan ’i n ’la
kesang ‘ul ho it a’ni khan ‘i i n ’la (1481 Nay 1:70b) was not in mourning.

(‘)k hen, abbr < ‘hoken. See ke’n i, ‘hokan la, khen ‘i i, khen ‘iyeng, khe’n ywo.

khena < khe’na, abbr < hakena < ‘hoke.
Italon ‘salo in ‘i ‘wona’ton ‘KHWEN ho’ an ca tu‘kuy khe’na (1447 Sek 19:6a) who other people came he asked they be allowed sit and hear him, but … a ‘lom-tapke ‘na a la’ tap it’a’ni khe’na (1447 Sek 19:20a) where
they were beautiful or were not beautiful ... .

"nom kolo 'chye tu' key khe'nà 'cey tinike'na
(1459 Wel 17:33b) whether letting others hear the teaching or observing it oneself ...

khe(y)ngi, suffix. one, person, thing. cie'l ~ a scrubby/stunted one. Cf mulkheng-i overripe thing, soft, weakling (< mulkheng/mulkhang).

kheni, abbr < hakeni. oto/wutwù ~ vacantly, blankly, absentmindedly, idly.

- wa [DIAL, obs] = khenyeng. fsal pap un kheni wa poli pato to mós mek.nunta Rice? ~ we can't even eat barley! Kkoch un kheni wa iph to mós pokeyss.ta We won't see a leaf, much less a blossom!

khe'n i, abbr < 'hoke'n i after voiced sounds; Cf 'ke'n i. lmozo'm i cuwu kun 'coy 'Gey khe'n i 'homol'mye CIN-SILLS Q 'TTEUNG 'uy 'hi m i 'sto'n ye (1462 1Nung 9:61a) when the soul was turned to ashes was the power of true samâdhi (abstract meditation) but all the greater?

"Gwa. to the contrary, just the opposite, hardly [the other] (= khenyeng). kluutiy s 'ma'i l CIN-SILLS 'Iwo 'wol'ha khe'n i 'Gwa (= 'wolh'-ta /[l] 'hoke'n i 'Gwa) wo cik 'SYE-YCWON 'i ingey 'wa 'MYELQ-'TWo 'hosí'n i l (1447 Sek 23:53b) what you say is hardly correct, for only the World-Honored has come here and achieved nirvâna. ne-huy 'non khe'n i 'Gwa 'na 'y cí¹' uy isîq ce'k uy "SSYWUW-'KHWO y 'mantha'la [= 'manh-ta'-la] (1459 Wel 10:23a) not so much you people but I am the one who had a lot of trouble when we were at home.

- 'la. lla(tiang)-i ko'lo'm ay s /[KYWULQ-TWUW] /[jol [TTMI 'ho'no.n i 'la [NGUY-SIM]

ekhe'n i 'la (1481 Twusi 20:34b) we suspected that the oranges and limes at the lake must be sinking, and ...

"khen ma'l'ón, abbr < 'hoken ma'lon after voiced sounds. lSHEY-KAN 'CYWUNG-SOYG
'on il-'Iwo kas'kota 'khen ma'l'ón (1462
1Nung 2:12a) said that people are thus wrong, but ...

MWW-SWU 'QAK-'KWUY 'Gwa "MANG-LYANG CYENG-'MI pi'lin 'phi 'lol mek 'kwo
'cye 'khen ma'lon (1459 Wel 21:124-5)
countless evil spirits and hobgoblins wanted to drink fresh blood, but ...

khè'no'l, abbr < 'hoke'no'l after voiced sounds.

'lmoza i 'sywò.m i /[CYENG] hi 'mas.tang
khè'no'l (1481 Twusi 8:6b) all are properly gathered together, and yet ... hol'l on "pyeng
'i 'tyung khe'no'l (1586 Sohak 6:27a) one day when he fell gravely ill ...

khentay, abbr < hakentay. S'chong, wên, yo ~. khentay n' < khen 'ay n', abbr < hakentay nun < 'hoken 'ay n' after voiced sounds.

"KON-'PWN of CHHYUSSSS khen 'ay n' ta
"SOYK-'SSYANG 'ay mozo'm 'TTYWU 'hwo'm ol pu'thu.n i 'la (1464 Kumkang 83a) all, in investigating the root, have relied upon keeping their minds on superficial form.

khen 'i, abbr < 'hoken 'i after voiced sounds. lTHEN-'TYEY S 'MYENG 'ul patco'wa
'wa 'QWONG-'HHWO khen 'i wo'lake'ta (1462
1Nung 7:62a) having accepted the mandate of the king of heaven. I will long protect it.

khen 'tyeng, abbr < 'hoken 'tyeng after voiced sounds. l'Tnyey s 'SYENGE-ZIN 'nay s 'pwo'l'm ol "pwo'm i 'mas.tang khen 'tyeng (?)1468-
Mong 20a) though it be proper to look at the indications of the saints of former days ...

khenu, abbr < hakenul (literary concessive) = khe'nul, abbr < 'hoke'no'l after voiced sounds.

Tôngchen i malk.ta khenu wúcang ép'si kil
ul nan i We set out with no raingear, for 'tis said the winter sky is fair. Nulk.ki to sël(w)é la khenu cim ul cocha císîq ka?! How sad to age, they say, and yet you wish to carry your burden?" 'no'm on [Kwu-sywU] 'yl a khe'no l ...

'no'm on cuw'kywù i ye khe'no l (1445
1 Yong 77) people thought him an enemy but ... people wanted to kill them, but ... ["MANN-
TYWOW] 'hi 'twu'-sywo 'sye khe'no l /[CYENG-
SSIN] ul 'wol'ha 'hosí'n i l (1445 1 Yong 107)
court-wide there was opposition, but he said the righteous minister was right.

khe'nul 'za, abbr < 'hoke'no'l 'za. lsa'lwo'm i 'le khe'no l 'za a tol'ol ye huy'l i 'nzgi s 'ka (1449 Kok 143) with life the way it is, is one actually to give up a son?

khenyeng, particle [? < h(a)keni + ?]. Far from (being), to say nothing of, let alone, on the contrary; not only; not only not; contrary to expectation, instead of (something desirable that one might expect). lCâk.ki khenyeng khuta It isn't little; on the contrary it is quite big. Kongpu lul cal haki khenyeng kongpulul cal mós hanta ko pam-nac sensayng hantheykkwulîam man tut.nunta Far from being a good student, he is always getting scolded by
his teacher for his poor marks. Sam-payk wen khenyeng sum-sip wen to mǒs pat.keyss.ta Three hundred wen? — why, we won't even get thirty! Ttek khenyeng pap to ēps.tula Cake? — why, we didn't even have rice! Sip-nyen khenyeng 0-nyen to an cinass.ta Not even five years passed by, much less ten. Chen-nyen khenyeng payk-nyen to an tōyss.ta Far from being a thousand years, it didn't amount to even a hundred years. Sang khenyeng pel ul pat.ess.ta Instead of a reward, we incurred punishment. Hwan.yeng khenyeng paktay lul pat.ess.ta Instead of open arms, we were given the cold shoulder. Na n’ chingchan khenyeng kkwucliam ul tul.ess.ta Not praise did I hear, but scolding.

— to. Tsip wen khenyeng (to) sip cen to mǒs pat.keyss.ta We won’t get ten cen, much less ten wen.

— tǔl. TČoh.a haki (nun) khenyeng tulk yol man hatula Far from their liking it they had only bad to say about it.

— un = un –. TČoh.a haki khenyeng un (= haki nun khenyeng) sayngkak man hay to keywuk cil i nanta Far from liking it, the very thought of it makes me vomit.

— un tǔl. T’Nayil khenyeng (un) tulk onul to tǒn i ēps.ta We have no money today, even, to say nothing of tomorrow.

CF sǎylo (ey), kheniw; (un) kosa hakó; -nun táysin ey, -nun pántay lu, tolie.

khe’n ywo, abbr < *hoke’n ywo after voiced sounds. T’i kot’ho’m ye n’ TSILISSUNG ‘un mu’sus he”mul ‘lwo tas’ti a’ni ‘hwo.l ye khef’ln ywo (1463/4 Yeng 2:70a; is he”mul a carving mistake for he”mul?) by what error are you reluctant to study the Two Vehicles?

khesin, abbr < *hokesi na after voiced sounds, effective honorific modifier < ho’ta khesi’n’u, abbr < *hokesi’na after voiced sounds. TMI-LUK ‘i “HIA-SOYNG ‘khesi’na ho’m ye n’ i” mwoy”h i” yell i’la’ ho’ya’ys.te’n i (1447 Sek 24:6b) he had said “when the maitreya is to be born this mountain will open up”.

khe’sin ma’lon, abbr < *hoke’sin ma’lon after voiced sounds. T’nim’ku’m i [HYYEN] khe’sin ma’lon [THAY—CO] lol “mwor” erusil ss oy (1445 Yong 84) the king was wise but he had no (crown prince =) son. cip an’h ay s
practiced. *POYK-'SYENG 'ul PPYLEN-QAN 'khey ho’l i ‘n’i ye (1475 Nay 1:7a) will ease the lot of the people? ALSO: 1459 Wel 2:38b, ...

- 'khwo [ < ~ ho’kwo]. I chezem NUNG ‘hi pas’k ol HE ‘khey ‘kho [ = ‘ho key ho’kwo] (1462 1Nung 9:56b) for the first time he could make the outer world empty and ... na y’i ‘salo’m ol ‘QAK-’TTWOW ay pre’le ti’ti a’ni khey 'khwo [ = a’ni hokey ho’kwo] ‘cye ‘honwo’n i (1459 Wel 21:125b) I am afraid that I may be tending to let this man fall into the wrong path.

- ‘tha [ = ho’ta]. Example?

khe ‘za, abbr < ‘hoke ‘za after voiced sounds. ‘ko’cang ‘PWUL-’TUK-‘I i khe ‘zx ( = ‘hoke ‘za) ‘p’ilase kwu’cicwu’m ul te’wul ‘t i.n i ‘lula (1475 Nay 2:1:16ab) only if it is absolutely necessary will the scolding be aggravated.

khe ‘za, inf < ‘kh’ua + pol. ‘Ya’aloy ‘puy’ti ‘ho’ma ‘khe ‘za a’pi a’zom mwo’y’hwa (1463 Pep 2:224b) only when the son’s aspirations were already great did the father and relatives gather and ...


-kho, abbreviation < hako (aux ger) after voiced sounds. musim ~ unintentionally. kyel(qtan) ~ (not) ever, (not) under any circumstances, definitely (not). cengnyeng ( ~) definitely, for sure. phil.yen ~ for sure. kie ~ = kie ‘i without fail, for sure. hansa ~ at risk of life, desperately, relentlessly. camca’ kho silently (~ < camcam hako).

-khom, var < -khum. tal-khom hata is rather sweet.

khulita, PARAINTENSIVE < kulita bnd postnom verb. does. SEE ong(song) ~, wung(swung) ~.

-khum, 1. = -kum. silkhum = silh.kum hata is dislikable.

2. PARAINTENSIVE < -kum. ta’/ul-khum hata is rather sweet. sà ‘yi-khum hata is rather sour. kyalkhum [ Seoul DIAL] = kyalccum (long and slender).

-khun, suf (var < -khum). si-khun = si-khum; tul-khun = tul-khun.

khuy (abbr < ho’kuy) = ‘khey (abbr < ho’key). ‘Inat ‘lwo ‘pyswu’m ey PPYLEN-QAN = ‘khuy ho’kwo ‘cye holq stro’tol’m i.n i ‘lal (1451 Hwun-en 3b) it is just that we want to make it easy [for people] to use every day. ALSO: 1447 Sek 9:19b, ...

- khwa = -h’kwa. ‘hu’nol’kha = [ ha’nolh ‘kwa] (1459 Wel 1:14b) [like] heaven. ‘ip ‘kwa ‘nwan ‘kwa ‘kway ‘Gwa ‘kwo’khwa [ = kwo’h’kwa] (1462 1Nung 1:79b) the mouth and the eyes and the ears and the nose. MI-’MYWow ‘hi pol’kon CIN-SIM ‘i ha’nol’khwu ‘sta’khwa ‘rol’PPME-NGWUY ho’m ye (1462 1Nung 2:20b) a true heart that is delicately radiant envelopes heaven and earth. honah’khwa = honah ‘kwa ye’sus ‘kwa s ‘pi’u’t i ‘na’no.n i ’la (1462 1Nung 4:105b) there emerges the meaning of one and six.

- rol’. MI-’MYWow ‘hi pol’kon CIN-SIM ‘i ha’nol’kha ‘sta’khwa ‘rol’PPME-NGWUY ho’m ye (1462 1Nung 2:20b) a true heart that is wondrously radiant envelopes heaven and earth.

- ‘two. Cye PPWo-’SALQ ‘tol’khwa [ = ‘rolh ‘kwa] ‘two ‘swo’n ol sim’kye NGYENG-’CYPE ‘ho’l’sike tun (1459 Wel 8:48b) offering his hand to the bodhisattvas he welcomed them.

- oy. ‘Li ‘y’NOWOK ‘kwa ‘twolkhwu = ‘twolk kwu oy tal’Gwo.m i ‘ep.swu’toy (1475 Nay se:3a) reason does not have the differences of jade and stone.

- ‘two. ‘ha’nol’khwa ‘stakhwu ‘two [ = ha’nolh ‘kwa ‘stah ‘kwa ‘two] (1481 Twusi 21:12b) both heaven and earth.

- y [ < ‘i]. ‘Kas ‘kwa ‘sol’khway = ‘soth ‘kwa y’ pwo tolap’kwo (1459 Wel 2:40h) the skin and the flesh are soft and ... MWON al’ph oy hon ‘cywung ‘kwa hon sywo’khway = syow ‘kwa y’ kwoWon ‘kyeci’p ul to’ye’ wa ‘y’sye ‘pho’no-’ngi ‘t’a (1459 Wel 8:94b) in front of the gate a monk and a layman have come with a pretty girl whom they are selling.

‘khwa ‘’la, abbr < *ho’kwa ‘’la after voiced sounds; CF -’kwa ‘’la. ‘la’tol i ’ile ‘n ‘syWUW-’KHW0 ‘ hol ho’key ‘khwa ‘’la (1459 Wel 21:219b) I have made my son undergo such hardship!

‘khwan’toy, abbr < *hokwan’toy after voiced sounds. ‘es’te ‘khwan’toy ‘twyuh.h o’lwo tol’Gywo’m ay ‘ce y if’hu’m ye pas[k] ‘M沃L ‘ey ‘ce y mwo’loke’n ywo (1459 Wel 13:32a) how come because it depends on the future one will lose it and oneself be unaware of external objects?
khwa 'swo'la, abbr < *'ho'kwa 'swo'la after voiced sounds. Ia tol 'ep.swo m ol ['MYEN] 'khwa 'swo'la (1481 Twusi 21:31b) it makes up for the lack of a son.

'khways.kwo = 'khwa 'yss'kwo < *'ho'kwa 'is'kwo, wanting it to happen. 'tal 'Gi ne'ki ti a'ni 'khwa 'ys.kwo 'po lan'wo'la (1475 Nany 1:67a) I hope that it is not regarded differently.

'khwo, abbr < *ho'kwo after voiced sounds; Cf 'kwo. I'e cul 'khwo 'a tok 'ho'ya (1447 Sek 6:3b) disturbed and dazed, ... common 'khwo (1447 Sek 24:2b) keeping silent. pil 'lwok 'QILQ-'CHYEW 'KYEN-MWUN 'KAK-'TI lol 'ep key 'khwo (1462 Nung 1:89b) if one suppresses all seeing, hearing, realizing, and knowing, and ... ne 'tul pil 'Yee wol ma 'salGey 'khwo (1481 Twusi 7:20a) I shall borrow you and have you move and live [in my pavilion].

'khwo 'cy, abbr < *ho'kwo 'cy after voiced sounds. 2wo lay ne 'Ghwa ta'mos 'salGe'na cwwuk.ke 'na 'khwo 'cye solang 'hon'wo'la (1481 Twusi 8:35a) for a long time I have been thinking I would like to live or die just with you. 'QILQ-'CHYEY 'CYWUN-SOYNG 'ul 'LIQYEK 'key 'khwo [= ho'key ho'kwo] cye ho'ya (1485 Kwan 1a) wanting to let all living beings benefit. cyang cho cin 'ey two la 'ka 'kwo 'cy 'ho'ya cin 'ol 'khwo 'cyo ho'm ye n' (1462 Nung 7:73b) if in future one wants to go back to the truth and wants to do the true thing ... NGWEN-'KAK 'ol 'CING 'khwo 'cyo 'hwo 'toy (1465 Wen se:5a) wants to witness perfect enlightenment, and ... 'polo 'khwa 'cyo 'ho'nwo mozo'm i na'm ye n' (1462 Nung 7:74b) if one gets in the mood to hope ... 'QILQ-'CHYEY S SYWUH-HHOYNG hol 'ssa lo.m o'two 'ZIN-YWOK PA-LA'MILQ 'ul il 'Gwu'key 'khwo 'cyo 'hos'i n'i (1464 Kumkang 81b) he wanted to have kṣatki pàramàti (patience under insult) that is achieved by all people practicing asceticism. "ce y twolo 'lye 'HYANG khey 'khwo cye 'yn i 'la (1482 Nam 1:70b) he wanted to turn himself around. kwot 'CYEY-'TTWO 'khwo 'cyo 'khwo (1465 Wen 2:3:1:47a) wants to save them right away. pwu thy e 'yi 'MYWOW-PEP-HHWA KYENG 'u' ho' puw'cyok 'hwo1 'tt oy is'key 'khwo 'cyo 'ye'yn i 'la (1463 Pep 4:134b) Buddha wanted to have people keep relying on this Lotus sûtra. SIM-'CCYENG 'kwa 'SYWELQ-'PEP 'CCYENG 'ey mas'key 'khwo 'cyo 'ysi'n i (1463 Pep 5:37-8) he wanted to have people conform to purity of heart and of doctrine, ...
1. (as immediate subject) to do/be; that it does/is. 
See -ki 

1paywuki (ka) swipta it's easy to learn. Na tele pota nun ne tele māl haki ka swipeyess.ta It would be easier for him to tell you than to tell me. I 'na-ma to et.ki ka him tul.ess.ess.ta It was hard to get even this (much). ip.hak haki kakang elyewun hak.kyo (1963 Wagner 53) the school that is the hardest to get into. pal.um haki (ka) eleyept is hard to pronounce.

1Kul ilk.ki caymi iss.ta Reading is fun. na-kaki (ka) sih.tta (I) hate to go out. Na nun chwum chwuki (ku) cōh.ta I like to dance - Ck I pang un chwum chwuki (ka) cōh.ta This room is good for dancing. Phyēnci lul pat.e sōngkwxu sulepti (ka) hān i ēps. up.nita I am overwhelmed beyond measure to receive your letter. Pang an ey man iss.ksi ka taptap hay se cāmk aan nākass.ta wass.ta It was boring to stay inside, so I went out for a little while.

1Ku haksaying uy thāyto to pokī (ka) cōh.ci man elkwxu to pokī (ka) cōh.ta Not only is his attitude pleasant, but he is good-looking, too.

1i mwud i tipki ka elma na holts.ka (1894 Gale 127) about how much is the depth of this water?

2. (as immediate object) to do/be; that it does/is. See -ki lul.

1phyēnci lul ssuki (lul) sīcak (= lit pilos) hata begins to write. pay ka kophuki sīcak hata (= kopha cita) starts to get hungry.

1chamka haki lul kēčel hata refuses to take part. cwuki lul (= cwunun kes ul) cwuce hata hesitates to give it.

1ipuk ey kaki lul [better kanun kes ul] helak hata permits one to go north. nōkli [better nōnun kes ul] helak hata allows a break/rest.

1Tāp.pyen haki lul him ul sēss.ta I tried hard to find the answer; Ck Tāp.pyen haki ey him ul sēss.ta = Tāp.pyen haki ey chōng.lyek ul kiwul.yess.ta I worked hard in giving/stating my answer.

1Tose-kwan ey kaki lul yakxos hayss.ta I did promise to go to the library [but perhaps not willingly] - Ck Tose-kwan ey kaki lo yakxos hayss.ta I agreed to go to the library.

1na-kaki (lul) sih.e hata hates to go out. Ne nun chwum chwuki (lul) cōh.a hanun ya Do you like to dance? Ku nun thuk hi si lul cīs.ki lul cōh.a hanta He especially enjoys writing poems. mit.ki lul wēn hata wants to believe.

1Swul ul (Tāmpay lul) mek.ki lul hana? Surely he doesn’t drink (smoke)? Nul yok haki lul hayss.ta He always made insults.

1Nāl-si kā tattatū haki lul kītalye se ssi lul puppulinta We are waiting for warm weather to plant the seed.

1Na nun ku i ka oki lul palanta I am in hopes that he will come. 'Nayil un nāl i cōh.ki lul palanta I hope that the weather will be nice tomorrow. Mek.nun kes mata kkwul mas iki lul palanun ya? Do you expect everything you eat to taste like honey? Kuleh. key tōn ul hēyphi ssuko ya etteh.key tōn moukī lul palanta 'm! The way you go throwing your money around, how can you expect ever to accumulate anything?! Wulī puno nīm un nay sengsek i cōh.ki lul palasey yo My parents expect me to get good grades.

Note: Many speakers reject -ki lul chām.ta (ka) mōs hay se ‘unable to bear doing’ (M 2 1:125) in favor of -ta ka chām.ta mōs hay se.

2a. (= -toy). tā Kū i ka mā haki lul “...” hako māl hayss.ta He said, “...”. Han cū tāŷtāp haki lul cāki nun ki kēyōhyōk ey chamka mōs hakeyyss.ta ko hayss.ta. Then, he replied that he would not take part in the plan.

3. 3a. cēn before doing, before one does (did, will do). - cīkēn right (immediately) before doing. i nā-kaki cēn ey pap ul mekta (mek.ess.ta, mek.keyss.ta) eats (ate, will eat) before going out. Kungpū sīkan i tokyi cēn ey before (it gets to be time for) class. ēn cēn bān yā/Kēt.ki to cēn ey ttwīlye ko hanta He tries to jump before he has learned to walk. Also: cwuki meŷchul cēn ey some months before dying.

3b. tattamun because of doing/being, because it does/is: + cop, ey, or (?) DIAL ulō.
I am late (getting here) because I have no watch. Tän i épss.ek ti taymun ey ku chayk ul saci mós hayss.ta I couldn't buy the book because I had no money with me. Swukcey lul an náynun kes un mós machyess. ti taymun ita The reason I can't hand in my homework is I didn't get it done. Pi ka okeyss. ki taymun ulo wiusan ul kaciko na-kanta I am going out with an umbrella because it may rain.

3c. - cack i épss.ta is unparalleled in -ing = (is) ever so. 11Mian haki cack i épss.es.ey yo I am ever so sorry for what I did.

4. (followed by the copula - not common).
1ileh.key haki 'ta Let's decided to do this way (for the moment). ileh.key haki 'myen = ileh.key haki 'la hamyen if you say (for us) to do it this way, if you want to do it this way. Kuleh.key honca se caki /mek. ki 'ni? You want to sleep / eat alone like that? Ne cêng kuleki 'n ka /ya? You really intend to do it?
5. followed by particles. See - ka, lul, nun, to, lo, man, ya, ey, ey t', khenyeng, pota.

6. abbr < -ki ey /lo with/from the idea that.
1Namulamyn tasi nun an okeyss. ki (ey), ku- nyang twuess.ta Thinking not to come again if only to be scolded, I left them alone. 1Nayynen imyen tasi phikeyss. ki (ey) cal ssa twuess.ta I wrapped them carefully, for they might bloom again next year.

7. (rarely, at the end of a sentence - ? abbr < -ki lo ... ). 1Wêyn ke t' okeyss. ki? What makes you think he's coming? (= Wêyn ke l' okeyss. ki lo ney ka kitaliko iss.nun ya Why do you wait with the silly idea that he will show up?) Cf. -uulla ko.

9. derives n from v (or v phrase) - CF -i (der n). Sewul naki a person born in Seoul, a Seoulite. sikol naki a country person, a rube, a rustic; a farmer. sinchwul nayki = phus na(y) ki/-kwon a newcomer, a green hand, a novice. swuwel nayki a pushover, an easy person to manage. tön nayki gambling. suley pat. ki a dustpan. wen-pap ssuwli soup with rice and rice cake in it. anq-cam caki a sleep in maid. somay chiki a pickpocket; picking pockets. tot-poki long-distance spectacles. polum poki a one-eyed person. huk poki a squint-eyed person. mál cayki (‘words fast’ =)

A gossip(monger). hay palaki a sunflower. Ramstedt (1938:177) has calaki 'a grown-up' but that is unknown to speakers I have asked, for whom the form only means ‘growing up’.

NOTE 1: In KEd the ending -ki is called the “nominative”, but that term is here used only for the nominative case particle i/ka.

NOTE 2: The MK ancestor -ki was little used, but there are such examples as "NOWIRU. 'TUK hon "salo'm ol 'syey'ye pat non'hwoł 'lol 'KYEŁQ 'key (= ho 'key) ho n i (1447 Sek 9:19-20) ‘had persons of virtue stand up and let them divide the fields’, ‘mul KVI ho'ki 'mwollwun 'kot ha'n i 'la (1463 Pep 4:91a) ‘seem not to know to seek water’, ‘kul sub 'Gwa kal[h] /psuki 'Gjwa (1481 Twusi 7:15a) ‘wielding pen and sword’, and hon ti Gwā 'thang "c'a'si'ki mos'kwo? (1517 Pak 1:64) ‘finished a meal of soup and (then) ...’. See also - 'ki l', - 'ki lol, and - 'ki yey. In 1516 =

'No we find as a gloss for Chinese bi yào ‘you need not’ both - 'ti and - 'ki + aux ‘mal, res (both 2:7a) ka' ti 'mal' la ‘you need not go and - ne y pwo'nay'ki 'mal' la ‘you don’t have to see me off’. ALSO: ‘ne y ko'cang il 'ka' ti 'mal' la (1:26b) ‘there’s no need to go so early’; na 'non twuy[h] /pwo ki 'ma' ti (1:37b) ‘I don’t need to go to the toilet’. Conjoinings of two nominalizations is found: twucok ho'ki 'Gwa' ke cu' 'mal nido'ki l' j'mal.m ye (2:43ab) ‘avoid stealing and telling lies and ...’. See ‘-it.

By the 1650’s are quite a few examples, including -ki lwo (1656 Kyengmin 21b, but with the meaning ‘so as to be/do’ and not ‘because’). An example that shows the nuclear focus found in modern -ki nun - ha: cham mata poy yey nolisiki elyepki non cywokwonda hokwo (1676 Sin.e 6:21a) ‘at each port it was a bit hard for them to get down to the boat and ... . The earlier examples were mostly after a vowel: none of the 26 -'ki in 1517 Pak follows a consonant (Katsuki 1986:59).

The ancestor of the suspenseive -ci, -'ti (< i l), was used more widely in Middle Korean and in many cases it corresponds to modern -ki. Under Kim Wancin’s interpretation the hyangka phonograms attest two examples of the precursor of -'ki: mas-pwoki 1:6 (as theme) tiniki 3:8 (as factual object of ‘know’). Cf. M. Congchel 1983:158.
~ chelem. 1M̄̄̄ȳ̄̄īl̄̄̄ ̄m̄̄̄ē̄̄k̄̄̄.n̄̄̄ū̄̄n̄̄̄s̄̄̄ikō̄̄ ̄l̄̄̄ū̄̄l̄̄̄m̄̄̄.k̄̄̄ī̄̄ n̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̅
~ musekey no sooner ~ than; hardly ~ when. "Mál i na-oki ka musekey, Swunhuy nun kot nwun-chi tul chayss.ta No sooner was the word out than Swunhuy got wind of it. Say kil i naki ka musekey sālam tul un motwu ku kil lo taniki sēcak hayss.ta The new road was hardly finished when all the people started using it. Ku cip ulo tol.a oki ka musekey tto pakk ulo na-kass.ta (CM 1:384) Hardly had he returned home than he went out again.

~ isswu 'ta is always doing (something unpleasant). See isswu.

-ki khenyeng, summative + pcl. "Kūlim ul kuliki khenyeng polq cwul to molunta He does not know how to look at pictures, even, much less paint them! Cf -ki (nun) khenyeng.

-ki kkaci, summative + pcl. until (even) it does. "Filuki kkaci as far as it can reach/go, to the full(est) extent. Čēncha ka tte-naki kkaci sip-pun iss.ta We have ten minutes before the train leaves. Ku os ul ip.e poki kkaci hasiko se an sasip.nikka? Madam has tried actually wearing this dress and now won’t buy it?! [salesperson]

kil₁ < 'kilh, noun, adverb, postmodifier.

1. noun. la. a road, a way, a street; a route, a passage; (= kēlǐ) distance. "Kēlǐq ~ a street, a thoroughfare. payq ~ a ship route. chen-/mān-liq ~ a long route, a great distance. khun ~, han ~ (→ haŋkiil) a vehicular road, a highway. cop.un ~ a path, a lane, a narrow road. kōl-mok ~ a side road. sanq ~ a pass, a mountain road. cilmq ~ a short cut. tulmnq ~ a roundabout way. ul kata went on one’s way, journeys. ~ kanun sālam a wayfarer. ~ chām hata takes a rest on one’s way. ~ ul mūt.ta asks one’s way. ~ ul ilh.ta loses/misses one’s way, gets lost. ~ cat-mos tulta takes a wrong turn, misses the way, goes astray. ~ ul kalikihata shows/tells the way, directs (one) to a place. ~ ul pikihata makes way/room (for), gets out of the way. ~ ul nāyta makes a road, cuts a path. ~ ul yēlta opens up a road; pioneers. hwūčin ul wi ha.ye ~ ul yēlta gives the younger people a chance. sungec in uy ~ ul yēlta keeps the door to promotion open, gives one an opportunity for promotion. ~ ul chiwuta clears the way, keeps the passage open.

1b. a way (of behaving, of life); a path (of conduct), a duty; a moral principle/doctrine, teachings; truth, the true way. "Sēysok uy ~ the way(s) of the world. sālam uy ~ one’s path of duty, one’s path as a human being. Kong-Mayng uy ~ the teachings of Confucius and Mencius. ani ’n ~ ul kata errs/strays from the path of duty/righteousness. Achim ey kil ul tul.ummyen cenyek ey cwik.e to cōh.ta If I hear truth in the morning, I will gladly die in the evening.

1c. a line of business, vocation, profession, special(ity). "Ku nun i kil uy tūl.in ita He is an expert in this line/trade. I kil ey iss.e se ka wi ey kalq sālam un ēps.ta He is the best in this line. (No one can touch/rival him in this profession.)

1d. palq-kil (the force of) a kick; one’s steps, the path one’s foot takes. sonq-kil an outstretched hand.

2. noun. a way, a means, a course, a step. "Sengkong hanun ~ a road/way to success. chwī haŋq ~ the course to take (to be taken), the course of action to follow (to be followed). āncen han ~ a safe course. sa.l.e na-kamon, a means of livelihood. Ālq kil i ēps.ta There is no way to find out. There is no telling. Sa.l.e na-kalq kil i mak.yen hata I don’t know how to make a living. I pakk ey talli kil i ēps.ta This is the only way/course open to me. There is no alternative left for me. I have no choice (but to do this). Kosayngq ~ a hard row to hoe. i-sungq ~ the course of this life. osungq ~ the course of the next life (of life beyond the grave).

3. noun, adverb, postmod. the midst of a way/course/process, incidental to a course of action, ~ ey on the / one’s way, incidentally, en route; while, when, as, on the occasion (of), as a side event (to), in addition (to). "Hak.kyo ey kamas ~ ey on one’s way to school. On kil ey haŋq iyiki ka iss.ta I have something to talk about with you while I am here. Iyuki hanun kil ey han-twū mati te hakayss.ta I will take this occasion/opportunity to add a few remarks. Phyēnci ssunun kil ey nay phyēnci to com cwusey yo Write a letter for me too while you are writing yours.

4. postmod [DIAL] = īl (experience, "ever")
kil, n. polish, gloss, brightness, domestication, training (of animals); (skill acquired through) experience. Malwu ka cal takk.e se kil i nasi.ta The floor shone from being polished.

Wuli cip k'ay nun kil i cal tule se m ambitions. Our dog is well trained and he minds what we say. Icyey n' kil i na se (tule) se cal hap.nita Now that I've got the hang of it I am doing well.

kil, noun. a grade, a class; (= c)il quality. (as second element in cpc usually -q kil) Kil i cih.ta is (ofj a good grade, has a good rating.

cwunq kil medium quality. ḥaq kil lower quality. sāng kil top quality. wiq kil (wus kil) the superior (better-grade) articles. alaqq kil the inferior (lower-grade) articles.

kil(q), prospective modifier < kita (crawls)

kil(q) < *kil(q) < *ki'llula(q), pros mod < kilta < *kil'lula. Kil MAN (1576 Yuhap 2:30b) [The Chinese word] MAN "to be prolonged".

-ki, abbr < -ki lut

-ki l', summative + pcl. I'poy 'thoki l' "ati 'mwot ho'm ye 'sye (1463/4 Yeng 2:126a) not knowing to take the boat.

-ki 'la 'n' = -ki 'la 'ni

-ki 'la 'ni (or 'n' i?): Kongpu man hakī 'la 'ni cham him tun nolus ikwun This business of studying all the time is really hard.

-ki 'la to, summative + cop var inf + particle. Ku i lului manna poki 'la to hayss.umyen coh.keyss. I wish I could just see him!

killay, adverb. long, for a long time, for ever.

< kilta adj

-killay = -killey. Roth 1936:306 ("entstanden aus ki lo"); Dupont 1965:199; LHS. Ramstedt (1939:105) has -killay = -ki + -lley "a regular case formation in North Korean dialects", labeled (124) as "instrumental-locative" and cited in "NK apy i llay for the father"", the only example given (but "in NK frequently used with many other kinds of nouns"). According to King 1990 the 1Yuk-up dialect spoken in the USSR has (l)llay and killay 'because, since'; he gives the example hyay ayllay watta 'I came because she is my sister'.

Gale (1894:74) attests -kil.noy = /killay/ = -ki ey (spoken for written -ki lwo); Cf. 1916 Gale 40) hokil.noy "An ordinary form of the connective hokiley in common use but never used of the 1st person", with these examples:

copwok hokil.nay ywongsye he yes.swo as he confessed. I forgave him. Cal mek.kil.nay te cwuses.swo he ate it so well that I gave him more. silhye hokil.nay ka man twuses.swo he did not like it, so I gave it up. Gale wrote "-n. regularly for /li/, e.g. (1894:46) kil.nwo = kil lo 'by the road'.

-killey, extended summative [DIAL, colloq], with the fact of doing; as, since, because. Myungdo (1:2:69) cites the form as -killay and says it is "used most frequently when the verb of the main clause is in the past tense" and is also used when one "asks the reason behind a certain fact, event, or occurrence", with the examples: Yo say mues ul hakillay ocl anh.e ye What are you doing these days that you can't come visit? Nwu ka wass.ki!llay iley.key yattan ley yo? Who has come, I hear such a commotion! Ku kes i mues ikillay swumkisey yo What is it that you are hiding?

The etymology of -killey (-killay) is not entirely clear, but it appears to be a fairly late internal development to be explained along one of the following lines:

(1) < -ki lo < -ki lwo (1790 Chep.hay Monge 3:3 [LCT 113a]) 'as (being) -ing' → 'because - with the second vowel frontal and unrounded in partial assimilation to the first vowel, or contaminated with -ki ey 'in -ing' → 'because - '; see below for the doubling of the liquid. But we lack an attestation of *-killey or *-ki(l)loy as intermediate steps. And the variant -killay (if authentic) must be explained as a back formation due to the confusion of the mid and low front unrounded vowels. It is unclear whether the Ceycuw directional marker ley (also telyey, leley) is a variant of lwo or a lenition of ley 'place' — or both; Cf etley, etiley = eti lo 'where to'. And perhaps related is the use of ley as a subject marker (Pak Yonghwu 1960:395), for which both ley and lay are reported from Phyengan (Kim Yongpay 1984:94). Notice that Ceycuw uses -ki lwo 'because' (Kang Cenghuy 1988:25n, 27-8).

(2) < -ki llay < -ki ila [haly 'say it will be -ing' or -ki il ya 'will it be -ing' with metathesis of /lya/ > /lay./. That takes the variant -killay as basic; the standard -killey is explained as the usual raising of the low front unrounded vowel in noninitial position.
(3) <-ki lo + adverb-deriving -i (or 'i < hi < h[oi] 'do/be' + -i). Notice also lo-i < lo[w]-i (See loptsa, sulcey < sule[w]-i, sulept.a).

(4) <-ki l[oi] ey with pcl ey.

(5) <-ki [h]all[a]/e [h]aly.

The double ii is a reinforcement that could be the result of emphasis, but it is probably just unmotivated, for similar cases can be found in (ce)cel-lo < (ce-)ce + lo, muel-lo < mue lo (= mues ulo), kel-lo < ke lo (= kes ulo) and perhaps /kellyo/ = -- ke l'q yo, and as well as the variants -ull(y)e and -ull(y)a for -ulye. But the widespread dialect version ...llu- for the --lu- stems is better explained as a reflex of the MK IG, as explained in Part I. From earlier sources we find 1887 Scott (28-30) nallwo 'by me', nellwo 'by you', illo 'by this', and as well as muellwo 'by what' — but wull lwo 'by us', ne-huy lwo 'by you', and nwayy lwo 'by whom'.

There is at least one MK example of llwo for the particle lwo in the phrase nal lwo "Kay. 'THWALQ 'khey ho'n i (1462 'Nung 7:27a)' got released (emancipated) from his ego', and also for a variant le in the phrase nalle nun es.ti salla hokwo 'how will I live?' (?1544 Akcang kasili). See also il 'lan' = 'i 'lan (?1517 Pak 1:17a). An unusual example of liquid-doubling is seen in "tuye' il lon (1518 Sohak-cho 8.22a) < 'TYEY. 'QILQ on as for number one.

kiln < "kilm < *ki'il'm, substantive < kilta < "kil'l'ta. Cf kil'm ye (1482 Kum-sam 2:6b) is long and ... Cf ki lvon, ki lvum.

-ki lo, summative + pcl. Cf -um ulo, -ki ey.

1. with/as ... the doing. 4) Ku nun kul-si lul cal ssuki lo yümeyng hata He is famous for his fine handwriting.

2. 2a. as, since, given that, its being the case that, because. 4) Ku nun kul ul cal ssuki lo yénsep wenko lun ku eykey púthak hayss.ta I asked him to do the manuscript of the speech because he writes so well. Tal i palk.ki lo šanqpo haki lo hayss.ta Finding the moon bright, I decided to take a walk.

2b. thinking or supposing that; with the thought of its happening. 4) Pi ka okeyss.ki lo wúsan ul kaciko wass.ta Thinking it might rain, I have brought my umbrella. Wèyn ke l' ku ka okeyss.ki lo ney ka kitaliko iss.nun ya Why do you wait with the silly idea that he will show up? Yak mek.ki lo uywen eykey and hayss.5 a I spoke to the doctor about taking some medicine (1914 Underwood). Cip ci'ki lo hyeng nim eykey kípyel hayss.5 a I have sent word to my brother about building the house (1914 Underwood, who translates 'for him' to build the house', but 'to tell him that I will build the house' would be a more likely way to interpret the sentence).

3. (= ~ se 'ni, ~ se 'n tul) even though/if, even given/admitted that, it is true that — but. 4) Kel.um ul cal kéi.ki lo kicha lun ttabulq swy iss.na?! Even though he walks fast how can he (= can't) possibly beat a train. Ku i ka Yenge lul cal haki lo Kim sensayng mankhum halq ka? He may speak English well, but surely not as well as Mr Kim. Centung i anmall palk.ki lo hayq pich man halq ka?! No matter how bright a lamp may be how can it possibly rival the sun?!

4. 4a. — hata, — caekceng hata, — kyelqsim hata decides to do, makes up one's mind to do, arranges to do; fixes/arranges it so that; (= yaksoł ul hata) promises/agrees to do. 4) Nayi kaki lo haca Let's (decide/arrange to) ... tomorrow = Let's put off until tomorrow Taum sikan un pëy(e)/calle mek.ki lo hata Let's cut the next class. Tôn ul cwusiktd hassyess.ta He promised to give me money Maum-si ka coh.kenul may an'ay lo sünka lo hayss.ta Her disposition being so good, I decided to make her my wife. Mikwuk ey il hanun kes potam Hänkwuk ulo ka se haki lo kyelqsim hayss.ei Rather than work in America, I made up my mind to go to Korea and work. 4) Nayil kaki lo yaksoł ul hayss.ta He promised to go tomorrow.

4b. — hako iss.ta has it arranged so that; so disposed as to do. Kakup-cek tón ul pilpy ceuci anh.ki lo hako iss. up.nita I do not lend money if I can help it.

4c. — toytta it gets so arranged/scheduled decided/made that (so as to), gets to do, gets to one does, comes to do; — toye (töy) iss.ta it got arranged/set that; —, one is supposed to. Examples: M 1:2:168-9.

5. — lo son = -ki lwo swon SEE (-)swon -ki l'ol, summative + pcl. 4) Pwo-st ho'k' cal'kye (1447 Sek 6.13a) delights in giving alms (and ... ). Kyecip 'CIWULQ-kA ho'k' A Reference of Grammar of Kor...
ki'wom, ki'lwun, modulated subst < "ki[l]ta (long). "ki'two m ol (1481 Twusi 8:11b); ki'lwum ul (id. 15:12b).

kim, postn, postmod. (on the) impetus (of); while (one is at/about it), when, as, since, as long as (--> anyway); incidental to the occasion of, in addition, as an incidental result of; on the spur of, by the force of, in an unplanned or unanticipated moment of. CF: palam, kyel, swum, tun-son ey, kil, pün-kim (ey), thong (ey), pulq-kim (ey), tan-kim ey.

1. postn (usually -q kim). "swulq kim ey under the influence of alcohol. kolq kim ey in a fit of anger. Hwáq/kolq kim ey ppyam ul kalkyess.ta I boxed his ears in a moment of anger/rage.

2. postmod (~un ~,~ -un ~). "Na nun hwá nan/nanun kim ey kulus ul kkay ttulyess.ta I broke a plate in my anger. On kim ey iyaki hako kakeyss.ta As long as I am here, I might as well have a talk with you before I go. PHYénci puchinnun kim ey nay phyénci to com puchye cwusey yo Please mail my letters too while you are at it. Hungpun toyin kym ey eccelw cwul ul móllass.ta I didn't know what to do in the excitement of the moment.

-kí mace, summative + pcl. "ícey n' kúlil um kúlíki mace silh-anguard i nass.ta Now I've even gotten bored with painting pictures.

-ki man, summative + pcl. just doing: ~ hata does nothing but; does/is after all (contrary to expectations). "íencekkaci ku luí kinbalki man halq cakceng in ka How long do you intend to just keep waiting for him? Aykí ka caki/wólki man hanta The baby does nothing but sleep/cry. Ku twí salam un mannaki man hamyen cik.epq yáyki lul hanta Whenever those two meet it is always shop talk. Ku ka nólki man hatuni kkok 'nakcey lul hanun kwun yo He's done nothing but loaf so he's failing without a doubt! Mál hanun táysin ey tut.ki man hasispio Instead of talking, just listen. Na to haki man hamyen ku sålam manhkmh hanta 'p.nita If I devoted myself to it I could do as much/well as he. Alh.nunta 'tuni melceng hani tola taniki man cal hanta I heard he's sick, but look, he is going around sound as a bell. Nal i malk.ki man
There are no people.

Ku mun-0ng e0 wui-ki n' way wule. Why all this crying over such a little thing?!

Kul ul ssuki n' tul kuli swiuwun ka yo? Is it so easy to write?

Kul un summative + particle.

1. as for doing/being. Ku i hako kath.i n0lki nun c0h.a to kath.i il haki nun silh.ta
To have fun with him is all right, but I don't like to work with him. Tungsin kwa 'na kanta 'myen molutoy honea kaki nun silh.e It's another question if you're accompanying me, but I hate to go alone. Ku il ul nay ka haki nun com mues hata It is awkward for me to do that myself. Ku m0ncey ey hap.uy lukol poki nun elyewulq kes ulo pointa It seems it will be difficult to reach an agreement on that question. N0y ka kye0hn haki nun acik iluta You are too young to get married. Yeksa ey kilok toyki nun han samchen-nyen cen puthe (i)ey yo It got recorded in history from about 3,000 years ago.

2. X-ki nun hac'i/hayss.ci/hayeysi.e man = X-ki nun X-ci/-ess.ci/-keyeysi.e man does all right (it is true) but; is indeed (I must admit) but. NOTE: hanun tey and X-nun tey can substitute for hac'i man and X-ci man; but past/future attaches only to the -ki forms.

If chayk ul ilk.ki nun ilk.ci /haci man ttus ul m0lla I DO read this book (all right) but I don't understand what it is talking about.

Pi ka oki wass.ki nun wass.ci / hayss.ei man it rained, all right (but ...). Ku kes ul mek.ki nun hayss.ci/mek.ess.ei man mas i eps,ta I did eat it, but it had no flavor. Phu'cenci luw sluki nun hayss.nun tey wuphyyo ka eps.kwn u I wrote the letter, all right, but now I find that I haven't got a stamp! See hac'i nun.

Ne w0lki nun way w0ni Why on earth are you crying? Wus.ki nun to-taychei m0e l' wus.ni Just what the hell are you laughing at? Pappuki nun way pappuni What's the big rush (all about)?! (shows annoyance)

4. -ki (nun) khenyeng far from doing/being (on the contrary). Pi ka oki (nun) khenyeng hay man ccayngceayng h0 nanta Far from its raining, there is nothing but bright sunshine.

5. -s0yo (ey) [lit] = khenyeng far from doing/being, instead of doing/being, on the contrary. Cf -ei nun anh.ko, -nun tayso ey, -nun panyay lo, tulie.

6. -s0 kaka haka far from (much less, not to mention) doing/being. See s0a haka.

7. Ha. ye-thun oki nun hac'i? You are coming anywhere? See hac'i nun.

-kil y a, summative + cop mod + postmod.

See -ki (4).

-kil palata = -ki lul palata hopes that...

-kil pota, summative + pcl. Na nun k0lim y0 kuliki pota si l0 suki tul te c0h.a hanta.

I prefer writing poems to drawing pictures.

~ to. Oykwuk s0lum eykew n' Yenge ilk.ki pota (to) tut.ki ka te eylepta For the foreigner it is harder to hear English than to read it.

~ nun. Na nun n0lay lul puluki pota m0 tut.ki lul c0h.a hanta I prefer listening to songs rather than singing them.

~ ya. Aamu s0lki ka ko-toytula to c0wuk.ki pota ya n0s.keyeysi.e However trying it may be to live, surely it is better than dying.

Kipun < kuy Gwun < 'KHUY-PWUN, n. feeling, mood, humor, frame/state of mind; atmosphere.

~ il c0h.ta feels good/well; is in good humor; is comfortable, pleasant.

~ cuum kipun letten ka - Kuze kule-kule halq sey How are you these days? - I only feel so-so. Say hey! lul say kipun ulo (see) mac.i haca Let us greet the New Year with a new state of mind.

Kipun c0h.a? Gee, I feel good!
-nun (-un) ~ what it feels like to do (to have done). CF M 2:1:10.
-ulq ~ ita is in a mood (in the frame of mind) to do. īchayk ilk.ulq kipun i ani 'ita is in not in the mood to read.
-ulq ~ i nata / naykhita (I) get in the mood to do. (First-person only.) CF M 2:1:11.
-ki puthe, summative + pcl. īWusen pang ul chiwuki puthe hasey Let's start by getting the room cleaned up.
- ka. īCe san ul nēm.ki puthe ka palo ku eyewun copi 'lq sey Beginning where you cross that mountain is right where the difficult pass is.
- man. īTa-cca ko-cca lo ppāys.ki puthe man hat(i)we 'ni nwu ka cōh.a hay Starting off doing only such unexpected things how do you expect anyone to like it?!
- see = -ki se puthe -(k)ki, suffix (forms impressionistic adverbs). īNul-(k)ki glaring. CF -(k)kus.
-ki sa, summative + pcl. [DIAL] = ki ya.
- [?] DIAL; mistake] = -ki se.
-ki se, summative + pcl = -ki ey se [but often awkward without the ey]. īOy lowum i sēlepta hatoy pop kwūlm.ki (ey) se te haliq ka it is sad to be lonely, but how much more so if you are starving as well.
-ki Sā Sī -ki.
-ki 'ta, summative + cop. SEE -ki (4).
-k'ita, abbr < ku kes ita it is that one.
-ki to, summative + pcl. doing/being also/even;
-(ess)-ess/keyss-ki to.
- 1. ~ hata: 1a. (substitutes for repeat of the /adj does/is indeed (really). īChwupki to hata = chwupki to chwupta is really cold. īlūkī to hanta = īlūkī to īwūnta really cries, cries hard. kongpu lu kal haki to hanta really/also studies hard. kongpu to cal haki to hanta really/also does even/also one's studying hard. Cham tanphung i alum-tapki to hata My, the autumn leaves are pretty! Kôngpu man haki ka īlēpek to hata It is pretty tough for one to do nothing but study all the time. īHu kakasayng un pucīlen haki to hata He is a truly hard-working student. Haksayng tul i mānh.i oki to hayss.kwun/wass.kwun Quite a lot of students have showed up, I see! Ney māl ul tule poni cham kuleh.ki to hay Hearing what you have to say I realize that you are quite right, indeed. SEE hata7.
- 1b. Kako siph.ki to hay yo I sorta (sort of) want to go; I want to go and then again, I don't. Kako siph.e haki to ha(se)yo He kinda (kind of) wants to go (but he is not sure he really wants to go).
- 1c. īSāy tul i meli wi ey se cīce-kelinun ka hamyen talam-cwi tul i tali mith ul suchye kaki to hanta Not only are there birds chirping overhead but also there are squirrels darting about under foot. Wuli ka tōn i ēps.ki to hay yo Also, (another reason is that) we don't have any money. Ku ka kuleng īl ul hanun kes un nala ul salang ham ey se man (i) ani 'la, casin ul wi ham ey se iki to hata His doing such a thing is not just from loving his country it's also for his own benefit. Hal-ape'ₙ'u min īnyēnci suski lul cōh.a haki to hasey Grandfather enjoys writing letters, too.
- 1d. (a shortening of the double expression in 2c) does/is also [with negative: does/is not either]. īAchim ey pap ul an mek.ki to hanta Sometimes I don't have breakfast.
- 2a. X-ki to X-ta = X-ki to hata (1a) really is / does (intensive).
- 2b. X-ki to hako Y-ki to hata does/is both A and B. īCōh.ki to hako nappuki to hata It has its good points and its bad points. Ku ay nun mek.ki to cal hako nōlīkī to cal hanta He both eats well and plays hard. Na nun sihēm ul cal chiluki to hako mōs chiluki to hanta Some exams I come through well, some I can't get through. Pay kophuki to hako mōk maluki to hayss.ta I was both hungry and thirsty. Ku sālam un uysa (i)ki to hako um.ak-ka (i)ki to hata He is both a doctor and a musician.
- 2c. īEtten ttay n' kēt.ki to hako etten ttay n' thako to kanta = Etten ttay n' kel.e to kako etten ttay n' thako to kanta = Etten ttay n' kel.e kaki to hako etten ttay n' thako kaki to hanta Sometimes I walk and sometimes I ride. Ku sālam ul silh.e haki to hako cōh.a haki to hanta Sometimes I like that person and sometimes I don't (NOTE: Not to be taken as 'I don't like him and yet again I do like him', showing indecision, nor as 'Some things about him I like and some things I don't').
- 3. īCey ttay lo cito lul pokī to swīwunq ul i ani 'n tey It isn't so easy to look at a map the proper way. Ce mankhum Yenge cal haki to
him tulta. It is hard to be able to speak English so well. Nulk.ki to séll(we) la khenul cim ul cocha cisilq ka?! How sad to age, they say, yet you wish to carry your burden? Kět.ki to cen ey ftwilye ko hanta He tries to jump before he has learned to walk. Ney-kkān (= kkaš = kkačis) nom hako nun sawuki to silh.ta I do not care to fight with the likes of you.

-ki ttąymun (ey) SEE -ki 3b

-ki tul, summative + pcl. FXML sul cis.ki tul coh.a (tul) hasio? Do you people like to write poems? Mős toyn cis ul haki tul ttąymun ey (and also: haki tțaymun ey tul, but not *haki tțaymun tul ey) yātan muc.ess.ta They got bawled out for the bad things they did.

-ki wa, summative + pcl. 1Na nun thuk hi ilen kūlim ul kūlīki wa ilen si sul cis.ki tul coh.a hap.nita I especially enjoy drawing pictures of this sort and writing this sort of poems. Na nun thuk hi kūlim ul kūlīki wa pokī (kāmsang haki) tul coh.a hap.nita I especially enjoy drawing and looking at (appreciating) pictures.

-ki ya, summative + pcl. only doing/being; if it is nothing more (or) other than; of course doing/being, to be sure. 1Ku (sālam) cęngto lo kul ul ssuki ya him tunq il i ani 'ta It is not so hard to write up to his standards. Ku i ka oki ya okeyss ci man un nemu nuc. ci anh.umyen coh. keyss.ta Of course he'll get here, all right, but I hope he won't be too late. SEE haki ya. CF -ki nun.

kiveng [Ceycwu DIAL, < kieńg] = kuleh.key like that, so (Seng 1Naksuwa 1984:32, 34).

-ki yey, summative + pcl. in doing. 1'il ho ki yey ko'lin ke's i 'cyekwo'ra (1481 Twusi 25: 7b) has few hindrances in doing things.

-ki yo (var) = -key yo (SEE -key 5). 1(Nāyki ey) cin sālam un chwum ul chwuki yo? Nolay tul haki yo? Shall we make the losers (in the game) do a dance? Sing a song? Il un an hako ileh.key anc.e man iss.ki yo? Do you mean to just sit there doing nothing?!

-krin [S Kyengsang DIAL (1Na Cinsek 1977)] = -lq ka

kkāci, pcl < skoci < *s koci(<) < s ko'c(ang) < s + *ko'co (> 'koo 'brink').

1. (time) till, until; by; to; up to, down to. 1achim puthe cenyek ~ from morning to night. acik ~ up to now. yethay ~ till now; to date; up to the present. chilq-sip ~ sălta lives to be seventy. kōtay ey se hyōntay from ancient times down to the present day.

Kīcha ka tte-naki kkāci sip-pun iss.ta We have ten minutes before the train will depart. Ōyechwul sikan un pam yelq si kkāci ya The hours (allowed out) are till ten at night. I pēn cęncayg i ēncye kkāci kal.nun ci nun to molununq il ita No one knows how long this war is going to last.

2. (place) to; as far as, all the way to (CF ey, ulo, ul). 1yeki puthe cęki ~ from here to there. Pusan = kanun cha phyo a ticket to Pusan. Scwul = kata goes as so Seoul muluph ~ up/down to one's knees. Eti kkāci kasi.p.nīkka How far do you go?

3. (extent, emphasis) even; so far as, the very (CF to, mace, cocha). 1Ku uy hyeng kkāci ka tul cal-mos hayss.ta ko hanta Even his big brother blames him. Ku nun totwuk-cil kkāci hanta He even steals. (He doesn’t even stop as theft.) Pi ko oka palam kkāci pūnta It is raining and the wind is blowing as well. Kuleh.key kkāci māl halaq kes un épsta It is too much to say that. You go too far. Way celi kkāci yatun in ya I wonder why there’s all that fuss.

4. [colloq] = kkkāci ey (by)

kkāci cecum, particle + particle.

1. Šēy si kkāci cecum (= Šēy si cecum kkāci) kitalye pota (ka) an omyen kal they ya I will wait till around three o’clock and then if you haven’t come I’ll leave.

2. [Cong-lo kkāci cecum (un)] kel.e kalq swiss ci yo I guess I can walk as far as Bell Street. kkāci cecum un, pcl + pcl + pcl. SEE kkāci cecum, kkāci cocha, pcl + pcl. 1Ku mēle.an.un kee kkāci cocha mōs kanta ‘myen chalali tte-nād māsio You’d better not set out if you think you won’t even make it that far.

~ to. 1Kuleh.key swīwun kes kkāci cocha to mōs hani pap un mek.e se mwe l’hand You can’t even do something that easy, what ever will you do for your next bowl of rice?!

kkāci ey (nun), particle + particle (+ particle).

1. [colloq – from Japanese usage of ma’dā ni] = cecum (un), an ulo (nun) by (the time that ~), in the course of, before. 1nāyil – by tomorrow: before tomorrow is over, sometime tomorrow. sicak haki ~ by the time it starts.

2. (to the place). 1Cey ka āmuli nop[h] wass. ess.ki lo ‘nī i sanq pongwuli kkāci
mós wass.ulq kes kath.ta However high he himself may have come I doubt he would have made it all the way up to this peak.

kkaci ey se, pcl + pcl + pcl. ❄️ Ku sālam kkaci ey se cwungci hala Stop counting when you get to him.

- mace. ❄️ Ku cek.un swuiw kkaci ey se mace sēkyum ul kulk.e kanta Even from such a small income they grab taxes.

kkaci ka, pcl + pcl. till/to/even/... [as subject, complement]. ❄️ Yeki se keki kkaci ka meych macang ina toylq ka yo About how far (how many leagues) it is from here to where you are? Achim yetel(p)q si puthe ōhwu tases si kkaci ka yeki sāmu sikan ip.nita From 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. are our business hours. Yeses si kkaci ka ani 'p.nikka'? Isn’t it (Doesn’t it last) till six o’clock? Sāsil un hak.wi lut.πi kkaci ka mūncey ‘ta It really is a problem to get my (doctoral) degree.

kkaci khenyeng, particle + particle. ❄️ Onul kkaci khenyeng 'nayil kkaci to tā mōs hakeyss.ta I won’t be able to finish even by tomorrow, to say nothing of today. Pusan kkaci khenyeng Taykwu kkaci to mōs hakeyss.kwun yo I see we won’t even be able to get to Taykwu, much less Pusan.

kkaci I', pcl + abbr pcl = kkaci lül

kkaci 'la to, pcl + cop var int + pcl. ❄️ 'Encye kkaci 'la to kitaliia 'n’(’) māl-ssum iyo? You mean I should wait forever? Sewul kkaci 'la to kalq swu iss.ta 'myen, elma 'na cōh.kees.iyor How nice it would be if I could get to Seoul. at least!

kkaci lo, pcl + pcl. ❄️ Nēy si kkaci lo ceng hay twupsita Let’s decide to have it by (or: have it last till) four o’clock. Cwūcha kūmci kwuyek ul Cong-lo kkaci lo hay twupsita Let’s have the no-parking zone all the way to Bell Street. See ku ~, ko ~

kkaci lül, pcl + pcl. till/to/even/... [as direct object]. ❄️ Yēngtung-pho kkaci lül Sewul ila pulunta Yēngtung-pho is included in the Seoul city limits. Sam-chon kkaci (lul) tlaylita ‘ni kulen nappun nom i eti iss.na! What a wicked fellow he is to hit even his own uncle! Cey pumo kkaci (lul) musi hanun nom i musun khunq il ul hakeyss.ta ko na-sess.na! What kind of a rascal is this who presents himself (as a candidate) when he has neglected even his own parents? I Ieh. key kakkawun tey kkaci lül mōs kē. e on sālam i tungsan un musun tungsan iya! What kind of mountain climber is he, not to get this far?!

kkaci mace See mace

kkaci man, pcl + pcl. just/only till/to/even/... ❄️ Twū si kkaci man okey Just get there by two (you need not come earlier). Sā-sip pheyici kkaci man ilk.usio Just read up to page 40.

- ila to. ❄️ Nam Tāymun kkaci man ila to cha lul thako kapsita Let’s ride all the way to South Gate (at least). Ku ka selun sal kkaci man ila to sal.ess.tula 'myen ku cakphum ul wānseng hāyss.ulq kēs ita If only he had lived to the age of thirty he would have completed the work.

kkaci n’, abbr < kkaci nun. ❄️ Keki kkaci n’ sayngkak ul mōs hāyss.ta I’ve never thought of that.

- kkacin, [DIAL] = -kkacis

kkacin, [DIAL] = kkacis

kkacin ‘na, pcl + cop advers. till/to/even/... or the like; whether till/to/even/... ; till/to/even/... whatever. ❄️ 'etu t ( = eti kkaci 'tun ci) to the utmost, in every possible way. ‘Encye kkacin ‘na kitalikeyss. 'ono I will wait forever. Ke.ī kass.umyen Yēngtung-pho kkaci ‘na kass.ulq ka I wonder if they could even have reached Yōngtung-pho if they had walked.

kkacin ‘na-ma, pcl + cop extended adversative. ❄️ ‘Nayil kkacin ‘na-ma ku kos ey kalq swu iss.ta ‘myen elma ‘na cōh.kees.iyor How nice it would be if I could get there by tomorrow, even. I kos kkacin ‘na-ma olq swu iss.ta ‘myen cōh.kees.nun tey I wish he could manage to get at least as far as here. Te nun mōs palatulu to hwānkap kkacin ‘na-ma sās.ess.tula ‘myen elma ‘na cōh.ass.ulq ka All I wish is that he could have lived to see his sixtieth birthday.

kkacin nun, pcl + pcl.

1. as for (its being) till/to/even/... ❄️ Yelq-sey sal kkacin nun sōin ulo chie to ku isang un tā tāyin ia Up to thirteen years of age you are considered a “child” (for admission purposes), but above that age everyone is an “adult”. Kaul ey se kyewul kkacin nun malk.un nai-si ka kyēysok toynta From autumn to winter, clear weather prevails. Nay ka haksil hi āki kkacin nun ku sālam hanthey māl hācī mā. e la Don’t tell him until I know for sure.
2. = ecum un
- kkacis, bnl n [< kkaci + -q; dial - kkaecin < kkaci + in]. such as... (makes adn, usually pejorative). "I/yo ~ this kind of. ku/ko ~, ce/co ~ that kind of. ney ~ such as you. cey ~ such as him/her/them; such as oneself (this does NOT mean "such as me/us"). ~ ecum/cocha = ~ (kes) ecum/cocha.

kkacis, abbr. 1. = ku-kkacis, adn.

2. = ku-kkacis kes, adn. + n.

kkaci se, pcl + pcl. "Eti kkaci se poinun ya From how far away can it be seen?

kkaci to, pcl + pcl. till/to/... also/even; indeed even. "Tongmu ttale se Kangnam kkaci to kanta I will go even to Kangnam (= "to hell and back") with my comrades. Caki uy ecy-il kakkawun chinkwu kkaci to an anch.e poko tte-nass.ta 'nta You see, he didn't even say good-bye to his best friend! Nay chinkwu tul i na lul pinay hayss.ul ppun ani 'la nay an"hay kkaci to na lul pinay hayss.e Not only did my friends blame me, but my wife blamed me too. Ne wa kathi 'la 'myen eti kkaci to kalq swu iss.ulq kes kathi.ta I feel I could go anywhere if it were with you (I went). Nay ka lay poy to celm.ess.ul ttay nun Hän.lan san kkkotayki kkaci to olla ka-poko, Kumkang san Pilo-pong kkaci to olla ka-pwass.(ess.ta) 'nta Despite my appearance now, (I want you to know) that when I was young I managed to climb all the way to the top of Mt Hanla and also all the way up Pilo Peak in the Diamond Mountains.

kkaci tul, pcl + pcl. "YeYe pun eti kkaci tul kasip.nikka How far are all you people going?

kkaci 'tun ci, pcl + cop retr mod + postmod. to the utmost, in every possible way (= eti kkaci 'na).

kkaci uy, pcl + pcl. (the one) till/to/even/... .

Onul kkaci uy na uy saynhwal un cham ulo hflngpok ha.yess.0 My life has been a really happy one so far. Pusan ey se Sewul kkaci uy kichaq kaps i elma yo How much is the train fare from Pusan to Seoul?

kkaci ya, particle + particle. "Nayil kkaci ya tå toykeyss.ci yo it'll be all done by tomorrow at the latest. Âmuli kanan hay to kwukel kkaci ya hakeyss.0? However poor he may be, would he actually go BEGGING? Ku kes kkaci ya nay ka mäl halq swu épS.ci I cannot go so far as to say THAT.

- mäl lo [? a bit awkward]. "Yeki se mith kkaci ya mäl lo cham ulo alum-ta kyengchi ka kyëysok toyp.nita The beautiful scenery stretches from here all the way to the foot of the mountain. Ku ka sengkong onul (ey iluki) kkaci ya mäl lo pi halq ey épS.nun kosaung uy kyëysok ies.ta Right to this very day when he has succeeded it has been a stretch of unparalleled hardships.

-kkak, surf (makes impressionistic adv); likat ++ -kkak. kolkakk kkoijkakk gurgling.< kkol kkol. (t)talkakk (XX) = (t)talkatak (XX) clattering, rattling < (t)tal-(t)tal. Cf -ttak = -kkal, postn (makes vulgar n from n). nwun eye (CF nwun al eyeball). seng ~ sharp temper. thay ~ sultepa is haughty < thay(...). attitude. pich kkal [also spelled pich bail color. mas kkal [also spelled mas kal] tflaver Cf kal. [? -q kall]

kkamak, adn. SEE kamak.

kkamak', abbr < kkamakwi crow. ~ kkali crow and magpie.

kkan, 1. ~ (ey) quasi-free n (+ pcl). (by) one's own account/estimation/reckoning/view. 1cf
dd kkan ey n' Yenge lul cal hanta ko saynh hanun mo.yang ita In his own eyes he sees to think he speaks English well. Cey ka (mal hatun) kkan i iss.ta He knows what he did (said). nay (ney/tangsin/caney) ~ by (your) account. caney/ne-huy tul ~ in your people's own estimation. caki (tul) ~ in one's (their) own eyes. ku i (tul) ~ his (their) own estimation. wuli (tul) ~ in our own eyes SYN tta. [? -q kan ? < kan 'saltiness' or seasoning', CF tta: ? < KAN 'room', ? < 'KHAN 'look, view']

2. bnd n. SEE kkan pota guesses, ...

kkân = kkar, abbr < kkacis (before nasal -q i/y...). "Ney-kkân (= kka = kkaecis) hakun nun ssawuki to ssh.ta I do not care to fight with the likes of you. ku-kkânq il = ka kkacinq il a trifle.

kkang, bnd n. ~ -kulita finishes it (= kkaam maye.ta). ~ -kuli all, utterly.

kkatalk, n; postmod (SEE -un/-nun/-tun/-ul) reason; cause; ground(s); account, occasion score; a justification; an excuse; a motive ~ épS.i without reason; without good provocation; without rime or res.
content’ < silh-kes (="silh-kkes ‘till one hates it’). but contrast silh-cung = silhq-cung /sileung/ ‘aversion’.

1b. postmod. Elma ‘na toynun ci iss.nun kkes kaekok wà pwà la. However much there may be, bring all there is.

2. (right) up to (now). SYN kkacil, aick kkes (not) yet. Yethay kkes han kes i i kes ppun lta. This is all I have done up to now. Ku ay ka ipttay kkes wülko iss.ta. The kid is still crying. Ipttay kkes oci anh.ess.ta. He has not come as yet.

kkey, postn (=< key = ’ke’kuy ’there’).

1. about/around, towards (a time). Polum ~ about/towards the middle of the month. K Kumum ~ about/towards the end of the month. Choswun/cwungswun/hāswun ~ around the first/second/last third of the month. Êceng ~ cumm around noontime, towards noon. Mence ~ the other day, some time ago. Kyewul key two (1894 Gale 28) even in the winter time. Cj. ecekkey, kucekkey, kelekkey, ceng kkey.

2. around, in the vicinity/neighborhood of, near (a place). Nam Tämyn ~ near South Gate, in the vicinity of South Gate. Tong-lo ney-keli ~ around (in the neighborhood of) Bell Street Cross. Wumul ~ around the well.

kkey < s ’kuy (’s kuy) < s ke’kuy/kangey, pcl (hon for eykkey). to/at/for/by (one esteemed).

Kim sensayng nim kkey ollim presented to Mr Kim (with compliments). Nay ka ape’ nim kkey chayk ul tulyess.ta I gave the book to Father. Kim paksa ka Hankul lo ssum phyeœni lul moksna nim kkey pen. yek hay cwusinta Dr Kim translates a Korean letter for the pastor.

-kkey, bnd adj-n (< hat) doll and ugly (in color). nolu-/nwulu-kkey (a) dingy yellow. phalu-/phulu-kkey (a) doll and ugly blue.

’kkey = ’q’ key, immediate future [abbr < -q key]. Alternant after vowel of -u’ kkey = -u’q key.

kkey chelem, pcl + pcl. Ku ay ka sensayng nim kkey chelem apeki eykey to (or ape’ nim kkey to) täy hanta ’myen elma ’na cõh.eyes.H yo. How nice it would be if he treated his father the way he treats you (or the teacher)? Sensayng nim kkey chelem mál-ssum tuliki him pun un éps. up.nita. You are the hardest person in the world for me to talk to.
키에 cocha, pcl + pcl. 1Hyeng nim kkey cocha phyéncí lúl mós hako iss.ta I have been unable to write even to my brother.

kkey hako, pcl + pcl. 1Kim sensayng kkey hako Son sensayng kkey nun alliko kake la Let Mr Kim and Mr Son know when you leave (= say good-bye to them).

-kkey hata SEE -kkey, bnd adj-n.

kkey ka, pcl + pcl. 1Kim sensayng kkey ka ani 'la Pak sensayng kkey tulyess.ta I gave it to Mr Pak, not to Mr Kim.

kkey khenyeng, particle + particle. 1Apeci kkey khenyeng hyeng kkey kkey to phyéncí lúl náyé ci mös hako iss.ta I haven't been able to get a letter off even to my brother, much less to my father.

kkey kkaci, particle + particle. 1Apeci kkey kkaci kkekeung ul kkichinun pulhyo casik ita He is such an unflial son that he causes worry even to his father.

kkey lang, particle + particle. 1Hyeng kkey lang tā allye la Let your brother and everyone (his family/group) know.

~ to. 1Háal-ape' nim kkey lang to kac'ta tulye ya 'ei I'll have to take it to Grandfather and everyone, too.

~ un. 1Olay kan man ey kôhyang ey i' kass.e to nemu 'na pappe se sā-chon hyeng kkey lang un tull(y)e poci to mós hayss.ta Though I had not been to my home town for a long time, I was too short of time even to drop around to my cousin's place (where he and his family live).

kkey 'la to, pcl + cop var inf + pcl. 1Ape' nim kkey se molusiketun hyeng nim kkey 'la to mulepolyen If your father doesn't know, why don't you ask your older brother.

kkey lo, pcl + pcl. toward/to (an esteemed person). 1Ce hanthey onun phyéncí nun tā cey hyeng nim kkey lo poyon ewusispio Please forward to my older brother all the letters addressed to me.

kkey lo, puthe, particle + pcl + pcl. from (an esteemed person). 1Ape' nim kkey lo puthe (= ape nim kkey se) pheyn sêys ul pat.nunta (Wagner 8) I receive three pens from my father.

(?) kkey lul, pcl + pcl. 1?(?) Kim sensayng kkey lul mence tull(y)ess.ta ka Pak sensayng kkey lo kakeyss.ta I'll first drop by Mr Kim's and then I'll go to Mr Pak's.

A Reference Grammar of Korean
A Reference Grammar of Korean

PART II 637

mother.

key-op-se, cpd pcl (pcl + var of formal -up/-sup + pcl) [lit. obs] = kkey se (but more highly honorific).

kkey pota, pcl + pcl. 1Apeci kkey pota hyeng nim kkey mál-ssum tulunun kes i cóh.ulq key yo You would do better to talk to your brother rather than to your father. Eme' nim kkey pota ape' nim kkey mul.e posey yo You had better ask your father (about that) rather than your mother.

kkey puthe, pcl + pcl. 1Hak.kyo ey se tha on wutung-sayng ul apeci kkey puthe po.ye tulye la Show the prize you won for being a good student at school to your father first (before you show it to the others). Pumo nim kkey puthe mál-ssum tulye yo 'eti You should tell your parents first.

-k. 1Apeci kkey (hanun cts) puthe ka ku mo.yang ini (or kuleh key pulqson hani) hyeng kkey ya ocik hakeyss.mi? The way he treats his father, to begin with, how do you think he'll treat a mere older brother?!

kkey se, postn + pcl. 1Etí kkey se osyess ci yo Where did you come from?

kkey se, particle + particle.
1. from (an esteemed person). 1apeci ~ on phyénci (NKd 4234b) a letter that has come from Father. apeci ~ pat.un tón the money that I got from Father. Moksa nim kkey se ku mál ul tul.e ss.ta I heard that from the pastor.
2. marks a personal oblique (= honorific) subject. 1apeci ~ cwusin tón the money that Father gave me. Moksa nim kkey se ku mál-ssum ul hasyss.5up.nita The pastor said that. Sensayng nim kkey se cham mánh.un swúko hul hasyss.5up.nita You have gone to an awful lot of trouble for me. Cf ey se, (mata) puthe. NOTE: Unlike the more usual subject marker (the nominative case particle i/ka), kkey se can be followed by focus particles (un/nun, to, iya /ya). The nominative particle has other functions, as in ... i toy- 'become' (mutative complement) and ... i ani 'ta 'is not' (negative-copula complement), for which kkey se is not used.

kkey se chelem, pcl + pcl + pcl. 1Emeni kkey se chelem na lul salang hanun sálam un òps.ta There is no one who loves me the way Mother does.
kkey se cocha, pcl + pcl + pcl. 1l cuum un hyeng nim kkey se cocha sosik i òps.ta Lately I haven’t had a word even from my older brother.

kkey se ka, pcl + pcl + pcl. 1Onul un phyénci nun apeci kkey se ka ani 'la acessi kkey se on kes ita Today the mail was from Uncle, not Father. (?) Hyeng nim kkey se ka (or kkey se puthe or kkey se puthe ka) kulun pósww-cek in sayngkak ul kacisyess nun tey apeci kkey se ya te mál hay mue '1 hakeyss.5up.nikka Brother. YOU have such conservative opinions (to begin with), what point can there be in my talking to Father?

kkey se khenyeng, pcl + pcl + pcl. 1Apeci kkey se khenyeng hyeng nim hanthey se to phyénci ka òps.ta There’s been no letter even from my brother, much less from my father. Wuli tam.im sensayng eykey apeci kkey se mós kasîmyen hyeng nim kkey se 'la to ka-posye ya hakeyss.ey yo If Father cannot go see my teacher then Brother at least will have to go.

kkey se kkaci, particle + particle + particle. 1Hyeng nim kkey se kkaci kuleh. kkey se lul mit.ci anh.usip.nikka? Even you distrust me so much, Brother?

kkey sekkken, pcl + pcl = kkey lang

kkey se lang, pcl + pcl + pcl. 1Hyeng nim kkey se lang tã annyeng hasin ka? How are your brother and his family?

kkey se 'la to, pcl + pcl + cop var inf + pcl. 1Hyeng nim kkey se 'la to phyénci ka iss. umyen maum i noh. ikeyss.nun tey ... I would feel relieved if there were a letter from Brother, at least, but (there isn’t) ... 1kkey se mace, pcl + pcl + pcl. 1Hyeng nim kkey se mace ce lul tol. a posici anh. umyen nuwkuw lul mit. ko sálkeyss.5up.nikka If even you won’t take care of me. Brother, whom can I look to in this world?

kkey se man, pcl + pcl + pcl. 1Apeci kkey se man helak hasîmyen na to Mikwuk kalq swu iss.ta If only Father consents, I too will be able to go to the States.

- to. 1Kuleng il ul tang hasin ke n' apec' nim kkey se man to ani 'p.nita It wasn’t just Father alone who underwent that.

- un. 1Apeci kkey se man un helak ul an hasîl quy 'ta Father, at least, would not give you HIS permission.
kkey se mata, particle + particle + particle.

1. (= eykey se mata). 今日 sensayng nim kkey se mata phyenci lul pat.e sŏngkwu sulepki hān i ēps.\textsuperscript{+}up.nita I am overwhelmed beyond measure to receive letters from each of you gentlemen.

2. (= mata ka). 今日 sensayng nim kkey se mata phyenci lul ssusye sŏngkwu sulepki hān i ēps.\textsuperscript{+}up.nita I am overwhelmed beyond measure that each of you gentlemen should write me a letter.

kkey se n', abbr < kkey se nun

kkey se 'na, pcl + pcl + cop adverbs. 今日
nim kkey se 'na yŏngq-ton ul cwulq ka
talun sālam un elim to ēps.\textsuperscript{+}up.nita Brother might sometimes give me spending money, but there's no way others will do so.

kkey se 'na-ma, pcl + pcl + cop extended
adversative. 今日
nim kkey se 'na-ma ce
tul towa cwusye ya 'ei; kuleh.\textsuperscript{+}an.ünchen
eteh.key salq swu ka iss.\textsuperscript{+}up.nika You, at least, should help me, Brother, otherwise how can I get along? Ámu to tuma cwulq sālam i ēps.uni hyeng nim kkey se 'na-ma paalq swu pakk ey! There's none who will help; what can I do but hope at least for something from you, Brother?

kkey se 'n tul, particle + particle + cop mod +
postmod. 今日
Nam tul to ānunq il ul hyeng nim kkey se 'n tul molusil li ka iss.mp? Surely there is no good reason why my brother, of all people, should not know what others are well aware of.

kkey se nun, particle + particle + particle.

1. as for from (an esteemed person). 今日
Eme' nim kkey se nun tōn ul pat.ess.ci man, ape' nim kkey se nun an pat.ess.ta I got money from Mother but not from Father.

2. as for (an esteemed person as subject). 今日
nim kkey se nun eteh.key sayngkak
hasip.nika What do you think, Brother?

kkey se pota, pcl + pcl + pcl. 今日
Emeni kkey se pota apeci kkey se te kippe hasilq kes ita
Father will be more delighted than Mother.
Eme' nim kkey se pota na lul te salang hay
cwulq sālam un āmu to ēps.\textsuperscript{+}up.nita There is no one who loves me more than Mother does.

Hyeng nim kkey se pota apeci kkey se tōn ul
pat.nun phyen i tēl mian hatula I was less
grateful receiving money from Father than
from Big Brother.

kkey se puthe, pcl + pcl + pcl. 今日
kkey se puthe kulah.key sayngkak hasimyes
toykeyss.\textsuperscript{+}up.nika You, as my elder brother, shouldn't think that way, should you? 今日
nim kkey se puthe (= ulo puthe) on phyen
'ta It is a letter come from Big Brother.

~ ka 今日
kkey se sekken, pcl + pcl + pcl = kkey se lang
kkey se to, particle + particle + particle.

1. from (an esteemed person) also/even.

Hyeng nim kkey se to phyenci ka wass.e(py)
yo There was a letter from you, too.

2. also/even (an esteemed person) [as the
subject]. 今日
nim kkey se to kath.i kasi
yo Why don't you come along with me? Note:
When to follows a NON-honorific subject
the particle i/ka is obligatorily suppressed, so that
the phrase might be taken as object, since the
accusative ul/lul, too, obligatorily drops before
to. But kkey se to will not mark the object
there is no simple way to mark an object as
honorific, other than choosing a specifically
honorific noun as the object.

kkey se tul, pcl + pcl + pcl. 今日
Kath.un nal
tiptay hasin wuli tōngney apeci kkey se onul hyuka osinta 'nita The fathers of the
village who were conscripted on the same
day will be back on holiday today.

kkey se wa, pcl + pcl + pcl. 今日
nim kkey
se wa apeci kkey se nun ēncy 'na ce lul mod
nan i lo sayngkak hasici yo My brother and
father always take me for a simpleton.

kkey se ya, pcl + pcl + pcl. 今日
nim kkey
se ya ce lul mit.usil they 'ci yo I'm sure you
trust me, Brother, (even if no others do).

~ māl lo. 今日
nim kkey se ya māl

cal-mos sayngkak hako kyŏsip.nita It is you
who are wrong (in the way you think), Brother.

kkey to1, postnoun + pcl. 今日
Cenkukwul ul tā

nu

nun mōs hayss.ci man Hamkyeng-to kkey
ka-poko Kyŏngsang-to kkey to kwass

I was not able to tour the entire country, but
I got to see the areas around Hamkyeng and
Kyŏngsang provinces.

kkey to2, particle + particle. also/even to

(esteemed).

kkey tul, pcl + pcl. 今日
Emeni kkey tul poyes.

They showed it to their mother(s). Emeni

kkey tul poyess.ta They showed it to

mothers.
A Reference Grammar of Korean

PART II 639

kkey uy. pcl + pcl. (the one) to / at / for / by (one esteemed). ¹táythong.lyeng ~ kongkayq-cang an open letter to the President.

kkey ya. pcl + pcl. ¹Apeci kkey nun mölla to hyeng nim kkey ya mäl-ssumm ul tulye ya 'ei You ought to talk to your brother at least, if not your father.

- mäl lo. ¹Hyeng nim kkey ya mäl lo allye ya 'ei It is my brother that I should inform.

kkili, postn. ? < *kkylll < 'skyll i i (1465 Wen 1:1:1-4b) 'those who shun / eschew it (= keep aloof').

1. the separate group of (like people); among (or between / by / to) ourselves / yourselves / themselves. ¹Wuli nun wuli kkili kaca Let's go separately (by ourselves). Ce i tul kkili ssawunta They quarrel among themselves. Ai tul kkili (or ai kkili tul) nönta The children play among themselves. Ai tul kkili (hako) nun cal nönta He plays nicely with the other children. Püca kkili cangsa hanta Father and son are in business together (with no one else).

2. the separate group of (like-moving things); by themselves. ¹So nun so kkili mointa "Oxen keep to themselves" = Birds of a feather flock together. pelley ~ the insects. pakkuteyliya ~ the bacteria. catong-cha (pihayng-ki) ~ the cars (planes).

3. [new?] with a separate group of like things. ¹Cal.un namu nun cal.un namu kkili (lo) khun namu ka khun namu kkili sim.ca Let's plant the small trees with small trees and the big trees with big trees. Chayk-sang un chayk-sang kkili han kwuntey noh.a fa Put the desks in one place together. Cf CM 1:456: töl ~ stones, molay ~ sand(s), ...

kkili kkili, adv (iterated postn). group by group, in separate groups, each group.

-kkis, suffix. See - (kk)kis.

kko, pcl [LIVELY var] = ko (indirect quotation)

kko [S Kyengsang DIAL (¹Na Cinsek 1977)] = -iqa ka

kkol, n. 1. shape, form, appearance. ¹Cham- pyl el kkol ta pokeyss.tu What a mess (you've presented for me) to look at!! Kkol com pwá la Just look at you! See ewucey ~.

2. [pejorative] face, countenance, personal appearance, "mug", "pan". käy ~ a shameful face/appearance.

3. personal behavior, manner(ism), action, "business" (as with one's hands), "carrying on", the things one does. mäl hanun ~ one's manner of speaking.

kkolz, n. pasture, forage; fodder.

kkolz, postnourn. (priced) at the rate of ~ each; per unit. ¹Han kwén ey chen wen kkol ita The price is (at the rate of) a thousand wen per volume. Cf ssik, mata.

-kkuley, suf ( = -kkey). ¹nolle-kk(u)ey hata is yellow-tinged.

-kkum, INTENSIVE < -kum. ¹huy-kkum/hay-kkum hata is rather white. ¹hǎ/ul-(kk)kum leering (Cf hulkita leers). See -key-kkum.

-kkun, suffix (makes adj-n, impressionistic adv). cha-kkun very cold, chilled. tta-kkun fairly hot. may/-mi-kkun smooth, slippery. [< -q kun; Cf -kum., -kul, -kus.]

kkus, n. marks, grade (= ~ swu, cemq-swu).

-kkus, suffix. See -(k)kus.

kkuth, n. [VAR kkuthu- in kkuthu-meli, Cf kkuth(-juleki.)

1. an end, a tip, an extremity. Cf kkut-engi.

2. the (tail) end, close, conclusion, finish.

3. the last, the tail end. Cf mak.

4. a limit, a bound; limits, bounds. Cf han.

5. a bit, a touch, a dash: See phul ~.

6. (as postmod) the final consequence: See -un ~ (ey).

kkway, adverb. quite, fairly, pretty (much). ¹him tulta is pretty hard. ~ khuta is fairly large. ~ cal ilk.ta reads quite well. [? < kwā bi < (\quad)kwa (/)hí < "kwa 'hi excessively"]

kkway 'na, kk'ay 'na, adv + cop adversative. fairly (well / much / many), to a fair extent (or so), rather. ¹kkepula ~ hanta studies fairly hard. kwansang (ul) ~ penta reads one's face well. khi ka ~ khuta ko ppekinta boasts of one's height. Pap swul kk'ay 'na "ttunta" ko myelqsi hael mala Don't despise me for taking a goodly amount of food and wine (ttunta = tulta with expressive reinforcement). Cengchi kk'ay 'na hanta ko yënsel kk'ay na nul.ess.ta He is doing quite a bit of politics, I understand, and his speeches have improved a lot.

(*)kkwu = kko (LIVELY indirect quotation).

This appears not to occur, probably because liveliness is associated with the light-isotope vowel /o/ as against the heavy-isotope vowel /wu/. But (-ca) kkwuna may have incorporated the form.
kkwulek → (-q) kwulek
kkwuleki, postn [? < -q kwulek + -i; <$> -q + kwu-l + -ek.i; <$> -q + abbr kwulel tayki]; a person who overdoes it; an overindulger; a glutton for ; yoksim → a greedy person, a "hog". cam → a slugabed, a sleepyhead. kep (=< kep-po) a coward. swul → a tippler, a boozzer, a heavy drinker. na → a person older than he looks to be. titye (=< titye cangi) an insistent person, a nuisance. māl-sseng (=< māl-ssengq kwun) a troublemaker. may → a mischievous child. simswul → a cross/mean person. akchak/ekchek → a tough/hardheaded person; an unrelenting / indefatigable person. āmsang → a jealous person. 'yam-sim (=< sayam) a mean and jealous person; a spiteful man/woman. can-pyeng → a hypochondriac. chensung → a person with bad luck written on his face, a wretched-looking person, a sad-sack. Note: Always spell with k-. Cf kkwun → =-q kwun.

kkwuleyki [var] = kkwuleki
kkwun, pcl. SEE -q kwun
kkwuna, pcl. SEE -ca -. <$> kwuna; <$> -q + pcl kwu (CF -ca kwu) + pcl una/na.

kkwuna tul, pcl + pcl
ko1, noun, adnoun. LIGHT [often pejorative] → ku (that). Cf yo, co.

ko2, pcl ( <$> abbr < hako saying). VAR kwu; kko. SEE -ta -, -la -, -ca -; (-un) ya/ka -.
1. (quote) that [added at the end of what is said/thought; optional if followed by a verb of saying/thinking]. Olh.ta ko sayngkak hunta I think (that) it is right. Ku nun na poko way wass.nun ya ko mul.ess.ta He asked me why I had come. Ku nun na poko ola ko hayss.ta He told me to come. Ku kes i mues in ya ko mul.ess.ta He asked what it was. Kahi kaca ko hayss.ta He suggested going (= that we go) together. I kes ul mue 'la ko hasey yo What do you call this? Note: The content may be said/thought by anyone, but it is reported as indirect (paraphrased). Cf hako, ila ko.

2. (usually pronounced kwu). softens a plain suggestion/command. SEE -ca ko, -la ko.

ko3 < 'kwo, bnd n, postmod [colloq; poetic]. the (usually rhetorical, exclamatory, or quoted) question wh-- (BUT NOT whether -- ). Cf ka. SEE -un/-nun/-tun/-ulq -; 'kwo. SYN yo.

kā < 'kwo, noun, adnoun, postmodifier.
1. noun, postmodifier. reason. SEE ko lo.
2. adnoun. ancient (= yeys).
3. adnoun. the late/deceased (= cewuk.un).
'ko, abbr < ico, < hako. Cf 'kwo, 'kwo, kia.

-kö < = 'kwo, gerund. VAR -kwu.

1. la. (is or does) and also/too. Cf -umye.
2. pappuko phikon hata is busy and tired. pulk.go khun kkoeh a huge red flower. khko talko kaks-ssan cham-o' y a melon that is big, sweet, and cheap. kkkaykus hako ko yo ha kuliko palk ko itattus han cip a house that is clean and quiet and that is bright and warm, hel hako kkkaykus han hothey! a cheap clean hotel. Pi ka oko palam i pũnta lt rains and the wind blows (too). Hānkwun un nam-puk i kilko tong-se ka cöpta Korea is long from north to south and narrow from east to west. Atul nahe ko ttal nah ko cal sal.ess.ta And they lived happily ever after (giving birth to sons and daughters). Mun tat. ko tule. osipela. Please close the door (as you come in). Please close the door behind you.

1aa. (is) and yet, and at the same time [often with opposites]. Kilip.ko yath.un mul waters that are both deep and shallow. Nom. ko nac.un pongwul peaks both high and low. Kilko ccalp.un kes un täy(e) pwa ya. You can't tell which is the longer unless you measure them. SEE -ko kan ey.

1b. [with negatives]. Nu nan hako.kye ej kaci anh.ko cip ey iss.keeys.ta I am not going to school - I'm going to stay home, (instead).

1c. does or else (does). Fil i cal toyo kal mos toyoj nun tangsin uy nolyek yeha ej tallyess.ey yo Whether the task is successful or not depends on the sort of efforts you put up. Nal ul cal näyo mōs nāynnun tey se mikkun han cēypum i nan-anun ya kkechil kkechil han cēypum i nan-anun ya ka kyeleqong toytnta Proper exposure of the blade determines whether a smooth article or a rough article is produced.

1d. A is/does and (B is/does). Kil ko Mikkw sālam iko na nun Hānkwuk sālam ita He is an American and I am a Korean. Ko nun khi ka khuku na nun khi ka cākta He is tall and I am short. Ku nun chayuk ul lik. ko na nun phyeći lul suntu He is reading a book and I am writing a letter.
A Reference Grammar of Korean

PART II 643
ds and all, please come visit us. Icny col.ep to hako chwicik to hako hayss.uni kylehon hanun kes i etten ya Now that you’ve finished school and found a job, what about getting married? SEE -ko 7a; -ko hay se.

-kho hata SEE -ko 7a
ko hay se, pcl + inf + pcl saying that - , on the ground(s) that - , with the excuse that - .

1. Ku i nun 'noymul ul mek.ess.ta ko hay se silqcik ul tang hayss.ta He got fired on the ground that he had taken a bribe. Nay ka acik elita ko hay se ku kucang ey mós kakey hayss.ta He wouldn’t let me go to the show, claiming that I was too young. Yaksok han kes ul kuleh.key twi-náykó hay se ya etteh.key kath.ki il ul halq swu ka iss. 2: Since you never even keep your promises, how can I do any business with you? (Kuleh.ta ko hay se) mälsseng i sayngkikey ya an toykeyss.ci yo? (In that case) it wouldn’t give rise to any trouble, would it? SEE -ta ko hata.

?ko i = ku i (that person)

-kos.ta SEE -ko 3.

-kok ko, gerund + particle.

1. (as subject). 1. Kako an kako ka wusen kylqćeng toye ya hap.nita It must first be decided whether we are going or not.

2. (as complement of negtive cop). Òyithwu lul ipko ka ani ‘la këchikcha kala ’n màl iyo Don’t put your overcoat on, wear it over your shoulders!

3. (with auxiliary). 1. Mul i mek.ko ka siph.ta ’p.nita (Let me tell you) he has a powerful thirst for water! Cf -ko lul.

-kok kan ey, ger + n + pcl. 1Pap iko ppang iko kan ey com cwusipsio Rice or bread, I don’t care, just give me something to eat (M 3:3:81).

mânh.ko cêk.ko kan ey neither many nor few.

-kok kata, ger + vi. 1. goes (away) doing, does and goes (there). 11 kes ul kacikko kasio Take this with you. Ne nun i taum ey teyliko kam a I will take you next time. Tulko katolok ssa cwusipsio Wrap them up so that I can carry
them. Cacen-ke lul thako kalq ka yo, kele kalq ka yo Shall we ride our bikes or walk?
2. does before going, does and then goes (away); (an ~) goes/leaves without doing; comes and does [an errand before returning there]. \*Na nuw ifwang on pa ey manna pokakeyss.ta As long as I am here, I might as well see him before I leave. Pap i nu.ca (= nu.ni-kka) an mek.ko kass.ta The meal was late so I left without eating.

CF -ko ota, -e kata.

ko kes SEE ku kes
-ko khenyeng, gerund + particle. \*Pihayng-ki lul thako khenyeng kicha lo to an olq key 'ta Take a plane? - why, (he is such a miser) he probably won't even come by train.
koki, noun, adverb. LIGHT \* keki (there).

-ko kkaci, gerund + pcl. \*Pihayng-ki lul thako kkkaci ol li ka eps.ci I see no reason for him (to be so extravagant as) to take a plane.

~ 'la to. \*Kup hako cwung hanq il ila 'myen pihayng-ki lul thako kkaci 'la to ka ya 'ci yo If it's urgent and important we'll have to go by plane, I guess.

~ nun. \*Kup haci nun anh.uni pihayng-ki lul thako kkaci nun ol phil.yo ka eps.ta As it isn't urgent there is no need to come by plane.

ko kkaci lo, LIGHT \* ku kkaci lo, n + pcl + pcl. to that trifling extent.

ko-kkacis, LIGHT \* ku-kkacis. cpd adn (n + bound particle). that kind/sort of ~, such a ~ [usually pejorative]; so trifling (trivial, slight, little, small, worthless, poor).

kol(q) < *kol[lo]l(q), prosp mod < kol[li]ta
kol(q) < *kol[lo]l(q), prosp mod < kol[li]ta
-kol, abbr < -kolul

-ko 'la to, gerund + copula var inf + pcl. \*Tön mounun ke n' twül cay chiko 'la to, wosen sayngwhal ey kekceng ina eps.ess.umyen cōh.keyss.\*o Even if accumulating money is put in second place, it would be nice to have no worries about livelihood.

kole. LIGHT [pejorative] \* kule. CF yole, cole.

1. vni (~ hanta = kolenta) does/says that/so.
2. adj-n (~ hata = koleh.ta) is that way, is so.

koleh.ta, adj -tH (inf kolay), abbr < kole hata.

koleta, vi (inf kolay), abbr < kole hata.

kol'Gwa < kol'Wa, inf < "kolp'\*a (line up).

SEE -\*tel s ~

koli, adverb. LIGHT \* kuli.

A Reference Grammar of Kombol

1. (= keleh.key. ko-laci) like that, so.
2. ( = ~ lo) that way / direction, there.

kol-lo = ko kes ulo. CF kel-lo.

kol' lo, abbr < koli lo (to there). ~ kata passes on/away.

kolm < *ko'[lo]/m, subst < kol[l]ta (changes).

kolm < *ko'[lo]/m, subst < kol[l]ta (grids).

ko lo, noun + particle [literary].

1. (as adv) = kulem ulo (and so, therefore).
2. (as postmod) = kktalkul ulo (for the reason that). SEE -nun ~, -un ~.

koln, adv [var] = kolwu evenly = kol(wu) kow

-kolu, ger + pcl. (Used to emphasize -go aux.). \*Amu kes to peliko lul siph.\* anh.\* ityan ip.nita The trouble is I don't want to get rid of anything.

(-)kolye \* (-)kwulye

(-)kom \* - kwom, particle, suffix.

1. particle [obs; Cenda DIAL] = ssk (each).

-kol, mace, ger + pcl [awkward?]. \*k?\*yang pengkum mek.ko mace tto tālā 'n? Have you even just eaten you still are asking for more?! Mace lul ssuko mace chac.nunta He pays a carp without taking his hat off. Totwuk cil ul ha mace an hayss.ta ko hani? You stole and you deny it?!

ko mālko, abbr < iko mālko, < hako mālko

-ko mālko, ger + ger < mālta. It is needless to say that ~, there is no doubt about it that ~, it is a matter of course that ~. \* yo sam\* [POLITE]. \*Kako mālko (yo) Of course I will go. Wiin iko mālko yēpu ka iss.na? He is without doubt, a great man. Kiek hako mālko yo Of course I remember. NOTE: The mālko is sometimes ellipted. SYN -ta mālta.

-ko mālta SEE mālta

komam-ttay \* kumam-ttay

ko man, pcl + pcl. just/only (saying/thinking) that ~. \*Chwupta ko man mālko com na-ta no.la la Don't keep on complaining about the cold, just go on out and play. Cal-mos has key ku sālam ppun ila ko man halq swu ya eps.ci You certainly can't say that he's the only one to blame. Ku nun caki ka olt.ta ko man hantu He maintains that he is right.

ko man, cpd adv/n (< n + pcl) = ku man

-ko man, gerund + particle. only doing/being:

~ iss.ta (aux). \* Cam eko man iss.ta He does nothing but sleep.
A Reference Grammar of Korean

PART II 645

- siph.ta (aux). ꯞKöh yang ey tol.a kako man siph.ta All I want to do is return to my home town.

(rganization) ꯞKôman ꯞ(-)kwumen ꯞko-man. adjn. LIGHT ꯞku-man.

ko-mas. bad adjn. LIGHT ꯞku-mas (so much, such a, just, only).

(rganization) ꯞ(-)kômen ꯞ(-)knun ꯞ(organization)

2. when - , - then, upon doing (emphasizes the consequence). ꯞTut.ko nun kasum i senul hayss.ta When I heard that, I felt a cold fear pass through me. ꯞ-ci anh.ko nun an toyil kes ita it wouldn’t do not to ꯞhas (got) to. Na lul peliko nun kaci môs hao I will not let you go leaving me behind.

3. ꯞ- hata makes a habit/practice (a regular thing) of doing it; does it from time to time, sometimes does; DOES do, ꯞ+ NEG) never does. ꯞhayss.ta used to do. did do, would do. ꯞSânqpo kaka nun hanta sometimes goes for walks, goes for walks now and then. Kongwen ey ka se nôlko nun hayss.ta We used to go to the park and play. Pata ey se heyem chiko nun hayss.ta We would swim in the ocean (from time to time).

4. ꯞ+ aux). ꯞKako nun siph.ci man (= kaka siph.ki nun haci man) môs kakeyss.ta I WANT to go, all right, but I can’t. Hako nun iss.ci man êncykk kuth naliq ci molukeyss.ta I am doing it, all right, but I don’t know when I will get it finished. Poko nun ka to kaciko nun kaci mâsey yo Look at it before you go but don’t take it with you.

SEE chiko nun, hako nun, kaciko nun, ꯞ- kaciko nun.

ko-nyang, adv ꯞku-nyang ꯞ(-)kônye, ꯞ[? DIAL] ꯞ(-)kwumen. Cf Dupont 78. ꯞko ota, ger ꯞ+ vi. 1. comes (here) doing, does and comes (here). ꯞI sangcya uy pimil ul al.e kaciko wass.ta I have come with a knowledge of the secret of this box. Elma ꯞna toynun ci iss.nun kkes kaciko wâ pwâ la However much there may be, bring all there is. Tôn ul pêl.e kaciko wass.ta He came with all the money he had made. Pi ka okeyss.ki ey/lo wûsan ul kaciko wass.ta Expecting rain, I brought my umbrella.

2. does before coming, does and then comes (here); ꯞ+ comes/leaves (for here) without doing; [errands] goes and does (before coming back here). ꯞCângkap ul eti ey ꯞn ka twuko wass. ꯞup.nita I must have left my gloves somewhere. Cêmism ul mek.una mâna hako wass.tuni pay ka pelse kophuta Having picked at my lunch (having eaten hardly any lunch) I am now very hungry. Sewul kass.tun cha (= kim) ey tôngmûl-wen kkaci poko wass.ta I took advantage of the trip to Seoul to
see the zoo, too. Mues in ci sa kakico wass.ta She's gone and bought something or other. Sangeem ey kass.tuni sakwa ka épse.kyul man sa kakico wass.ta When I went to the store they were out of apples so I just bought oranges. Iss.na épse.na lü poko wâ la Go see if he's in or not. Ku sälam ul cikman povi (/ pokii) kkcii nun más hayss.una sosik un cal tut.ko wass.ta I wasn't able actually to see him in person but I heard lots about him (while I was there).

-koko'phe, abbr < -ko siphe
-koko'phuci, abbr < -ko siphuci = -ko siphe.ci
-koko'phul(q), abbr < -ko siphul.ul(q)
-koko'phum, abbr < -ko siphe.um
-koko'phun, abbr < -ko siphe.un
-koko'phuna, abbr < -ko siphe.una; < -ko sipheuna = -ko siphe.ta.
-koko'dhuney, abbr < -ko sipheuney = -ko siphe.ney
-koko'dhuni, abbr < -ko siphe.una; < -ko sipheuni = -ko siphe.ni.
-koko'dhuta, abbr < -ko sipheuta = -ko siphe.ta.
-koko'potti, See -ko (8.)
-koko'potti, ger + pcl. 1Pihat-ki lül thako pota kicha lul thako kanun key nás.ci I guess we better to go by train rather than by plane.
-koko'potti, ger + pcl. (ever) since doing. 1Ku nun ku hak.kyo ey ip.hak hako puthe cwul.kot wuting ul hayss.ta He has been a straight honor student ever since he entered the school. Na nun wüntong ul hako puthe pap mas i cöh.a eyess.ta My appetite has improved since I started getting myself some exercise. Ku lul mannako puthe cakkwu köhyang sayngkak i nanta Since meeting him I find myself getting homesick.

-'man. 1Ku sälam i cängkwan i toyko puthe nun tomucî mannalq swu ka épse.ta Ever since he became a cabinet minister it is impossible to see him.

-'se. 1Ile han sähôy hyênsang un ku hyek.myeng i il.e nako puthe se 'ta Social phenomena of this sort started appearing with that revolution.

kos, 1. < 'kwor, quasi-free n. a place, a spot, a point. 1I = this place (= yeki). i kos ce kos here and there, this place and that. Cf. kos kos, kos.kos-i place after place; tey.
ko se man, ger + pcl + pcl. 1 Kuleh.key (na lul) pokO se man iss.u1q key an'i ta com k6tul.e cwokey Don't just stand there and look at me. Give me a hand! Nell yumul tâ hako se man (i) nam eykey to kwen.li lull cwucang halq swu iss.nun ke ya Just fulfill all your obligations and you can demand your rights of others.

ko se n', abbr < -ko se nun ko se 'na, ger + pcl + cop adversative. 1 il uy kânung-seng ul chwungpun hi pokO se 'na mâi halq ka, kulech'anhu.ummyen ip ul an tteynun sâlam ita He is a person who will speak only after he has looked carefully at the possibility of a matter, otherwise he keeps his mouth shut. Pay ka kopunj tey wusen (pap ul) mek. ko se 'na polq il ita We're hungry - the thing to do is just go ahead and eat and then see (what happens).

ko se nun, gerund + pcl + pcl. does and THEN (emphasizing the consequence).

1. 1 Ku ke l' kulya kacikO se nun âmu cçkkO ey to mòs ssukey toynata If you treat it like that it will get so it's not worth a thing.

2. Pap ul slikhês mek.kO se nun cicum an mek.e ssis.ta 'ney? Having eaten till it's coming out your ears you now say you haven't eaten?

3. Î Hak.kyo ka sféak toyko se nun yenhwa kwûkyeng han pen to mös kass.ta Since the beginning of school began I haven't been to a single movie.

4. ci anh.kO se nun an toylq kes ita it just wouldn't do not to = has just got to. 1 Notong sayngsan nung.lyul ul ollici anh.kO se nun kwaep ul talqeseng halq swu ëps.aup.nita Unless we raise the productivity, we will be unable to fulfill our task.

ko se puteh, gerund + pcl + pcl. 1 Ku yak ul mek.kO se se puteh acwu mom i còh.a cyes.s.ta From the time I started taking that medicine I have gotten much better.

ko se to, ger + pcl + pcl. does and even then; even when. 1 Yenphil ul hana ssik cwoke se to yepun i iss.ta Even if you give each one a pencil, there will still be some left over. Na lul poko (= pwâ noh.kO) se to an pon chey hanta He saw me, all right, but he pretends not to have seen me. Cim ul ciko se to (= ciko iss.ummyen se to) cal twinta He jumps quite well even bearing a burden.

ko se tul, ger + pcl + pcl. 1 Son ul ssis.kO se tul pap ul mek.e la You kids wash your hands before you eat.

ko se 'tun ci, gerund + pcl + cop retr mod + postmod. 1 Onulq pam cenyek ul mek.kO se 'tun ci kuleh.ci anh.ummyen 'nayil aehim itun ci chae.e osio Come and see us after dinner tonight, or else tomorrow morning.

ko se ya, gerund + pcl + pcl. 1 Kuleh.key il ul mânhi hako se ya etteh.key kyentey nâynta 'm How can you (stand it to) do so damn many things?! Ku uy kongcek un ku ca cwok.kO se ya piłoso âlkey toyess.ta His achievements first became known only after he was dead. Ku ka ku il ul âlikO se ya (= âlikO iss.ummyen se ya) ecci molunta ko hakeyss.na? How can he say he doesn't even know that when he knows it perfectly well!

ko siph.ta see -ko kot1, adv (? < kot.ta). Cf kot-cal-/~cang; 1'kwos.

1. (= palo) at once, straightforward, straight off, immediately, directly, instantly, in an instant; in a moment, in no time (at all), right away, forthwith; before long, shortly; on the spot, then and there. 1 Cip ulo kot kake la Go home at once (Go right home). Cikum kot kanta I am coming in a moment; I'll be right there. Ku cali ey se kot tâytap hayss.ta I answered on the spot (without a moment's hesitation). Sewul kaketun kot phyên ci hay la Write to me as soon as you get to Seoul, Incey kot tol.a olq kes ita He will be right back. Incey kot òceng ita It's almost noon.

2. easily, readily, straight off, "right off the hat", "at the drop of a hat", at the least little thing, the least little thing and ... 1 Yuli kulus un kot òkâi cinta Glassware breaks easily. I kil to kamyen kot ku cip ul chac.u1q swu iss.ta Going this way, you will find the house right off. Ku nun cokom hamyen kot sëng ul nâynta He gets mad at the drop of a hat (He is readily offended). Cokom hamyen kot kâmki ey kellinta The least little thing and down I come with a cold.

Note: Sometimes attached directly to the preceding word, as if a particle (but perhaps this is kot3): hay kot cimyen (?) = hay ka kot cimyen; ?= hay man cimyen) as soon as the sun sets. Ne kot pomyen (?) = ne lul kot pomyen; ?= ne man pomyen) kipputula I was
happy as soon as I saw you.

kot₂, adv [? < kos]. (is) the same as, (is) no other than, (is) the very. (is) indeed, namely, by name, that is, to wit, viz., i.e., as it were. ¹Sewul i kot Kyengseng ita Seoul is (the same as) Kyengseng. Twō atul i iss.ess.nun tey Yengsik-i Hyengsik-i kot kutul ita He had two sons, namely, Yengsik-i and Hyengsik-i. I kos i kot kuy ka calan kos ita This is the very place where he grew up. SYN cuk.

kot₃ < 'kowes, pcl [? semi-lit; DIAL = man (just): kaki kot hamyen = kaki man hamyen if one just go; ālī kot kot hamyen = ālī man hamyen if one just know.

kö, pcl, adj-n (> 'koth- adj). like.

1. pcl. ḥa'nol s 'pye'l i 'nunw 'kot ti'ni i 'ngi 'ta (1445 ¹Yong 50) the stars of heaven fell like snow. CHYEY. 'kwen towoyo' Wa ha'nol 'kot syen'ki zop'na i (1449 Kok 140) having become a wife to him she looked after him like heaven.

TTIN-SA 'non hal' s in i TTIN 'kot 'sa 'kot 'ta s 'ma.l ila (1482 Kum-sam 2:15b) TTIN-SA is a word that means there are so many that it is like dust, like sand.

2. adj-n. = 'kot 'ho'ta is like .

¹kot ho'kwon' (1463 Pep 6:15b); 'kot ho'na (1462 ¹Nung 2:89b).

'=kot ho'ya (1447 Sek 9:4b, 23:11b; [1447 →]1562 Sek 3:17a; 1459 Wel 1:53a, 18:26b, 21:129b; 1462 ¹Nung 3:42b, 10:1b; ¹1468; Mung 43a; 1485 Kwan 4b); 'kot ho.ya (1482 Nam 2:63a, 1482 Kum-sam 2:10a); 'kot ho.ya (1579 Kwikam 1:21b) = 'kot ho(ty) ya.

'kot hi like, as if (1459 Wel 5:23a; 1462 ¹Nung 2:25a; 1465 Wen 2:3:1:37b, 2:3:2:7b) = 'kot hi (1465 Wen 2:3:1:38b); 'ko't hi (1463 Pep 4:117a, 1482 Nam 2:63b, 1482 Kum-sam 5:14a).

'=kot hon ' (1459 Wel 17:12b, 21:129a); 'kot ho'ni (1445 ¹Yong 6, 1459 Wel se:11a).

'=la (1462 ¹Nung 4:111a, 1482 Kum-sam 2:3a), = la (1465 Wen 2:3:1:38b); i 'kot hon 'i ot (1459 Wel 17:33b) though it was like this.

'=i 'kot ho'm ye n' (1463/4 Yong 2:70a) if it is like this. HE-KHWONG 'kot hwom 'two pwo'm ye (1447 Sek 13:23b) sees indeed that it is like a void, and . . .

3. 'kotषtə' adj,.'kot key (1447 Sek 6:1b) = 'kot 'key, 'kot 'ta (1449 Kok 131) = 'kot 'ta, 'kot ta'la (1481 Twusi 25:51a) = 'kot 'ta'la.

kot'esi-ngi 'ta (1459 Wel 9:36d) = 'kot 'esi-ngi 'ta, 'kot'ii (1459 Wel 17:12b) = 'kot 'i, 'kot'isi'kuy (1447 Sek 6:4a) = 'kot hosî'kay.

NOTE: LCT's examples of 'koth-' do not seem decisive; they could be taken as 'ko.t 'ho'ya would be clearly an adjective rather than an adjectival noun. Even 'kotće'wo'n' (1463 Pep 2:227a), 'kot'cop'n' i 'la (1462 ¹Nung 2:45a), and 'kotće'wo.l i 'll's oy (1463 Pep 5:195b) could be explained as a result of surface assimilation after 'ko.t / ho'ya- got contracted and that appears to be historically correct, but our apostrophe notation would not be able to indicate that abbreviation and also preserve the surface consonants, so we write those as part of the stem 'koth-. For the similar development of another adjective stem, see 'man 'ho'ta'> 'man 'tha = mānh.ta.

-ko tanita SEE -ko (6)

to ko, pcl + pcl. (quote) that -- also/even/either.

¹Etten sālam tul un ku yenghw a kal tōyss.ta ko to hako etten sālam tul un kal an tōyss.ta ko to hanta Some say that the movie is good, while others say that it is not. Cōh sayngkak ila ko to hāłq swu iss ci man en pi-hyënsilq-cek in kes kath.ey It may be a good idea but it seems to be a bit impractical.

-ko to < -'kwo' two, ger + pcl.

1. la. both -- and. ¹Kang mul i malkko ko kiph.ta (CM 2:179) The river water is both clear and deep. I kes i ssako to cōh.ta This one is (both) cheaper and better.

1b. and yet, but, while/though. ¹Ku mukulq il ul hako to pëcës hayss.ta He did it and yet with a clear conscience. Pap u tthmek ko to papa thwuceng ul hanta You have finished all your rice and yet you are crying for more. Ālkō to molunun chey hap.nita He pretends not to know though he does know. Tut.ko to mōs tul.un chey hayss.ta He he perfectly well but pretended not to have heard.

2. sometimes -- sometimes. ¹Etten itay kele to kako, etten itay n' thako to kant (or: -- kēt.ki to hako -- thako to kant) Sometimes I walk and sometimes I ride. I nuun ki il ul tōn ul pat.ko to hako an pat ko to hanta Sometimes I do that for money, sometimes without taking money.
3. (with auxiliaries). to tawi = ku tawi
tul. ger + pcl. Kulem, caymi iss.key nółko
tul one la Weil have a good time, all of you!
- iss.ta (aux). Cal nółko tul iss.ta They
are all enjoying themselves.
- siph.ta (aux). Kako tul siph.un ko Do
you kids want to go?
tul. pcl + pcl. severally (saying/thinking)
that - . Ta kanta ko tul kulay yo They say
that they are all going.

I. (unusually followed by a rhetorical question)
considering that - , when we just take into
account - , with - . Kuleh.key tön ul heyphi
suku yo etteh.key tön mouki tul palanta 'm!
The way you throw your money around, how
can you expect to accumulate money? Céngsin
ku hako ya toynunq il i iss.keyss.na?!
What can you get done in that frame of mind?!
Neh.key pi ka oko ya ecci kkoch i philq swu
iss.keyss.na?! With such heavy rain, how ever
will the flowers manage to bloom? Kuleko ya
tengkong halq swu iss.na?! The way you act,
how can you expect to succeed?! Selma kaciko
ya (= kaciko iss.uyen se ya) an kacyess.ta
ko kulekeyss.ni? Surely he is not going to tell
us he doesn't have it when he obviously does
have it?! I cum man ila to hay noh.ko ya
khun soli lul halq swu iss.ci You have to do at
least this much to have anything to brag about!

2. (followed by aux vi màlta). SEE málta (3).
2a. does it all the way (= really does it);
simply has (got) to do it. Hako ya mànun
sàlam a person who simply must do it (or who
really goes at it). Ku i ka kongpu hanta ko
hamyen kkok kukth kkaci hako ya mànta
When he studies he goes all out (at his work).
Kukth kkaci ssawuko ya mälkeyss.ta I’ve just
got to (= I am determined to) fight it out. Kie-
i hako ya mälkeyss.ta I will do it come what
may. Kiri to mokcek-ci kkaci nun kkok kako
ya mälkeyss.ta I must get to my destination,
however long the journey.

2b. ends in doing, finally does, ends/winds
up by doing. Ku i to machim-nay chong ulo
casal hako ya mal.ess.ta He wound up by
shooting himself, too. Machim-nay = inmin
uy saah.iko saah.in pulman kwa wênhun
an phokpal toyoko ya mal.ess.ta The discontent
and resentments of the people, which had kept
accumulating (piling up and piling up) – finally
burst out. Pi ka kie-i oko ya mal.ess.ta It
finally got around to raining. (CF Ku.yey pi ka
oko mal.ess.ta It would end up raining!)

3. (followed by aux vi paykíta) must do it,
can’t stand not doing it, insists on doing it.
Chèlqswu nun hako siph.un kes un hako ya
paykínta What Chesswu wants to do, he wants
do to!

4. (with other auxiliaries). Kako ya siph.ci
man = cham pappe yo I do want to go, but –
I am very busy (M 1:2:131).
SEE chiko ya, hako ya, kaciko ya, = kaciko
ya; 'kwo 'za.
ko yo, pcl + pcl (polite quotation). -ta - .
ko yo = izko yo (copula gerund + particle)
ko yo, gerund + particle. SEE -ko 12.
-ko yo [var] = -ko ya
- k 'sop- < -k- 'zop-
'swan- 'toy < *'s 'swon-' 'toy (to a person)
k < ku, adn. n. LIGHT ko. Cf i, ce. ku +
'u'lan = kul'lan, ku + 'u'lo = kul'lwo
1. adnount. 1a. that, those; the former; the.
kulay₁, inf < kuleta vni. < kuleh.ta adj.
1. doing/saying/thinking that (way); being that way.
2. [INTIMATE]:
   2a. does/says/thinks that (way); is that way.
   kulay poyë/poyë to may not look it but; despite appearance(s). Srams chi ka anh.e se kulay yo There’s something amiss and that’s why (I’m worried). Ku sälam i kulay kačiko ya etteh.key mit.ulq swu ka iss.keyss.ni How can one trust him when he is the way he is? I ’nok.um-ki n’ acwu mukepci man yenu kes un an kulay This tape recorder is heavy, but most others aren’t that way. Chwupta ’nun i těpta ’nun i hako pulphyeng hanun kes un kosayng ul mós hay pwá se kulay The way he keeps complaining about how cold it is, how hot it is, you can tell that he’s never known hardships. An kulay yo? Don’t you think so? (Don’t you agree?)

2b. (= kulen ya) does one do/say/think?, is it? Tôn ila ’n iss.ta ka to épss.ta ka to hanun pep i ci mwe i’ kulay Why worry about money; you can get by with or without it. Way kulay Why do you do/say that?; [rhetorical] Why do you ask (me)!? (= Of course!).

2c. (= kulay la) do that! See -ci 2d.
1. Kulem ese mekci tul kulay Why don’t you all start eating? Poktong-i lang ila to nôlci kulay You can play with Poktong-i at least, can’t you?
   2d. (= kuleca) let’s do that!
   2e. -un tey/kwun ~ and that’s a fact; and that’s all there is to it = it is for sure!
   -nun tey/kwun ~ does it indeed!
3. (= ~ se) does/says/thinks that and (so); is that way and (so) = for that reason, on that account, (and) so, therefore, accordingly. Cip ul na-sul tay nun pi ka olq kes kath.ess.ta; kulay yangsan ul kačiko wasst.ta It looked like rain when I left home; so I brought an umbrella with me. Eceyq cenyen un nuc.KEY kkac ciac anh.ess.ta; kulay cikum mopsi colînta I stayed up late last night, and so I am now very sleepy.

kulay₂, interj (< kulay₁).
1. yes, all right, OK (to equal or inferior).
2. what?!; well!! (introduces a question with implications of sarcasm, blame, disgust, etc.).

Kulay eccayss.ta ’n mál iyo So what? What is it to you? Kulay tangsin i eccel the iyo Well, what are you going to do about it? I key kulay musun kkol in ka Well, what is this mess?! I nom a, ku kes ul mölta What — you don’t know THAT?!

kulay se, inf + pcl. does/says that and (so); is that way and (so) = for that reason, on that account, (and) so, therefore, accordingly, thea, kulay to, inf + pcl. even if one does/says that, does/says but; even if it is that way, is but = but, and yet, nonetheless, nevertheless, still, however. Kulay to ku kes i épss.nun kes poñ ess.ta Stíl it is better than nothing. Yenge hîs ssekk cal haci nun mós haci man, kulay to kkway hanta He is not able to speak English extremely well, still he speaks it fairly well. Kulay to il un cal hay; hanta hanun cängengi i wâ to mós tlalukeyss.tun ke l’ Needless, he works well; any other able-bodied young man wouldn’t be able to keep up with him!

kulay ya, inf + pcl. only if one does/says that; only if it is that way = only so, unless so.

Pantusi kulay ya man toynta It has to be that way.

kule < ku’le, defective infinitive. like that, LIGHT kole. Cf ile, cele, âmule, ette. →
1. vni. ~ hanta = kulaenta does that (way) does so.
2. adj-n. ~ hata = kuleh.ta is that way, is so/such; is right, true. Kule hata ~ ney mûl i mac.ess.ta Yes, it is true — you are right.
   Ku kes un kule hata Yes, it is so.
   kule, bdn inf. pulling, tugging; raking; holding clutching. ~ náyta, neh.ta, tám.ta, tângka, tul.îta, mouta, ân.ta, capta, ewîta. [< var of kule ‘pull’]

kuleca, indic atten < kuleta.
1. let’s do that. Kulem kuleca Well/Yes let’s do it!
2. then, thereupon, immediately, no sooner did that happen than … Namphyen i kuleca an²hay ka tampak hwâi lúl náyss.ta No sooner did he do that than his wife flared up (= got angry).

kulecanh.e to, abbr < kuleci anh.e to, even without this/that, even without one’s doing something, even without one’s being and so, nevertheless, in spite of this; already.
kuleh'ni, abbr < kuleca (ko) hani. |Ileca 'ni ku nom i maum ey kkiiko, kuleca 'ni ce nom hanthey an toyss.kwu ... If I do this I offend the one guy and if I do that I offend the other (I just can't please anyone)!
kulec'anhe to → kulec'anhe to
kulech'an'yun → kulech.ci (i) anh.umen
Kuleh.ci, adj, adverbative < kuleta. \(\text{anh.umen}\) you couldn't have done that way!
Kuleh.k' "a-, abbr < kuleh.key ha- (say that). INF kuleh.k' "ay.
Kuleh.key, adj adverbative < kuleh.ta. that way, like that; so, to that extent, that much.
→ (pcl). Kuleh.key to cal hana! He does it so very well!
→ ya (pcl). Kuleh.key ya hatun.keyss. na! You couldn't have done it that way!
Kuleh.ho'ta, adj-n. is like that, is so. |SYE-KUY non ku le ho'kuy s 'kwo po'lanw'lo' honw'on p'i i'la (1447 Sek se:6a) [the word] SYE-KUY ("almost") means we hope for it to be so. KWUL-la 'TYEY CIN-SSLQ 'two ku le' the n ye a'ni the'n ywo (1459 Wel 9:36d) was the emperor Kwula really as wasn't he? SYWUY-HUY KWONG 'two ku le ho'kwo n' NGWEN-TTI KWONG ol a'laq t ilwo ta (1459 Wel 17:54a)
achieving the sharing of the joy of others, how much more you will know of an all-embracing achievement of merit!
\(\text{pwu} \text{hве} y ku le a'ni' hos'i n i 'ep'sus'i n i'la (1465 Wen 1:1:2:125b) it never happens that Buddha is not like that (= Buddha is always like that). ku'le a'ni 'l ye ko'cang e'lye'wu.n i 'la (1517: Pak 1:57b) it is just terribly hard.
kuleh.ta, adj -(H)- (inf kulay) = kule hata. is that way; is so; is right, true.
kuleh-tus (i), so very much. Kuleh-tus (i) koptun elkwul i nulk.ess.ta The once so very pretty face got old.
kulec celek, epd adv. this way and that (way), one way or another, somehow (or other), by hook or by crook; in the meantime, meanwhile, already.
Kulek celek sal.e kanta I manage to get along, one way or another. Kulek celek II ul kkkuth-nayss.ta Somehow I got the job done. Kulek celek hanun kes eps.i halwu ka cina kass.ta The day has been wasted on this and that (getting nothing accomplished). Kulek celek cip ey tol.a kalq sikan i toyss.ta It is already time for me to go home.
→ hata, vnt. does it somehow (or other), manages (to do) in some way. \(\text{II ul kulek celek hay jako isss.ta I am managing to do the work somehow or other. kulek celek hay se = kulek celek.}

SYN kule kule (?< kuleko celeko).
kulekey, adverbative < kuleta kulekhey, n. 1. → kuleh. key.
2. [DIAL] = kulekhay → kuleh.k' 'ay.
kuleki, abbr < kule haki. doing/saying that.
→ ey. Kuleki ey sâlam uy il un molunta 'ni So you never know what will happen to you in life. Kuleki ey sàlam un sakwie pwâ ya hanta 'ni! I tell you you have to get to know him before you realize what he's really like!
→ ey mâl i. Onul ku sâlam ani yess.tula 'myen wuli phyen i cilq pen hatun.keyss. ci?! – Kulek(l) ey mâl i. I bet our team would nearly have lost today if it hadn't been for him.
→ You're absolutely right. I agree. Mâl [haci] anh.ulye 'ta ney ka kulek(l) ey mâl i. Onul cham asul asul hatun.keyss. ess. e I didn't want to say anything, but now that you mention it today [the game] was really a cliffhanger.
kulekkey, n. year before last.
kule kule, adv. somehow (or other), in one way or another: bit by bit, little by little, gradually; in the meantime, meanwhile, already. \(\text{II i kule kule tâ toyss.ta Somehow or other the work got finished. SYN kule celek.} \)
kule kwule [DIAL] = kule kule
ku'le'l(q), prospective modifier:
1. < kuleh.ta adj: (which is) to be like that.
2. < kuleta vi: (which is) to do/say or be done/said like that.
kul 'l(q), abbr < ku'le hol(q). (to be) such...
-- like that. kul 'l'ss oy (1447 Sek 19:10b)
therefore.
kulelq say SEE -ulq say
kulelq sey SEE -ulq sey ['la (ko)]
kulelq si SEE -ulq si
kulel ssa hata, prosp mod + adj-n. [NK spells kulel sa = kulelq sa.] is plausible, is/seems likely (to be so), is OK (decent, acceptable, not bad).
Ku ka ssata 'ni na to kulel ssa hata [or -- na eykey to kulel ssa hata or -- na to kulel ssa hakey yekey cinta] He says it is cheap and I think so too. Nay ka ne lul miwe hanta ko sayngkak hanun kes un ney ka kuce kulel ssa hata se kulenun kes ita It is just imagination that you should think I hate you.
kulelq say = kulelq say [obs] therefore.
kulelssey = kulelq sey kuelveii = kulelq si kulelq swulok ey [collq =] kulelq swulok kulelq tus hata, adj-n. is plausible.
kulel wu hata, prosp mod + adj-n. (it) seems to be that way; is indifferent, so-so (Cf kule-kule hata).
Nay sannun ke ya kuce kulel wu haci mwe I'm just living along, that's all.
kulel, 1. subst < kuleh.ta, < kuleta.
2. adv (abbr < kulemyen). if that is so, if that is the case, if that is true/right, then, well (then).
Kulem kaca Then, let's go; OK, let's go. Kulem ku ka cal-mos ita If that is the case, he is to blame.
3. interj (< subst). yes, indeed; that's true/right. Kulem, kuleh.ko màlko Yes, of course that is true. Kulem, ku nun cham-mal khun pùca 'ta Yes, indeed, he is a very rich man.
kulel ulo, subst + pcl. since it is so; since one does/says = therefore, so, for that reason.
kulemun [DIAL] = kulemyen; = kulem. ~ kuleh.ci. SEE -umun.

A Reference Grammar of Korean

kule 'm ye n', abbr < ku'le ho'm ye n', then;
it/when it is so (like that). (1588 Mayng 14:6a)
kulemyen, conditional < kuleh.ta. < kuleta.
1. (< kuleh.ta) if so, in that case, then;
it/when it is like that; well then. Wuyu ma
soha ka cal an toynun tey yo... Kulemyen
talun kel-lo sikhic' yo (Im Hopin 1987:183).
I have trouble digesting milk, you know ~ ta
that case, order something else. Son nim o
aye s.uy. a. Kulemyen tul. ye ponay
cwusey yo Guests have arrived ~ Then, show
them in.
2. (< kuleta) if that happens, if you do that,
if one does (or says) that/so, in that case, then.
Kulemyen nwu ka musewe halq cuwl a
ya. Do you think I will be afraid if you do that?
kulemyen kuleh.ci, conditional + suspsective <
kuleh.ta. 1. Oh I see. Quite so. True enough.
So that's it.
3. Well, all RIGHT! Well, it's about time.
THAT's the way! That-a-boy ('atta-boy)
That's what I mean! Now you've/his got it
(Shows satisfaction at the successful outcome
of a temporarily frustrating situation.)
4. I told you so! I thought so! See what
I mean? (Said when a situation after all turns
out the way a person had expected or intended
despite contrary indications along the way.)
Kulemyen kuleh.ci ney ka nay mäl ul tute
an.e tokeyss.nun ya THAT's a good boy.
It wouldn't do not to obey me now, would it?
Kulemyen kuleh.ci cip ey se onul to phyend
ka èps.ul li ka iss.na Well, it's about time.
There just HAD to be a letter from home today.
kulemyen se, conditional < kuleta + pcl. is
doing or saying so, when/while one is doing
or saying that. Il inhyeung ul nyea chinke
ka cwuese. sup.nita. Kulemyen se sayngil
chuwuk.ha hanta ko hayss. sup.nita (Im Hopin
1987:185) A girl friend gave me this doll. I'm
doing so, she congratulated me on my birthday.
kulen1, adj mod < kuleh.ta. like that, such
that sort of. ~ ko lo for that reason, therefore.
~ tus män tus barely, slightly, hardly.
yang ulo in that manner; (= ~ chay lo) in
own way, by/ of itself. ~ cuk therefore, so
accordingly; thereupon, then, consequently.
kulen2, vi mod < kuleta. which/who has done
said or been done/said that way (like that).
A Reference Grammar of Korean

PART II

kulen3, interj. oh dear! goodness! oh my! what a surprise! indeed! well well! my my! (shows sudden realization, surprise). Cf ilen3, celen3. *Kulen 'n, abbr < ku'le hon. such ... of that sort. ~ 'i olwo (1475 Nay 3:62a) therefore. *Kulen 'na, abbr < ku'le ho'na. but, even so, however. *Kulen 'na 'YAK ol 'cwue nul mek'i ol 'sul hi ne'ki'n i (1459 Wel 17:20a) but when we gave them medicine they did not want to take it. ALSO: 1447 Sek 9:10b, 1459 Wel 17:34b. ...

kulena, adv, conjunction (advers < kuleta, < kuleh.ta). but, however. *Kulena ce ecum puthe nun swiwun taymok ita But from about there is the least part. Yüm Bengal hakca 'la ko hapsita; kulena tā álkeyss.ny a? I grant you he is a famous scholar; but does he know everything? Cōh.ta ko hapsita; kulena nemu cōh.a haci mäsey yo I grant you it is nice; but don't get too fond of it.

kulena celen3, adv (< adversatives). ~ (kan ey) this way or that, anyway, at any rate.

kuleng celen3, adv, adj-n = kulek celen3

kuleng-seng celen3-seng, adv. this and that, something of other; this way and that (way), somehow or other. *Keki kwan hay se nun kuleng-seng celen3-seng màl i mānh.ta There is a lot of talk about that. (People are saying this and that on that topic; you hear all sorts of things about that.) Kuleng-seng celen3-seng āykyen i mānh.ta There are many different opinions. (Opinions are divided.)

~ hata, adj-n. (views) are divided/divergent. *Kuleng-seng celen3-seng han āykyen i mānh.ta There are many different opinions. (Opinions are divided.)

? < *kulen-seng celen3-seng; SEE seng.

kuleni(-kka), (extended) sequential < kuleh.ta 1. therefore, then, so, consequently. *Kuleni caney cocha 'na(-ma) com tawa cweuky Then you, too, help out a little bit. Kuleni-kka tul kekceng ici yo That is why we are bothered. I kimchi nun maywe yo. Kuleni-kka cokum sīk capsuswuseyo yo (Im Hopin 1987:184) This kimchi is quite hot, so eat it a little at a time.

2. [usually extended] what I mean is ... I mean (to say) ... [to avoid a misunderstanding].

kulen tey, adj mod + postmod (AABB ku'n tey). 1. such a place/situation; a place like that, a place where one did/said/is that. *Kwun in le posey yo eti kulen tey l' kalq swu iss.na? If you were a soldier, you wouldn't be able to go such places! 2. = ~ (ey) in such a situation; (is/does/says that) and/or; such being the case; by the way; ~ to despite that, nevertheless. *Kulen tey eti ey kyêysey yo By the way, where are you (are you calling from)?

Examples from Im Hopin 1987:183-4: Pi ka op.nita. Kulen tey wūsan i ēps.kwun yo it's raining. And I see I have no umbrella! Sinnun ul sass.5.up.nita. Kulen tey acik ilk.cì mős hayss.5.up.nita I bought a newspaper. But I haven't had a chance to read it yet.

kulepsita, abbr < kule hapsita. OK, let's do so.

-kulepta, bnd adj -w-. *Tut~ is noisy; CF sikkulepta is noisy [? < sit-kulew- < sitl]. pukkulepta is ashamed [? < pulk-kulew-]. singkulepta is fresh-smelling; (= hwang hata) is chilly. cingkulepta is crawly, creepy [? < cingkul]. mikkulepta is slippery [? < mikkul = mikkun ? < mi-l- plane, CF mi-get bald]. [? < kule + (u)pta; ? < -ki koy lopta; ? < -kul (h)ephta]

kuleta, vi (inf kulay), abbr < kule hata. CF kulí (ha)ta.

-kuley (= -kule-ey), suf. (s)saying-/(s)sing-~ (p)paying-/ (p)ping~ smiling.

kuli < ku'li, adverb. LIGHT koli. CF li, celi.

1. (= kuleh.key, ku-taci) so, to that extent/degree; in that way. *Kuli khucu anh.ta It is not so big. Kuli sayngkak hasio? Do you think so? Kuli sēng nāyi ma Don't be so angry. Son nim i i pang ul kuli cō.ha had anh.usio The guest does not much like this room.

~ hata < ku'li ('hho'ta = kuleta do so (that way), do that). *Ney ka kuli halq cintay n' na 'n tul (= na in tul) ecci hal i If you do that, what am I supposed to do? Ku il un ney māl tay lo kkk ney ka kuli halyetta Now you will do that as you have promised, see/hear?

*na 'nwo ku lī 'hwol i 'la (1447 Sek 6:12a) I will do that, too. 'SYEY-KÄN ye'huyn 'LAK ol 'NÝEM ho'kwo ku lī tha-ní 'ta (1459 Wel 7:5b; page numbers "5" and "6" are reversed) meditated on pleasure remote from the world of men and did like that.

2. (= ~ I) that way/direction, there, to that
A Reference Grammar of Korean

Kuli kal i 'ta i'll come there. Kuli kalye 'myen enu kil lo ka ya 'keyss.5o Which way shall I take to get there (where you are)?

Nāyngmyen ul mek.ulye 'myen motwu kuli kanta Everybody goes there (who wants) to eat cold noodles. Cf keki.

kuli, der adv < kulita. khang~ all, without exception.


kulic(h)'anh.e to = kulecc(h)'anh.e to kuli celi, cpd adv. this way and that, such and so, in a hit-or-miss manner, by trial-and-error, feeling one's way (along). 1 ~ mül ul twulle täytta prevaricates. makes random/temporary excuses. ~ yele swutan ul pota tries various means at random, does something by trial and error.

~ hata, vni. tries this way and that, does it in a hit-or-miss manner, does it by trial-and-error, feels one's way along. 1 Kuli celi hay se etteh.key sam-man w'en ul mantul.ess.ta He finally made thirty thousand wen in one way or another. Kuli celi hanun tong-an ey sikan i tä kass.ta Time has passed away while I have been fiddling around doing this and that.

ku'li 'Ge'n i, abbr < ku'li f hə'ke'n i, adv + v effective mod + quasi-free n. one who did. 1 ku'li 'Ge'n i 'yuw'pwok 'hotwu' ta (1517 Pak 1:46b) he who did so is fortunate indeed!

ku'li 'Gwos, adv + pcl. just/precisely that way.

ku'li 'Gwos a'ni ho'm ye n 'CYENG-‘KAK il 'Gwu' ti af-jini 'hwo'li i 'ngi 'ta (1459 Wel 8:62b) unless you do precisely that you will not achieve sambodhi (Buddha wisdom).

kuliko, kulikwu < kuli 'ko, abbr < kuli hako < (?)ku'li ho'kwo, adverb, conjunction. and, and also/then; tto ~ and also, (and) besides.

ikkyakkus hako ko.yo han kuliko palk.ko ttattus han cip a house that is clean and quiet and that is bright and warm. Wuli nala choki uy, kuliko chǒyko uy munhak un hyanga ka loputer sicak hanta Korea's earliest and oldest literature begins with (the vernacular poems called) hyanga. Na hanhtey to mul com tuo! Kuliko, i ay hanhtey to mul com cwu(n)! Give me some water ~ and give him some too! Pokswun-i ka tal ul chy 'ta pwass.ta; kuliko ku ay nun sulphé cyess.ta Pokswun-i looked up at the moon, and she fell.

Kuliko taum ey chinkwu tul ul chae. And then I called on my friends.

Examples taken from Im Hopin 1987:181-2 Cey ilum un Swuk.huy 'ey yo. Kuliko chinkwu ilum un Yenghuy 'ey yo  My name is Swuk.huy and my friend's name is Yenghuy. Kim sensayng nim un Yen ge lul cal hap.nita Kuliko swóhak to cal hap.nita Mr Kim does well in English. And he's good in mathematics too. Sam-sip punq tong-an swikye ss. up.nita Kuliko tasi kongpu hakeyss. up.nita We will take a break for ten minutes. And then we will resume studying. See 1 Yi Tongcay 1978.

kuliko, ger < kulita (vt). Kuliko kulin köhyang my much-missed home town.

kuliko, ger < kulita (vt). 1 Kulim ul kulita, pap ul mek.keyss.ta I will draw a picture before I have lunch.

kulikwu < kuli 'ko, abbr < kuli hako < (?)ku'li ho'kwo, adverb, conjunction. and, and also/then; tto ~ and also, (and) besides.

kuliko, kulikwu < kuli 'ko, abbr < kuli hako < (?)ku'li ho'kwo, adverb, conjunction. and, and also/then; tto ~ and also, (and) besides.

kuliko, kulikwu < kuli 'ko, abbr < kuli hako < (?)ku'li ho'kwo, adverb, conjunction. and, and also/then; tto ~ and also, (and) besides.

kuliko, kulikwu < kuli 'ko, abbr < kuli hako < (?)ku'li ho'kwo, adverb, conjunction. and, and also/then; tto ~ and also, (and) besides.

kuliko, kulikwu < kuli 'ko, abbr < kuli hako < (?)ku'li ho'kwo, adverb, conjunction. and, and also/then; tto ~ and also, (and) besides.

kuliko, kulikwu < kuli 'ko, abbr < kuli hako < (?)ku'li ho'kwo, adverb, conjunction. and, and also/then; tto ~ and also, (and) besides.
kumam-ttay, cpd n. about/around that time, (at) that time of day/night/year. 1. Ku nun eccey to pale kumam-ttay wass.ess.ta He was here at just about that time yesterday too. Sakwa nun kumam-ttay ka cey-il mas na(n)ta That is the time when apples taste best. Kumam-ttay ka sanay lo see han-chang kwun nanun ttay ta Men are at their strongest at that time of life. SYN komas-ttay. Cf imam-, cemam-, ku-man, bnd adn (abbr < ku-man han). that little (amount of), so little (as that), to that (small) extent, such a; no more than, just, only. 1. Ku-man swuko lul akkinun ya Do you begrudge such a small favor? Ku-man kes ul ceci mmos halq ka Who can't carry that much on his back? Ku-mang il ey 'naksim in ya? Don't feel disappointed about such a little thing. SYN ku-man han, ku-mas. Cf i-man, ce-man; man, pak ey. LIGHT ko-man.

ku man, cpd adv, n (< n + pcl). SYN ko man. SEE ku man twuta (hata).

1. adv that much and no more, to that extent only, no more than that; [+ v] stops (doing).
   1. Ku man meke la Eat no more than that. = Stop eating. Onul un ku man hay twuca That is all for today, so much for today. Kulemyen ku man ita Well, that is all/ enough; That's it; We'll leave it at that; Nothing more can be done. Ku man hameun tooyya.ta (1) If you do that much you're done; (2) When you stop you're done.

2. adv. without doing anything further (more than that); just, right (then and there); with that, -; just like that; - , that's all; [+ v] up and (does).
   1. Kuluis i ku man malwu ey ettele cye se cocok-cokak kkaey cyess.ta The dish just (up and) fell on the floor and broke to pieces(), that's all.
   Ku soli lul tut.tuni ku man wul.um ul the ttullyes.ta When he heard the news, he burst right out crying, just like that. Ku man kuaa Let's just up and go. Incey ku

Note: LHS 1955:281 says that this suffix intensifies adverbs, and he lists additional examples: tasi-kum again; kata-kum later on; sile-kum (= siie-kom [obs] < sile) = nungi possibly; ceykak-kum, se(y),ye-kom [obs] = cey-kak.ka individually, respectively; nophi-kom [obs] highly; mellë-kom distinctly. See also -key-kkum. CF cokom (> com), cokum (< ? < cekta).
here) if you can’t stand any more than that?! Si-cip sal.1 ka ku-taci to ęleypta Life as a married woman was ever so hard (for me). ku tal, adn + n. that month, the very same month. kutay < kutoy, noun [old-fashioned, FAMILIAR]; you, thou; my beloved, you my love [male or female]. יקר kes un kutay uyl mail-mos ilq sey You are to blame for it (or: You are wrong there). Kutay ěncey wass.nun ka When did you get here? Kutay ka osil ttaay ... When you come (to me), beloved, ... SYN caney. ku tay lo, adn + n + pcl. CF i / ce tay lo. 1. like that, as it is / stands, intact; thus, that way, as things stand (there). ի - twuta leaves it just as it is, leaves it alone. CF ku chay lo. 2. thereupon, at once, immediately. ի Wass.ta ka nun ku tay lo kass.ta He came and then left right away (without doing anything). kutay tul, n + pcl. (all of) you, (you) people. ku’tholok = ku’h.tolok, abbr < kuleh.tolok (< kule hatolok) to such an extent, so much. ի Ku’tholok cal hay ewusini komapsup.nita Thank you for doing so much for me. Åmu-ccolok ku’tholok man hay la Do all that you possibly can. See tholok. kuti (abbr < kutuy), n. you. ի KWU-ZIN ’on kuti ’ol ’al Ge’nl kuti ’on ’kWU-ZIN ol ’ati ’mwot ’hwo.m on ’es.tyjey ’Gwo (1475 Nay 3:58b) why is that the deceased recognizes you, yet you do not recognize the deceased? ’na y SOYNG-SOYNG kuti s ka’s i toowy ’Ga ci’la (1459 Wel 1:11b) I want to become your wife in life after life. ku ’ti, abbr < *kuti ’i, noun + particle, you [as subject]. ի ku ’ti ’co-’sik ’epte’n i mu ’sus ’ccWOY ’Gwo (1459 Wel 1:7a) what was your sin that you had no son? ku to, n + pcl. also/even that (one), he/him (she/her, it) too/even. ի Ku eykey mul.e pon pa ku to álci mös hak eye.ss.ta hatula I asked him but he said he didn’t know about it either. ku tong-an, adn + n. this / that while, the while; recently. kutoy = kutuy, n. you. ի kutoy ’non [SYE KHYENG] ’uy ’tuw a to.l i ’na kocang (KUY-1) ’hwo.m ol pwo ’t a ni ’honon ’ta (1481 Twusí 8:24a) don’t you see that Lord Xu’s two sons are quite odd? kutoy s ’NGWA-SANgı ay (1481 Twusi 8:67a) in your bed. kutoy ’loł (1481 Twusi 15:53a) you [as object]. ku ttawi, n [~ q when adnominal]. [pejorative] a thing / person of that sort; such a (one); that kind / sort (of -). CF ko ttawi: ի ce tawi, ku ttay, cpd n. (at) that time / moment / juncture ... ku tul, n + postn. they/them. SYN ku ney (tal). kutuy < cutuy (< ku ’toy ‘that place’ or ku ’ti ’toy ‘at that place’); kutuy + i = ku ’ney, you. ի kutuy ka ’tul cci p i pol syye ’itwo ta (1447 Sek 6:35b) a house for you to enter has already been built! ի kutuy ’Gwos na ’kunay ’lul solang ’thi a’nl ’hote ’tin (1481 Twusi 15:31b) you failed to love the wayfarer, and ... ի kutuy ’lul ’pwo ’n oy ’n ”TTWOW-KHUN” ’ha.n i (1481 Twusi 7:21a) looking at you, [one sees that] the vital energy of the Way is great. ի kutuy s a’pa ’ni m i is.no ’n i s ’ka (1447 Sek 6:14b) is your father here? kutuy s ’sto ’el mas ’kwo ’cye ’ho ’te-ngi ’ta (1447 Sek 6:15a) he has been wanting to meet your daughter; mas ’kwo ’cye ’ho ’te-ngi ’ta (1447 Sek 6:15a) he has been wanting to meet your daughter; mas ’kwo ’cye ’ho ’te-ngi ’ta (1447 Sek 6:15a) he has been wanting to meet your daughter; mas ’kwo ’cye ’ho ’te-ngi ’ta (1447 Sek 6:15a) he has been wanting to meet your daughter; mas ’kwo ’cye ’ho ’te-ngi ’ta (1447 Sek 6:15a) he has been wanting to meet your daughter; mas ’kwo ’cye ’ho ’te-ngi ’ta (1447 Sek 6:15a) he has been wanting to meet your daughter. ի kutuy s ’wum ‘omo i ’ku ’y ’Gwo – kutuy s ’wum ‘omo i ’ku ’y ’Gwo (1447 Sek 13:36b) my body is that one – and your body is that one. kutuy s ’wum ‘omo i ’ku ’y ’Gwo (1447 Sek 13:36b) my body is that one – and your body is that one. kutuy s ’wum ‘omo i ’ku ’y ’Gwo (1447 Sek 13:36b) my body is that one – and your body is that one. kutuy s ’wum ‘omo i ’ku ’y ’Gwo (1447 Sek 13:36b) my body is that one – and your body is that one. kutuy s ’wum ‘omo i ’ku ’y ’Gwo (1447 Sek 13:36b) my body is that one – and your body is that one.
"ney =  "nay. ِکتیع 'ney khun il 'hwun il Gwu.m un (1481 Twusi 8:55b) the achieving of fame by you people.

ِکتیع = *کتیع 'i, n + pcl. you [as subject]. ِکتیع 'ka'a a la t'we' key nila la (1447 Sek 6:6b) you go and tell her to understand. ِکتیع CYENG 'STA ci zwu'l ye ... (1447 Sek 6:35a) you, wanting to build a monastery, ... ِکتیع 'es te' n 'sa lo'm in 'ta (1459 Wel 10:29b) = ِکتیع 'es te' n 'salo'm in 'ta (1462 ِNung 1:62a) what kind of person are you?

کو twu. n + var pcl = کو to (he/she/it too/even).

کو, spelling abbreviation for کو as abbr < کو i (he/him, she/her).

کو abbr < کو 'i, adn + quasi-free n. that one.

کو 'non ko'cang 'swu' Gwu. n i 'la (1517- Pak 1:47b) that is the easiest one.

کو y, abbr < کو 'i, n + pcl. that [nominative]; he; it. ِکو y a ni e 'lis i n i (1445 ِYong 39) is that not foolish of him? ِکو y kwu' yey s 'silq'-SYANG 'i la (1447 Sek 19:16a) that is the ear's reality (the reality that is in the ear).

کو 'yu-,, abbr < کو 'i-,, n + cop. (it) is that.

نا 'y mwo'm i *کو 'y Gwo - کتیع s 'mwo'm i کو 'y la (1447 Sek 13:36b) my body is that one and - your body is that one. ِکو 'ylwo'n i (1459 Wel 7:12a) therefore.

کو [var] = = 'key (adverbial). See ho'kuy, khuy.

ِکو mwo'm i *کو 'kuy towoy'ya HE-KHWONG 'ay kotok 'ho ya is ta ka 'stwo 'cyek 'kuy towoy m i Gwo (1447 Sek 6:34a) his body grows big and fills the void and then it becomes small again, and ... ِکو 'kuy 'tul'h ol puwthye s QUM-CCCANG 'SYANG 'pwozop'kuy 'hwo m i Gwo (1447 Sek 24:2b) is letting the womenfolk gaze upon the image of Buddha's retractable penis, and ... CF 'pwozop'key (1459 Wel 18:80b). LYWONG 'ol ce'huy [< ceh-'kuy] ho'n i (1449 Kok 192) made the dragon take fright.

کو yek, cpd adv (< n + adv). that/it also; [+ NEG] that/it either. ِکو yek sãsil ita That also is true. ِکو yek maum ey tulei anh. nunta I don't like it, either. SYN کو yeks. CF yek.

کو yey, adv. at last/length, at long last, finally, ultimately, in the long run, in the last/final analysis. ِکو yey sihem ey hapkyek hayss.ta He has passed the examinations at last. کو yey pic ul pat.e näys ta I collected the debt at long last. کو yey sengkong halq kes ita In the long run he will succeed. CF a.yey. [؟< کو + ey; ؟< کو ey; ؟< kuye-i = kie(h)i]
ku = k (i) nun
kuy, y. 1. n + AUTH cop (= ku io). it is that (one), it's him/her./it. 2. n + polite pcl. (it's) that (one), (it's) him/her./it.

-’kays’kwo = ’kuy ’s kwo (wanting it to be/ do) SEE ’kuy. CF ’Gey ’s kwo; ‘khways’kwo; ’kwo’ eye.

kwa < ’kwa, pcl; after vowel wa < ’Gwa but ’Gwa after i, y, l (see the note below); probably < ko’Wa (1449 Kok 135) < kol’Wa < *kolp-’a ‘lining them up, comparing them, competing’ (SEE kol’ Gwa, [Gwa, ul kwa). SYN hako; Cf iko, imye, ini, iney, ilang, sekken, ey ’ta, ina, hamkkey, tepule. The MK pcl attached to the “free” form of such nouns as namwo / l’tree – ‘tree’, yezo / yeG ‘fox’, molot / mall – ‘ridge’, ... : namwo ’Gwa (1445 Yong 89, 1447 Sek 3:33b), yezo ’Gwa (1463 Pep 2:110a), molot ’Gwa (1481 Twusi 9:28; cited from LCT).

1. (accompaniment) with, together with, in company with. ’wuli wa hamkkey/kath.i with us. tongmu wa cengkwu lut hata plays tennis with a friend. pumo wa kath.i cip ey iss.ta stays with one’s parents. emeni wa ’ye hyang hata travels with one’s mother. ayki wa nolita plays with the baby. 1Nayil Kim kwun kwa (hamkkey) osio Come (together) with Mr Kim tomorrow. Atul kwa sälkeyss.ta I will live with my son.

2. and (links nouns in coordination; the last item is sometimes followed by the particle, too). ’wuli wa hamkkey/kath.i with us. tongmu wa cengkwu lut hata plays tennis with a friend. pumo wa kath.i cip ey iss.ta stays with one’s parents. emeni wa ’ye hyang hata travels with one’s mother. ayki wa nolita plays with the baby. 1Nayil Kim kwun kwa (hamkkey) osio Come (together) with Mr Kim tomorrow. Atul kwa sälkeyss.ta I will live with my son.

3. (harmony/agreement) with. ’ce sälam kwa sai ka coh.ta is on good terms with him/her. chinkwu wa hyep.leyk hata cooperates with a friend. Cwungkwuk kwa son ul capta goes hand in hand with China.

4. (association/relation) with. ’oykwuk täye wa co, yak ul kyosep hata negotiates with a foreign ambassador for a treaty. unhayng kwa kelay hata has dealing (does business) with a bank, banks. Nu nun ne wa ämu kwankyey la épst.ta I have nothing to do with you. Ney ka ku i wa chinkwu ’ci? Are you friends with him?

5. (mixing) with. ’Pap kwa namul kwa sekk.e se mek.e ta Mix your rice and greens.

6. (encounter/contact) with. ’Chinkwu wa mnnnta meets with a friend. sallyeng-pu wa ’yen.lak hata gets in touch with headquarters. apeci wa iyaki hata talks with one’s father, sitay wa poço lul kath.i hata keeps up with the times. ce sälam kwa älkey totya gets to know him, gets acquainted with him.

7. (= hanthey, eykey) to a person/creature. ’Ne ku sälam kwa nay mál hand in hallay. Are you going to tell him what I said, or not?

8. (opposition) with, against. ’Tongmu wa sswawuta quarrels with a friend. mult-hak kwa sälum hata struggles with physics.

9. (separation/part) with. ’Chinkwu wa cakpyel hata (kwankyey lul kkunh.ta) parts/breaks with a friend.

10. (comparison/contrast) with. ’pi kyos hay se as compared with. ’ta kyos hay se in contrast with. Ku nun seka lo se Chwusa ta (nun) pi kyos halq swu épst.ta He cannot compare with Chwusa as a calligrapher. Ne wa na sai ku cwi wa ko, yangi kath.ta (pisu hata) You and I are like cat and mouse.

11. 11a. (the same) as; like; (similar) to. ’Chakmanhun; ’kwa ’two. ’ce sälam kwa kath.i is the same as him, like him (= ce sälam kath.i) or together with him (= ce sälam kwa hamkkey). ’ce sälam kwa talli in contrast with him, different from him. pata wa pisu kwa hawu a lake like (similar to) the sea. cen kwa machan-kaci lo täyta hata answers the same as before.

11b. (different) from. ’Ch. pota; ’kwa ’two. ’Ny chakyan Kim kwun kes kwa taluta My book is different from Kim’s. Ny chakyan Kim kwun chakyan kwa nun selo taluta My book and Kim’s book are different from each other. ’Ny un sayngkak han kes kwa talu hoyss.ta (1936 Roth 424) The work is different from what I thought it would. Nu nun ku cem ey iss.e ne wa ōykynul ul kwun hanta I disagree with you there.
kwa eye = 'kwa 'ay, pcl + pcl. to (or at/in/...) with/hand/like. Ifupon ey tay hay se nun cal alici man Cwngkwuk kwa Mikwuk kwa ey tay hay se nun cal molup.nita I am familiar with Japan but I know little about China and America.

kwa ho ya ('ho'xya), pcl + inf. together with.

SAMMON 'kwa 'ho ya' cwy 'kwo kyes 'kwu'wol l i 'la (1447 Sek 6:27b) we will pit our skills against those of the srarama (ascetic). NGWANG 'kwa 'ho ya 'SYA-'NGWUY KUKI-HHAN CYENG-'SYA 'ay 'ka (1447 Sek 24:37b) together with the king he goes to the Jetavana monastery in Sravasti - Kim Yengpay 1972:201 mistakes 'kwa ho ya for kwa ho ya ([1447]71562 Sek 3:11b) 'praising'. PWMIZIN 'kwa ho'ya 'PII-KHWUWocado'sya (1459 Wel 8:93b) together with the lady he followed the almsman (bihiksu) and ...

kwa ka, pcl + pcl. with/and/like [as subject, complement]. KtSensayng kwa ka an 'ess.ta (anyess.ta) It wasn't with the teacher.

kwa kkaeci, pcl + pcl. (? ) Ku sllam kwa kkaeci kwankyey lui hal phil.yo nun eps.ta There is no need to have anything to do with him, either. See hako kkaeci (NOTE).

kwa l', pcl + abbr pcl = kwa lul 'kwa l' , pcl + abbr pcl. la'ol oy mozom 'kwa 'him 'kwa l' ki lywo m on (1463 Pep 2:213b) the praising of the son's mind and strength.

'kwa 'la, abbr < *ho'kwa 'la after voiced sounds. SEE - 'kwa 'la. Cf 'khwa 'la.

'kwa 'la, exclamatory first-person statement.

11 ta ko'cang HWAN-HUY ho ya 'ney ep'ten 'i'l ol TUK - 'kwa 'la ho'ya (1459 Wel 18:7b) = 'ta ko'cang kis'ke 'ney ep'ten 'i'l ol 'etkwa 'la 'hote'n i l (1447 Sek 19:40b) we are all very happy at getting an unprecedented event, they said. [MWU-SAN] 'kwa ['CHHO-SYUWIT] s 'pwo.m ol 'twa pen pwo'kwa 'la (1481 Twusi 7:13a) I have twice seen the spring of Wushan and the waters of Chù na 'y 'twa swang say hve'l ul ta'ka 'ta ton'nye 'hoy'ya po'likwa 'la ('1517: Pak 1:35a) I took my two pairs of new shoes and wore them both out getting about! TE-TUK uy 'KKEN hi 'HWA ho'syan i'l ol ho'ma pwo'zokpa'kwa 'la (1463 Pep 4:169a; the Chinese text makes it clear that i'lol = 'ji'il o') I have now seen the event of wisdom and virtue strongly transforming!
kwang, suffix. a person. Tmich-kwang a madman. nuli-kwang a slowpoke (= nulnpo). [1] kwang < KKWANG 'mania(c), fan' + i 'person': CF eli-kwang playing the baby. wusup-kwang sutepta is ludicrous, kwangtay down.

kw'ngi 'ta, polite exclamatory first-person polite statement. [1] na y NGWANG 'mal-ssom wit'cop'kwo 'na y mozo mi 'skoytong kwangangi 'ta (1447 Sek 24:29b) only after hearing Your Majesty's words is my mind awakened. 'na y tut'cop'kwo NGUY-SIM s 'kumu I ul kus'kwa-ngi 'ta (1463 Pep 2:24b) I listen and sever my net of doubts! wo nol 'i mwof'jon TTHY."HHWOY 'Gwa 'sowo 'na y 'ta ho'ma pwozop'kwa-ngi 'ta (1463 Pep 4:169a) today this entire congregation and also I, we all have seen. wo nol 'za mas'na zop'kwa-ngi 'ta (1463 Pep 3:120b) only today do I humbly meet them. SEE 'Gwa-ngi 'ta; CF -a-ngi 'ta.

kwangkyeng < KWANG-"KYENG, n. spectacle, scene, sight; scenery, view. [1] Thayngku ka siwi hanun haksaying tul ul kkal.e cvuk.inun kwangkyeng un cham.a polq swu eps.ess.ta I could not stand to look at the spectacle of tanks rolling over and killing the demonstrating students. Ku sënswu ka kwênthwu sip-hoy cên ul hako nan kwangkyeng ul poni kwênthwu nun yaman-cek ita The sight of the boxer emerging from a ten-round bout tells me that boxing is barbaric. Atul i Komun un tang hulq kwangkyeng ul sayngkak hamyen cam i an onta When I think of (the scene of) my son about to undergo torture I cannot get to sleep. CF mosup.

kwan hata < KWWAN 'ho' ta, vni. The appropriate particle is ey for people or things.

1. (= tay hata) refers (to), relates (to), is concerned (with), is about.
2. (= kwangkyey hata) has to do (with), has influence or bearing (on), affects, concerns.
3. kënikang ey kwan han swutan measures that bear on (affect) one's health. mok-swun ey kwan han muncay a question of life (and death). hung-mang ey kwan han kyelqeng a decision that affects the destiny (of -).

kwani, abbr < ko hani. SEE -un -. kwangkyey < KWWAN-"KYEY, n. 1. relation(ship), bearing, respect, connection, tay-myengsa (pusa) a relative pronoun (adverb). (un/-nun) - in connection with; as a result of, because of. Ttaythong.lyeng un inchek kwangkyey lo konan i mânh.ess.ta The president got into a lot of trouble because of relatives. Tôn i eps.nun kwangkyey lo cin.hak haei mös hanta He cannot go on to higher schooling for financial reasons. Ku 'yeeacun yeyppun kwangkyey lo pak.myeng ita She is ill-fated as a result of her beauty.

2. concern, interest; involvement, complicity; participation. Kwangkyey-ca the concerned party, the person(s) involved. Kwangkyey-kwuk the nation(s) concerned, a participant nation.

3. influence, effect.
4. sexual involvement, liaison, affair; sexual relations.

kwangkyey hata, vni, vnt (CF kwan hata).

1. relates to, bears on, concerns, is connected.
2. takes part in, concerns oneself in, is a party to, has a hand in.
3. affects, has to do with, has influence/ bearing on, matters.
4. has an affair (is sexually involved) with.

kwa 'non, pcl + pcl. [1] kaci 'Gwa 'nip 'kwa 'non sa'wona'Won "salo m ol ka 'col'psi'kwo 'CYENG hon ye'lu'm un 'TUK in "salo'm ol ka 'col'psi'n i 'la (1447 Sek 13:47a) he compared the bad people with the branches and leaves and the people in whom virtue has formed with the true fruit. SEE 'kwa n'.

-kwantay - kwantey
-kwantey ( < -kwan 'toy), semi-lit sequential. such that, so that (followed by a question doubting the adequacy of the reason). Yo say mues ul hakwantey han pen to oci anh.so What in the world are you doing these days that you never come to see me? Ney him i elma 'na sëkywantey kuleh.ey key ppop-pânyun ya Are you strong enough to be so proud? SYN -kentey. Cf -ki lo 'ley.

-kwan 'toy. since, as; such that, so that (followed by a question doubting the adequacy of the reason). So-'TTEY 'sowo 'es.tye 'khuil a'ni khwan 'toy (= hfo/kwan 'toy) SYENG-MWUN i KWAN 'ho ya wuY "cyeko may is ta nile' l
'.Gwo (1463/4 Yeng 2:62a) how can the four dogs be so lacking in greatness that the śrávaka (= hinayāna disciple in the first stage) would look at them and say "they have a small amount of position"? NOTE: The form appears as postmod in scwos-nil kwantoy (1876 Kakok p.9), said by LCT to have the appercetive meaning of kwumen; see 'l'la (4), -'kwon tye.

'kwun' toy, abbr < *'hokwan' toy. ?'mwo't ~.

kwa'n twuta, abbr < ku man twuta

-kwun tye, appercetive [= kwu(me)n]. wo'no'l s 'nal f 'TTI'NGWOK MWON al ph oy 'sey 'aki

'Gwa selu pwo'kwun'tye (1459 Wel 23:87a) today exchanges looks with the child before the gate of hell!

kwa nun, pcl + pcl. as for with /and/like. !Ku sālam kwa nun chomyen ip.nita This is my first meeting with him. Ku sālam kwa nun olayq tong-an sakwie on chinkwu 'ci yo I have been friends with him for a long time.

Talun sālam kwa nun yēkyi hay to coh.ci man, ku sālam kwa nun hachi mala You can talk to it the other people, but don't tell him. I sālam kwa ku sālam kwa nun (= kwa uy (wū sālam un) Cwungwuk māl ul kongpu hako iss.ey yo This person and that person (= those two) are studying Chinese.

SEE 'kwa 'non', 'kwa n'.

'kwa 'oy, pcl + pcl (genitive). 'ye le ywen 'un

'kwot kūn 'kwa 'sik 'kwa 'oy ywen ho'nwon ye le ka ci s 'pep 'i'la (1462 !Nung 2:17a) the pratayayas (secondary causes) are the ways that source and awareness are caused.

'say 'Gwa 'nyey 'Gwa 'oy kywow'-chep 'i'la (1459 Wel 21:5a) it is the joining of new and old.

kwa pota, pcl + pcl. !K sālam kwa pota ce sālam kwa pikyo hanun kes i coh.keyss.ta It would be better to draw a comparison with that person rather than with this person. I sālam kwa pota ce sālam kwa kath.I kanun key coh.keyss.ta It would be better to go with that person rather than with this person.

SEE hoko pota.

kwa puthe, pcl + pcl. !Kim sensayng kwa puthe mence uy'nun hay ponun key coh.ulg key 'ta We should start the discussion with Mr Kim.

'kwa s, pcl + pcl. !'ti 'Gwa 'ttyeng 'kwa s 'hi.m i (1463 Pep 2:153b) the powers of jñāna (wisdom) and samādhi (meditation). "SYEN kwa

'QAK 'kwa s 'NGEP i.n i (1482 Nam 1:77a) the karma of good and evil: "KHWO [Gwa]a

'kwa s 'pwo'wul (ibid.) the retribution of suffering and joy. 'esf 'ityey 'ta-mon 'yelkhw [-'yelh 'kwa] 'QILQ'-POYX 'kwa s stolo m.I i '~ngi s 'kwo (1455 Nay 2:72a) how come it is only one hundred and ten? ha'nol 'khun 'sta khwas (= 'ha'nol 'kwa 'stah 'kwa s) so jey (1481 Twusi 8:47b, 21:5b; 1482 Kum-un 3:38b) between heaven and earth.

~ kungey. !pwwuhye [Gwa]a cywung kwa 'kungey 'pwo-ji ho'm ye (1447 Sek 13:23a) give alms to Buddha and the monks, and ...

kwa se, pcl + pcl [rare]. from (or at/in) with /and/like. !Eme' nim kwa ape' nim kwa se sanguy hasin kylelw isa haki lo haye. As a result of discussions between mother father, it was decided to move.

'kwa 'spwun, pcl + postmod/postn. !ney 'kwa 'NGWOK 'kwa 'spwun a'ni "Gen ma

(1465 Wen 2:1:43b) it is not just heaven but...

'kwa s /'spwun, pcl + pcl + postmod/postn.

'esf 'ityey 'ta-mon 'yelkhw [-'yelh 'kwa] 'QILQ'-POYX 'kwa s stolo m.I i '~ngi s 'kwo (1475 Nay 2:72a) how come it is only one hundred and ten?

-kwa swo'la, effective inf (exclamatory) + bi indic assert. SEE 'khwa swo'la.

? 'kwa swo'la, abbr < *ho'kwa swo'la after voiceless sound; CF 'khwa swo'la.

No examples have been found.

kwa to < 'kwa 'no', pcl + pcl. with (and/like) also/even/either. !Hyeng kwa to uy'non

pwā la Talk it over with your older brother too. Nay muum un choy pul kwa to kath.I My heart is (just) like a flickering candle.

-kwato'y ye < *'kwa to/woljye ye wanting do. !Ho kwa toyye (1481 Twusi 20:34a; accu. unexplained). ABBR - kwa tye. CF - kwo 'cyk'.

'kwato'y ye, abbreviation < *ho'kwato'y ye a voiceless consonant. !kowy 'ye e 'kwu-si tu tulul 'spwu.n i 'Gen 'tyeng i p ey e 'kwu-si nilo ti 'mwo't 'kwato'y ye honwo'la (1458 Nay 1:37a) I can only hear it very well in my ears but I cannot possibly want to say it with my mouth.

kwa tul, particle + particle (plural subject) < 'kwa 'two, particle + particle. SEE 'Gwa te.

-kwa'tya = 'kwa'tye
I 'kway'ngi hon p*oft'ye). Reference 2. ya, points may - abbr (cop) 'G', vo, (1482 Kum-sam 5:30-1). Kwan - kwa pi thtvo ta. "ho'la after kwa, as before 'ka', often (but not always) the copula modifier 'in drops: 'N'kwo = N 'in 'kwo. 'i kwo c'on mu 'sum kwo 'kwo [+ kwoc 'kwo] (1447 Sek 23:40b) what flowers are these? ne 'yu susu'ng i 'nwo 'kwo (1447 Sek 23:41b) who is your master? - 'i mu 'su 'kwo (1482 Kum-sam 2:41a) what is this? 'es.te 'n cyen'cho 'G'wo (1482 Kum-sam 3:52a) what cause is it from?

NOTE: MK 'kwo denotes only questions that contain a content-interrogative ('what etc.) and it is not used for a yes-or-no question, while MK 'ka denotes either type of question.

- 'ho 'ta wants to do; intends to (do). 'kuuy s'sto'l ol mas kwo 'eye 'ho te-nga 'ta (1447 Sek 6:15a) he has been wanting to meet your daughter.

- 'ho ya wanting/intending to (do). 'wuli 'tol 'thwo [= 'tolh 'two] i cin-cceyeng 'TTYAY-'PEP ul 'ce y 'TUK 'kwo 'eye 'ho 'ya (1459 Wel 18:3a) we want ourselves to get the truly pure great law. ALSO: 1462 'Nung 7:73b, 1485 Kwan la.

- s (pcl). See s (15c).

- 'y.n i (abbr cop modifier + postmodifier). 'NGEN 'kwa ('j')Kwan 'on PANG 'ol cwo'cha wol'mwom i sywo.m ol pol'ki'kwo eye 'yn i (1463/4 Yeng 2:31b) it wants to be clarified that speech and view sometimes change course.

- 'kwo 'ho 'ta (= - 'kwo 'eye 'ho 'ta) SEE - 'kwo 'la, - 'kwo 'lye

- 'kwo k, gerund + emphatic particle. 'na.la.h on ('POYK-'SYENG) 'ulwo [KON'-FWON] 'ul 'sum 'kwo k kwo 'ki non 'cwelli m ye n' 'kwa'sta'won naks 'pa.p ol [PI.'SSIK] 'hono.n i 'la (1481 Twusi 16:19b) the nation takes for its foundation the peasants and when the fish are

'kwo, postmod. the [often quoted, rhetorical, or exclamatory] question (whether); See -un (-num/-tun/-ulq) ko. Linited to 'Gwo after l, y, and often i. After other vowels the initial sometimes elides: 'G'wo (Part I, §2.11.1). Before 'kwo, as before 'ka, often (but not always) the copula modifier 'in drops: 'N'kwo = N 'in 'kwo. 'i kwo c'on mu 'sum kwo 'kwo [+ kwoc 'kwo] (1447 Sek 23:40b) what flowers are these? ne 'yu susu'ng i 'nwo 'kwo (1447 Sek 23:41b) who is your master? - 'i mu 'su 'kwo (1482 Kum-sam 2:41a) what is this? 'es.te 'n cyen'cho 'G'wo (1482 Kum-sam 3:52a) what cause is it from?

NOTE: MK 'kwo denotes only questions that contain a content-interrogative ('what etc.) and it is not used for a yes-or-no question, while MK 'ka denotes either type of question.

- 'ho 'ta wants to do; intends to (do). 'kuuy s'sto'l ol mas kwo 'eye 'ho te-nga 'ta (1447 Sek 6:15a) he has been wanting to meet your daughter.

- 'ho ya wanting/intending to (do). 'wuli 'tol 'thwo [= 'tolh 'two] i cin-cceyeng 'TTYAY-'PEP ul 'ce y 'TUK 'kwo 'eye 'ho 'ya (1459 Wel 18:3a) we want ourselves to get the truly pure great law. ALSO: 1462 'Nung 7:73b, 1485 Kwan la.

- s (pcl). See s (15c).

- 'y.n i (abbr cop modifier + postmodifier). 'NGEN 'kwa ('j')Kwan 'on PANG 'ol cwo'cha wol'mwom i sywo.m ol pol'ki'kwo eye 'yn i (1463/4 Yeng 2:31b) it wants to be clarified that speech and view sometimes change course.

- 'kwo 'ho 'ta (= - 'kwo 'eye 'ho 'ta) SEE - 'kwo 'la, - 'kwo 'lye

- 'kwo k, gerund + emphatic particle. 'na.la.h on ('POYK-'SYENG) 'ulwo [KON'-FWON] 'ul 'sum 'kwo k kwo 'ki non 'cwelli m ye n' 'kwa'sta'won naks 'pa.p ol [PI.'SSIK] 'hono.n i 'la (1481 Twusi 16:19b) the nation takes for its foundation the peasants and when the fish are

'kwo, postmod. the [often quoted, rhetorical, or exclamatory] question (whether); See -un (-num/-tun/-ulq) ko. Linited to 'Gwo after l, y, and often i. After other vowels the initial sometimes elides: 'G'wo (Part I, §2.11.1). Before 'kwo, as before 'ka, often (but not always) the copula modifier 'in drops: 'N'kwo = N 'in 'kwo. 'i kwo c'on mu 'sum kwo 'kwo [+ kwoc 'kwo] (1447 Sek 23:40b) what flowers are these? ne 'yu susu'ng i 'nwo 'kwo (1447 Sek 23:41b) who is your master? - 'i mu 'su 'kwo (1482 Kum-sam 2:41a) what is this? 'es.te 'n cyen'cho 'G'wo (1482 Kum-sam 3:52a) what cause is it from?

NOTE: MK 'kwo denotes only questions that contain a content-interrogative ('what etc.) and it is not used for a yes-or-no question, while MK 'ka denotes either type of question.

- 'ho 'ta wants to do; intends to (do). 'kuuy s'sto'l ol mas kwo 'eye 'ho te-nga 'ta (1447 Sek 6:15a) he has been wanting to meet your daughter.

- 'ho ya wanting/intending to (do). 'wuli 'tol 'thwo [= 'tolh 'two] i cin-cceyeng 'TTYAY-'PEP ul 'ce y 'TUK 'kwo 'eye 'ho 'ya (1459 Wel 18:3a) we want ourselves to get the truly pure great law. ALSO: 1462 'Nung 7:73b, 1485 Kwan la.

- s (pcl). See s (15c).

- 'y.n i (abbr cop modifier + postmodifier). 'NGEN 'kwa ('j')Kwan 'on PANG 'ol cwo'cha wol'mwom i sywo.m ol pol'ki'kwo eye 'yn i (1463/4 Yeng 2:31b) it wants to be clarified that speech and view sometimes change course.

- 'kwo 'ho 'ta (= - 'kwo 'eye 'ho 'ta) SEE - 'kwo 'la, - 'kwo 'lye

- 'kwo k, gerund + emphatic particle. 'na.la.h on ('POYK-'SYENG) 'ulwo [KON'-FWON] 'ul 'sum 'kwo k kwo 'ki non 'cwelli m ye n' 'kwa'sta'won naks 'pa.p ol [PI.'SSIK] 'hono.n i 'la (1481 Twusi 16:19b) the nation takes for its foundation the peasants and when the fish are

'kwo, postmod. the [often quoted, rhetorical, or exclamatory] question (whether); See -un (-num/-tun/-ulq) ko. Linited to 'Gwo after l, y, and often i. After other vowels the initial sometimes elides: 'G'wo (Part I, §2.11.1). Before 'kwo, as before 'ka, often (but not always) the copula modifier 'in drops: 'N'kwo = N 'in 'kwo. 'i kwo c'on mu 'sum kwo 'kwo [+ kwoc 'kwo] (1447 Sek 23:40b) what flowers are these? ne 'yu susu'ng i 'nwo 'kwo (1447 Sek 23:41b) who is your master? - 'i mu 'su 'kwo (1482 Kum-sam 2:41a) what is this? 'es.te 'n cyen'cho 'G'wo (1482 Kum-sam 3:52a) what cause is it from?

NOTE: MK 'kwo denotes only questions that contain a content-interrogative ('what etc.) and it is not used for a yes-or-no question, while MK 'ka denotes either type of question.

- 'ho 'ta wants to do; intends to (do). 'kuuy s'sto'l ol mas kwo 'eye 'ho te-nga 'ta (1447 Sek 6:15a) he has been wanting to meet your daughter.

- 'ho ya wanting/intending to (do). 'wuli 'tol 'thwo [= 'tolh 'two] i cin-cceyeng 'TTYAY-'PEP ul 'ce y 'TUK 'kwo 'eye 'ho 'ya (1459 Wel 18:3a) we want ourselves to get the truly pure great law. ALSO: 1462 'Nung 7:73b, 1485 Kwan la.

- s (pcl). See s (15c).

- 'y.n i (abbr cop modifier + postmodifier). 'NGEN 'kwa ('j')Kwan 'on PANG 'ol cwo'cha wol'mwom i sywo.m ol pol'ki'kwo eye 'yn i (1463/4 Yeng 2:31b) it wants to be clarified that speech and view sometimes change course.

- 'kwo 'ho 'ta (= - 'kwo 'eye 'ho 'ta) SEE - 'kwo 'la, - 'kwo 'lye

- 'kwo k, gerund + emphatic particle. 'na.la.h on ('POYK-'SYENG) 'ulwo [KON'-FWON] 'ul 'sum 'kwo k kwo 'ki non 'cwelli m ye n' 'kwa'sta'won naks 'pa.p ol [PI.'SSIK] 'hono.n i 'la (1481 Twusi 16:19b) the nation takes for its foundation the peasants and when the fish are
hungry they gobble up the gaudy bait. See -usi kwok.

-kwo(k) [Ceycwu DIAL] = -ko, gerund (Seng 'iNaksu 1984:35, 51). ṭap i tul.e kakwo(k) = pang ey tul.e kako entering the room. pap mek kwok hok, hok wy i kanta = pap mek, ko hak, kyo ey kanta I eat before I go off to my school. way-pay ka ka pwul.e sa na-wokwok holyes, swata = way-pay ka ka pelye ya na-oko n'ha, yess. up, nita They would not come out until the Japanese ship(s) had left.

Note: To this LSN 1978:104 compares the MK ho 'kwo k, 'ho.ya k, etuwek (?), and also -u'1 ak. The final (-)k seems to be an emphatic particle, perhaps related from 'ka, which was attached to the gerund -kwo or the infinitive -'la and perhaps to a few adverbs or particles. See k, -a'k, -e k, -kwo k: (-) ak: -la 'ka'.

-kwo 'la, abbreviation < -kwo ho'la (= ho'l ya ye). ṭPUW.-CYWOK 'on mal-ssom pu thye 'amo lye ho'kwo 'la 'CHYENG hol 'si'la (1447 Sek 6:46a; sic, 'amo lye = 'a'molye') [the term] PUW.-CYWOK means to request by (attaching) words wanting it to happen in a certain way. SOYNG-SOYNG 'ay na 'y NGWEN 'ul il thi a'ni 'khe ho'kwo 'la (1459 Wel 1:13b) in life after life I do not want to let my desire be lost. See -Gwo 'la.

-kwo 'I ye, abbr < -kwo ho'la ye. ṭna 'ya'ki 'wuy ho'ya 'e te pwo'kwo 'I ye (1447 Sek 6:13b) I'd like you to seek her out [as a bride] for my boy.

kwom, pcl. each (= ssik). Alternate (after i, y, t) 'Gwom, (after vowels other than i) [G]wom. ṭhon KWNAG-MYENG 'kwom cwo'cha ka (1447 Sek 24:24b) each following after a light. 'sey pen kwom (1475 Nay 1:39b) three times each. hon THYEN 'i' Gwo 'SO-PANG 'ay ye 'tulp 'kwom pe le is. ke tun ... (1459 Wel 3:1a) as in each of the four directions there are spread eight [of the 33 Indra] heavens ... . 'SYA-LI'-PWULQ 'uy kangey mwu'la 'twu cum'key s 'kill[h] 'ma' ta TTYYENG- SYA 'lo' 'sey j'kwom (= 'seyh 'kwom) ci 'zu'n i (1449 Kok 153) he [Sudatta] asked Sāriputra [about the way to Sāravastī] and in each path between two mighty trees he built three monasteries. Note: This particle fell into disuse in the written language by 1700 but it continues as part of the dialect of Cenla.

-kwom, suffix. intensities adverb (CF -kum). ⱷa si'-kwom (1447 Sek 6:6a) again. kwop ko'y-kwom (1459 Wel 1:47b) so as to double it. es.tey si'-te'kwom (1481 Twusi 7:7b) how possibly. See -li' kwom. kuli-kwom.

-kwom 'ho-do repeatedly; CF -ko n(un) ha'. ṭl wot 'aki 'lo' a'na'ta ka 'mul ey po'likwom hwo.m i 'twu pen 'ile'n i (1485 Kwan 10b) there were a couple of occasions when they [the mothers] would hug the baby and then throw it in the water. — a ni han te' ey 'mvo wolo 'kwom hol 'ss oy (1463 Pep 1:164a) in a little while [the apes] starting climbing again.

-kwo n' (-) homol mye), ger + abbr pcl. and, but (much more /less - ). ʧ SWU 'ep kwon' -homol mye ku mwol 'Guy 'sto'n iangi s'ka (1464 Kumkang 62b) they are innumerable, but how much more so is the sand?! SYWU-NU TWU KWHO 'two ku le ho kwon' NGEWEN-TI TWU KWHO 'ol a laq t ilwo'ta (1459 Wel 17:54) achieving the sharing of the joy of others, how much more you will know of all-embracing achievement of merit! 'tye hon SA-PAA two 'wohi 'lye 'mwo tilwo m ol twu li kwon' SSP PANG on CIN-SSILQ 'two e lyewul ss y b puwathye s hi m ey kwon 'ol pwof 'nayeo' satwo SYWUW-HWHO teu sya, m ol kwon ho'isi.n i 'la (1463 Pep 4:192-3; sic, hi'ey ← hi' m ey; the smudge on "CIN" is not a tone mark) fearing the evil of that one world (of sahā), it is all the harder everywhere, so we consign our good works to Buddha's power as he seeks further to enhance our protection. See -Gwo n', two kwon n'.

(-)kwona (1894 Gale 38-9) = (-)kwun a kwos, pcl. just, precisely, indeed. Alternate (after i, y, t) 'Gwos, (after vowels other than i) [G]wos. CF kot3. ṭwo 'ciik MAN-GANG 'kwone y ce y 'CCWA 'ay PvPEN-QAN hi 'mwo t an si 'lin 'ho ya 'hote'la (1459 Wel 2:42b) only the king of māras was just too distressed to sit comfortably in his seat. QWUW-SSIN 'kwas a'lu 'm ye n' (1459 Wel 21:25a) in the absence of the supernatural. 'pwof 'poon s krus kwos a m 'ye n' (1482 Nam 2:8a) unless it is a jewelled vessel. ML-'MYOWON hon kalak 'kwos 'ep su 'm e n' (1463 Pep se:23a) lacking a fine and delicate tune. si 'lin s 'kut 'kwas 'swon 'l SYWEY-SSIN 'two is. twota (1481 Twusi 8:36a).
the brink of sorrow comes with the times and seasons. See a'ni 'Gwos, ku'll 'Gwos, 'oy 'Gwos, -ti 'Gwos.

(*)'kwo s, ger + pcl (? abbr < -'kwo 'eye). See two kwo s.

.'kwo 'eye, ger + pcl. *'a tok hon 'salo'm i ingey 'n a ml 'a ti 'mwot 'kwo 'eye 'Pwulo-'Ttowo 'ay he 'mul 'nilGwuy ye keyGu 'Gwos 'lvud 'ptu't ul 'nayl ss ov (1463 Pdp 3:180ah) dim-witted people, unaware that they will henceforth emerge, make errors in Buddhism and show a lazy disposition to withdraw.

kwot, quasi-free n. place. See kos.

.'kwo two, ger + pcl. *P'iwok 'salo'm oy 'mwu'l ey 'sa-nikwo two cwungsoyng 'ma 'tuo 'mwot 'hwo-ngi 'ta (1447 Sek 6:5a) even [my] living on in the society of human beings is inferior to the life of any living creature. nam'k i nwo ph'kwo two pwul'hwuy 'lol pa'h'i ye n' ye lum ul 'ta 'pta mekno'n i (1449 Kok 99) though the tree be tall, if you cut its root you can pluck all its fruit and eat it. tut'kwo 'tuo 'mwot tulun to's 'l h'o'm ye (1459 Wel 10:20b) they hear but act as if they do not hear, and ...

.'kwo 'za, ger + pcl (>-ko ya). *'l 'mal tut'kwo 'za 'HEM-''Ttowo 'lol a'la (1459 Wel 21:118b) only hearing these words did he realize the perilous path and ... . 'PAN-'KEP ti-ny'Gwo 'za QA-LA-HAN ol il 'Gwul i 'n i (1459 Wel 8:58ab) only after half a kalpa had passed were the arhan (saints) created. 'ile 'n 'PiEn-HWA 'lol 'PwuyGwo 'za SSIN-'CyWok 'ol ka twolwo 'Pwion-'CCwa 'ay 'tye anco'n i ('la (1447 Sek 6:34ab) only when he had demonstrated these transformations did he gather up his rdhipa (deva-foot ubiquity) and go back to sit in his place. *co'ey 'hi 'mwut-cye cwavko 'za ('1517. No 1:51b) they insisted on inquiring of us in detail.


'i-kwu [var] = 'ikko

kwu, pcl [var] = ko. See -ula ~, -ca ~.

Ioyyen ey Cywungkwuk kanwola kwa hopteyita (1894 Gale 39) he says he is going to China next year.

kwuc.ta, 1. adj. is bad, nasty unpleasant.

2. postnom adj insep (rarely sep). is bad with respect to. *Simsuwul (i) ~ is ill-tempered. *Amang ~ is jealous. *eis ~ is bothersome, nagging. *saiul/siis ~ is dreadfully flippant. *teyse ~ is light-headed, frivolous. *yalang ~ is difficult and despicable. CF *yal-kkwuc.ta is perversive or erratic. CF ay-kkwuc.ta is undeservedly mistreated, is to be pitied? < ayk kwuc.ta (Ko Yengkun 1974:89).

(<q) kwulek, postn [?] < kwu-l- + -ek] the act of muli. *kwulek (multi-kkwulek) paying off for another; ~ hata pays off [mul appears only in this structure; it is the derived noun < vt muluta 'returns it'.

-q kwuleki ~ kkwuleki

kwulta, aux vi sep -t~ [always preceded by an adverb or adverative]. acts, behaves (toward a person), treats (a person). *Kkmapkey ~ acts kindly (toward a person), treats one kindly. *mopsi ~ acts harshly (toward a person), treats a person severely. *mos kyentikey ~ behaves unbearably (toward a person). *kiphery ~ behaves most hatefully. CF kwulek.

(=)kwulya [Seoul female speech] = (=)kwulye. *Atu'nim i tol. la wae se coh. *keyse kwulya You must be glad that your son has come home.

(=)kwulye, FORMAL apperceptive.

1. ending and postmodifier = (=)kwumen.

2. particle following -sup.nita (formal indic assertive), attached to verb, adjectival, or copula. *Kuleh. keyeun.min tul i mollye tul.e wass. uni, sinay uy sik. liyang pakyup i koon.nan hakeyss.*up.nita kwulye With so many refugees pouring in, I realize it must be hard keeping the city supplied with food.

3. particle following -ney (the familiar indic assertive - attached to verb stems, to iss- and epis-, to -ess- and -keys-, and to ilq sey = iney); also retr -tey. *Caney mali cal hankey kwulye You are very eloquent, indeed. Payk kwun uy cacye ilq sey kwulye Why, it's Payk's son! Pap sang ul pal qil lo chatay kwulye He kicked the table with his foot!

4. [vulgar] particle following a formal or familiar statement (-upstta, -sey) or command (-usin. -key). *Kapsita / Kasey kwulye Let's go. Kasio / Kakey kwulye Go on!
5. [DIAL] inflectional ending attached to verb stems as a kind of permissiveness command: go ahead and do it then. ꜟCôh.tolok hkwulye Do as you please. Ol they 'myen okwulye You may come if you want to.

NOTE: As a particle, usually pronounced kulye in Seoul. Attested both as -kulye and as -kwule in 1728.

(-)kwulye tul, FORMAL apperceptive + particle (-)kwulyo → (-)kwulye
-kwuma (yo), [Cincwu DIAL (Mkk 1960:3:34)]
= -e (yo) attached to adj, cop, iss-, -ess-, -keyss-. Cf -nungkwuma (yo); -kwumen (yo).
-kwu mālkwu [var] = -ko mālko
(-)kwu man = (-)ko man
(-)kwuman → (-)kwumen. ~ se to [DIAL].

(-)kwumen, FAMILIAR apperceptive. well I see ~, well so it is ~, so it is!, so it seems!, well I'll be (damned)!, hey look!, you see, don't you know, n'est-ce pas, isn't it, indeed (shows a sudden realization, confirmation, interest, delight, surprise, astonishment, or insistence). SYN (-)kwun a (much used by children and women), (-)kwun (often used among younger intimates), (-)kwulye (less familiar), (-)kwun yo (polite), (-)kwumen yo (more polite).

1. inflectional ending attached to the copula; to adj stems; to iss- and épss-, to -ess- and -keyss- (attached to any stem); and to the retrospective -tu- attached to adjective stems or (replacing the retr modifier -tun) to verb stems.

A kuleh.kwumen Oh is that! Indeed, that's right; I see what you mean; So it is; Well I'll be! Pi ka wass.kwumen Why it's rained! Atu' nim i iss.e yo? - Eti na-kass.kwumen yo Is your son home? - Why, he seems to have gone out somewhere. Tahayng hi phyo sanun sālām i mānh.ci anh.kwun a Look, folks, luckily there aren't many buying tickets. Ttok kath.kwun a Why it looks just like it! Kuleh mūncey nun kantan hkwumen Then the question is simple. Hwalye han sayk-kal [= pich-(K)kal] i côh.keyss.kwumen I guess a fancy color would be nice! Ku tōngney nun ōykwuk-chen kath.keyss.kwumen That part of town must be line a kind of foreign colony! Changtek-kwung i palo yeki 'kwun a Why, Changtek Palace is right here! Pom ey han pen te wā ya hakeyss.kwun We'll have to come again sometime in the spring! Wēn-swungi tul i cham mānh.kwun a My, there are a lot of monkeys! Palo ce pawi alay hōlang-i ka iss.kwun a Look — there are tigers right under that rock! Kulem cēngsik ul mek.ulg swa pakk ey épss.kwun yo Well, I see we have no choice but to eat the fixed meal. Kulem ku kyelhon ey cwungmay-in i tāy-hwal.yak ut hauss.eyss-keyss.kwun yo Well I'd say that in that marriage the go-between surely must have been extremely active! Kulem ku mānh.un tōn ku namphyen i tā kacyss.keyss.kwun a Then the husband must have got all her money! Ilponq sālām i(lok)kwun yo He's a Japanese! Mikwu pihayng-ki '(lok)kwun yo Why, that is an American airplane! Cham cōh.un chāy i lokwun a This is a nice book indeed. Ce key tāyhap-sil ilokwun a That's the lobby over there! Pelsse ēceng ilokwun Well, here it is noon already. Kulay? Kulem swucay hā less.kwun a Really? Then they were a talented lot indeed!

2. postmodifier; follows processive (-nun) or retrospective (-tun) modifiers of verbs. But -tun kwumen (etc.) usually is shortened to -kwen (etc.). ꜟPi ka onun kwumen We see it's raining! Pi ka otun kwumen (or otun kwumen) Why, it's been raining! Elin ay ka tāmpay lul phi(wu)nun kwun yo Look, the young kids are smoking! Ce alay sālām tul i sham cāk.ey poinn kwun a The people below look so small! Ku sālām i kyelkwun Hānkwuk ey kanun kwumen yo I see he's finally going to Korea! Ku ku nōlīk hatuni kkok 'nakey lul hanun kwun yo He's done nothing but loaf so he's failing without a doubt! Tases si ey nun mun ul tat.nun kwun a Hey, (it says here) they close the gate at five o'clock! Pelssē ci e tul un kekī na-ka ane in cha lul masinun kwun a Look, those other people have already gone out there to sit and drink their tea! Sikol ey lul kani-kka n' cham mal Hānkwuk ey on kəs kath.tukwun yo (kath.tun kwun yo) Going to the country, I suddenly felt for the first time that I had truly come to Korea. Sikol se nun aĉik to pumono i casey tul uy hon.in ul cēng hako iss.tukwun yo (= iss.tun kwun yo) In the country I found that the parents still arrange the marriages.
their children. Thukpyel hi kimchi mas i yamyeng hatukwun yo I found the flavor of the kimchi in particular to be famous.

(-)kwumen (se) to [DIAL] = (-)kwumen (-)kwumen tul, apperceptive + particle. ÍTá osekkwumen tul You are all here, I see!

(-)kwumen yo, more polite apperceptive. ~ tul = (-)kwumen tul yo.

(-)kwumen [DIAL; written] = (-)kwumen kwun, adnoun. extra, excess, supernumerary, superfluous. unnecessary, uncalled-for, luxury: ~ kes, ~ teyek a superfluous/unnecessary thing. ~ chim slavver, drool. ~ cis useless action. ~ hoyk an extra/unwanted stroke (in a character). ~qi il extra / needless / busy work. ~qi ip(-ceng), ~qi ip cil eating between meals. ~ kekkeng needless worry. ~ kichim a hack (cough). ~ mál needless (redundant or uncalled-for) words. ~ mul water drunk between meals; water added to boiling water; oozings. ~ nay an unnatural/unnecessary smell (= kwunwun nay a burnt smell). ~ pap extra food for an unexpected guest; leftover rice. ~ piyong extra / unnecessary expenses. ~ pul extra fire made just for heating a room (not for cooking food). ~ salam a supernumerary, an extra hand, a dispensable / temporary employee. ~ sayngkak useless thought(s). ~ sik kwun a temporary extra member of the household, a guest (boarder). ~ soli nonsense; talking in one’s sleep; ravings in a delirium; complaining. ~ son cil unnecessary touches (or handwork); “lifting things” (= stealing). ~ son nim an uninvited guest. ~ thék double chin. ~ umskî a (between-meals) snack.

kwun < kwun, postnoun, noun.
1. (title after the surname or personal name of an equal or an inferior).
2. you [to an equal or an inferior].
3. [jobtitle] Lord ~.

(-q) kwun < kwun, postnoun, postmod. a man occupied with ~, a doer of ~, a person who is engaged in ~; a person noted / notorious for ~.

Cf kwun; ca(y)ngi.
1. postnoun. cangnanq ~ a prankster, a practical joker, a mischief-maker, a naughty / mischievous child. chongq ~ a gunner; a hunter; a gunman. ekeyq ~ = cimq ~ a porter. cwúcengq ~ a drunken brawler. ikquil ~ a joker, a wag. in.lyek-keq ~ a rickshaman. ilq ~ a laborer, a workman, a hand; an able man. keycengq ~ a grumbler. kilq ~ a skilled gambler. kwulwumaq ~ a carter, a drayman. kyeth ~ an extra hand, a helper. namq ~ a woodman, a woodcutter. nólumq ~ a gambler. nolyek ~ = nolyek-ka a hard worker, a diligent person (CF nolyek-ca toiler, a manual worker). ssilumq ~ a wrestler. ssuleyqiq ~ a garbage collector.

2. postmod. pul ttaylq ~ ‘man to light fires’ = a troublemaker.

1 Yi Ungpayk (1961:501) seems to be alone in preferring the spelling kkwun; NKd even gives kwun as a free noun in the meaning ‘personnel, member(s), participant(s)’ – this seems to be a dialect equivalent of ttey or muli ‘crowd’. And kwun also occurs free as abbr ofkil kwun ‘gambler’. The word was apparently borrowed from kwun ‘military troop(ers); army’.

(-)kwun, intimate apperceptive. SEE (-)kwumen. kwu ’n(‘), abbr < kwu han(un) = ko han(un) -kwu n’, abbr < -kwu nun (= -ko nun)

(-)kwuna = (-)kwun a, 1. (inflectional ending, postmodifier) especially intimate apperceptive (much used by women and children). ~ tul, but there is no *(=)kwun tul a. SEE(-)kwune)(n).

2. SEE kkwuna

3. CF aikwu (na) oh! elssikwu (na) whoopee! kwuni, postnoun [< -q kwun + i]. person. cópangq kwun(i) a pimp. pallok ~ an idler, a playboy (pallok = palling / pellwung kelinta gads about). Cf -ekwu(uni), -awkwu(uni), -wuni.

(-)kwun tul = (-)kwumen tul -kwu ’n tul = -ko fi n tul

kwu ’nun [var] = ko ’nun -kwu nun [var] = -ko nun

(-)kwun yo, polite apperceptive. SEE (-)kwumen.

-kwu se [var] = -ko se

kwu twu, pcl + pcl [var] = ko to -kwu twu [var] = -ko to

-kwu ya = -ko ya

kwu yo = ko yo

’kwu yo = iko yo -kwu yo = -ko yo

kyşy, abbr < ku ay. that child; he / him, she / her. CF cyşy, yşy.

kyel1, noun. 1. a wave. ìmulq ~ a wave (in the water). swumq ~ waves of breath, breathing.
2. impetus, (on) the wave of. See kyel₂.
3. grain, texture. ðauμq ~ grain of wood.
tolq ~ the grain of stone. ~ i kechita is rough, is course-(grained). ~ i köpta is fine-(grained). salq ~ i köpta has a fine/delicate skin. pitaŋq ~ a silky/velvety texture.
4. ñêŋq/mauμq ~ disposition, temper, temperament.
5. = kyelq-ki impetuousness, vehemence.
6. anger. See ~ nata, ~ näyta, ~ meli, ~ sakta; kyelq-cung. kyelq kim ey = kolq kim ey in a fit of anger. Cf sêng, hwá, kol.
7. achimq kyel the forenoon. han-kyel much more; conspicuously, especially.
8. abbr < kyelul. enu ~ (= enu sal) in no time at all.

kyel₂, postnoun, postmodiﬁer.
1. postn [usually -q kyel]. incidental (to). happening (to) in passing; "(on) the wave of". ðwumq ~ ey pota sees out of the corner of one’s eye, catches a glimpse. kkwumq/camq ~ ey tut.ta listens half asleep. Kwiq kyel ey congq soli lun lun.ess.ta My ears happened to catch the sound of the bell. Palamq kyel ey mulq kyel soli ka tullye onta The wind brings with it the sound of the waves.
2. postmod [? abbr < kyelul; Cf kyeth]. ñtan ~ ey "while still hot (tâltta)" = before the chance slips away.
-nun ~ (ey) = -nun kil (ey) (in) the course of; in passing while (doing); at the same time as; when, while, while one is at it. ñchina kanun kyel(ul) ey cámqkan tutilla drops in for a moment on one’s way.
3. postmod. -un ~ (ey) = -un kim (ey) (as) an incidental result of (having done). ñollán kyel ey kulus ul ttele.e tullyess.ta I dropped the dish in my surprise.
4. postmod. See -ulq ~ (ey) = -nun ~ (ey). Cf tun-son ey; palam, kim, swûm.

kyelkwa < ‘KYELQ’-’KWA’, noun. result, eﬀect, consequence, outcome; issue, end, upshot; as a/the result. ñsanguy han kyelkwa isa hakî lo hayss.ta as a result of the discussions it was decided to move.

kyelkwuk < ‘KYELQ’- ’KWUK’, noun, adverb.
1. noun. the end, conclusion, ﬁnale. ~ ey n(un) in the ﬁnal analysis, after all.
2. adverb = ~ ey ka se (nun) in the ﬁnally, after all. ‘Kyelkwuk ku nun ku ye wa kyelhôn haki ey ilûless.ta He ﬁnally ended up marrying her. Kyelkwuk kuleh. key êpphok/šéym ita It seems that is the way, it ﬁnally turned out to be. Ku sãlám i kyelkwuk Hânkwuk ey kanun kwumen yo I see he is ﬁnally going to Korea!

kyelul, n. leisure, free time, time (to spare). ñPhyênei lun sulq kyelul i épst.ta I have no time to write letters. See enu kyelul ey. Aaka kyel. Cf thum.

kyem < KYEM, n (occurs as postn -q kyem, as vn, and as postmod), and also, in addition, well, plus, at the same time, combining (two functions).
. 1. as postnoun. ñkwuk.mu chông.liq kyem munkyo cângkwon both Prime Minister, the Minister of Education (jointly), samu kyem cûthâyak a combined (or combination) oﬃce and residence. Na nun pang chimpaŋq kyem secayq kyem kaysil la ssunta I use my room as a combined bedroom, study, and parlor. Chimpaŋq kyem secayq kyem kaysil la na nun pang hana lun sulm I use one room as a bedroom-study-parlor. Cf kyem.

kyem chita, cpd vt (vn + postnominal vt inse) combines, unites (one thing with another); adds (one thing to another); (does them) together. ñtwu kaci il ul kyem chie hata does two things at the same time. secay wa kaysil kyem chin pang a combination study, parlor, a room serving both as a study and a parlor. Achim kwa çëmsim ul kyem chie/eqmek.ess.ta We combined breakfast with hair.

Cf kyemtwu-kyemtwu, kyemsa(-kyemsa).

kyem hata, vnt. holds more than one (post) at a time; combines two or more (jobs). ñmun-lul ~ has accomplishments that are both civilian and military. twi kusuil ul ~ has two roles (functions). Kkwuk.mu chông.li nun kwupaŋq cângkwon ul kyem hako iss.ta The Prime Minister is also at the same time (serving as the Minister of Defense. Ku pun un kyem sensaing, hûkyeyul motwu kyem haka iss.ta He is principal, teacher, and treasurer all in one. Cf kyem chita.
kyeŋ < `KHYWENG, postn. about, around. ʔsęy si - ey (at) about three o'clock. Cf ceum, mulyep.

kyengwu < `KYENG-NGWU, n. circumstance(s), a situation; an instance, an occasion, a time, a case. ʔku sālam uy - ey nun in his case. - ey ital9a (se) according to the circumstances.

SEE nun/-ulq/-un ~.

kyępta, adj -w-. is too much for one; is extreme, excessive. DER ADV kyewu. Cf -cepta.

'kyesi'ia, honorific verb. stays; is. Cf 'kyey'ia passes, exceeds; kyęysita.

'tye'syita, noun, postmodif. Eyki 'HwoyK, noun, postmoditier.

kake'syoidyol (1459 Wel 21:192a); 'kye'sin cyek (1462 1Nung 1:2b). 'SYENG-ZIN 'i 'kyesi.n i 'n i '-ngi s 'ka (1465 Wen se:68a) is there a holy man here?

'kye'sike'n ywo (1447 Sek 6:6a); "kye'siken 'teng (1463 Pep 3:189b).

"kyesi'kesi'n i 'Gwa (1459 Wel 21:149a).

'kye'sike'tun (1586 Sekoh 2:4b).

'kye'sim ay [probably broken type] (1586 Sekoh 6:122a) = "kye'sil 'cey 'non (1518 Sekoh-cho 10:23b); CF 'kysesya'm ay

"kyesi'm ye n' (1447=)1562 Sek 3:1a).

"kyesi'ta 'si'ongi 'ta (1459 Wel 23:86b).

'kye'site'n i '-ngi s 'ka (1459 Wel 18:36h).

+kyesyas'ata (1459 Wel 2:13a).

'kyesywo sye (1459 Wel 2:15b) please stay.

'kye sya, infinitive < 'kyesi'ta. (1445 1Yong 110, 1447 Sek 6:4b, 1459 Wel 7:53a, 8:84a).

+kyesya'two (1447 Sek 6:41b).

'kyesya~, modulated stem of 'kyesi'ta.

+kysesya'm ay (1445 1Yong 26), 'kysesya'm ol (1475 Nay 1:44a), 'kysesya'm on (1463 Pep 3:189a).

+kyesyan (1447 Sek 19:40a).


kyeth, n. side; neighborhood, vicinity. Cf yeph.

KYEY The Hankul spelling distinguishes key and kyey but both are usually pronounced the same (as key). If you cannot locate the word you seek under kyey, look under key.

kyęyhoyk < 'KYEY-IPWOYK, noun, postmodifier. plan, project; intention.

-ulq - ita plans/intends to do. ʔl pen ey manmamyen tantan hi ttcailq kyęyhoyk ita ita extend to give him a hard time when I see him.

~ hata, vnt. plans.

kyęy'poסי, abbr < kyęyipsipose

kyęy'psyо, abbr < kyęysipsio

kyęysita < 'kyesi'ta = kyęysinta, vi [hon] = iss.ta (see Part I, §11.2).

1. (one esteemed) is, there is, is located, stays; lives. ʔApeci kkey se nun salang ey kyęysinta Father is in the living room. yeki kyęysininun pum i the lady/gentleman who is here.

2. stays, stops; waits (around/momentarily), pauses. ʔYeki kyęysipsio Stay here. Annyeng hi kyęysipsio (kyęsey yo) Good-bye (to one staying). Cümqkan kyęsey yo Wait a minute!

3. -(usi)ko kyęysita (one esteemed) is doing. SEE -ko iss.ta.

--l. Before s c t n the final --l generally elided in earlier Korean. This is still common in certain dialects, and Seoul retains a few traces, as in -ca mù[l]ca. Noun-final --lh elided before the particle s but not before t (--lh two → /lhthwo/), and stem-final --lh- shows expected reflexes. SEE s (pdl), --lh.

'lm - < -lm - SEE -ul-, -ul-.

'lm - < 'lm - SEE lm - < 'lm-, i 'lm - < 'lm-; hal- < hal-.

'l(q), 1. abbr < ili (cop prosp mod).

2. abbr < hal(q) (prosp mod < hata)

'l(q), 1. abbr < hol(q) (v/aux prosp mod).

2. = 'fyll(q), abbr < il(q) (cop prosp mod) after i or y. SEE a 'ni 'l(q), 'llf' 'kwo.

'l', abbr pdl = lul

-l(q) < -l(q), alt after a vowel of -ul(q) < '-ul(q) (prosp mod). /nul (1527 Cahoy 1:17b =34a) < '/n- 'emerge, ta'ol '/ka (1462 1Nung 1:62a) < tao- 'get exhausted', hyel 'ss i'n i (1462 1Nung 1:5a) < 'hye- 'pull', mwwu'l i 'n i (1447 Sek 6:27a) < mwwu- 'shake', wolq (1445 1Yong 25, 1447 Sek 6:23a) < 'wo-'come', rwul 'ita (1459 Wel 2:64a) < 'rwu-'put away', 'nayl (1463 Pep 3:180b) < 'nay-'put out', 'hyeyl i 'le'la (1459 Wel 21:21a) < 'hyey- 'reckon, think', i'kyulq 'ta (1459 Wel 21:118b) < 'i'key- 'win, towoylg 'ot ol (1462 1Nung 7:26a), 'mwyal 'ss oy (1445 1Yong 2) < "mwy- 'move'.

la, particle. 1. follows v inf to make an unquoted plain-style command (CF -ula/-la): do! SEE e la. NOTE: Some verbs have a special optional infinitive before la; see ke la, -ne la.
2. follows adj int to make an exclamation: is indeed, how –! See e la.
3. follows interj. You ho la alas! woe is me!
   'la, pcl (var = 'l'; alt of 'lou la after a vowel, l, or LQ. Say la (1481 Twusi 8:35b) = 'say Iwo newly. See la n'.
   'la, 1. < ila < 'l'la (cop).
2. < hala < ho'la.
   'la, 1. abbr < ho'la.
2. = 'yl'la, abbr < 'i'la (cop) after i or y.
   'Pluru'wuy 'la (1459 Wel se:21a) it is the root. to 'li 'la (1459 Wel 21:77a) it means 'bridge'. nwu"uy' 'la (1459 Wel 21:162a) it means 'older sister'.
3. See e 'la.
   -la, alt of -ula after a vowel or the l-extension of an -l- stem. Kala = Kake la Go! kala (ko) hata tells him to go. Ola = One la Come! ola (ko) hata tells him to come. Nolla = Nol.la Enjoy yourself! Nolla (ko) hayss.ta I told him to enjoy himself.
   -la SEE -u'la
   -la, lenited var < -la (indic assert) with cop 'i'-la, var cop 'lwo'-la; aux ci'-la 'desire'; modulator -'wob'-la, modulated proc -'nwo'-la, modulated emotive (s)wo-; retr -'ta la and cop retr 'ile'-la; but not after emotive -'two-('two'-la) or effective -'ke'-(-ke'ta, -Ge'ta, 'e'ta), and not after honorific (-'o'-'o'-'o'-'o') or copula honorific (isi'-ta).
   -l a = -l ya
   -la = -ta (retr). See -u'sil i 'laf'so-nga' 'ta. Cf -le- in 'ile'la.
   'l'-la 'ca, abbr < 'l'-la (ko) haka
   'l/-la 'ci, abbr < 'l/-la (ko) hacil
   la, postmod = ak (alt after prosp mod from -l- stem; collog var after prosp mod of any stem)
   -l ak, alt after vowel stems (other than -l- stems) of -ul ak. Cf -l ak.
   -lak → -l ak. See -ul lak.
   -'lak SEE -u'ak
   'la ka SEE ila ka
   'l/-la 'key, abbr < 'l/-la (ko) hakey
   'l/-la 'ki, abbr < 'l/-la (ko) hakil
   -laki, alt after a vowel of -ulaki (dimin suffix).
   'l/-la ko/kwu, 1. < ila ko. 2. < hala ko.
3. < -ula ko.
   -la kwu, 1. = -la ko.
2. sentence-final [northern DIAL] = -key na (FAMILIAR command).

A Reference Grammar of Koro

'/-la 'l, abbr < '/-la (ko) hal
'/-la 'la, abbr < '/-la (ko) hala
'/-la m, 1. < ilam.
2. alt of -ula 'm < -ula ko ham after vowel or the l-extension of an -l- stem.
   '/-la 'myen, abbr < '/-la (ko) hamyen. See 'myen, -ula 'myen.
   'la 'myen se (< ila hamyen se) See 'myen se
   '/-la 'n, abbr < '/-la (ko) han. See ila 'n'.
   '/-la 'n', abbr < '/-la (ko) hanun. See ila 'n'.
   la 'n', var pcl + abbr pcl (= 'lwo 'non).
   /-la n '. POIO-SI KWONG YANG ho'm ye (1459 Wel 21:146a) give alms and make contributions anew, and ...
   'lan, pcl; alt of 'lou 'lan after a vowel, l or LQ. 
   '/-la 'na, abbr < '/-la (ko) hana
   '/-la 'ney, abbr < '/-la (ko) hane
gan, alt after a vowel of ilang (particle)
   -lang, [? var] = -llak
   '/-la 'ni, abbr < '/-la (ko) hani
   -la 'no, abbr < -la (ko) hano < hanun kal?
   ? [DIAL] = -la 'y?
   '/-la 'nta, abbr < '/-la (ko) hanta
   'la 'n i oy SEE -u'la 'n i oy
   '/-la 'nun, abbr < '/-la (ko) hanun
   '/-la 'o, abbr < '/-la (ko) hao
   '/-la 'p.nita, 1. < ila 'p.nita < ila ko hap.nita
2. < -ula 'p.nita < -ula ko hap.nita
   'la 'p.uiko, abbr < 'la (ko) hapuko
   la s = ila s, cop indic assert + pcl. See s (155)
   'la se, abbr after a vowel of ila se
   'laf'so-nga' 'ta SEE -u'i i 'laf'so-nga' 'ta
   la siph.ta, abbr after a vowel of ila siph.ta
   la sye, abbr after a vowel of ila sye
   '/-la 'ta, abbr < '/-la (ko) hata
   '/-la 'tey, abbr < '/-la (ko) hatey
   '/-la 'ti, abbr < '/-la (ko) hati
   'la to, alternant after a vowel of ila to
   '/-la 'toy, abbr < '/-la (ko) hato
   'la tul, 1. (?) = ila tul. 2. = hala tul
   la tul, particle + particle. SEE e la tul.
   la tul, alternant after a vowel of -ula tul
   '/-la 'tulu, abbr < '/-la (ko) hatula
   '/-la 'tun, abbr < '/-la (ko) hatun
   'la 'tun ci, alt after a vowel of < ila 'tun ci
   'la 'two, alternant after -i or -y of < ila 'two.
   See ila to. Cf 'yla 'two.
'le'n i = ًile'n i (after ً-i or ً-y); Cf ًyle'n i.
ًyle' te ٠TTIN-٠LYWUY ٠lol ًket-٠nayno'n i ًle'n i (1462 ٠Nung 1:24b) carried one across many troubles.
'len ًi ay n' ٠See -٠l i 'len ًi ay n'
'len ًi un ٠See ٠ilen ًi un
ًle'n ywo ٠= ًile'n ywo. ٠See -usi'l i ًle'n ywo.
LEY The Hankul spelling distinguishes ley and lyey but within a word they are both usually pronounced the same way (as a reflex of ley); initially only ًyey occurs (pronounced yey). If you cannot locate the word you are looking for with the spelling ley, look under lyey or yey.
ًley, abbr (alt) after a vowel of ٠iley (cop retr) ley, pcl [Phyengay DIAL] = ٠ka nominative (Kim Yengpay 1984:94-5). ٠Hak. ٠koy ley khuti yo = ٠Hak. ٠koyo ka khuci yo The school is big.
Nay ley kulas yi = Nay ka kula yess.e yo I did/said that. يَأ ley kulas. ٠yo = ٠اي ia kula yess.ai yo He did/said that. Perhaps < ٠il = (cop) + i; in the 1930s both ley and lay were reported (Kim Yengpay 1984:94:113).
ley, pcl [Ceycwu DIAL].
1. = ٠ka nominative (Pak Yonghwo 1960:356).
٠nwuy ley wutung-seyng ٠ka = nwuy ka wutung-saying in ya who is the best student?
[Are there other examples?]
2. = ٠lo to, toward (Pak Yonghwo 1960:396).
٠Hok. ٠kwo ley kam ce = hak. ٠kyo lo kanta I head for the school. ٠samwu-swo ley kam ti = samu-so ey kanun ya? (are you) going to the office?
Is this a variant of lo, or a lenition of ٠tey 'place'? Also ٠teyley, ٠teyley, ٠leyey. Cf etu ley = eti ley.
-ley [DIAL] 1. = ٠lye. 2. = ٠la ٠y
-leyki, variant < ٠leyki (diminutive suffix) ٠leyey, pcl [Ceycwu DIAL] (Seng ٠Naksu 1984:25) — after a vowel or I; Cf teyley, ٠teyley. assimilated or lenited form of teyley (toward / to). ٠cel ٠leyley kam ce = cel lo kanta I go to the temple. se ٠leyley kam ce = se ulo kanta I go west. al ٠leyley kala = alay lo kake la go below.
٠I ٠Gwa ٠See ul kwa ('٠nal Gwa = ٠na '٠lol kwa and me)
-٠th ٠See -٠l, ٠h. There are a few doublets in MK, with competing forms in the texts: ٠ha ٠nol or ٠ha ٠nolθ 'heaven', ٠kozol or ٠knoθ 'autumn', ٠sumul or ٠sumulθ 'twenty', ٠kal or ٠kalθ 'knife'.
Noun-final ٠lh reduces to ٠l before particle ٠s.
li < "dL, postmod (follows prosp mod). (good) reason that/to - . IfMōs ol li ka ēps.ta There is no reason he can’t come. Kuleli li ka iss.na How can that be - I can’t believe it. Kuleli li ka ēps.ta That can’t be true. Ku māl i kēcēs māl il li ka ēps.ta That couldn’t be a lie. Kulemyen kuleh ci cip ey se onul to phyēncī ka ēps.ul li ka iss.na? Well, it’s about time! - There just JAD to be a letter from home today. Yelqsım man iss.umeny il hanmye ‘n tul kongpu mōs hal li ka iss.nun ya? Is there any (= Surely there cannot be any) reason you can’t study even while working, if you are only earnest enough. Cf ñyu. NOTE: We follow the usual orthography in writing -ul li for what is in effect -ulq li.

-lī, alternant after a vowel of -ul i

-lī - lī

-lī, suf (alt of -i after some l-extended stems and -ll- stems; derives adv from adj), in such a manner, -ly-, -wise. ñmēlli afar (< mēlta). nelli widely (< neluta; Cf nelp.i width < nelp.ta). talli differently (< taluta). kulli wrongly (< kuluta).


1. derives v. Yulli-lī < tul’Gi- cause to hear ← tut-/tul- < tut-/tul- hear. olli- < wol’Gi-rise ← wol-owl’Gi rise. tolli- < twol’Gi- turn it ← tō-l < ’twol- turn. alli- (MK al’Gwoy) inform ← â-l < ”al- know.


4. mistaken analysis of —li- as —ll- rather than —ll-l-. See -i (hulli- ‘make flow’, ...).

’l i ’Ga SEE -u’l i ’Ga

’l i ’Gwo SEE -u’l i ’Gwo

-likkakan, alt of -ulikka after a vowel or the l-extension of an -L- stem

-līllal, alt of -ulilal after a vowel or the l-extension of an -L- stem

-līlalīl, alt of -ulilalīl after a vowel or the l-extension of an -L- stem

-’l i ’-ngi ‘s ka, alt of -’ub’i ’-ngi ‘s ka after a vowel or -I-

-’l i ’-ngi ‘’ta, alt of -’ub’i ’-ngi ‘’ta after a vowel or -I-

-linīlīl, alt of -uliniīl after a vowel or the l-extension of an -L- stem

-līlō, 1. = -l i yo. 2. ← -’l i ’Gwo.

-līta, alt of -ulīta after vowel or the l-extension of an -L- stem.

-’l i tul SEE -ul i tul

’l i tul, 1. = ’l i tul. 2. = ha1 l i tul

-’l i ’ye, prosp mod + postmod + postmod. SEE -u’l ‘ye.

-li yo = -l i yo (rhetorical question, POLITE) ←

’lk’ sop < -’lk’ zop-

’lq ka, 1. = ilq ka. 2. = haliq ka.

-lq ka (tul) SEE -ul ka (tul)

-lq ke ’l, alt of -ulq ke ’l after a vowel or the l-extension of an -L- stem

-lq key, alt of -ulq key after a vowel or the l-extension of an -L- stem

-lkhwuta [S Kyengsang DIAL (Mkk 1960:35]) = —leh.key (māl) hate; ku ¬. ¬. ¬, ce/cul-

’t? l’ kwa = lul kwa, pcl + pcl. SEE ul kwa, =

’l[q] ’kwo = ’yll[q] ’kwo (cop prosp mod + postmod). Ye nu ‘ho’ y ’kwo (1481 Twi 7:4b) what year was it?

-’ll-. Look also under —l-. —ul-, —ul-, —ul’ i ’l-. for possible sources of a variant, cdl-

-līla, 1. alt of -ulla (prosp adjunctive) after a vowel or the l-extension of an -l- stem.

2. subjunctive attentive (command) of -u- stems. Kyella < kēlta, mulla < mula, malla < mālta.

3. [S Kyengsang DIAL] = -lye (purposive) of-

-llak = -lak (shape of -lak after -l- stem) =

-līla ’mon, -līla ’myen [DIAL] = -lye ’myen il-

-līla ’ni [DIAL] = -lye ’ni

’il an ? = ’lan with conflated liquid, pcl. SEE ’il lan.

llāng, alt of ullāng (pcl) after a vowel

’llanggan, alt after a vowel of illāng = imyen

’llanggan, [?] var = -llak. Cf tullāng kēla keep coming and going (= tallak nallak hata) —

is this from tullāng = tulli- + -ang?

’llangki yo, [DIAL] SEE -ullangki yo

-līla ’ni [S Kyengsang DIAL (Mkk 1960:3:35)] =

-lye ’ni

-līlay = -lye (ko) hay to

-līlayta = -lye (ko) hata (ka)
F. E. 

Jen, Itc., alternately, alternatively, *lya, ablative, particle "two, particle hallucination" extension of that proceeds results in.

Reference:

2. [Kyengsang DIAL (Mk 1960:3:31)] = 'lul. But ulo is not used for ul.

-lo [Kyengsang DIAL] = -le. See -ulo.

-lo, deriv. adv < lopita. 'swŭncŏ = smoothly. oy ~ lonesomely. NOTE: The spelling "lowi" reflects a misanalysis; "lohi" is a mistake.

-lo, deriv. adverb (< lop 'ta) = loi

-lo ka, particle + particle. See ulo ka.

-lokkwun, abbr (alt) < illowun: ~ a, ~ yo.

-lo l' = (ulo) lul

-lo, particle (accusative). See ulo.

-lo, abbr < lowul

-lo, abbr (alt) < ilola

-lo, particle + particle. See ulo. lual.

-lo pu' the, particle + particle. See 'ol pu' the

-lo'za, pcl + pcl. 1 'cyems'ykwov 'ol 'za 'a la tuco 'Wo'n i (1449 Kook 97) he fully understood the Gradual Teaching [that proceeds from the hinayāna to the mahāyāna].

1 'ol 'za pwus' ku'lita n i (1449 Kook 121) I was ashamed of all this. See 'ul 'za.

-lo n", particle + abbr particle = (ul)lo nun

-lo 'na, particle + cop adversative. See ulo 'na.

-lo 'ona, abbr (alt) < ilona

-lo 'oni, abbr (alt) < iloni. ~ -kka (noun/n').

-lo nun, particle + particle. See ulo nun.

-lop 'hita, vc < lopita. causes it to be (or to be characterized by) ~ . t'hay ~ harms. t' - benefits. koy ~ distresses, bothers.

-lo 'ta = lopita, postnominal adj inseparable -w-. lopita, postnominal adj inseparable -w-. (inf lowa, var inf lowe). is (characterized) by. t'hay ~ is harmful.

-t' - is profitable. koy ~ is distressed, is distressing (~ ?). oy ~ is lonely/lonesome. say ~ is new. uy ~ is rightful, is righteous. ayche ~ is pitiful/miserable. ca'yu ~ is free/unrestricted. congyo ~ is pivotal/essential, cwuce ~ is impoverished. hanka ~ is free/unbusy/inactive. hohwa ~ is brilliant/gaudy. hyangki ~ is fragment. kāse ~ is ridiculous. kkata ~ is fastidious, fussy. konkgyo ~ is ingenious. nalkha ~ is sharp (? < *noth 'kaflhl / l(w)op'ta: ? < nal-kha[l] opta). penke ~ is annoying; is noisy. phyenghwa ~ is peaceful, is peaceable. pŏpay ~ is precious. sangse ~ is auspicious. sasa ~ is personal. say ~ is new. sulki ~, cihyey ~ is wise. swŏko ~ is troublesome. swŏmco ~ is smooth, orderly. tamo ~ is monotonous. (t)asa ~ is rather hot. t'yaswu ~ is important, valuable (var < t'yasa big fact). CF sulpea, tapta; opta.

-lo se, particle + particle. See ulo se.

-lo se mankmum, pcl + pcl + pcl. 1 Ku nun hakca lo (se) nun cengchi-ka lo se mankmum allye eye iss.ci anh.ta He is not so well known as a scholar as he is as a politician.

-lo se n', abbr < lo se nun

-lo se nun, pcl + pcl + pcl. See ulo se nun.

-lo 'osey, abbr (alt) < ilosey

-lo so 'ni, [DIAL or mistake] = lo se 'ni

-lo sse, alt (after a vowel or l) of ulo sse

-lo sse n', abbr < lo sse nun

-lo sse nun See ulo sse nun

-lo 'ota, abbr (alt) < ilota

-lo 'ta ka SEE ulo 'ta ka

-lo to, pcl + pcl. See ulo to.

-lo 'otoy, abbr (alt) < ilotoy

-lo uy, pcl + pcl. See ulo uy.

-low, infinitive < lopita

-lowe, variant infinitive < lopita

-lowi ~ loi
mace

1. suffix (? abbr < -umak). *nulk-ma = nulkumak one's old age.

'/m-a = '/-m a

'/m a, 1. < ham a. 2. < -um a.

- 'ma, bnd n (quantity/number). See "en ma, hyenma, myes ma; 'man. Cf *cywokwo ma.

2. pcl (= 'man). See - 'ma y'na, - 'ma s, - 'ma iwo.

mâ, abbr < mawu < ma0 (but used as the equivalent of mäl.a = ma1.e). don't! [intimate style]. 1tc.ei mâ Don't forget! Wûs.ei mâ Don't laugh! Kekceng [haci] mâ Don't worry!

mac'(-), adn, bnd adv [abbr < macwu der adv < mac.ta]. facing, before one's face, directly opposite, direct, straight, clear, in agreement; together, jointly; each other, mutually.


2. adv. - kêtâ wager each other; hang them opposite/facing. - kellido a hang opposite. - mëkta (vi) are evenly matched, are quite comparable. - nata > mannata meets. - pakkwuta interchange. - pota face each other. - puthu:ta stick together, grapple. - putic.chita dash against each other. - ssöyta compares them with each other. - suta face, stand opposite each other. - tah.ta comes in contact. - takchita approach one another, - tak-tullita come face to face. - tangkita tug at each other; is drawn from both sides. - táyta face each other. - tultta lift it together.

mac, n = maci = mat (the first-born, eldest).

maca, pcl, adv [DIAL] = mace

mâca [var] = mâlca. -ca ~ see -ca.

mace < mocoa, adv, pcl. going to the extreme / limit of; (including) even; including (even the extreme case of); also (on top of everything / everyone else); above all, in particular; all the way; with everything else; with all the rest. Cf kkaci, to; cocha; macimak < mocomak.

1. adv. *Cip (ul) mace phal.ess.ta He went so far as to sell his house. (He even had to sell his house — as the last of his misfortunes.)

Mace phal.ess.ta He went so far as to sell his house. I kes kkacî mace capsuswio Please eat this last one up, too. (Don't leave any.) Pota mâa chayk ul mace ilk.nun:ta I am reading the rest of a book I had started (and then put aside).

2. pcl. *Cip mace (lul) phal.ess.ta He went so far as to sell his house. Na mace teyhe kasio Take me with you too (since everyone else is going). Hana mace capsuswio Please have (= eat) one more.

NOTE: It is often difficult to decide whether a given instance is adverb or particle; when in doubt, we treat it as a particle.

mace cocha, pcl + pcl (less common) = cocha mace

mace ka, pcl + pcl. [awkward] *Tangsin mace (ka) kulen soli lul hamyen etteh.key ̄. What am I to do if even you are saying such things?? Ne mace (ka) na lul pelimyen na mace etteh.key sâni If even you abandon me, how can I live?

mace 'l:a to, pcl + cop var inf + pcl. [awkward] *Ukm mace 'l:a to sse nôh.sula 'mye: chac.uluq swu is.s.uluq they 'n têy if he [the owner] had just written his name [on it] he would have been able to find him.

mace lul, pcl + pcl. [awkward] *Ku shi mace (lul) totwuk nom chwikup hatâ. What a shame they treat HIM as a thief! Mace (lul) pelilq swu ép's.ta I can't abandon you (of all people).

mace man, pcl + pcl. [awkward] *I pen pûthak mace man tul.e ewuimyen tasi nun:le pûthak ul an tulikeysts.5 up.nûta If you just listen to this request I won't make any more of you again. Cf man i mace (in which mace is an adverb).

mace 'na-ma, pcl + cp extended adversative [awkward]

mace 'n tul, pcl + copula mod + postmodifier [awkward]. *Emeni mace 'n tul çoh.a hâl ka iss.keyysts.9? Is there any reason to think that even Mother will be happy about it?

mace nun, pcl + pcl. [awkward] *Talun sâl un mölla to sensayng nim mace nun kule:) cewul mollâs.5 up.nûta I never thought even you would do / say that, however others might act.

mace puthe, pcl + pcl [?] awkward. *Tang mace puthe kulen soli 1' hamyen etteh
What's this, such talk coming even from YOU?

This story is very fishy in itself. SYN (less common)

Your request this time at the end. The conclusion.

He has made his mark. Can he become a great man at last?

You have led him in all ways. The last. You will see ever of it.

This time at the end. The conclusion. SYN (less common)

The last-born. The last. You will see ever of it.

The last-born. The last. The conclusion. SYN (less common)

I will go out when it started pouring.

A Reference Grammar of Korean

PART II 681

mace ya, pcl + pcl [awkward?]. If pen puthak mace ya mös tul.e ewukeyss.na? Shouldn’t I listen to your request this time at least?!

maci → mankhum

macimak, noun. Cf mak, kukuth.

1. the last; the end, the conclusion. ~ swutan the last resort. ~ sālam the last man.

2. nal the last/final day, the closing/concluding day. ~ sawum the final struggle, the last battle.

3. ey lastly, finally, at last, in the end. ~ māyn ~ ey ota comes last (at the very end), brings up the rear (the tail-end).

4. ey khun sālam i toyta becomes a great man at last. ~ kkaci to the end/last. Yenghwa lulu ~ kkaci pota sits through a movie. ~ kkaci ēhān gorrures to the end. Ca, i kes i macimak ēta Well, this is all I have (this is all that is left). Acwu ewućeng payngi ka tōyss.unu ku to macimak ēta He’s become such a drunkard it is the end of him. Ku hanthey tōn chwi hay ewućeng macimak ēta If you lend him any money, that is the last you will ever see of it.

2. ~ (ulo) lastly, (for) the last time. ~ māyn ~ ota comes last(ly), brings up the rear. Il-nyen cen ey pon kes i ku lulu macimak pon kes less.ta The last I saw of him was a year ago.

mak’2, adv. admon. abbr < makwu (carelessly, at random, ...; hard, much).

1. adv. ~ toytta (adj) is ill-bred, wild. ~ māl a blunt remark (CF ’mak māl the final remark, the last word). ~ pēli a earns wages as a day laborer. ~ pē(y) eketa eats/cuts into. ~ sālta leads a rough (or wild) sort of life. ~ suta makes a stand (against), defies.

2. adv. ~ chey a coarse sieve, a riddle. ~ chi a crude article, poor stuff. ~ hulk any old dirt. Mak’q II rough work.

mak’3, adv. bind n (abbr < macimak). The last. ~ cha the last train. ~ mul the last crop/catch. CF ’mak-nay the last-born.

mak, suffix (makes impressionistic adverbs).

kolmak kolmak all not yet full < kolhav (vi) not yet full. CF -mek.
makKay, cpd n. the last born. 1 - ai, - tongi
the youngest child, the baby of the family.
[abbr < macimak + nay- vc, + abbr <
nan ay born child]

makwu, adv [der adv < mektaw]. ABBR mak'.
1. carelessly, slapdash, sloppily, at random,
desultorily, perfunctorily, haphazardly, in a
disorderly way, without much discrimination/
discretion, hit-or-miss, blindly.
'nil ul - hata
does a half-baked (slapdash) job of it. kul-sii
lul - ssuta writes carelessly/sloppily. mulf ul
- hata talks at random; is rough-spoken. pang
ul - nul.e noh.ta leaves a room in disorder.
salam ul - ssuta employs persons carelessly.
salam ul - talwuta handles a person roughly,
manhandles. amu kes ina - mektaw eats just
anything at all indiscriminately. chong ul -
ssota fires blindly (at random). salam ul -
chita beats a person wildly.
2. hard, much. 1pi ka - ota it rains hard.
- yok hata much abuses, gives one a hard time.
ton i - tulta much money is needed.
mal < 'MAIQ, bnd n (postnoun, adnoun).
1. end. 1hak.ki - end of term, kumnuyen
- at the end of this year.
2. - ceay last.
3. powder (= kalwu).

mal, 1. n. horse. 2. pseudo-adn. big, large-sized
(animal/plant). 1 - pel a wasp. - pak a large
gourd (# gourd used for mal measure).
- pecim (pecum) psoriasis.
- mymi a large cicada. - kemeli a large leech.
mal, n. language, speech, words; what is said.
- hata, vnt, vni. speaks; tells, says.
mal(q) < 1mal(q) < *mal[ot][q],
prosp mod
< melta < mal[t]a (desists).
1malq ce'si enclaveq
slepno 'n i (1462
Nung 8:125a) it never stops.
CF 'mal - ; ma'lwol(q).

mala = mal.a (var inf < melta) = mal.e does
not; don't (do it)! (sentence-final command in
INTIMATE style). ABBR maw.

malwa, 1. var < msga (subj attend < msga)
don't! (in quotation or literary passage).
2. malwa var < msga (= mal la abbr
mal.e la) don't! (PLAIN style).
3. - mal.a (var inf < melta) = mal.e don't!
(sentence-final command in the INTIMATE style)

mal.a < ma'la, [var] = mal.e inf < melta
ma'la k, inf < 1mal[ot]a + emphatic pcl. 1ne
'Gjwa tamos 'ho.ya (SAN-LIM) ey sa'wxo.m ol

selu il ihi [< ih- it] ma'la k mwo'm ay (tye-
'son ke's ul kas.ka'i ho'kwo k swu'i
tyangsyang ka'cywa.l i '11u (1481 Twusi 8:33).
4) neither of us will lose the life I had with
you alone in the mountain woods, for I will
close the elixir wrapped to my body and
have the wine forever.

malca, subj assert < melta. -ca - See -ca.
malci, suspensive < melta
mal.e, inf < melta. 1 - (abbr malla, mala)
don't!

mawl eyo = mawl iey yo
mawl ia, pseudo-interj (n + cop var inf) "it is to
say" = I mean, you know, you see, uh, that is.
ABBR mawl ya. [Often spelled mawl iya, mawl ya.]
1. (inserted after any form) 1Onul un pi ha
oni-kka mawl ia na-kalq swu'eps.ta mawl iya ky
raining today, uh, so we can't go out, you see.
Cek.e to sam-nyen ul kellilq kes ila mawl ia'
will take - I mean - at least three years.
Chac.e kani-kka eko iss.tula mawl ia When
I went to call on him, he was asleep, you know.
Nwu ka kulen soli I' hatun ka mawl ia
You told you that?!
2. (after un/nun as a sort of pcl) SEE mawl ya.
3. (after mod as a sort of postmod) 1Ku wa
na wa kyelhon hanta 'n mawl ia I mean she
I am getting married.

mawl i = mawl ia
mawl iey yo, pseudo-interj [POLITE] = mawl ia
mawl ilq sey, pseudo-interj [FAMILIAR] = mawl bao
mawl io, pseudo-interj. 1. [AUTH] = mawl ia
2. = mawl i yo

mawl iya, 1. = mawl ia. 2. n + pcl (only in
words, ... ).

mawl iyo, [var] = mawl iyo = mawl iey yo
malkan, adn [DIAL - Siberian]. ordinary,
usual, common. 1 - mulken ppun just the
usual things. - namu ppun only the common
plants/trees. CF Kim Pyengha 1954:1237:
[? < malk.un < mol kon or mal'ka
malkah 'clear']

malko, 1. ger < melta. 2. quasi-pcl (< ger)
not being. 1I kes malko to tto talun ke
iss.ca anh.sup.nikka? You would have another
besides this, surely? I kes (un) malko ce kes
kucesio Take that and not this, please.

malko ne pota khun salam i wai ya hanta Ne
you but a bigger boy is wanted! I kes mālko com te kanun cwul un ēps.nun ya Don't you have any thinner strings than this? Cf ani 'ko.

\[mal^l i \cdots = \text{'malphəl } i < *\text{ma'lo-l i} \cdots\]

prosp mod (desists) + postmod.

- 'Ga (1481 Twusi 8:47b).
- 'Iwoswo 'i (1481 Twusi 20:48a).

\[mal^l i \cdots = \text{'malphəl } i < *\text{mal'əl } i \cdots\]

prosp mod < 'malphəl (desists) + postmod.

mālra, abbr < mal.e la don't!

mālla. 1. subj attent < mālta. 1 Ku salaam to sākwa ya mālta ko (haci) anh.keyss.ci He won't tell me I don't have to apologize, either. 2. [var] = mālle, purposive < mālta. 3. [var] = māla.

mālm < "malm < *mal'ələm, subst < mālta < "mallaitə. 1 'mal'm ye (1475 Nay 1:4b, 1586 Sohak 3:9b). Cf mal .liwom.

malmiam.ta, vi [lit]. comes/arises from, is in consequence of, owes to, accords with. (→ ulo) malmiam.\[a\] owing to, in consequence of, on account of, because of; in accord(ance) with. \[lsayngkak ulo malmiam.\[a\] in accord with the thought/idea. Pi lo malmiam.\[a\] oci mōs ha.yess.ta I could not come on account of the rain. Ku lo malmiam.\[a\] il i thuliyess.ta The plan went wrong because of him. SYN in hata.

ma'lon, bnd n. but, however. See -'ken ma'lon, -en ma'lon, -; 'ho'yan ma'lon, 'ho'ya'n ywo ma'lon; -(\[b\]) l i ye ma'lon. (? < ma'non)

māl-ssum, n. [DETERMINAL (honorific/humble)] = māl. what I say/said, my words; what you (or the teacher) say(s)/said; your (the teacher's) words, → ip.nita [FORMAL] = māl la.

mālta, vt -L-. stops, ceases, drops, quits, gives up, desists, refrains from, avoids. 'mal ul - stops talking, shuts up, drops the subject; goes silent, refrains from talk. sswumul ul - stops fighting, refrains from (avoiding) wrangling. Il ul mālko swie ya 'keyss.ta I'll have to lay aside my work and take a rest. Incey kongpu lūl mālko cangsa lūl halye 'nta I am giving up my studies to go into business. NOTE: Perhaps all cases can be treated as VN ul [haci] mālta.

See mālta 1 (NOTE 1); Cf -u'l ye "mal'la, -e mal'la.

mālta < "mallaitə, aux v sep -L-.
1. (follows the suspensive -ci as a negative command or proposition) don't'; be careful not to; please refrain from; avoid. For -ci mal.e ya toyta 'must not' see toyta.

\[Kaci mal.(e) la, Kaci mal.e/mā, Kaci māsey yo. Kaci māsipiso Don't go. Kaci mālca, Kaci māsey, Kaci māsey yo, Kaci māspista Let's not go. Son ul täyci māsey yo Please do not touch (it). Tůt.e kaci māsey yo Do not enter. Māum ul noh.ci mālkey Don't fall asleep at the switch, now (Keep your eyes open). Kyōsīl ey se nun tämpay lūl phiwuci māsio Refrain from smoking in the classroom.

\[Sesum chi (= *sesum.ci) mālko cēnhwa hay osipiso Don't hesitate to telephone me. Lc.ci mālko phyēnci lūl see la Don't forget to write the letter. Payk.hwa-cem ey se saci mālko cēmn-cem ey se sa la Don't buy it at a department store; buy it at a specialty shop (at a place that specializes in them). Nōlci mālko il hapsita Let's cut out the loafing and get to work. Ileni celeni māl hāi mālko setting aside all the objections and criticisms, without complaints. Ih.e. ta celeh.ta māl hāi mālko, hala 'nun tay lo hay la Stop fussing and do what you are told. Nay ka hanun tay lo hāi mālko tāngsin māum tay lo hāsipiso Don't do just as I do, do as you like. Pakk ey na-kaci mālko cip ey iss.ke la Don't go out; stay home. Latio lūl kakiko kuleći mālko ku man tūwe la Leave the radio as it is; Don't monkey with the radio. Ca, ttek ul mantulci man mālko mēk.umyen se tul hasi yo Don't just MAKE the rice cakes, people, eat some while making them.

NOTE 1: The word hāci can be omitted. 1 Kekeceng [haci] māla Don't worry about it. Elyewe [haci] māsey yo Don't be embarrassed. nYēm.lye [haci] mal.e yo Don't worry. Mālssum [haci] māsipiso Don't say anything. Ku pun kwa kakaki [haci] māsey yo Don't make friends with him (M 1:294). Chwupta ko man mālko com na-ka nola la Don't keep complaining it's cold, just go on out and play.

NOTE 2: All of the following occur: Kaci mal.e cwusey yo. Kaci māseye cwusey yo. Kasici mal.e cwusey yo. Kasici māseye cwusey yo Please favor me by not going (= staying a while longer); Ka cwuci māsey yo. Ka cwucicí māsey yo. Kaysē cwucicí māsey yo Please don't favor me (or him) by going = Please don't bother to go. Compare Kaci māsey yo (Please) don't go!
Also possible: Kaci mal.e cwuci masey yo, Kaci mal.e cwusici masey yo. Kaci masey cwuci masey yo, Kaci masey cwusici masey yo, Kasici mal.e cwuci masey yo, Kasici masey cwuci masey yo, Kasici mal.e cwusici masey yo. Kasici masey cwusici masey yo Please don’t favor me (or him) by not going = Don’t let me/him keep you from going.

This means you can make a negative request by negativizing the giving of the favor or the action that constitutes the favor, and you can mark as honorific (subject-exalting) any verb form and repeat the marking on any or all other verb forms in the structure. The final masey yo could be said in the other styles (maseye, maskey, and mase/maswi) — or, without the honorific, as mal.e y0, malice y0, mal(e) la, mlici, (mal.a =) mal.e = mā, mālkey, man/mawu.

Note 3: According to Roth (1936:436) if the subject is the same in both clauses, ‘so as not to’ = is said as -ci mallye ko, -ci ani halye ko, or -ci anh.key-si-li: if the subject is different, -ci mālki luli wi ha.ye or -ci mālko lo is used. But Seoul speakers reject the forms with -ci- and for the last would say -ci anh.key huki wi ha.ye. The form mālto lok is used only with a following propositive: Kaci ma{l}to lok haca Let’s not go.

Note 4: Examples of -ki ‘mal- instead of -ti (> ci) are found in 1517: ‘No; see -ki. 2. (follows a gerund -ko to show the eventual development of an action) ends up (by) doing, finally does it, gets around to doing it: does it anyway (despite reluctance or procrastination).キウ. yey pi ka oko mal.ess.ta It would end up raining! Phikyeng ssawum i pel(,)e ciko mālkeyss.kwun a I am afraid there will be a fight after all. cwuk.ko mal.ess.ta died, went and died, ended up dead. Ku nun onul kako mānta Finally, today at last, he gets around to leaving.

3. (follows a gerund -ko + pel ya to show eventual resolution or completion of an action) finally gets around to doing, ends up doing.キイ ka kie-i oko ya mal.ess.ta It finally got around to raining. Ku ay tul i incey ssawukko ya mālkeyss.ta Those children will end up quarreling yet. I fl un kkok hay noh.ko ya mālkeyss.ta I’ll get this job done if it kills me!

4. (as gerund, follows a gerund and makes a strong affirmation) of course it is/does, there is no “either-or” about it, with no ifs and’s or but’s.キULEM, kuleh.ko mālko Yes, of course that is true. Wass.ko mal.ess.ko (yo) or Wass.ko mālko (yo) Of course he is here. Chwupko mālko (yo) There’s no doubt about it, it’s cold! ￥ ru, ￥yea chiko ya khi ka khaka mālko Yes, she sure is tall for a girl.

5. (follows indic assertive, in indic assertive form, to make a strong affirmation) of course.キアン অ(ি)tta māl(tta) (yo) Yes of course I know. Ku sālam mannas.na? – Ans manna māl(tta), cenyek kkaci kath.i mek.ess.nun key! Did you see him? – Of course I saw him, why I even had dinner with him!

6. (follows transferentive -ta [optionally pel ka] to show interruption) does a while and then stops.キピ ka ota (ka) mal.ess.ta It started to rain and then stopped. Nāy pelye twue la ssawutu (ka) mālci anh. keyss.ni? Leave them alone – they won’t fight long.

7. [in paired phrases] (regardless whether) is not. SEE -una māna, -kena māna, -mula mālun ci, -ulq ka mālq ka, -ulq ci mālq ci.

8. -ca māl(ka) as soon as –, no sooner than.

9. SEE -e ‘mal.ta, ma‘lwol(t), modulated prosp mod < ‘mal(t).キマ‘lwolq ‘i Ge’ta (1462) ‘Nung 6:42a; 1469 Mong 1b, 30b: [ma‘lwol] 1475 Nay 3:46b, 1482 Nam 1:24a); ma‘lwol ‘i Ge’tol (1465 Pep 1:9a); ma‘lwol ‘i ilwoswo’n i (1451 Tw 7:33b); ma‘lwol ‘i n i (1518 Sohak- 8:15a); ma‘lwolq ‘i n i ‘la ‘la (1466) ‘Mong 36a; 1465 Wen 1:2:1:32a): ma‘lwol y ‘e (1459 Wel 8:87b). ‘kwoit ma‘lwol ‘i ‘la ‘la (1465 Wen 1:2:2:4a) he says we will stop and … “TTWOW.” ‘L1 ma‘lwol ‘i ye ‘ho cyen cho ‘lwo (1459 Wel 7:13b) because I have been unwilling to practice the doctrine.キMa‘lwom, modulated substantive < ‘mal(t).キMa‘lwor’i i (1463 Pep 1:15b).キMāl ya, abbr < māl ia.キTōn ul chen wen ilh.ess.ta ‘n māl yo You see, I lost a thousand yen. Ne oci anh.nunta ko māl ya ka hwā nāytula He got mad, uh, that weren’t coming. Kuleh.key hay se ’n ma‘lwol on toynta ’n māl yo You shouldn’t do as are doing. Ku sālam un māl ya ku-taci mās halq sālām itu He is – uh – none
A Reference Grammar of Korean

PART II 685

table a person. Ku eykey n' mál ya cōh.un
sanay ka iss.ta 'tula They say she — uh — has
a great guy. 1Nayil mál ya wuli yenghwu
kamyen ettelq ka How about us — uh — taking
in a movie tomorrow?

malyen < MA-LYEN, n. 1. plan, makeshift;
judgment. f - ëps.ta is shiftless; has little
judgment. ~ ëps.i without a plan (judgment);
extraordinarily. Icey n' mánh.un
ke'1 kikyey lo 'ta (ka) haki (lo) malyen iey yo
Now many things are supposed to be made by
machine.
~ hata, vnt. plans, manages, handles, does;
arranges; manages to get; gets; gets (it done).
2. [DIAL. colloq] -ki. -key, -tolok ~ ita can't
help doing; being; inevitably does /is.
3. [DIAL] = (ki ey) mangceng.
man < 'man, pcl (and postn, adj-n (postnominal,
postmodifer)). The nasal at the end may be an
accretion; Cf 'en'ma; 'hyenma, 'hyen'ma s,
myes.ma; mas = 'man/[n] s.
1. only, just (restrictive). 4pap man mketa
only eats rice. Kim sensaeyng man wass.ey yo
Only Mr Kim came. Ku twá salam un selo
mannaki man hamyen cangsa iyaki lú hanta
Whenever those two get together they just talk
business. Honeca man álko kyéysey yo Keep it
to yourself. Hana man cwusio Give me just
one. Ku nun kul ilk.ki man him ssunta He
devotes himself to his studies alone. Na man
cal-mos hayss.4up.nikka? Am I the only one
to blame? Ku nun caykun i iss.ul ppun man
ani 'la pucilen to hata He is not only talented,
but hard-working, as well. Cal man hamyen
'toci pplali man hamyen cýy-il in ka? The
important thing is to do it well rather than fast.
2. 2a. just, to the extent of, as much as. 4Sék-
a man cwusio Just give me three ca (feet) of
it. 2b. = pota than; See mós hata (adj-n).
3. [postn, postmod] just (marks passage of
time); for a period. 4Ku ka on ci ka kkok twú
hay man ita It is just two years since he came.
He has been here (for) two years. olayn man
(ey) = olay kan man (ey) after a long time.
Olav kan man ip.nita It has been a long time
(since we saw each other last).
4. but, only — after indicative -ta, -ney, -o;
suspensive -ci, -ci yo; and rarely subj assert
-ca; ? normally not after -e yo, but see -keyss.e
'yó man. Also after (rhetorical) -keyss.na and
-keyss.4up.nikka. 1Na to kako nun siph.ci
man mós kakeyss.ta I want to go, too, only
I cannot go. Tón un iss.ta man pilye cwuci
anh.keyss.ta I have the money but I will not
loan it to you. Ku kul ul ilk.ess.4up.nita man
'hay haci nun mós hayss.4up.nita I read the
passage, but I didn't understand it. Onul 'nayil
sáy lo un etteh.keyss.4up.nikka man un
thoywen hasici yo He won't get any better
between today and tomorrow, so how about
taking him home.

See ppun ~, -e ~, -ki ~, -ulye ~, -tuni ~,
-un ~, -ul ~; ku/ko ~, i/o ~, ce ~.

man [S Kyengsang DIAL (1Na Cinsek 1977)]

= myen

man < 'man (example)? < *ma'/loJn, mod <
máta < 'ma'lla/ta (desists).
mána, adversative < máita
manceng See 'man 4yeng
manchi, manchim -> mankhum
man ey, pcl + pcl. to/at/for just/only. 1Tte-nan
ci sahul man ey tola.wass.ta He came back
two days after he had left. Olay kan man ey
ku i lú lumnass.ta I saw him only after a long
while (or: once in a great while). Cf ey man
mangceng, bnd n. See -ki ey mangceng ici (= DIAL -uni mangceng ici, -e ya mangceng ici),
-ul mangceng.

mangi = mayngi

man hako, pcl + pcl. 1Hyénkum payk-man
wen man hako cip han chay man iss.uyen
ámù kekceeng ëps.keyss.ta If I just have a
million wen in cash and a house there'll be no
worries. Note: The expected synonym man
kwa is unlikely to occur; kwa is less frequent
than hako, and man hako is itself infrequent.

man hata, postnom adj-n, postmod adj-n.

1. postnom adj-n. is to the extent of, is as
big/little as, is as much/little as, is the size of.
1sáy al man hata is the size of a bird’s-egg, is
as small as a bird’s-egg. hanul man hata
is vast as the sky, is "big as all outdoors". kény
itakci man han cip a house no bigger than a
crab’s shell. Ku khuki ka i man hata lts size
is this big. Ku cwi ka kangaci man hata The
rat is the size of a puppy-dog. See ku/ko ~,
c/e/co ~, i/o ~.

2. postmod adj-n (follows prosp mod). is
sufficient (to do), is well worth (doing); is at
the point (of doing), has reached the stage
686 PART II

A Reference Grammar of Korean

1. is much, are many; has much/many.
2. is frequent, prevalent, common, rife.

† man 'ho'ya (1445 Yong 123, 1459 Wel 1:16b) > manh.ta (1765 Pak-sin 1:20b), "man 'ho'wo (1447 Sek 6:35b) = "man 'hau ("1586 Sohak cey:1 [but not there!]; cited from LCT with inferred accents).

mänh.ta, adj < măn h. < "mänh- (by 1765) "man 'ho- (< 'MEN 'myriad'), adj-n. (But the usual MK equivalent was "ha-ta.")

1. is much, are many; has much/many.
2. is frequent, prevalent, common, rife.

mänh.un, adj mod.

1. epitheke extruded from subject.

1a. Iha mänh.un sălam ey among so many people. ileh.key mänh.un sakaw such a lot of apples. Kuleh.key mänh.un phimpan-mun tul i mollye tul.e wass.un ... With so many refugees pouring in, ... Cham mänh.un swuło bab hasyess."up.nita You have gone to an awful lot of trouble for me.

1b. (subject = the possessor; or, epitheke extruded from genitive). Iswu mänh.un sálam tul a large number of people.

1c. epitheke extruded from the complement (the possessed). Iku lem ku mänh.un tōs.i ku namphyen i tā kacyess.keyss.kwun tā Tā the husband must have got all her money! rīt.

2. epitheke extruded from location. Ipe tā ka kiph.ko mulq koki ka mänh.un kosa a place where the sea is deep and the fish are plentiful.

3. transitional epithete. Imanh.un kawunyy. se hana tul kacita takes one of many.

4. summational epithete.

4a. Ihuksayng tul i mänh.un ka kana mānhte 'ta The question is whether there are many students. mänh.un i mankhum inasmuch as they are many, as there is a lot.

4b. Ku nun tōn i mänh.un tus siph.e. The seemed to be rich.

4c. (used as extended predicate). IYēy eey nun i san ey pēm i mänh.un i 'la At one time there used to be lots of tigers in those mountains.

man i, pcl + pcl. only just (etc.) [as subject]

†Piwen un yēy sar wanppi wa kwungnye mani nōltn tongsan ita The Piwen (Secret Garden) is a garden grove that only the queen and the ladies of the court visited in old days. Ku i man i 'anta He's the only one.

(transitional epithete) l. man han sālam a man worth meeting; the man to see. swil man han kongwen a park that is a good place to relax in. pol man to hako tul.ul man to hata is both worth seeing and worth hearing. Atul ul tāybak ey ponayl man han sayss. ta is rich enough to send his son to college. Ku i nun han-chang il haki cóh.ul man han nai ey cwuk.ess.ta He died just at the age when he could lead an active life. Kkoch i phil man han-i kka palam i pünun kwun a That old wind WOULD start to blow just when the flowers are so close to blooming! mit.ul = is trustworthy. mek.ul = is eatable. ilk.ul = is readable, is worth reading. kacil = is worth having (owning). sal = is (well) worth buying. lp.ul = is (well) worth wearing, is (quite) wearable.

män hata, adj-n. [Hamkyeng DIAL (King 1990b)] = mänh.ta is much; are many.

man hay to, pcl + (vi inf + pcl 'even saying'). to mention only. See -ki ey man (hay) to.

mänh.i < "man i /hī (1482 Nam 1:36b), der adv < mänh.ta < "man "ho.ta.

1. much/many, lots. IECeyq pam palam ey kkoch i mänh.i tel.e cyss.ta Many blossoms fell in last night's wind. Siksa cwūnpi lul mänh.i nun môs hay to ppalli mektolok ecum iya hay tulici yo I'll get you something to eat right away without going to a lot of trouble. Mänh.i to moass.ta We gathered a whole lot of them. Yo say saynhwal-nan ulo sālam tul i kwewung-phum ul mänh.i cap.hitula ko yo People have been hocking lots of their precious things because of the hardships of life these days. Nay ka tāybak ey se kongpu hanun tong-an yele kaei cóh.un kyenghem ul mänh.i hayss.ta While studying at college, I had many valuable experiences.

2. muchly, mightily, very. IPi ka cēcēm mänh.i onun tey! The rain is coming down harder than ever! Nemu mänh.i kel.uyen phikon huy cinta If you walk too much, you get tired. Mänh.i apehe yo? Is she very ill?

3. often, lots = frequently. IElīn ay ka i pyēng ey mänh.i kēllīnta Children often get this disease. Yo sai pi ka mänh.i wass.ta We have had much rain this last while.

† man "ho.ta (? < 'MEN 'myriad' as sometimes written), adj n ( > "man 'tha > mänh.ta, adj).
knows. Tānci na l’ wi hay se man i, kelesil phil.yo nun ẹps.e yo I don’t want you to do it just because of me.

man ila to, pcl + cop var inf + pcl. even only/just; only just. 1 Ku i lu chae.e polq sikan man ila to iss.umn yen coh.keyss.ta I wish I (only) had time enough to visit him. Tángsín man ila to wā se towa cwusipsio You alone could come and help me, please. Sip-man wēn i ēps.umn yen o-man wēn man ila to pillye cwusipsio Well, if you haven’t got a hundred thousand wēn, lend me fifty thousand at least.

man ina(-ma), pcl + cop extended adverbial.

Tōn un ēps.ta hay to salang man ina(-ma) iss.umn yen coh.keyss. 0 I wouldn’t care if he has no money, just so he has affection. Tā mōs kaph.tula to pān man ina(-ma) kaph.e cwusipsio Even though you can’t afford to pay back the total, at least pay back half.

man in tul, pcl + cop mod + postmod. even though (it be) only/just. 1 Kāmsa uy tttus man in tul physi mōs hakeyss. 1 up.nikka? Could he not at least express a little appreciation? Tōn un mōs puchitula to phỳêncai man in tul mōs hakeyss. 0? Even though he can’t afford to send the money, couldn’t he at least write me a letter?

man iya. 1. pcl + pcl. only if (it be) just, only just. 1 Ku sālam man iya mit.ulg swu iss.ci You can surely trust HIM, I bet. Onul man iya etter.key toykeyss.ci I guess we’ll somehow manage to get by for TODAY, at least. Ku i nun sikan man iya cal cikhiči He certainly is punctual, at least. Swuep-lyo man iya elma n tayci The tuition itself (alone) does not amount to much.

2. = man ia (postnoun + cop var infinitive).

it is just/only (etc.).

mankhom → mankhum

mankhum. [VAR machi, machim, manchi, manchim, mankhom; < mānh- + -kum]

1. pcl. as much as, equal to.

1a. Ne to ku sālam mankhum hulq swu ks.ta You can do as well as he. Nwukwu nun be mankhum mōs hay se? Do you think that someone (= 1) can’t do as well as you? Na to hāki man hanyen ku sālam mankhum hanta 1p.nita If I devoted myself to it I could do as much/well as he. I kes to ku kes mankhum coh.ta This one is as good as that one. I kes un ku kes mankhum coh.ci anh.ta This one is not so as good as that one.

1b. Tmānh.un i mankhum inasmuch as they are many, as there is a lot. Ne nun pūca ’n i mankhum te kipu hay ya hanta Being richer you should donate more. Na nun Kim sensaing eykey chwungko hal i mankhum chin haei anh.e I’m not a good enough friend of Mr Kim to offer him advice.

2. postmod [abbr of noun i or kes + pcl. so much that, enough to.

2a. (follows prosp mod). Khun cip ul ciul (i) mankhum tōn i ēps.ta I don’t have money enough to build a big house. Silhq-cung i nal mankhum mek.eiss.ta I have eaten it so much/often that I am sick of it. Pēm ila to cap.ul mankhum nallayta He is fast enough to catch a tiger. Na nun i kwamuk ul kaluchil mankhum ānun kes i ēps.ta I haven’t the knowledge (= background) to teach this subject.

2b. (follows any mod). inasmuch as, since. 1 Cikum i machim cengcho in (kes) mankhum wuli nala uy say hay lul selmyeng hay tulikeyss.e ey yo Inasmuch as New Year’s is right at this time, I am going to explain the Korean New Year. Tōn i sayngkin mankhum ku tong-an sako siph.eiss.tun os ul sakeyss.ta Now that I’ve got the money, I’m going to buy some clothes that I’ve been wanting to get.

mankhum chelem = chelem mankhum

mankhum cochā, pcl + pcl. to. 1 Elin ay mankhum cochā to mōs hanyen se mue l’ khun soli ya What are you making such a fuss about when you can do even less than a child? mankhum i, pcl + pcl. as much as [as subject]. 1 Ku mankhum i (or ku manchi ka) te khun ya Is it bigger by that much?

mankhum ila to, pcl + cop var inf + pcl. Yo cengo to mankhum ila to hay polyem Why don’t you just try it out to this extent, at least. mankhum ina(-ma), pcl + copula (extended) advers. 1 Ku kes mankhum ina(-ma) hayss.nl? Did you do at least as much as that?

mankhum iya, pcl + pcl. only if (it be) as much as. 1 Āmuli khi ka khuta hay to na mankhum iya khulla kwu? However tall he might be, surely he can’t be as tall as I am.

mankhum man, pcl + pcl. 1 Ku mankhum man iss.umn yen toyess.ci If there is (just) that much it will be all right.
- ila to. tKu mankhum man ila to cöh.uni cuwusikeyss.*up.nikkla Won't you give me just that little bit?
mankhum ssik. pcl + pcl. tHalwu kenne mankhum ssik every other day.
mankhum to. pcl + pcl. even/also/either as much as. tyo - even the least little bit. Ku mankhum to ümsik ul mös mek.ni? Can't you eat just that little bit of food? Ku sälam mankhum to cal mös hani? Can't you do just as well as he can?
mankhum ul. pcl + pcl. tIl mankhum ul hayss.e to aick mös tä hayss.kwun Though we have done this much, I see we haven't yet done it all.
mankhum un. pcl + pcl. (as for) as much as.
Talun sälam un mös mit.tula to ku sälam mankhum un mit.ulq swu iss.e Even though others may not be trusted you can trust him. at least. Na to wuli hyeng nim mankhum un mek.e I eat as much as my big brother does!
man kwa. pcl + pcl. SEE man hako (NOTE).
ma'non. postmod (? bnd n - CF ma'lon). but. however. SEE -ken ma'non. -en ma'non. - (< man 'on or ma'non?)
'manon < "ma'flon'. processive modifier < "ma[l]'ta (desists). "mano'ni (1481 Twusu 10:20a).
'man[n]s SEE 'ma s
'man s. pcl + pcl. tSO-HIXOW 'man s 'NYEM 'two (1482 Kum-sam 2:15a) even the tiniest fraction of a kṣana (an instant).
man to < 'man 'two (CF 'ma 'two). l. pcl + pcl. just (only) also/even/either. tNe nun käy man to mös hata You are worse than a dog (= beast). NOTE: *man to ka/lul are rejected.
2. see -ci man to
3. SEE -ki ey man (hay) to
4. adj-n + pcl. also/even/either worth. tpol man to hako tul.ul man to hata is both worth seeing and worth hearing.
mantulta. vt. -l-. VAR mayntulta.
1. makes. manufactures. prepares. fixes up. concocts. cooks (up); makes it (into). turns it (into); makes out. draws up. frames. creates. writes; builds. erects. constructs; forms. sets up. organizes. establishes; cultivates. fosters. builds up. trains; invents. fabricates. makes up (a story); creates (from nothing).

A Reference Grammar of Korean

2. aux (follows adverbative -key to make a periphrastic causative that is more emphatic than -key katu). makes. causes. sets. forces. impulses. tkakey - makes a person go. induces one to go. mit.key - makes one believe (that). kikkey ka to.l.a kakey - sets a machine to work (in operation). myéng.lyeng ul pokkeon hakey - forces one to obey an order. cada hay se kipu hakey - induces a person to donate of his own accord.
man 'two. pcl + pcl. t'امwo man 'two
'mwot 'ti a'ni ho'kwo ce 'lol 'ce yu'ma'cu m ye n' kwot ho'li l 'la (1517-Pak 1:43a) without its being very much if you give him just a little he will do it right away.
poyhwo 'ti a'ni 'hwom man 'two 'kot 'mwait ho'ni l 'la (1518 Sohak-cho 8:30a a smudge makes 'kul look much like 'kwol. (but is too far to the left) it is not as bad as being uneducated. CF 'ma 'two.
m 'tyeng. bnd n (postn/postmod) + bnd a (postmod/postn). not just - but. tI 'pap me to tet 'man 'tyeng TYANG-SSYANG 'i 'l. 'o' sayng 'kak ho'la (1459 Wel 8:8b) think about this matter not just while you eat but all the time. kwò'ki capnon 'poy nwol'gywo.m 'pwenwo la 'ho'ya 'l'PPOYK-ZILQI 'i woki katalwok 'hosila 'n t oy 'man tyeng nulim. nye 'lum 'cis.non 'nwo'm on mu'sus ke s i sye selu 'culkywo'm ol 'ta ho'li l Gwo (1481 Twusu 22:7b) not just have they spent much of the day's light enjoying the fishing boat. but with what [now] will the old farmers bring their mutual delight to its fullest?
man ul. pcl + pcl. only/just (etc.) [as direct object]. tHàn-e man ul hanun sàhoy a society that talks only Korean.
man ulo. pcl + pcl. only/just as (with, etc.) t~ nun (as for) only/just as (with, etc.)
t- man ulo sáníun kes i ani 'ta We do not live by bread alone. Sälam twél man ulo uy wìned ... (CM 2:130) Operation by just two persons CF ulo man.
manun (pcl) = man un (pcl + pcl) but only:
mönun. l. procmod < måltta. 2. < mänh
man un. pcl + pcl. l. as for only/just. 2. kwuk.hwa man un han kwungsil ey cin. hay noh.ass.ess.ta These chrysanthemum alone have been put on exhibit in a certain place.
2. (after indicative -ta or imperative -ci), but, only \{often spelled -manun in this usage\}. ‘Kako siphan ci man un pappe se kaci mós hakeyss.ta I should like to go, only I'm too busy. Tón un i

3. (sentence-initial adv/conjunction). But, – man uy pcl + pcl. (the one that is) only / just (etc.). ‘Na honca man uy múnécy 'la 'myen kantan haci yo It would be quite simple if it concerned only me.

manyung. pcl [DIAL] = chelem (like).

max - nala, modulated indic assert < max-na’ta < mac-na’ta (> mammata). (I) meet / face. ‘I musul s [‘TTWOW·CCUK] ey two’la kal ‘kil.h i ep.su'n i [SYWUY·LWOW] hon no'ch oy [‘NGWEN-PANG] 'ay max-'nala (1481 Twusi 8:13b) with no way to return to the band of brigands my aged face confronts a distant land.

[mäsye la: Neither V-ci mäsye la nor V-usic mi( przez.)la are used, because the honorific is incompatible with the plain hortative.

mata - nala, modulated indic assert < mata-'na’ta < mac-na’ta (> mammata). (I) meet / face. ‘I musul s [‘TTWOW·CCUK] ey two’la kal ‘kil.h i ep.su'n i [SYWUY·LWOW] hon no'ch oy [‘NGWEN-PANG] 'ay max-'nala (1481 Twusi 8:13b) with no way to return to the band of brigands my aged face confronts a distant land.

[mäsye la: Neither V-ci mäsye la nor V-usic mi( przez.)la are used, because the honorific is incompatible with the plain hortative.

mata [var] = mälta

mata ey, pcl + pcl. [a bit awkward; modern style omits ey] ‘Kolëcaki mata (ey) colcol hulunun kaywul mul un cham ulo malk.\textbf{ki to hata How clear the tiny streams are that bubble down each valley.}

mata eykey (se), pcl + pcl. [older style] = eykey (se) mata

mata ey se, pcl + pcl + pcl. [older style] = ey se mata

mata ka, pcl + pcl. each, every, all [as neg cop complement]. ‘Ai mata ka ani ‘la i ai hako ce ai man ici yo It's not every child, just this one and that one.

mata khenyeng, pcl + pcl. far from (its being) each / every / all. ‘Cënchwuk un cip cip mata (nun) khenyeng hak.\textbf{kyo ey to ép.s nun tey ka mânh.ta There are many schools that lack phonographs, to say nothing of their absence in every house!}

mata kkaci, pcl + pcl. ‘Icey nun sanq-kol ey iss. nun cip cip mata kkaci cënki ka tul\textbf{e} (1459 Wel 2:52a). kalq cek ~ every time one goes. Sâlam mata ku lul changan hanta Everybody praises him. ‘salom \textbf{pwo’n ‘i ‘ma’ta} (1447 Sek 24:13b; ‘i is functioning as a post-appositional nominalization that semantically echoes the \textbf{‘salom} everyone he saw. ‘sta/h ‘ma’ta (1447 Sek 6:8h) each land. ‘em ‘ma’ta – kwos wu/h \textbf{‘ma’ta} (1447 Sek 6:31a) on each tusk – and on top of each blossom. \textbf{namuw a’lay ‘ma’ta} (1459 Wel 7:31a) under every tree. DIAL matang, matong, matwung. Cf \textbf{mây}-, sîk, kkol. See \textbf{un ‘i ‘ma’ta}.

\textbf{Note 1: Redundant marking is possible (Im Hopin 1986:75)}: \textbf{mâyil} ~ every day (= \textbf{nul} –), \textbf{mây cuwil mata every week, \textbf{mây sikan mata every hour, \textbf{mây sam-kaywel mata every three months. \textbf{ALSO: mây \textbf{set} tal (mata) every December, \textbf{mây sip-il we\textbf{l}}(\textbf{tal})~ every November. Awkward: \textbf{mây} \textbf{il hânun nal (mata) every working day, \textbf{mây chuwun nal (mata) every cold day.}}}

\textbf{Note 2: The shape is identical with the unattested indic assert (and transferrerentive) of the negative auxiliary \textbf{maʧ}/\textbf{ta}, from which the particle could have developed by way of an expression like \textbf{“not stopping at just a/one – but [every] – “}. Dialect forms with \textbf{-ng} may reflect the \textbf{‘ka of -ta ‘ka (transferrerentive).}}
Kakey toyes.ta Now electricity has come to every house in the mountain spots.
Mata ko [var] = mâlta ko
Mata l' (pcl + abbr pcl) = mata lul
(*)Mata lo, pcl + pcl [awkward]. I (?) II.yoil nal sālam tul un kyōy mata lo sophung ul kass.ta On Sunday people went out picknicking to every outskirts of town.
Mata (*)lul, pcl + pcl. each, every, all [as direct object]. Icina kanun sālam mata [lul] pota watches every person passing by.
Mata mun, pcl + pcl. 1Cênhwuk i hak.kyo mata mun iss.e to kwaynchanh.ci yo It is all right for each school to have a phonograph.
Mata n' (pcl + abbr pcl) = mata nun
Mata 'na, pcl + cop advers. each/every/all or the like; whether each/every/all; each/every/all whatsoever. I Cip cip mata 'na na-wass.umyen il i toylq ka There'd be no problem if people had come from each house.
Mattang, pcl [DIAL] = Phyangen (Kim Yengpay 1984:95); Hamkyeng (Kim Thaykyun 1986: 191a) = mata (each).
Mata nun, pcl + pcl. as for each/every/all.
(Talun sālam un mōlla to) sensayng nim mata nun tā tulye ya 'ci (I don't know about giving the others but) we should give one to each teacher at least.
Mata nun khenyeng, pcl + pcl + pcl. SEE mata khyeng.
Mata pota, pcl + pcl. I Yo cuum un latio ka ecci 'na mānh.un ei cip cip mata pota pang mata hana sāk iss.ta ko halq swu iss.ulq cengto 'ci yo Lately radios have become so common it has reached the point where you can say that every room has one, rather than every house.
Mata puthe, pcl + pcl. I Kak kaceng mata puthe kyōyuk ey kwansim ul kacye ya hanta Each household must take an interest in education.
Mata se, pcl + pcl. SEE mata ey se.
Mata 'sye, pcl + pcl. I Cip "mata 'sye "salō'm ol 'honwoi Gīwor' ta (1481 Twusi 15:6a) they are murdering people in every household.
Mata to, pcl + pcl [awkward]. each/every/all also (either, even). I Nyea ppuun man ani 'la nameca mata to 'yuhaying ut taluko iss.ta Not only every woman but every man is following the fashion, too.

Mata uy, pcl + pcl. (the one) of each/every/all.
Sālam mata uy ñyumu everybody's duty, the duty of every person.
Mata wa, pcl + pcl. [a bit awkward] I Ku ponun sālam mata wa tathwunta He fights with everyone he sees.
Mata ya, pcl + pcl. only if (it be) each/every/all.
Haksaying mata ya tā erwul suw epci yo We can't let EACH student have one.
Math, 1. n. [obs] = matang (a yard, a place).
Cf meli-math the head of the bed.
2. postmod. [DIAL] = kyel (incidental to).
-nun/-tun = ey/ulo.
Ma ti, = "ma[l]/ti", suggestive < "ma[l]/i." I Ma ti a ni tha'n i (1463 Pep 2:28b) they did not give up.
Matong, matwung [DIAL] = mata
Matta, quasi-pcl (always preceded by mak [abbr < mac.ta hana "says it fits but"] according to (something said). I Caney matanna yëys nal ey nun yeki mòs i ess.sas. As you say, there was a pond here in old times. Yëys mâl matanna am-thalk i wum пов манг hanun i "la As the old says" goes, "when the hen crows [= when the woman wears the trousers] the family goes to ruin." Ma two (?) = "ma[n]/ two", pcl + pcl. I Pl. salo'm oy 'mwl'e ey "sa-nikwo kywungsoyng 'ma two 'mwot 'hwo-ng" (1447 Sek 6:5a) even. [my] living on in the society of human beings is inferior to [the life of] any living creature.
Maum < mozom, noun.
1. mind, soul, spirit, heart, idea, thought, mentality; disposition. I Mom un nulh. I maum cocha ya nulh.keyss.na Why should I let my spirit get old along with my body?
Him un yak halq ci 'la to maum un tory. I hay ya hanta You should be firm in mind though you are weak in body. Nay maum un chqo pu kwa to kath.ta My heart is (just) a flickering candle. Elkwlw iyä ettet haitu maum man chak hamyen sskukeyss.ta if she's a woman of good nature, she is all right with me, regardless of what she looks like.
2. consideration, sympathy, tenderness, benevolence; kindness; concern. I Ku nun hak.kyo lu hanun maum ey se kuleh.key hayss.ta Ho so out of concern for the school.
3. feeling, mood: worry, anxiety.  They see a man in pain and cry, thinking he is dying. I have known I would feel so bad that I wouldn’t have sent him off (but I did). Ku ka Mikwuk ey kanta n'un tey nay maum ey ette hata I am none too happy to hear that he is going to America. Na eykey 'n tul casik ul salang hanun maum i éps. keyss. Why? Should I not have a feeling of love for my own child? ecia toyi nun ci maum colta worries over what will happen. maum ul thek noh.ta puts one's mind at complete ease. Cikum ce uy maum ul eteh.key mâl-ssum tuleya coh.ulq ci molukyess. up.nita I do not know just how I ought to describe my feelings at this moment. Ku sosik ul tul.uni-kka maum i noh.inta Now that I hear the news, I feel better. Hyeng nim kkey se 'la to phyênci ka iss. umyen maum i noh. keyss.nun tey ... I'd feel relieved if there were a letter even from my elder brother, but (there isn't any). Nam tul i na tele kongp ul' ci hanta 'n unn minkhum nan maum uy chayk.im un te mukewe cinta The more that people tell me how well I am doing in my studies, the heavier the burden on my soul.

4. fancy, taste, liking, mind, heart.  I can maum tay lo hata does as one pleases. maum kkes wöltä cries one's heart out. Katun ci otun ci maum tay lo hakay Come or go, whichever you please. Nay ka hanun tay lo hací mâlko langsin maum tay lo haspisio Don't do just as I do, do as you like. Ileca ni ku nom i maum ey kkiiko, kuleea 'ni ce nom hanthey an hôyss.kwu ... If I do this I offend the one guy and if I do that I offend the other guy (=-I just can't please anyone)

4a. ey tulta is to one's liking, catches / strikes one's fancy, appeals to one; (?) is acceptable, satisfactory.  Neya maum ey tun ya? (How) do you like it? Ku-yek maum ey tuci anh.nunta I don't like it, either. Ecce ci maum ey tul.e Somehow he appeals to me.

5. will, intention, inclination, plan, design, mind, heart.  Ittan - ulterior motive, secret purpose; duplicity, treachery. pon (ku uy) - as for his real intention/nature. Nay ka sale iss.nun hän ney maum tay lo haci mös hanata So long as I live, I won't let you have your way (= You'll have to do it over my dead body). han maum han ttus (of) the same mind, of one accord. Wi lo nun sacung ey se alay lo nun sâhwan ey iluki kka ci cen-hôysa ka han maum ulo il hanta The entire company works hard, from the president to the top to the office boy at the bottom.

5a. See -ul - (i iss.ta / éps.ta, ul mekta).

Cf ttus, cêngsin, ki, kipun, mes.

maumq cali, cpd n. temper(ament), disposition, nature, character. SYN: maumq ssi, simci.

maumq kyl, cpd n. (= sêngq kyl) disposition, temper(ament).

maumq-po (= simq-po, simswul) will, temper, disposition (often bad). 1 ~ ka sânapta is ill-willed/-disposed, bad-tempered, evil-minded.

maum-ssi a turn / kind of mind, a sort of person; nature, temper(ament), disposition. Ekwl kwul to kôppeni wa maum-ssi to kôpta has not only a pretty face but also a lovely disposition. Ku nyecu uy maum-ssi ka etten ci nun moluci man (un) ekwl un yeypputula I do not know what her disposition is like but she had a pretty face (as I recall). Mom un yak hal mangleeg maum un kwut.ta He may be weak physically but he has a strong will. Ku sayksi uy maum-ssi ka kowulq ci ettelq ci nun te kyek.e pwa ya álkeyss.e I will not know whether that girl has a nice disposition or not until I have seen more of her.

may1, postn. shape, form, cast. 1mom ~ one's figure / shape, one's carriage / bearing. nwun ~ the expression / cast of one's eyes; one's eyes. heli s may the shape of one's waist. ip ~ a dab of food; a slapdash job; (the shape of) one's mouth. 2son ~ (CM 1:229) (the shape of) one's hands. Cf maypsi < may-pssi) shapelessness; appearance. [< moy attire (?1600- Kyeychuwk) < moy ta > mâyta ties, makes]

may2, adn. quite, much (the same). 1 ~ han kae 'tu, - ilpan itu are much / about the same, come to the same thing after all. Eph.e cina cac.hye cina may machan-kae 'ta It is six of one and half a dozen of the other. Cf mây4 (thoroughly), maywu, mâyyn.

mây3 < "moy < "MOY", adnoun. each, every. 1 ~ tal = mâywel every / each month (= tal
mata, but 'every two months' is only twu tal mata); ~ hay = mãinyen every/year (hay mata); but *mày nal is not said for mãin every day, each day (= nal mata). ~ hakasayng each student. ~ hak.ki each school term (semester). ~ il.yoll every Sunday. ~ myeng every / each person. ~ cip mata every house [rare without the mata]. Mày math.un pa chayk.im ul kakca ka motwu manswu haça [a bit awkward] Let/May each of us fulfill every responsibility we have undertaken. CF mata, ssik, kkol. NOTE: Redundant marking with mày ... mata occurs; see mata, NOTE 1.

1 "moy 'hona'h oy (1517- Pak 1:32a; mistake for hona'h oy?) for each one, apiece.
mày, adv. well, thoroughly; carefully (cooks).
1 ~ same. ~ ccix.ta grinds it thoroughly.
~ pokk.ta roasts it nicely. ? may mencita arranges, adjusts (clothes or hair). CF maywuu. maypta; mão (quite).
'may, adv. how come, why (= way).
'/may [DIAL, lit] = '/'m ey mày, adnount. 1. (pseudo-adn) LIGHT = min. mány, adnoun. 1. exclusively, nothing but, just to the exclusion (or virtual exclusion) of everything else; lots, many; full of. 1 Kwûkyengq keli nun ép.s ko mái n sâlâm tul ppun ita There is nothing to see but lots of people. Mos ey mái n koki 'la The pond is full of fish (swarms with fish). Käkey ey mái n Ipon mulken ita The store is loaded with Japanese goods.
1b. unadulterated, nothing but, just unaided, unaccompanied, unprotected, bare, naked. 1 ~ meli a bare head; bareheaded (mày meli lo na-kata goes out bareheaded, goes out without putting on a hat). ~ pal bare feet; barefooted.
~ mom, ~ cwmuk, ~ son empty hands; empty-handed (mày son ulo sâlâm ul chac.ta visits a person without bringing a gift). ~ puppet plain rice (with no side dishes). mái nq ip an empty (unfed) mouth.
2. all the way, the very, the extreme/most. 1 ~ cheum at the very first; first of all, before anything else, before all others, foremost; at the very beginning, right at/from the start. ~ nacwung at the very end/latest, last of all, behind all others, hindmost. ~ kkoktaykî (at) the very top; the highest, the uppermost. ~ alay (at) the very bottom, the lowest, the nethermost. ~ òyn phyen cip a house at the very left; the house way at the left.Pokh
màyn kkuth ey iss. 'up.nita It's way down at the end of the hall.

-mayn [S Kyengsang DIAL ('Na Cinsek 1977)] = -myen
~ 'ma 'y'na, pol + cop advers. hon thelek: is ma 'y na isi'm ye n' Mwon 'ngowoy is.ke ta (1468- Mong 12b) if there is but one
hair end [unshaven on the head] one is outside the discipline.

-mayng [S Kyengsang DIAL] = -myen se mayngi, postn, suf (? dimin). tal ~ a kernel, a grain: substance, matter, content. an.a ~ a hole in the back of a miner's lamp so that it can be attached to his pick [< vt var inf an.e embracing]. ? kay ~ pep [< käyta]. VAR mangi (CF pangmangi club). CF mayng. kayngi, tyangi, layngi, payngi, ayngi, cayng. mayntulta [var] = mantulta me, abbr < mwe < mue < mues (what). -mek suffix (makes impressionistic adverbs); -mak. ~ tulmuk tulmek exhilarated (< tu- lift up). kwulmek kwulmek all not yet full (kwulh- adj not yet full).

me ka, abbr < mwe ka < mue ka = mues. mektâ1, vt (VC mektita, VP mektita)
1. eats (HON capsusitasita).
2. lives (subsists, feeds) on.
3. smokes (= phiwuta); drinks (= masita)
4. takes, seizes, devours.
5. gets, receives, has.
6. gets, undergoes, suffers, catches.
7. (sal ul ~) gets, acquires (years of age).
twû sal mekt.i a two-year-old.
8. fixes, sets, makes up (one's mind).
9. harms, injures, slurs, slanders.

mekta2, vi. 1. it bites, cuts (well).
2. it grinds (well).
3. it dyes (well), soaks in (well).
4. it gins (well).
5. (ssi-nal ~) it is all tied together; and wool) are properly adjusted = is logical.
6. costs, is spent (consumed).
7. it is worm-eaten, moth-eaten, decayed.
8. (an ear) loses its hearing, goes deaf.
9. mac' ~ are well matched, comparable.
10. gets numbered (chi ~ upward, nay down).

mekta3, aux insep. (gives a strong vulgar, pejorative flavor to the preceding infinitive).
I, aux adj (follows adj inf). 1 keyulle ~ is a lazy bastard. Cf ppâ cita.

2. aux v (often limited to past or future). jphal.e ~ sells it away/off. i.e. e ~ forgets.

sôk.ye ~ cheats, swindles, takes in. cip.e ~ swipes, filches.

hay ~ does (something bad/bothersome), does the damn thing: takes unjust possession of something, latches on to. ttwucayngi nolus ul hay ~ pimp, panders, is a damn pimp.

kaluchye ~ teaches (under some unpleasant circumstance), has to put up with teaching. Ay ka mul ul tut.ci anh.e kaluchye mek.ulq swu ëps.ta The boy won’t listen to what I tell him, so I can’t teach him a damn thing.

tôy (= toye) mek.ess.ta is. is shaped, is formed (in an unpleasant way). Kulus i cal twû (= to) tôy mek.ess.ta What a “nice” dish it is! [IRONICAL] = What an ugly dish! Casîk i cal twû tôy mek.ess.ta What a mess you are! (or he is!)

SEE puth-mekta.

mekwu’il, n. frog. mekwu’iluy pâp (?1517: Pak 1:70b, 1527 Cahoy 1:5a=9b) water chestnut;
duckweed < mekwu’iluy pâp < mekwu’il uy pâp frog food. Cf uy NOTE 2 (p. 923).

mekwu’il = me’kwu’il i, vt modulated prosp mod + postmod. food. ñsana’ol me’kwu’il i l’pway ye wo’n i (1459 Wel 1:45a) for three or four days they kept cutting [grain for] food.

tel, abbr < mwe l(u)l < mue l(u)l = mues ul me’l, abbr < mwe ‘l < mue ‘l < mies ul mèl(q) < *mel(q) < *me’l[u]l(q), prosp mod < mêla < *mel/ta (far). Cf me’len ~

me’len, effective mod < *mel/ta. ‘SYENG-ZIN pêngulwo’m i te’wuk me’len salo m’i (1463 Pep 2:41a) people more distanced from the sage.

me’l, n. 1. the head; brains, intelligence.

2. the top (head, point, tip), an end (part).

clipsey (chay-kang) ~ the top of a pillow (a desk). alayq (wîq) ~ the bottom (top) end.

3. the beginning.

4. a chief, a boss, a top man.

5. (= ~ thel) the hair on one’s head.

me’l, postnoun, suffix. (vulgaresizes nouns): Cf (j)aykali, (-)ttakci. ñgantal ~ a person who is
twollen with ambition. cîceng ~ inappropriate behavior. cîncel ~ repugnance. cwûpyen ~ resourcefulness, flexibility. ëngteng ~ rump.
nentel ~ disgusting. sêngceng ~ nature, stamp, temper(ament). ssak-swu ~ a good sign/omen, promise. sôkâl ~ (perverse/stupid) mentality (< sôk al). ssi-ul ~ a bad seed, a nasty fellow. taykal ~ the head. tôn ~ a sum of money. yamthong / yemthung ~ (sense of) shame (< ëyemchi < LYM-~CHI). NOTE: KEd put kkuthumeli here, but we will treat it as kkuth + -umeli, similar to kkuth(-)uleki.

mell ~ (+ ‘i postmod) < *me’l[ul(q), prosp modifier < *mel/ta (far). ñmel’i ñ-ñgî s’ka (1459 Wel 8:1b) is it far?.

mel-lo = muel-lo = mues ulo (with what, ...)

me lo, abbr < mwel-lo = mues ulo (with what, ...)
mèl.m ~ mèl.m < *me’l[ulm, subst < mêlta < *mel/ta (far). ñmel’m ya [= ye] kas.ka won toy (1586 Sohak 6:108a) places far and near.

me lul = mues ul (what/something)

me’m, abbr < mw’em < mue’m < mues im me’m, abbr < mw’em (un) < muenun = mues un me’m, abbr < mw’em ‘n < mue’re < mues in me’ ‘men < *men < *me’l[ulm, modifier < mêlta < *mel/ta (far). ñmen (1447 Sek 13:59a; 1449 Kok 139; 1459 Wel 2:69a, 7:12b). ñ‘men ~ nwuy’ yey s (1459 Wel 23:93a) of a distant generation. it.it ñ’Gwos tewuk e’kuy.m ye tot.tii ñ’Gwos tewuk ‘men.i (1579 Kwikam 1:6a) the better it is the more one transgresses, and the more one runs the farther it is. Cf me’len.

-meng (se) [Ceycwu DIAL (Seng 1’Naksu 1984: 45-6; LSN 1978:93, 101)] = -myen se, = -mye mengi, postni, suf [var] = meyngi.

’meni, an intensifier added to interjections [< emeni mother]. Aikwu ‘meni! Good lord! Oh oh! Oh my! Alas!

me nun = mues un (noun + particle)

MEY South Korean spelling distinguishes mey and m’ey, but both sequences are usually pronounced the same (as mey). If you cannot locate the word you are looking for under mey, look under m’ey.

mey, adnoun, bnd n (? < ‘mwowy/hj ‘mountain’). nonglutinous, not sticky.

1. adv. ñ ~ co nonglutinous (regular) millet.

meypsal = mey-pszal < ‘mwowy ‘pszol (1527) hulled nonglutinous rice. ~ ttek nonglutinous cake. ~ pap (boiled) nonglutinous rice. ~ pye < mwowy pye (?1834) nonglutinous rice plants.

ANT chal (cha) < ‘chol (? < ‘cholq).

2. bnd n. ñ cita is nonglutinous.
mey, abbr < mwy < muye = muey = mue what; what?!  
me’y, abbr < mwe ’y < mwe ey < mue ey < mues ey  
me’y, abbr < mwe’ y < mue’ y = mues i.  
’-mye ey. 1. = ham ey. 2. = -um ey  
myech < ‘myech, noun [usually spelled myech]. how many; some, several, a few.  
- ip.nikka how old are you?  
- sąlam/kos how people/places; several people/places. Meych salam iss^up.nikka [falling intonation]  
- how many people are there?; [rising intonation] Are there some people?  
- hay how many years; a few years, some/several years. VAR [lit] myech  
myech ey, n + pcl. to how many; to some.  

1. Meych ey tases ul ka hayss.nun ya To how many were the five added?  
2. Meych eykey, n + pcl. to how many (to some) creatures.  
3. Thokki myech eykey (= myech mali eykey) punpay hun sëym in ya How many rabbits do you figure got their ratios?  
4. Meych ey se, n + pcl + pcl. from how many (or how much); from some (several).  
5. Meych ey se tases ul cey hayss.nun ya From how many were the five subtracted?  
6. Meychil < mye’chul, noun [spelled myechil].  

1. = meychil nal what day of the month.  
2. how many days, how long; a few days.  
3. Ku il hanun tey meychil kellikeyss.$ How many days will it take to get the work done?  
4. Meychil cen ey tte-nass.ta He left here a few days ago. Na nun meychil te iss.kees.ta I will stay for a few days longer.  
5. Onul i meychil in ka What day of the month is it today? Onul i sumu meychil nal ita It is the 20-somethinth today.  

1. meych eykey, cpd noun [usually spelled meych-myech]. a (certain) number, several, some, a few; how many (all).  
2. Kim kwun hako tto meych eykey chinkwu ka kathi.kanta I am going with Kim and a few other friends [sic!].  
3. Ku chayk ëy ey meych eykey chinkwu ka iss.ess.ey yo Besides the books there were a few pieces of furniture.  
4. Incey chayk-sang ina meych eykey iss.umeny tokeyss.ey yo It will be all right now if we can get some tables.
A Reference Grammar of Korean

PART II


мо cheleum, bnd preparticle + pcl. (*like mo *tul buk; ?< âmu = âmu; ?< mues! =) 1. at long last, finally; after much neglect or delay.
2. making a special effort, on purpose, taking great pains, with much trouble / effort, going out of one's way, showing consideration.

mòcilta, adj -t-. is wicked, harsh, cruel; is hard, tough. CF mòs, mo cíta.

mo cita. noun + postnominal adjective.
1. is angular; is stiff, unsociable, sharp.
2. = mòcilta.

mok < "mwook", adn. 1. wood(en). 1 ~ choq-tay a wooden candlestick. ~ tayya a wooden washsabin. ~ sangea a wooden box. ~ they a wooden frame.
2. ( = mok,myen) cotton. 1 mokq yangmal cotton socks.

moluta (< "mwo'lo'ia" < "mwor + "al"); inf mòlla (< "mwol'la"). does not know. This verb is often ellipsoid in expressing "I don't know whether = maybe" (1936 Roth 421): Ku sàlam i sëy pen in ka nèy pen in ka [moluko] yeki wass.ess.ta He was here, I dunno, maybe three or four times. Onul onun ci = Onul o'liq ka = Onul okeyss.nun ci Maybe he'll come today. lleh.key hamyen cóh.ul.nun ci (or cóh.ulq ka) Then maybe it will be all right. SEE -umyen 1b: ~ molulq ka (mòlla to).

NOTE: Molunta means 'I don't know'; Áleci anh. nunta 'I am not acquainted with it / him'; Áleci mòs hanta 'It is impossible (for me) to know'; Moluci anh. nunta 'It is not that I do not know'; Moluci mòs hanta 'I cannot not know'. SEE §11.7.3.

mon = mottak [Ceycwu DIAL (Seng ¹Naksu 1984:60,21,42,51,55,93)] = motwu (all)

-mon [S Kyengsang DIAL (¹Na Cinsek 1977)] = -myen

-mong [Ceycwu DIAL (Seng ¹Naksu 1984:45-6; LSN 1978:93, 101)] = -myen se, = -mye

mottak [Ceycwu DIAL (Seng ¹Naksu 1984:60; 21,42,51,55,93)] = motwu (all)

mopsi < "mwo'psuy", adv. awfully, terribly, very; severely, harshly, badly. 1 ~ kotan hatu is awfully / very tired. ~ culkpeita is terribly pleased. ~ chwupta is awfully cold. ~ papputa is horribly busy. ~ cöllinta is quite sleepy/drowsy. ~ kwülti acts harshly, treats one ill (badly). Sëngúkyek un mopsi alun-

tawess.ta She had a very fine character.

~ to (pcl). 1 Mopsi to koy lowess.ta It was very painful. [< "mwor adv + * psuy der adv < "psue' 'use'; Cf mopssul 'useless', ssi 'use']

mos ?[? misheard; ? DIAL] = mwwes (what; ...) mòs < "mwor", adv, adj-n, vn. [In phrases often short.] Cf mopssul 'useless', mopsi 'awfully', mo-calata 'is insufficient', moluta 'not know'. On the modern spelling, with s instead of t: p. 102. SEE mòs hata, mòs toya.

1. adv. not (possibly), definitely not, never, under no circumstances; can't, won't; no good (a strong denial or refusal; Cf ani). 1 Mòs kakeyss. ³o I can't go; I won't go; I refuse to go. Mòsq ilk.kakeyss. ³o I can't (won't, refuse to) read it. Ku chayk kacey kaci mòs hao You are not allowed to take the book; I will not let you take the book. Na lul peliko nun kaci mòs hao I will not let you go leaving me behind.

NOTE 1: A (processive) verb can make both the short form and the long form of the strong negative (mòs kanta and kaci mòs hanta 'cannot go') but adjectives take only the long form (côh.ci mòs hata 'can't possibly be good, is not good at all' not *mòs cóh.ta) and the copula does not make a strong negative (the only negative: A ka B ka ani 'ta 'A is not B').

NOTE 2: For 'we can't begin' you may say either sìcak mòs hanta or mòs sìcak hanta, but it is uncommon to find mòs before other verbal nouns. For 'we can't try doing it' it is better to say mòs hay ponta rather than (* )hay mòs ponta. For 'it can't come to an end' you may hear either mòs kkkh nanta or kkkh mòs nanta. Similar remarks apply to an.

2. adj-n, vn. SEE mòs hata.

mòs-e(c)(i) anh.ta, abbr < mòs haca anh.ta (adj). is not inferior (to), is just as good (as), is no less (than). ³kap i ul ey ~ A is as good as B. Ku nun na ey mòs'c'i anh.un puca 'ta He is quite as rich as I am. Ku nun na (ey) mòs'c(e)i anh.key him i sëyta He is as strong as I am. Is mòs-e(c) anh.key a new pseudo-particle?

mòs hata1, adj-n. ~ man/pota is lower (in degree / quality / quantity) than ~, is inferior to ~, is worse/less than ~, is not so good/strong/beautiful/much as ~. ³i kko ch i ce kko ch man mòs hata This flower is not up to that one (in beauty). Casik i nappun anh'ay man mòs hata Having a son is not as good as
mosup < 'MOWW'-SYIP, n. the shape, figure, image, sight, appearance, look(s), features. twi~ one's appearance from behind. inwun = the shape of one's eyes. apeci ka két.nun = the image of one's father walking. Atul i pam nuc. key kkaci kongpu hanun mosp u pom yen emeni ka nwun-mul i na-onta When she looks at the figure of her son studying deep into the night, the mother sheds tears. Ka senswu ku kwenthwu sip-hoy cén ul hako nun mosp un checham hayss.ta The image of the boxer emerging from the ten-round bout was appalling. Atul i komun ul tāng hal mosp u sayngkak hamyen cim i an onta When I picture my son about to undergo torture I cannot get to sleep. Cf mo.yang, kwangkyeng.

motun < mwo' ton, adn. [ < vi mod mot.un], all, every, each and every, every possible. n - sālam all the people, everybody. cong. lyn uy mulken all sorts of things. swutan ul tā hata tries/exhausts every possibility, tries out everything, goes to any lengths. kyengwu lū sayngkak hata considers all the situations imaginable. cōy lū tā pēn hata goes/runs through the catalog of crimes. Mōtunq ii i cal toye kanta Everything is going off smoothly, mōtun sālam cwung ey yūmyeng hata (1881 Ridel 38) is the most famous of all men.

motwu < mwo'wo, adverb (= tā), noun, all, everything, everyone. [der adv < vi mot = moi-gather].

1. adv. Mōtutow hay se all (taken) together. Cangma ka kuchim ey motwu kippe hayss.ta Everyone was happy that the rainy season was over. O-kanun sālam tul i motwu chwun pointa The passers-by, they all look cold. Mīy math.un pa chayk.im ul kakca ka motwu wanswu huca Let each one of us fulfill everybody we have undertaken.

2. noun (NKd 1411b). [Is this newish? No examples for mwo'wo.] Mōtutow lū pulle kasta calls everyone out. wuli motwu uy chayk.han the responsibility of all/each of us. motwu ka yeł-seys [ita] altogether it is (or they are) thirteen. Chinkuw tul i motwu ka wass.ta all my friends are here. Nāy ka chinkuw tul i motwu lul chotay hayss.ta i invited all my friends.

mo.yang < 'MOWW'-YANG, n. 1. a shape, a form; a pattern, a design, a figure.

2. the appearance, a look, an air; signs, indications, symptoms; a way, a manner.

3. the state (situation, aspect, phase, position) of affairs, matters, things, progress, doing, movements, circumstances.

SEE-un (-nun, -ess.tun, -ul) = moyh, n. moor, moorland: dry land; outland.
remote place/terrain (1481 Twusi 7:1a, 7:25b).

mue'lan (1481 Twusi 7:25b); mue.hol (1481 Twusi 7:1a), mue'h ol (1482 Kum-sam 2:65b); mue/hy s (1481 Twusi 7:28b); *mue hay → mue h ay (1463 Pep6:154b), mue'h ay s (1468: Mong 27: 1482 Nam 1:4a, 1:49b; 1482 Kum-sam 3:34b), mue'h ay sye (1481 Twusi 7:39a).

Cf e'tu 'mey, "mwoyh.

-m see Sée say

-mq seng Sée seng

'/m see, 1. < ham sem 2. < -um sem.

-mu [DIAL] = -myen. See -umu.

mu', pseudo-adnoun (< mu water, n.); watery; thin.


mue, noun, interjection. ABBR mwe, me.

1. abbr < mues (what, something). Cf kes i mue yo What is this? I kes ul mue 'la ko hap.nikka What do you call this?

2. interjection (shows disbelief). what?!! huh?! Mue, ku sålam i cwk.ess.e What! Is he dead? Mue, elma yo What! How much did you say it is?! Mue mue 'la ko What?! Did what did you say? Mue nay ko cal-mos hayss.e What? I am wrong?!!

3. but, but anyway, somehow or other, just.

Na nun mälla yo muese sacin-ki hana sa cwue ya 'ci mue I dunno, but you just have to buy me a camera (anyway). Tön i mue yekan tul.e ya 'ci It is so expensive, you see, ... (I cannot afford it). Mue ämu 'na tä kulen cwul åna? Do you think I am just like (as bad/mean/ dishonest) as the rest?

4. mue 'ni mue 'ni hay to say what you will; let me tell you ...; indeed ...; my (oh my) ... mue'l, abbr < mue lul = mues ul (what; ...) mue'l(q), abbr < mues il(q), n + cop prosp mod mue la ko (yo), abbr < mues ila ko (yo)

mue 'la 'lq ka, abbr < mues ila (ko) halq ka. what's-it-(called), whatcha(ma)callit, what-do-you-call-it, whaddaya call it. Ku kes, mue 'la 'lq ka, ku "thänhwä-ki" 'la nun kes un mös ssuci yo That uh, whaddaya call it, that uh "carburetor" is no good.

muel-lo = mue lo = mues ulo (with what; ...).

mwuellwo (1887 Scott 30) = mue llo.

mue lo, abbr < mues ulo (with what; ...)

mue lul = mues ul (what/something)

mue 'm, abbr < mues im (n + cop subst)

mue n', abbr < mue nun = mues un

mue 'n, abbr < mues in, n + cop mod (– that is what/something): ~ ci, ~ ka, ~ ko, ~ tey, ~ tul, ~ ya.

mue nun, n + pcl. Mue nun álko ... You know anything else? (= You know nothing!)

mues < mu's kes (1586) < mu su kes (= mu'suk, mu'sum, mu'su), n. Indeterminate thing: INTERROGATIVE in questions with falling intonation or in quoted questions; INDEFINITE or GENERAL otherwise. ABBR mues, mwe, me, ? VAR mo.

what, which; something, anything. Mues ul mek. keyss.6o [falling intonation] What do you want to eat?; [rising intonation] Do you want something to eat? Mues i cöh. keyss.6o - cha ka cöh. keyss.6o, maykcwu ka cöh. keyss.6o Which would you prefer, tea or beer? Nay-ka ne 'ykey mues ul kamchwukeyss.ni Would I hide anything from you? (= I am telling you the whole truth). Mues in ci sa kaekito wass.ta She's bought something or other. Mok ey mues in ci sayngkyess.ta I seem to have some sort of growth on my neck. Mues in ecc'ayss.ta ko? What? (What did you say? What are you talking about?) Ku mues hanun sålam in ya What is he? Ne mues hale wass.nun ya What did you come for? Mues com mek.e ya haci anh.so? Surely you have to eat something, don't you? mues ina (iko, itun ci) anything (at all). Mues iko hakeyss.6o I will do anything. talun mues what/something else (different).

mues ey, n + pcl. to (by) what/something.

Mues ey a.yen ul noh. ass.nun ya What was the zinc put into?

mues eykeg, n + pcl. to (by) what/some living creature. Mues eykeyyullin cawkuk kath.ta It looks like a mark from having been bitten by something.

mues ey se, n + pcl + pcl. from what/something.

Mues ey se swusó ka na-onun ya What was the hydrogen produced from?

mues ey 'ta, n + pcl + cop transferentive.

Mues ey 'ta sse yo What is it used for?

mues hata, adj- n. is awkward, is hard to say/ describe (to put into words); is embarrassing; is unsatisfactory. Ku il ul nay ka haki nun com mues Hata it is awkward for me to do that
mues iko, mues ina, mues itu ci: SEE mues.
mues mues, iterated n. what and what, what all.

1 Mues mues pwass.ni What all did you see?
mues un, n + pcl. SEE mues nun.
muey = mue (what; what?!)
mue’ y, abbr < muey ey < mues ey
mue’ y, abbr n + pcl = mues’i what [subject]
mue’ y, - be muey n + abbr cop (= mues i)- be what. 1mue’ yna (= mues ina), mue’ yko (= mues iko) whatever it may be. Mue’ yn ya What is it? Mue’ yla to mek. keyss.ta I’ll eat anything.

-muley < -(u)m-uley], bnd adj-n (~ hata).
-lish. 1nolumuley yellowish. ph³//qumuley blu(e)ish.

-mulo = -m ulo (SEE -um ulo)
mulyep, quasi-free n. the time/occasion (when).

~ ey at the time, on the occasion, when, as.
1 ku ~ ey at that time. Han-chang calanun mulypey ila mānh.i mek.nunta As he is in that fast-growing stage, he eats a lot. Pyesul hanun mulypey ey ttang maciki ’na cangam hayss.ta He got himself a few pieces of land when he was an official in the government. Cangma mulypey ey nāt al i mōs mek. keyss.ta The crop was damaged during (at the time of) the flood. Hay ka tūmul mulyep ye talk i wūnta The rooster crows when the sun comes up.

NOTE: CM 2:62 suggests that -nun / -tun mulyep ey is rare, the common form being -ul mulyep ey (as in M 2:1:83). But the other modifiers are at least marginally acceptable: Mikwuk ey tanye on / wass. tun mulypey ey cikum uy an’hay lull mannass.ta I met my (present) wife when I was on a trip to America.

-mun, [Hamkyeng, Phyangen, S Kyensang DIAL (Kim Yengpay 1984:96)] = -myen

mus... SEE mus-
mus < mus (‘? < ’mwoo’l s), adn. many all, all sorts of. 1 may a rain of blows, a drubbing.

~ palq-kil a rain of kicks. ~ soli many voices.
~ pyel myriad stars. musq ip / mnunj / public rebuke. Mus sālam i tā ku lul chingem hanta All the people praise him. Mus einém in ttey lül eie taiunta All sorts of animals move about in groups. Mus nom i talle tule kao la ttalye nwwp. hyess.ta A whole gang went on him and knocked him down. Mus nyen i eykey yoksel ul ph’e persuess.ta A number of the bitches cussed me out.

musepkey SEE -ki ka musepkey
mu’su, 1. n. what. 1 ku nil’ Gwon ke’s un mu’ kwo (1465 Wen se:12a) what is it that he said? 1 mu’ su kwo (1482 Nam 2:16b) = ’i mu’ kwo (1482 Kum-sam 2:41a) what is this?

2. adn. what. 1 mu’ su ke’s i ’pwlur.-c’twom ho’l ywo (1447 Sek 6:24a) what is lacking mu’ su ke’s i ’lw’o ’TTWOW ’lol sa’mo yon? (1459 Wel 9:22b) of what can we make this Way? ’et nwon ’yak ’i mu’ su kes’ kwo (1459 Wel 21:21b) what is the drug we are getting mu’ su ke’s i cephu’l i ’Gwo (‘1517’ Pak 1:6a) what are you afraid of? ’mu’ su ‘il ho’l i ’Gwo (‘1517’ Pak 1:7b; the first dot is probably a scribal error) what shall we do? ’po’y hwo par ke’s i mu’ su ’il i in ’kwo (1518 Sohak 8:33b) what is it we learn?

mu’ suk (? < musu k’es), n. what. 1 a haa

HHWOYING-‘so ’non mu’ su’k t- angi s’ ka (1447 Sek 9:35b) what are the nine unnatural deaths?
ne-huy ‘tol.h i mu’ su’k ul ‘pwo’non (1459 Wel 10:28a) what do you people say?
’ne y mu’ su’k ul ’pjonon ’ta (1462 Nung 83b) what do you see? mu’ su.k i si’lu.m i m’ mu su.k i kis puw’m i l i ’Gwo (1463/4 Yee 2:7a) what is grief and what is joy? mu’su. 1 ’jpsu’l i (1459 Wel 1:10b) what will you use them for? ’mwwunwo’la ’jop puyu’ Gwo ‘kang ‘salo.m on mu’ su.k u’la (QHEY-MWU) ’tule ‘kano n ywo (1481 Twusii 22:39b) I would like to ask why the man floating the boat away is going into the mist.

mu’ sum, 1. noun. (= mu’ suk = mues) what something. 1 mu’ sum ‘hwo.l ye ’ho sino n (1459 Wel 1:10b) what do you propose to do?

SYEY-KAN s tuthu’ ul mu’ sum ’man ne kis’ (1449 Kok 123) will you treat it as no more than the dust of the world?

2. adn. ( = mu’ sus = musun) which, whi
"mwe n', abbr < mwe 'n' = mues un mwe 'n', abbr < mwe 'n' < mues in, n + cop mod. - that is what.

mwen [Ceycwu DIAL (Seng 'Nakswu 1984:25)] = musun (which)

mves, abbr < mues (what/something)

mwe'y, abbr < mwe ey < mwe ey < mues ey mwe'y, abbr < mure' y = mues i mwo lo ta (< 'mwot + "al"), vi -LL.; infinitive

'mwol'la. does not know.

'mwollwo.l i [(1447-)1562 Sek 3:21b; aberrant form] = mwo'lwo' l i

mwos = "mwot. (1676 Sin.e 8:8b, 8:31a; 1748 Tongmun 2:59; ... ).

mwot, adv. = mós. Ine-'huy mek' kwo "mwot tywoholq 'ka (1459 Wel 17:20b) won't you people surely be better taking it [= this good medicine]? mol 'tho' ti 'mwot hota'la (1517-Pak 1:37b) I have been unable to ride a horse. ywo'kwoy 'two wo'om of "ati "mwot ho'wru'ta (1518 Sohak-cho 10:18b) is quite unaware that it is weird.

With abbreviation of aux 'ho-:

"mwot 'ke'n i (1447 Sek 24:28b) < "mwot hoke'n i

"mwot 'ke'n i 'Gwa (1459 Wel 9:11a) < "mwot ho'ke'n i 'Gwa

"mwot 'ken ma'lon (1463 Pep 6:31a) < "mwot 'ho'ken ma'lon

"mwot 'ke'not za (1481 Twusi 8:29a) < "mwot hoke'not za

"mwot 'kesti ta (1459 Wel 18:42b) < "mwot ho'kesti ta

"mwot 'ke'tun (1468: Mong 33a) = "mwot hoke'tun (1468: Mong 13a) "mwot 'key (1449 Kok 155, 1465 Wen 1:2:3a: 9b) < "mwot ho key

"mwot 'kwo (1462 'Nung 1:50b, 1464 Kumkang 64b, 1459 Wel 2:38b, 1481 Twusi 23:23a) < "mwot ho'kwo (1459 Wel 2:38b, 1481 Twusi 23:23a)

"mwot 'kwo sée < "mwot ho'kwo sée

"mwot 'kwatoy ye < "mwot ho'kwatoy ye

"mwot 'ta (1462 'Nung 2:43b) < "mwot ho'ta mwo' ta, adv (inf < mwot ta). 'iw'lli mwo' li a cøy'cwo 'lot kyes' kwo'a (1447 Sek 6:26b) all of us will pit our skills [against them] and ...

"KWUW-LYWONG 'i mwo' ta sis' kizo 'Wo'n i (1449 Kok 20) the nine dragons all bathed him.
A Reference Grammar of Korean

700  PART II

mwot'on, adnoun (mod < mwot'la). all; each, every. (hom "nath me'i t shele k ul mwot'lon ha'nol h i "etco Wa (1449 Kok 91) each of the heavens got a hair [from Buddha's head], and ... mwot'lon "HHAK-"CYA y 'an[h] mozom s KYENG 'ul ti'nye (1464 Kamkang se:6b) all the scholars preserved the sûtra in their [innmost] minds, and ... "swot ka 'omyel'wom un 'na wot'lon '/i yu 'wen' mang 'i ni' (1536 Sohak 6:83b) = "swot ka 'zo mye'two m on mwot'lon 'sa'lon 'yu 'wen' mang 'ho'non ke's isi'n i (1518 Sohak-cho 9:90a) and moreover being wealthy is something that all the other people resent. mwot'lon hyeng 'rey' tol'h i ('1517- Pak 1:1b) all of the brothers.

mwot'lon, adverb (der adv < mwot'ta). all; together. 5. 'SOY K kwon 'Kwong 'kwa C-yE-PEP 'ul mwot'wo 'tu le nilo'uya "CO-SEY "hi kol'hoy'Gey ho'si.n i 'la (1462 1Nung 2:49a) he mentioned them all, form and void and the laws, and enabled us to discriminate them in detail. 'hay tat' kwo NUNG 'hi mwot'wo ti'ni.m ye (1463 Pep 5:194a) [he who has a deep mind] listens much and can retain it all.

mwoyh = "mwoyh (mountain). 1. mwoyh ay s (1482 Kum-sam 3:36b) = "mwoyh ay s (1482 Kum-sam 3:33a). "mwoyh/s (1481 Twusi 7:11a) = "mwoyh/s (1481 Twusi 8:28a).

mwoyh (> méy), n. mountain (= san). CF m'oyh (moor = tul). 5. "mwoyh ay s (1482 Kum-sam 3:3h, 1481 Twusi 8:20a). "mwoyh ay i'sye non (1481 Twusi 8:66a). Unmarked mwoyh i (1481 Twusi 7:24b) may be an error for "mwoyh i (1447 Sek 24:6b).

mwusa [Ceycuw DIAL (Seng 1Naksu 1984:21, 25n, 99, 100)] = way (why)

mwusom (1894 Gale 28) = musun

mwusin [Ceycuw DIAL (Seng 1Naksu 1984: 25n)] = musun (which)

mwusin'g ke [Ceycuw DIAL (Seng 1Naksu 1984: 26)] = musun ke's (mes (what)

mwusuke il ul [Ceycuw DIAL (Seng 1Naksu 1984:55:n27)] = musunq il ul

'/-mye, 1. < imye it is and.

2. < hamye

2a. does/says/is and.

2b. 'myen se (sentence-final: a question that seeks confirmation of a remark heard from a third party, or seeking confirmation). [isa kanun kil ey yeys chinkwu lull manass.ta

'mye(n se)? I hear you ran into an old friend while moving?! (- Well, well; I can hardly believe it.) CF Kim Cinsuw 1987.

3. < -umye (after a vowel or the l-extension of an -L stem).

'me ye, 1. abbr < 'ho'm ye. SEE 'ta ka', pu'the 'tm ye.

2. (= 'fy'm ye), abbr < 'i'm ye (cop) after i and y.

'me ye = - (Ho)jye ye = -umye

myech < 'myech (? < *mu'lu'jy[ech[i]], n [lit] = meych (how many, etc.). 5. 'wu'li 'myech ka'li ywo ('1517- Pak 1:54b) how many of will go? "ne y 'myech ch ul 'hwo'l ye 'henon (1517- Pak 1:31b) how many do you want to make it? ne y 'na'h i 'mye.ch in pak HHUNG-HHIA s 'mu'l ul pwon 'ta (1462 1Mun 2:8b) at what age did you see the waters of the Ganges? icye n 'myes 'kwo (1463 Pep 5:17b) how many listed? 5. "Li lol 'nye'sino'n i 'nqg i 'kwo (1447 Sek 6:23a) how many leagues does the tathigatga go a day? mol il'hwum 'kwu'la kwuy il'hwu 'kwu y 'myes' won ka'ci 'Gwo (1482 Kum-sam 4:40a) how many (hundreds of) kinds of terms for horses and donkeys are there?

myechil SEE meychil

myechul, 1. n. how many days. 7. myechul i 'seyl'Gwep ho'li t 'le'la (?1517- Pak 1:75a) how many days would he preach?

2. = 'myech ch ul (?1517- Pak 1:31b), n + pl. how much/many.

myén < 'MYEN, n. 1. surface, face; plane, level ( = phyengmyen).

2. dignity, honor, face.

3. mask, face-guard.

4. (= phyen, ilmyen) aspect, phase, side.

5. = ilmyen = han phyen (but, on the other hand).

'/-myen = - (-myen) (after a vowel or the l-extension of an -L stem)

-m ye n' = - ('b)jye ye n' = -umye (un)

'myen se, abbr < hamyen se.

1. while doing/saying/thinking.
2. = 'mye' (sentence-final: a question that seeks confirmation of a remark heard from a third party). ᣱKu sälam i Mikwuk säläm ila 'mye(n se)? Why, he's an American (− I can hardly believe it)! ᣱNayil kanta 'mye(n se)? But you are leaving tomorrow (− you won't have time to do all the things you talk of doing)! Ani ku key chen-nyen muk,unq yumul ila 'mye(n se)? That is a thousand-year-old relic?!

− yo (M 1:2:404-5). Cf Kim Cinswu 1987. 'myes' = 'myech (how much)

'myes.ma' (< 'myech + ma), n, how much; many; (= 'myes pen) how many times. ᣱ'myes.ma CAY-KKWWU 'ho.ya 'men CHWON 'ay ni'lule 'n ywo (1482 Nam 2:2b) how many meals did I seek getting to the distant village? 'myes.ma HHOYNG'-NGAK ol 'twol'm ye SYWOW-STANG 'ol 'kent-naa 'n ywo (1482 Kum-sam 3:17a) how many times have I rounded Hêng Peak and crossed the XâoâiXâng [=River]?

MYEY South Korean spelling distinguishes mey and "myey", but both are usually pronounced the same (as mey). If the word you seek is not under m'ey, look under mey.

'm'zop- < -m-'zop-

n, nasal-assimilated variant of s (pcl). ᣱholo n man uy ('1608+ Twu-hem 21a) for a day (= holo s man ey).

'n' < -n-. SEE -un-, -un-.

'n- < -n- SEE in- < -in-, i 'n- < i 'n-; han- < 'hon-.

'n < -n, alternant after vowels of -un < -'eyun (modifying). ᣱnan (1459 Wel 2:28b, ...) < "na-.emerge", hîyen (1463 Pep 2:100b) < 'hîye-'drâg', psön ke's ul (1481 Twusi 8:33-4) < 'psön-'wrap', khûn (1445 Yong 27; 1459 Wel 1:15a; 1463 Pep 2:231b, 2:232a, 7:141b; 2:146+ Mong 47b; 1482 Kum-sam 3:25b, 4:2a) < 'khû-'big', a ni cwun' t ay (1447 Sek 23: 57b) < 'cwû-'give', won (1459 Wel 2:25b; 1:517-1:No 1:1a, 2:3b; 1447-1:156 Sek 3: 21b) < 'wo-'come', e 'lin (1459 Wel 8:69b) < 'e-li-'stupid', 'cayn (1517- Pak 1:30a) < 'cy- 'swift', 'syeyn (1445 1Yong 19) < 'sye- 'get white', 'hoyn (1445 1Yong 50, 1447 Sek 6:43b, 1481 Twusi 7:1a, 1527 Cahoy 2:14b=29b) < 'hoy- 'white', 'woyn (1447 Sek 9:36a) < "way- 'wrong', ye 'huyn (1459 Wel 7:5b) < ye-'huyn- 'get alienated/separated', 'mwuyen (1482 Kum-sam 2:18a) < "'mway-'move'.

'n-, hnd v (progressive). SEE -'nol-.


'n', abbreviated particle = nun

'n, 1. abbr (alt) < in (copula mod). SEE anı 'n.

2. abbr < han (modifier < hata)

'n, 1. abbr < hon (v mod).

2. (= 'fy/n) abbr < 'in (cop mod) after i or y. ᣱcel-'two ka m ye cel-[t/lwo ['lwonof' ʃn i 'n cip wu'h uy s 'cyeti 'Gwo (1481 Twusi 7:3b) swallows freely come and go atop the hall, and .. "mal-ssom 'kwa ka'col pywo.m o'ïwo mis ti 'mwot hol kke's i ku CIN-SSILQ s ti 'n i ye (1464 Kumkang 87b) is what we cannot attain by comparing it with what is said is the true wisdom? SEE a nı 'n.

'n', abbr < hanun; < hanun kes un.

na₁ < na, n, na 'i = na y, 'na + 'uy = na 'y, 'na + 'on = 'na 'non; 'na + 'ol = 'na 'lot, 'na 'l. 'na + 'kwa = 'nal'Gwa (but also na 'Gw̃a). 'na + 'o'ïwo = 'nal'ïwo; 'na + 'o'lan = 'nal'lan.

1. i, me.

2. oneself; self, ego. ᣱi cen uy = one's former self. ëyëncuy uy = one's present self. ëyë-uy = one's second self (alter ego). ëul éc.tà forgets oneself. Na casin âci ìmo bisa hanta I don't know it myself. Na ël'Gwo 'nom cwo'chye al'Gwoyl 'ss ìn i (1459 Wel 1:8b) knowing it oneself one should let others know it, as well. Na 'kot ho'li ì'ra (1459 Wel 1:17a) it is like me.


NOTE: The shape is nay before pcl ka. Nay is also an abbreviation of nay ka and of na uy; nay key (= na 'ykey) abbreviates na eykey and also nay kes i; na + 'o'ïwo = 'nal'ïwo.

SEE 'na l', 'na 'loll, 'na y. Cf ce, eey; nay. na₂, particle, alt after vowel of una (softens commands; emphasizes conjunctions, adverbs). Cf -key na: 'na = ina.
NOTE: We hyphenate the inseparable compounds na-kata, na-ota, na-suta.

'na', 1. var (alt) < ina (cop).

2. abbr < hana (hata)

'naystery' = 'i'naystery after i or y, 1 PPI-KHWWU 'y'na 'PPI-KHWWU-NI '-na (1447 Sek 19:29b) whether mendicant monk or nun. a'molyey 'na (1447 Sek 6:13b, 24:28a) anyhow, anyway; somehow.

-na, effective (attached to 'wo- come' only).

See 'wona'- CF 'woke-', 'wa-.

'/-n a = 'l/-n ya

'/-n a = 'l/-n ya

-n a < -n a (== -na ya), -n' a (== -nun ya).


2. = (used for) -nun ya, -nun ka. Ilpon ey ka-pwass.na mul'e poca Let's ask him whether he's ever been to Japan. See ~ ka, ~ lul. CF Dupont 169: "for practical purposes -na pota < -n[un k]a pota".

See ~potna, ~nata; CF -una /-na.

-na (after vowel) alt of -una (adversative). but.

nua < na'za, 1. inf < nas.ta < nas'ta (get/be better). 2. (= na'za) ~ nah.a, inf < naha.ta. na 'G/wa, n + pcl. with me. See "nal'Gwa. nah.a se, vt inf + pcl. 1. bears (= gives birth to) and then/so. 2. (= na se) from/since birth, (in) all one's life, in all one's born days.

-na hata, FAMILIAR indic attent + vi. thinks believes that; wonders whether it doesn't (= -nun ya hata). Pang an ey nnu ka iss.na hako tul.ye 'ta pwass.ta I peeked in to see if there was anyone in the room. Kim sensayng i pelssse cip ey tol.a kass.na hako tul.ye 'ta pwass.ta I looked in to see if Mr Kim had gone home already. Samu-sil i co'.yong huy se a'nu to an ky€ysina hayss.e yo (Im Hopin 1987:173) The office was so quiet that I figured there wasn't anyone in it. Ha to (an oki ey) cwuk.ess.na hayss.ta I really wondered if he had died (~ not coming [for so long].)

A Reference Grammar of Korean

CF -nun ka hata (p. 726), -na sipha.ta (p. 777).

-naikka [lit. obs] = -(su)p.nikka, -nun ya. (Does not attach to adjective or copula.)

-naita [lit. obs] = -(su)p.nita, -nunta. (Does not attach to adjective or copula.)

-na ka, 1. FAMILIAR indic attent + pcl = -na ka ka. 'Ku "ye ca ka nemu knhua ka muneey 'ta The problem is whether she is too tall.

2. = -nun ka /ya ka. 'Encey natha-nana ka muneey 'ta The question is when it appears.

'na ka, abbr < hana ka = hanun ya. 'Wedi ka kulehkey hay ya 'na ka muneey 'ta The question is whether we have to do it (that way).

na ka, 1. n + pcl [DIAL] = nay ka (l).

2. n + vi inf. (I go = ) I'm leaving. G'bye.

na-ka < -na'ka, inf < -na-kata < -na'ka ta

na-kata < -na'ka'ta, cpd vi = vi (or vi inf) + vi. goes out; leaves. NOTE: While a case can be made for na as inf, the compound is not separable (~na nun/to/tul/ya ka~).

naki, 1. summative < nata vi.

2. postn. a person born in =~ (nayki); a person from (just out of) =~; a person. phus =~ a greenhorn. pøthong =~ (hayng nayki) a common person.

nal1, n. day; (= nal-ssi) weather.

nal2, 1. nal(q) prosp mod.

1a. < nal(q), prosp mod < nata < "na ta" (emerges). CF "nal(q).

1b. < not(q) < *not'lo[?]q, prosp mod < nulta < not'lo/ta (flies).

2. adn, n (preparticle). CF saying, sën, phus.

2a. raw, uncooked; green, unripe; fresh, unpickled; unseasoned; crude, unprocessed.

~ talkyal/ky€ylan a raw egg ~ koki raw uncooked meat or fish ~ kaucwuk raw hide ~ pelt. ~ kalwu unrefined flour ~ kochi raw cocoon ~ kiwa unbaked tile ~ kimchi unaged kimchi ~ congí/cangphan unrolled paper/ floor. ~ kám /pám/khong green (unripe) persimmons / chestnuts / beans. ~ la meka eats it raw. naleca < [nalq-ca] raw stuff; a crude fellow, a greenhorn; naleza la meka eats it raw (uncooked); [colloq] "latchet on to", appropriate, takes (without paying).

2b. unreasonable, unjust, severe, harsh.

pyelak = sayng pyelak (unreasonable scolding etc.). ~ kængto barefaced robbery. ~ totwa nom a barefaced robber.

na l', abbr < na lul. 1. n + pcl. 2. inf + pcl.
nal = "na l' = 'na l'ol me. 1 'na l' kesulq twoco k ol (1445 'Yong 115) pirates who resist(ed) him. 1 'na l' kwuo hoxywo yoe (1449 Kok 98) please save me. 'na l' 'wuy ho'y a nilo sywo yoe (1459 Wel 1:17b) please tell me. 'na l' 'wuy ho'sya (1456 Pep 2:231b) [Buddha will] for my sake. MEN-YENG CYE-YENG i 'ta 'na l' to 'lye nilo syo'oy (1459 Wel 2:52a) the spirits and sages all tell me [as follows]. 'na l' te'pute (KHWAN-KHWOOK 'hi hon ta 'ma' ta yel 'hul 'Gwom ta 'honwos' ta (1481 Twusi 20:29a) every time they are so kind to me it takes a whole ten days.

na'(q) = na ilq, n + cop prosa mod. to be me. nal(q) (< *na'-wo-lg), modulated prosa mod < 'na'ta (emerges). ma'si i nalq 'toy ep su.l i n i (1462 Nung 3:50b) there is no way for the flavor to emerge. na'l i -ngi 'ta. i rol's su'mu na'l psuky 'kilif] 'na'l i -ngi 'ta (1517? Pak 1:8b) on the twentieth day of this month we will leave. nalq 'in i 'ay n'. i hota 'ka kwong ol pu'the nalq 'i in i 'ay n' (1462 Nung 3:8b) if it emerged from empty space ...

na'la (= na ila), n + cop var indic assert. (that) it's me. l ~ ko, - to, - 'myen, - 'n(un).

nal Gwa (? < 'na l' 'Gwa), n + pcl + pcl = na 'Gwa with me (= na wa /hako /lang). See ul kwa; CF nwul' Gwa, ne 'Gwa.

nal Gwa TA-PWOW ZYE-LOY 'Gwa stwo CYE 'HWA-PWOLQ 'pwo n i towoy n i 'la (1463 Pep 4:140a) = na 'Gwa TA-PWOW ZYE-LOY 'Gwa 'HWA-PWOLQ ul 'pwo'm i towoy n i 'la (1463 Pep 4:140b) they got to see him himself [the tathāgata] and the Ancient Buddha (Phabtharatma) and also the incarnate Buddhhas (Nimangabuddha). ALSO: 1447 Sek 13:25b, 1462 Nung 5:56a.

nalle, var = "nal'two. 1nalle nun es.ti salla - hoko how will I live? (1544 Akcang kasili). nal'two (= na 'two with conflated liquid), n + pcl. 1 'nal'two 'kay-thwalq 'khey ho'n i (1462 Nung 7:27a) got released (emancipated) from his ego. 'es t'ye'y 'wos 'pa'p ol 'pse nal'two ingey ni'lul Ge'n ywo (1463 Pep 2:240a) how come with food and clothing he has reached me here? nallwo (1887 Scott 28) = na 'lo by me.

nal'two k (= na 'two k, with conflated liquid), n + pcl + pcl. than me. 1 ... 'ta 'nal'two k

mWon 'cyel ylwo ta (1481 Twusi 20:6b) [these writings] all are earlier than me (= before my time).

nalm < noltm < *no'llo'lm, subst < nulta < nofl'ta (flies).

na lo, n + pcl. as /for /toward me.

'na l'ol, n + pcl. me. 1ZYE-LOY 'THAY-'CO s SSI-CYELOQ 'ey 'na l'ol 'kycop 'sa'mosi'n i (1447 Sek 6:4a) when the tathāgata was prince he made me his wife. 'es te 'n cyen cho 'two 'na l'ol e'lli 'ta 'ho'sya 'seyk-'co 'ylwo la 'hwo'm ol 'mwo't ho'l i 'la 'ho'sino n i 'ngi s 'kwo (1459 Wel 9:35de) on what grounds do you say I am too young and refuse to call me a disciple of Buddha? 'na l'ol solang ho'ya [PWUNG 'hi twu'-l]je ('CCO) 'ol 'se nilGwelyq ta (1481 Twusi 23:44a) will you be able to achieve the writing of a few words [of poetry] with me in mind? ALSO: 1459 Wel 8:98a, ...

NOTE: Spelled nalul.in ne y stwo nalul.swokiti malla (1795 No-cwung [P] 1:16b) = 'ne y 'stwo 'na l' s 'wo'ki ti 'mal Gwo'l ye (1517? No 1:18b) now don't you go deceiving me! CF 'nwo 'lul.

na l' tele < 'na l' to 'lye (1459 Wel 2:32a), 'na l' te'puf'le (1481 Twusi 20:29a) = na tele to me. nalul(q), prosop mod < naluta.

na lul, 1. n + pcl. me [as object]. 2. inf + pcl. 'na lul, 1. < ina lul. 1'Hankul ina Hanoq-ca 'na lul mak lon hako Regardless whether it is Korean or Sino-Korean [Chinese].

2. < hana lul.

-na lul, 1. < -una lul (adversative + pcl).

2. (FAMILIAR indic attentive + pcl) = -nun ka/yu lul. 1Iss.na eps.na lul pok po wa la Go see whether he is in or not. SEE -na (2).

nalam, postn, postmod [< subst < vt naluta]. depending on - ...

1. postn. 1'ku kes un sālam nalum ita That depends on the person. Sālam nalum ici yo Everyone to his own taste. Yele kyps i iss.nun tey mulken nalum ita We have many prices and they depend upon the quality of the goods.

2. postmod (ul - ). 'ka.'yong in eık.key tulko mānh.i tunun kes un mek.nl nalum ila halq suw iss.ta Your living expenses might be said to be dependent upon the amount of food you eat. Tāycxp ul pat.ko mōs pat.ko nun cey kal hal nalum/thas ita The reception one gets depends on what one does. Cf thas.
nam (person) + noun, nata (-na) + noun, nay 'key -na (emerges). Cf 'nam.'

nam (name) noun. 1. a person other than you; another (person), other (people); the other fellow. Nam uy nappun mál ul haci málla Don’t speak ill of others. Nam ul salang hala Love your neighbor.

2. an unrelated person, an outsider. Chönq-swu ka méli man aewu nam un ani 'ta Though distant, he is still my relative. Nam pota nun chinchek i näs.ta Blood is thicker than water.

3. a stranger; an estranged person. Nam aph ey se nun éncey 'na semek-semek hay cinta I always get a bit ill at ease in front of strangers. Ku tul un 'lihon hayss.unn incey nam ita Since they got their divorce they have nothing to do with each other.

4. I/me (CF nwukwu). Cey kal-mos hako nam pokol kal-mos hayss.ta 'nta It was your fault and you say it is my fault. Nekya way nam (= na) uy chayk ul kacye kanun ya Why are you taking my book?

5. you. Ku sállam i way nam (= ne) uy chayk ul kacye kanun ya Why is he taking your book?

6. he/him; she/her; they/them. Ku sállam i way nam (= ce sállam) uy chayk ul kacye kanun ya Why is he taking the other fellow’s (her, their) book?

ANT ce (cey)

nam, adnoun (abbr < namec < nam-“CO”). man, male. - na tongsayng a girl’s younger brother. - su' nim (= nam-sung) a monk. - swul a man’s spoon. ANT n'ye.

-nam, 1. -na 'm, abbr < (-n' a <) -nun ya (ko) ham.

2. -na 'm', abbr < -nun ya 'n mül ia?. Ceng-mal puth-cap.un cwul ánna 'm' (- han pen kulay ponun kes ici) Do you think I was really meaning to grab you? - why, I was just pretending. Kullen mál nuw ka kot.i tut. na ’m Who could believe such talk?! NOTE: Does not occur with adj or cop, or with past or future. Rejected by many speakers, in favor of -ta'm.

3. -na 'm', abbr < -na mwe. Ne ne na pokol mál ul hampu lo hací man nay ka ne 'key kulemeyn cóh.keyss.na 'm'? You say such awful things to me, but what if I talked to you that way?

A Reference Grammar of Korean (1463 Pep 3:180ab) unaware that they will henceforth emerge ... pun to ki He-náwong oy 'na’m ol pwo’l’ i Ge’n i ’ston (1462 Nung 2:122a) we are sure to see emergence into the void.

na ’m = na im, noun + cop subst. being me.

/-'na-ma, 1. alternant after vowel of -una-ma (extended adversative).

2. var (alt) < ina-ma

3. abbr < hana-ma

-na mána, alt after vowel of -una mána.

nameci, 1. noun. the remainder, the remainings, the rest, what is left, a leftover; what results; the surplus, the balance. Píe kaph.ko nan nameci lo cip ul sass.ta I have paid off the debt and bought a house with what was left.

nameciq ... 1 - kes the remainder. ~ pop food left over, scraps of food; the rest of the food. ~ caysan what is left of the (residue of) one’s property. ~ il the remaining work, the rest of the job. ~ pie the balance owed. Nameciq tón i elma 'na iss.nun ya How much money have you got left? Nameciq sállam un eti iss.nun ya Where are the rest of the people?

2. postmod. -un ~ (ey) as a result of, from an excess of, driven by. Míwé han ~ (ey) out of hatred. Cínachin ~ (ey) as a result of going too far (of overdoing it). Salang han ~ (ey) from an excess of love. Mikuwun cén.lyah phok.kyek-ki ey chîcwung han nameci mála u yéknuwlu lú soloh hl ha.yess.ta As a result of overemphasizing the importance of strategic bombers, America neglected its research on missiles. Cîthwu han nameci, namphyes = cikw. yess.ta Driven by jealousy, she killed her husband. [< nám- vi + -eci suf; Cf namje] -numi, bnd n (< nám vi subst + -i suffix).

Ceng ~ attachment, fondness, liking.

-nam.un / -nam.u (as adn), suf (< vi mod ‘that remained’). Makes excess numerals out of decimal non-Chinese numerals; CF -ye. Iye nám.un ten or so, ten odd, over ten. Usually
na se, inf + pcl. 1. emerges/exists/... and (then/so). 2. is born and then; (= nah.a se) from/since birth, (in) all one's life (one's born days).

n'a se = n'a se < nwa se = nwâ se, abbr < nowa se = noâ se < noh.a se.

na-se < na'-sye, inf < na-suta < na-se < na-sye.ta.

na-seta < na-sye.ta, cpd vi. See na-suta.

na siph.ta, FAMILIAR indic attent + aux adj. nass-, past < nata

nâss-, l. = naass-, past < nâs.ta.

2. = nah.ass-, past < nah-. 

n'ass-, abbr < nwâss-, abbr < nowass- = noass-, abbr < noh.ass-

na-suta < na-seta < na-sye.ta, cpd vi = vi (or vi inf) + vi. steps out, comes forth/out, appears; embarks upon; (... ey ~) comes upon, runs into; it turns up, is found. NOTE: While a case can be made for na as inf, the compound is not separable (*na nun/to/tul/yâ su-...).

nata,4. NOTE: Treat nata as vi if nanta and nanun occur; as defective vi if only nass.ta and nan occur; as adj if only nata (and nan).

nata, vi. emerges: 1. comes into existence / being, is born, comes into the world.

2. grows/comes out, sprouts, buds.

3. (a smell / sound / taste) comes out / forth; smells, sounds, tastes.

4. becomes, grows to be, is (ill, interesting, fun brave, enthusiastic, efficient); acquires (a name, fame), develops /has (a cough, a wound).

5. (emotion, a mood, anger) occurs; (kiek / sayingkak i ~) comes to mind, is recalled.

6. breaks out, happens, takes place; has, we have, there is (fire, smoke, dust, flood, wind, disease, war, an accident, a breakdown, a hitch, trouble, fuss, a rupture).

7. flows / runs / gushes out.

8. is produced, raised, grown.

9. (result). 9a. (a result) is forthcoming.

9b. comes out as a result; results, turns out (to be), turns up (as). 9ul (to) ~ is handsome. mös (to) ~ is ugly; is stupid.

9c. kalak i ~ hits one's stride / rhythm, gets into the swing (of things).

10. leaves (= tte-nata), goes / gets out (= nakata); (nwun ey ~) gets out of a person's favor / graces, is in bad with a person.

11. (= natha-nata) appears (on the market, before the public).
12. (a hole, road, place = seat/job, apartment, school) opens up, is open, is available.
13. (a law, regulation, price) takes effect, goes into effect.
14. [quasi-transitive] passes (a season) = cinayta.
15. [?] DIAL] = toyta. ṭalkak / than.lo - gets discovered.
16. DIAL] = kata. ṭkusus ey kum i - a plate gets cracked.
17. DIAL] = meka. ṭahop sal (ey/i) nan ai = ahop sal (ul) mec.un ai a child of nine.

nata2, aux v sep. SEE -e nata, -ko nata.

nata3, postnominal adj insep. is. ṭpyel nata is strange, peculiar. mas nata is tasty; CF mas (i) nanta flavor appears, it tastes:

mas (i) nanta mas nata
mas (i) nanun -
mas (i) mas.s.ta mas nass.ta
mas (i) nan -- nan --

nata4, postnominal vi insep. does, feels. ṭkamei nanta feels impatient. ṭpyel nass.ta is strange, peculiar (defective vi).

na 'ta = na ita, n + cop (it's me)
na to, 1. < na 'wo (1463 Pep 2:142a), noun + pcl. i (me) too/even. 2. inf + pcl.
na a to = n'a to < nwa to = nw a to, abbr < nowa to = noa to < noh.a to.

'na to = ina to. SEE nemu 'na to.

na tul, 1. n + pcl (= na tul tul) they [do it to] me. 2. inf + pcl.
-na tul, FAMILIAR indic attent + pcl. ĠCikum ay tul l-chung ey se kongpu hana tul? Are the children studying upstairs now?
na twu, noun + var pcl. i (me) too/even.
na a twu = n'a twu < nwa twu = nw a twu, abbr < nowa twu = noa twu < noh.a twu < noh.a to.

na uy, abbr < -nun ka uy. ṭna uy cwuk na sana uy kyelqeng my decision to live or die.
na 'uy, n + pcl. of me, my; 1. ṭpuuthye 'wo 'i 'kot 'ho'sya na 'uy "SYWOW 'culkywo'm ol "alo'sya (1463 Pep 2:246b) Buddha knows that I take pleasure in the Lesser Vehicle.

na-wa < 'na-'wa, inf < na-ota < 'na-'wo ta.

nawi, postmod (preceded by prosp mod -ul and usually followed by a negative). (not) enough to; (hardly) worth -ing; necessity. ṭakwa al i cak.e mek.un nawi ka ēps.ta. The apple is too small to be worth eating. Pup i cek.e pay pullil nawi ka ēps.ta There is not enough rice to fill me up. Saein i pol nawi ka ēps.ta The picture is not worth looking at.

mål hal ~ ēps.ta it is needless to say; it is not worth mentioning. ṭmål hal ~ ēps..- sallim a miserable living. mål hal ~ ēps..- sālam an unmentionable person; (= te hal nawi ēps.nun sālam) the most wonderful person.

te hal ~ ēps.ta nothing is left to be desired; is the most satisfactory, is perfect, is the best, is first-rate, is matchless/superb/supreme. te hal ~ ēps.nun mulken a first-rate article. te hal ~ ēps.nun sālam the most wonderful person. te hal ~ ēps.nun sālam the most wonderful person. te hal ~ ēps.nun sālam the most wonderful person.

(D)Nay2, n. 1. < na 'wo ta see na-ota.

niy, n. 1. = yenki (smoke).
2. = nāymsay (smell).
3. ~ nāy6 = si'-nay (stream)

na3, n. 1. < 'na y < * 'na i'; CF cey, nay.
1a. I (alt of na when followed by pcl kas ta).

Nay ka kakeyss.ta i will go.

1b. abbr < nay ka I [as subject].

keulen kes cheum pwass.ta I have never seen such a thing.

2. abbr < na uy (my) < 'na 'yo < na oj
1 - chayk / ilum my book / name. - kes (often pronounced nayy kes) mine, nay kes ney by mine and thine, meum and teum; nay kes ul hōntong hata confounds meum and teum, is confused over what is his and what is not; nayy kes nayy kes ul kalici anh.ta draws no line between what is one's own and what is not.

SEE na 'iykey; nayntul.

na4, interjection [LIVELY] = néy (yes)

néy, infinitive < náyta

náy5 < "nay, postnouns. throughout, all through (a period of time). Ġkau' náy throughout the autumn, kyuwu' náy all winter long. Fom náy pi ka onta It rains throughout the spring.

nyen náy kkoč ul polq swu iss.ta You see flowers all the year round. Palam i acabu náy pǔnp.nita The wind has been blowing morning long. nacywong "nay (1463 Pep 5 41a, 1465 Wen 1:1:1:92a, 1475 Nay 3:20).
A Reference Grammar of Korean

PART II 707

na 'y MYENG ku'chwu.m i 'za mute'ni ne ki'ka.n i 'Gwa ... (1459 Wel 10:4b) having treated lightly the very end of my life, ... na 'y mozo m i 'ssilQ lwo 'mvom pas'k uy i sywom o1 'al 'Gwa-nigi 'ta (1462 'Nung 1:53a) I know that my mind really exists apart from my body. na 'y 'e ni 'amwo 'toy na 'ys.non 'i t i 'mwol lay-angi 'ta (1459 Wel 21:53a; the underlying object is marked with the nominative particle) I do not know what place my mother has been reborn into.

3. I [as the genitive-marked subject of an adnominalized sentence]. 1 i kak'si 'za na 'y 'ei ni'nwo moz m o1 ay mas two t a (1447 Sek 6:14ab) precisely this girl matches the purpose I am pursuing. na 'y TUK 'hwon 'ti-HEHYWEY non MI-4MVOW ho'ya 'TTYEY-QILO 'Gen mah'on (1447 Sek 13:57b) the wisdom I have gained is subtle and most important, but ... puw'th ey nilo'sya'toy na 'y nilo'ten KWU-LA 'TTYE CIN-ssilQ lwo ku'le th e 'n ey a ni'the n ywo (1459 Wel 9:36d) Buddha said "was the emperor Kwula really as I said or wasn't he?" kutuy ('KWUJ) hon ce k uy na 'y nul'kuw.m ul chuki ne'kiti a'ni kha.n i 'Gwa (1481 Twusi 16:61b) I do not resent it that I am getting old when you are so dear to me and moreover ...; CF na'y uy [SYWUY-LWOW] hw.o m on (1481 Twusi 22:27b) 'that I am getting old and frail'.

na y [in texts without tone marks] = 'na y, n + pcl. I [as subject]. 'na y sile-kwom CYEO-SO thi mwot hol s oy .n i la (1632 Kaley 1:19b) it's because I can't possibly do the ancestral rites. "na y, abbr < 'na i', n + pcl. I [as subject]. 1 'na y 'nike ci-angi 'ta 'ka'sya (1445 'Yong 58) saying "I must go" he went. 'na y 'pwoa 'cye 'hono ta sol' Wa'ssy (1447 Sek 6:14b) tell him I would like to see him. 'na y 'a lay s ney 'pe' ila n i (1447 Sek 6:19b) I was your friend in former days. ... na y NGWANG 'malssom tut'copkwo 'za na 'y mozo m i 'skoytot kwu-ni 'ta (1447 Sek 24:29b) only after hearing Your Majesty's words is my mind awakened. 'na y 'i 'salo m o1 QAR-TTWOW 'ay pte' ti ti a'ni khe'y kw0 = a'ni hokey ho'kwo] 'cye 'honwo n i (1459 Wel 21:125b) I am afraid that I may be tending to let this man fall into the wrong path. 'na y tut'cop kwo NGOY-SIM s 'kumu l ul kus'kwa-ni 'ta (1463 Pep 2:24b) I listen and sever my net of doubts!
'na y i ke's u'lwo hon na'la'h ol 'ta 'cwue 'two 'woh'i'ye 'ep ti a'ni 'kwo n' 'es'tey 'homol'mye cy'-co y sto'ni ye (1463 Pep 2:77a) when I have no appreciable lack though I gave up a nation for this, how much more so the masters! wo'ol'i mw'oj fiun 'TTAY-'HHWOY 'Gwa 'swo 'na y 'ta ho ma' pwozop'kwo-ngi 'la (1463 Pep 4:169a) today this whole entire congregation and also I, we all have seen. [SYE KONG] 'oy' won ka'ci s 'i l ol si lum a'ni 'ho,ywo'm ol 'na y 'anwo n i (1481 Twusi 8:24b) I know that Lord Xu does not brood over all sorts of matters. 'na y ne-huy 'tol h ol ko'cang kwong-'kyen' 'ho ya' ep'si wo'it ol a'ni 'honwo n i (1447 Sek 19:29b) I do not come without the uttermost respect for you people. 'na y 'icy ney 'e'mi[li uy 'kan sta'ha'ol 'pwoy'ywo.l i 'la (1459 Wel 21:21b) I will now show you the land where your mother went. 'SSIM hi 'na y 'KAM-SYANG 'hwoy'toy ZYE-LOY S Mwu-'LIANG TI-'KYEN 'ul 'li'ho'lu'la 'ho'ta-ngi 'la (1463 Pep 2:4b) I was moved to such grief I wanted to lose the tathagata's immeasurable awareness. 'na y solang 'hwo toy (1447 Sek 6:25b) I am thinking [about it], 'na y 'lwontam 'hota'la (1447 Sek 6:24b) I was joking. 'na y pwu'le ne 'lu'l esye 'TUK-'TTWOW ho'key 'hota n i (1447 Sek 24:3a) I have deliberately tried to get you to achieve the way [to enlightenment] quickly. 'hota 'ka y 'khun 'PEP 'cul'kiten 'ay n' (1463 Pep 2:232a) if I delighted in the great[d] dharma ... 'i CIN-SSIQ S 'MYELQ-'TTWO a'ni 'i l ol 'na y a'lwo-ngi 'la (1463 Pep 2:233a) I know that this is not true nirvāṇa. ka 'psk uy mozo'm ay 'na y ne'kywo toy (1463 Pep 2:233a) at that time my feeling was that ... 'na y pan'to'ki CYWUNG-SIN 'tho lwok kwong-'KUP 'ho'ya (1463 Pep 4:154b) without fail I will contribute until my death, and ... 'na y 'nye (1481 Twusi 25:29a) I go and ... 'na y ne 'lu'l KUM 'cwul ywo 'ho'ya'ion (1482 Nam 1:44-5) if I consider giving you money ... 'na y pwutchw towoy ywo.l ye hol 's i.n i (1482 Nam 2:6b) I want to become a Buddha. 'na y palo 'al'i 'hwo ta ('1517 Pak 1:4b) I understand it correctly. 'na y ywo so'i mol-pwo'ki 'e te 'syey mol 'tho'ti 'mwot 'hota'la ('1517 Pak 1:37b) the last while I have been unable to ride a horse, having acquired an intestinal ailment.

'na y il'cuk 'a ti 'mwot 'hwola (?1517 Pak 1:37b) I didn't know earlier [of your illness]. 'na y 'swo 'say tatay hwuyhwuy a'ni 'Ge (1447 Sek 6:23a) not so much you people but I am the one who had much trouble when we were at home. 'na 'y-', 1. abbr < 'na 'i- (n + cop). 'na y 'it means 'I' (1459 Wel se:4b). - 'Kazo 'When 'na ylw'o n i (1459 Wel 8:92b) I went ... 2. abbr < 'na is- (v inf + aux). 'na y 'amwo'toy 'na 'ys.non 'i t 'mwol lay-ngi (1459 Wel 21:53a) I do not know what place my mother has been reborn into. 'konon plj 'ay 'kwo'ki 'mu.l ey 'na 'ys'kwo (1481 Twusi 7:17) in a fine rain the fish are out in the water ... 'nay, var (after uy, i, iC) = 'nay, postone the group, all of ... 1. 'sru'pa 'nim 'ay 'ta QAN-'PWUW 'hzoop'kwo (1447 Sek 6:24b) greeted — and the uncles, everyone, and 'ney a'to'l i 'KAK-'KAK 'ema 'nim 'mwoyzo'kwo nwuyu 'nim 'nay te 'cukca hi 'nu-ka'n i (1459 Wel 2:6b) the sons, accompanying their respective mothers and bringing along their sisters, immediately set out. nyenu PWU-ZIN 'nay s a'ol 'ney (1459 Wel 2:4b) the four sons of his wives. ZYE-LOY 'mwozo Wu ka'sion SYE-ZIN 'nay 'la (1459 Wel 2:52a) they are holy men accompanying the tathagata. 'nay 'zi-'POYK syel'heun 'sulo'm i (1459 Wel 2:76b) two hundred and thirty women. ny SYEING-ZIN 'nay s 'pwolu'm ol 'pwo 'mas.tang khen 'tyeng (?1468 Mong 21) though it be proper to look at the indications of the saints of former days ... 2. See kuny 'nay-nay, pseudo-bnd n < vc stem (nayta). Tip hyung = mimicry.

na ya, 1. n + pcl. only if it is me. 2. n + var inf (= na ia) it's me. 3. inf + pcl. n'a ya = n'ai ya < nwa ya = nwa ya, abbr: nowa ya = noa ya < noha ya.

nay-amuli, abbr < nay ka 'amuli (...) how (... I may be.
naye < "NAY.-CL.
1. postn [lit] (always attaches to a number and is always followed by a number). from to. {Sahul naye nahul kellikeys.ta It will take from three to four days. NOTE: Pause may occur after naye, but not before it.
2. pcl, adv [lit]. and, or, and/or (= tto-nun, hok-un). ~ nun SAME. {Sewul naye Pusan ey se manhi.i polq swu iss.ta They are a common sight in Seoul and Pusan. Cf mich, kup.

nay ka, var n (< 'na y < *'na i n + pcl) + pcl. i [as subject]. VAR ney ka (which is also 'you' = ne/ni ka); na ka.

'na y ke kuy, abbr < na 'oy ke'kuy. to me. {na y ke'kuy he thuyw 'Gwa pol'kwa [ = poth kwal] 'kot ho ni i (1475 Nay 2:1:30b) they are like legs and feet to me.

'na ykey, abbr < na eykey (to me)

'na y key, abbr < na oy key < na 'oy kungey. to me. {"CCWOY.-PWOK i 'es tye ne na 'oy key pu thu.l i 'Gwo (1482 Nam 1:63a) how can sin or joy attach to me? "twyohon 'it 'lan na 'oy key pwo'nay 'Gwo kwu'cum 'il 'lan no o'm oy key 'cwnu.n i (1464 Kumkang 21b) sends the good things to me and gives the bad things to others. pvathy se a lom 'pu t i a ni 'sy'a he ma.l i 'sstLfaq 'lwo na 'ykey is 'tas.ta (1463 Pep 2:6a) it was not Buddha's idea, the fault is really mine. ALSO: 1462 'Nung 1:9b, 1465 Wen 2:3:1:54a, ...}

nyki < nayki, summative < nayta vc.
1. noun. (= t0n ~) wagering, gambling.
2. postnoun.2a. 1 cen ~ (swul) undiluted wine (cen < CCWEN 'complete').
2b. product; display. 1 cen ~ "shop" product; things made to display for sale.
2c. display; person displaying. 1 simswul ~ a person with a temper, a show of temper. yekan (adv) - [+ NEG] = hayng (bnd n) ~ [not] a common being.
2d. (= naki) a person born in. Sewul ~ a Seoulite. sikol ~ a country person. Phyengan~ a person born in Phyaneng province.
2e. cong ~ a breed, stock, strain, variety, species.

'na y kungey, n + pcl + n. to me, to where I am; to oneself (himself), to where he (himself)

is. 'na y kungey 'mywtol 'Gen ma'lon ce 'y 'nim-kum 'WUY tha 'hosil' ss oy (1445 'Yong

121) toward himself they had been rebellious but, saying they did it for their own king, he ... na 'yna, [DIAL] = na 'na nayna, adv. eventually, finally (= kylanwuk); after much effort, with great pains (= il kkes). [? < nay inf + na emphatic pcl or ina]

nay-may, adv. from start to finish, all the way through.

nayntul, [nonstandard] var = na 'n tul though it be me. {Nayntul eeci hai i yo (Dupont 149) Me ~ what can I do? Cf ceyntul.

na yo, 1. noun + particle. (it's) me.
2. noun + cop [AUTH] (= na ito) it is me.
2. inf + pcl (emerges, ~) n'na yo = n'a yo < nwa yo = nwa yo, abbr < nowa yo = noa yo < noh.a yo.

nay oy = nay 'uy. SEE uy 14.

nay oy 'PVULQ.- "KHA SO.-NGUY KWONG.-TUK 'ul ilkho'la (1459 Wel 7:67-7) citing my unusual achievements of virtue.

nayta1, vi. it smokes (emits smoke), gets smoky. nayta2, vc < nata. l. takes/brings (carries) out.
2. produces, turns out.
3. puts forth, displays it, shows (strength, ability, anger).
4. raises, elevates, distinguishes (one's name).
5. publishes, brings out.
6. mails (Cf ponayta 'sends').
7. presents, sends in, submits, tenders.
8. sets forth, puts forward, starts.
9. takes out = gets, obtains (a license, a loan).
10. (puts out =) sets up, fixes, arranges (for), makes (time, room; a road, a gap, an opening, a window).
11. (koksik ul ~) sells (grain).
12. pays, gives, contributes (money, cost).
13. serves, offers, gives, treats a person to.
14. empties, clears (a bottle, a room).
15. puts forward, selects, appoints.
16. (mal ul ~) gets a marker round and off the yuch board.
17. transplants, sets out (rice plants).
18. applies (fertilizer, ashes) to a field.
19. (cwul lul, cwusek ul ~) provides (a note).

nayta3, aux v insep. SEE -e nayta.

nay 'ta, vc inf + cop transfertive - SEE ita (ka). ~ pota looks out, sees from within; looks forward to, foresees. ANT tul.ye 'la.

nay 'uy, n + pcl [also nay 'oy]. 1. (= na 'y) my. {nay 'uy NGUY-SIM (1462 'Nung 2:21b) my
doubt. nay 'uy i 'Gwu-c i a'ni 'lwo'ta (1481 Twusi 7:13b) is not my neighbor.

2. I [as the subject of an adnominalized or 
nominalized sentence]. See uy 14. nay 'uy ~
nil 'Gwo'm ol tut'kwo (1463 Pep 5:197a) hear 
my telling of ~, and ...

nay ya? [? DIAL] = na ya only (if it be) I/me. 
†Nay ya an'ce sâlam i âlci Do I know it?! ~ he's the one who knows it!

-n′ccop- < ~nc-zop-

/-n ci SEE in ci, -un ci 
/-n cuk SEE in cuk, -un cuk 
/-n cwul SEE in cwul, -un cwul 
-nee SEE -nee la (one la < 'wona'la) 
ne < ne, n. you (to a child or inferior). ne + 'i 
→ ne y, ne + 'uy → ne 'y, ne + 'on → ne + 'non; 
ne + ul → ne + 'ult (*ne 'l*), ne + 'kwa → ne 
'[G]wa (*'net'Gwa). ne + 'u'wo → *'nel'wo 
> nellwo (1887); ne + 'ul'an → *'nel'lan. 
NOTE: The shape is usually ney before pcl ka 
and before -kkacis. Ney is also an abbreviation 
of ney ka and of ne uy; ney key = ne 'ykey is 
an abbreviation of ne eykey; CF na, nay.

ne [DIAL] = ney your. ne kes = ney kes your 
thing, yours. CF nu.

n'e, abbr < n'wæ < nwuwe, inf < nwupta; < 
wuwe, inf < nwuta.

ne '[G]wa, n + pcl. with you (= ne wa/hakol/ 
'lang). ne '[G]wa kol'Wo't i 'ep.su'n i 'la 
(1459 Wel 18:57b) there is no one to compare with. CF 
'nal'Gwa.

ne-hoy = ne-huy. ne-hoy 'wuy 'f/ho'sya (1463 
Pep 7:17a; the text dot beside Hankul "ne" is 
not an accent mark) for you people.

ne-huy < ne-huy, n. you all, you people, you 
folks. Ine-huy kos'pwo'm i 'ci'-KKUK 'ho'ya 
(1463 Pep 3:196b) your drudgery is extreme. 
ALSO: 1482 Nam 13:2a, ...

ne-huy key (1459 Wel 18:15b) to you folks, to 
where you people are.

ne-huy lwo (1887 Scott 29) = ne-huy lo by 
you people.

ne-huy 'non (1459 Wel 10:23a).

ne-huy 'uy (1463 Pep 2:66b).

ne-huy, ne-huy < *ne-huy 'i (nominative).

Ine-huy pwutheye s "ma'il ol kwot'i tul'la 
(1447 Sek 13:47b) you people listen rightly to 
Buddha's words. ne-huy spel'li pa'lol s 'ko'z

ay 'ka'a (1459 Wel 10:13ab) you people go to 
the seashore quickly. ne-huy 'salom 'HHwo. 
TTI ho'm ye (1447 Sek 21:68b) you people 
must protect the person and ... ne-huy na 'a 
"ka'm i 'mas.tang ho'n i (1463 Pep 3:190b) 
it is fitting that you people advance. ne-huy 
"twul'h i yey 'wo'nan' i "en'me wo'la,n i 
'Gwo (1517: 1No 1:68b) how long is it since 
you two came here? ALSO: 1447 Sek 13:62b, 
1459 Wel 18:15b, ...

ne-huy tul < ne-huy 'tolh. you all/people/folks.

-ne-huy 'tol'h i (1447 Sek 9:40b, 13:62b, 
23:13a; 1459 Wel 10:14b, 10:26a, 18:18b).

-ne-huy 'tol'h ol (1447 Sek 19:29b).

ne-huy 'tol.h on (1475 Nay 1:25b).

ne-i, 1. = ne-huy you all. 2. = ne-i four people, 
nek, numeral. four (= neys).

ne ka, noun + pcl [DIAL] = ney ka (you)
nek.nek, 1. adverb (= nek.nek hi). enough.

-cap,e, ~ capko at most (= kocak).

2. ~ hata, adj-n. is enough; is generous, 
ample; is rich.

3. postn. ~ odd, ~ strong; all of ~, at least. 
Inek ca tases chi ~ all of four and a half fro 
payk wen ~ a hundred wen and then some 
sam-sip myeng ~ some thirty (people) max
ANT ppa-tus. SYN kang, namcis. CF koe 
mânh.e to.

ne 'i, abbr < ne lul. you [as object].

ne 'l(q) = ne ili(q), noun + cop pros pro modifie
ne 'la (= ne ila), n + cop var indi accus 
(that) it's you. ~ ku, ~ to, ~ - myen, 
'nn(un).

-ne la SEE one la < 'wona'la (comel)
nellawa (? = ne llawa with conflated liquid) 
ne + 'ila'wa, than you. Inellawa silum han 
two (?1544 'Akcang: Chengsan) I who suf 

a even greater anguish than you.
nellwo (1887 Scott 30) = ne lwo (with confl 
ated liquid), n + pcl. by you.

ne 'lot = ne 'lul. f na ye ne 'lot 'THIK 'ho 
(1462 'Nung 1:90b) I command you ~

ne i' tele = ne tele to you. Cf na i' tele.

ne lul < ne 'lul, n + pcl. you. ? icye ne 
wwo 'ha pwo 'nay'm ye n' (1459 Wel 8:58a)
now if I send you ... 'na y icye ne 
wwo 'n'o 'n i 'piu't ul cwo 'cha ka ka (14
Wel 13:19ab) I now send you off to 

your own mind.
4. The group, all of — . This makes an explicit plural for nouns referring to people; it is also used in combination with the synonyms tul and kkl: wuli, wuli ney, wuli tul, wuli ney tul, wuli tul ney we/us. Wuli ney, ce-huy ney we/us all. tangsal (ne-huy, caney, sensaying) ney all you. ku sâlam/pun ney they/them all. yele pun ney (ladies and) gentlemen. ku ney they/them; [DIAL] he/him. caki ney kwuntay one’s/their/our own troops.

Note: Even explicit plurals sometimes have singular reference, especially as honorifics: nulk.usin ney old gentleman, celm.usin ney young gentleman, elusin ney the gentleman.

2. (after a name) — and his/her relatives. Poktong(-i) ney Poktong(-i) and his family.

3. abbr < — ney (uy) cip the family of — (all). Twuli ney (cip) our family; my family. ku sâlam ney (cip) their family; his/her family. akyi ney kes (1) the thing(s) of the child’s family, the thing(s) of the child and his family; (2) the children’s thing(s).

4. [Ceycwu DIAL] = uy of’ (LSN 1978:2-3, 46); = ney (uy) ‘of’ the group’ (Seng 1 Nam 1484:3). Nu ney emeng = ne uy emeni ka your mother. nu ney eme’ nim = ne-huy ney (uy) eme’ nim the mother of you people. samchwon ney tok = samehon uy talk i my uncle’s chicken. Ña ney cip = ku ai uy cip ey to his/her house.

CF tayk-ney, anak-ney. Do not confuse this with uy, despite 3 (and 4).
"ney, postn. the group. all of —. Found after o, ay, ac, ay, uy and i. 1"PHAN-SSOJ ney two (1676 Sin.e 1:2b) the judges, too. canoy ney alp.h un (1676 Sin.e 1:4b) ahead of you people. cyey-wang 'ney psu' sîl 'pi tan two a'ni 'mye sâwo sâng neyey ton ni non 'pi tan a'ni 'Iwsowo 'n i (17517: Pak 1:14b) they are not silks for the kings. na'ka'nav 'ney (1517: No 1:20a) travelers. kutuy 'ney khun il 'hwum il 'Gwa.m un (1481 Twusi 8:55b) the achieving of fame by you people. wull epe'zi 'ney 'ta mwo' i phi yer. an ho'siten 'ka (1517: Pak 1:51a) were my parents in good health? var (after uy, i, iC) — 'ney. SEE kutuy 'n ey.

ney, var of ne 'you' before 'uy. SEE ney 'uy.

ne y = "ney (you [nominative]). 1 ne 'y es.te 'n salo'm in 'ta ((1447-1:1562 Sek 3:20a) — ne y 'es.te 'n salo'm in 'ta what kind of person are you?

ne y, abbr < *ne 'uy. 1. your. 1 na 'y a'lay s ne 'y 'pe'tala 'n i (1447 Sek 6:19b) I was your friend in former days. ne 'y ptu'i ey 'n ' (1447 Sek 19:34a) to your mind. CIN-.SILQ s ne 'y moko'm in 'y ay 'n (1462 1 Nung 2:24b) it being your true intent. ne 'y susu ng uy "ITTEY: CO y (1447 Sek 6:29b) your master's disciple. ne 'y susunng i 'nwe 'kwo (1447 Sek 23:41b) who is your master? ne 'y 'e mi (1459 Wel 8:86a) your mother. ne 'y 'e mi uy 'kan sta'h ol (1459 Wel 21:21b) the land where your mother went. CIN-.SILQ s ne 'y moko'm in 'y ay 'n (1462 1 Nung 2:24b) it being your true intent. ne 'y kwo'h ol (1462 1 Nung 3:8b) your nose. ne 'y kwo'h ay 'sye (1462 1 Nung 3:24b) in your nose. ne 'y sâwo 'n i (1475 Nay 1:18b), ne 'y swon 'ul (1586 Sohak 6:102b) your hand.

2. you [as subject of adnominalized sentence. Examples?

ne 'y, 1. = ne 'y (your). 1 ne 'y 'k ye'ci 'p i 'kwo Wo'n i 'ye (1459 Wel 7:10b) is your wife pretty?

2. = "ne y (you [nominative]). 1 ne 'y cyeku na 'tywokhe n ye [— 'tywokhen ye] (1517: No 2:41a) are you a little better?

ne y, abbr < *ne 'i, n + pcl. you [nominative]. 1 "ne y KAP-PLA 'KYWUK ey 'ka'a (1447 Sek 6:1a) you go to the state of Kapila and —. ne y na 'y 'ma'l ol 'ta tulul 'ita (1447 Sek 6:8b) you will you then heed my words? ne y ho ma mas-'nazo Wa'n i (1459 Wel 2:62b) you have already faced it. ne y 'i ccey 'two nowny ye 'nom mwy Wun 'ptu' i1 twul 'ita ho'sya no (1459 Wel 2:64a) asked whether even now you still harbor hateful thoughts toward others, whereupon —. ne y ye 'le 'KEEP 'ey cepha 'a'ni hon ke'kay cepha moko'm ol 'nay'm i — (1459 Wel 7:48a) there where for many kalpas (eons) you were unafraid you show a fearful heart and —. ne y 'es.te 'n a hoy 'Gwan try he'hituy 'lol an'a 'wunun 'ta (1459 Wel 8:85b, sic an-a) what kind of a child are you to cry, clinging to [the calf of] a leg? ne y 'I 'NTEV 'ul tzw-.ys.ten 'ta a'ni 'twu-ys.ten 'ta (1459 Wel 9:35c) do you hold this idea or don't you?

ne y ' SIN honon 'ta a'ni honon 'ta (1459 Wel 9:46a) do you believe it or don't you? ne y 'ka (1459 Wel 18:71b) you go and —. CIN- "PEP hwo'ty 'yen 'ne y 'i1 l1 ko za'ko h 'i n' (1496 1 Yuk "se:12 = 'yak-se:4b; there are 8 pages of se, 16 of 'yak-se) if you would make laws you must do it with affairs all in hand. ne y 'swu 'lol all i 'lwsowo n ye (1459 Wel 21:14a) would you know the number? ne y 'ka [CHITYE: -CO] 'lol ma'ca 'woke'ol (1459 Twusi 8:40a) you go to meet your wife (and come back), but —. ne y ZYE-LOY 'I 'NTEM cizwotoy (1482 Kum-sam 5:14a) you create the idea of the tathâgata. ne y e tu'le 'two s pu'the won 'ta (1517: No 1:1a) where have you come from? ne y 'swa 'na i 'swo'ki'd 'mal'Gwo'il ye (1517: No 1:18b) now don't you go deceiving me! ne y 'swa tyele 'two wo nu'la (1517: No 1:57b) you go there (and come back). ne y 'encey 'kilfhy 'na'sil kwâ (1517: Pak 1:8b) when are you setting out on the road? ne y pato 'al'i i 'lwsowo n ye (1517: Pak 1:14b) do you understand it correctly? ne y e'tuy 'ka is 'ien 'ta (1517: Pak 1:37b) where have you been? ne y na 'y e ml 'lad 'hywo yang hol i1 'ita (1518 Sohak-cho 9:55a) will you (he willing to) take care of my mother? ne y a'chom 'uy 'na'ka nus. key 'wo'm ye n' — (1586 Sohak 4:33a) if you go out in the morning and come [back] only late —. ne y = ne y, abbr < *ne 'uy. 1 ne 'y a'lo'i (1459 Wel 2:6b) your son.

ne y—, abbr < *ne 'i— (n + cop). 1wo'ik i 'ne 'ylwo 'ta (1482 Kum-sam 4:56a) only this is you. ne y 'm ye f/JCYWUNG-SONGY 'lol'h (1459 Wel 8:5b) you and all living creatures.
Note: The dropping of n before n is no longer productive, and all newer formations restore the liquid: congtal nim a O skyline! (congtal say = congital). posal nim/posallim/‘venerable nun; bodhisattva’. tal nim/tallim ‘the moon’—earlier also ta’ nim (KEd) < "to[l] nim (1459 Wel 2:51b). tal nala/tallala/ (the realm of) the moon. hanul nala/hanulala/ ‘(the realm of) heaven’. atul nom/atullom/ ‘my (rascally of a son’, onul nal/onullal/ ‘these days, nowadays’.

-n i ‘-ngi s’ ka, alt after vowel of -'n'o n i ‘-ngi s’ ka, mod + postmod + cop polite + pcl + postmod.
-n i ‘-ngi’ ta, alt after vowel of -'n'o n i ‘-ngi’ ta, mod + postmod + cop polite + cop indic assert.

ni ta = ‘nwy ta = ‘nwyta, vi, goes (= ‘ka’ta’; it is unclear whether these four stems differ slightly in meaning). The verb ‘ni- is usually in an effective form (See ‘ni’ke-), but ‘nwy could be taken to be the convergence of its simple infinitive (as opposed to the effective infinitive ‘ni’ke) with that of ‘nwyta (for which the effective infinitive is ‘nwy’a): See ‘nwy.

Note: This stem survives in dialect forms, e.g. Phyengan nika la < ‘nika la ‘got’ (Kim Yengpay 1984:102).

'n i tul, 1. = in i tul (1, 2). 2. = han i tul

-n i tul See =-un i tul

-n tul, subj attent + pcl. ❀Cikum ay tul i-chung ey se kongpu han tul? Are the children studying upstairs now?

-n i ‘i ye See ‘-wo n i ‘i ye


-n ka, abbr < ‘yn ka, cop mod + postmod. See a ‘ni n ka.

-n ka ka, cop modifier + postmodifier + pcl.

‘Nwukwu n ka ka ku lul kyengchal ey poko hayss.keyss.ci yo Someone must have reported him to the police.

l/-n ka ‘m See in ka ‘m, -un ka ‘m

l/-n ka tul, 1. = in ka tul. 2. = han ka tul

-l ka tul See =-un ka tul

l/-n ke l’ See =-n ke l’, -un ke l’

l/-n kes See in kes, -un kes

l/-n key See in key, -un key

l/-n ko See in ko, -un ko

-n klani, abbr < =-n ko hani

-n [n-] a], abbr < =-nun ko (question)

-l(n o)- > -n(u)-/-nun-, processive aspect.

LCT 1973:335 says that one use of this was to emphasize a fact and in that meaning it attached to adjectival stems as well as verb stems. There are examples with is- ‘exist’ and ‘eps- ‘lack’, but each of these stems is uniquely classified as ambivalent with respect to processive versus descriptive. Other examples may involve a stem that functions both as adjective (‘is -’) and as vi (‘becomes’), like kwur- ‘is/becomes hard’ in the recognized case of kwutu’n i (1465 Wel 2:2:105b, 1482 Kum-sam 2:29b) and kwutu’ n i ‘t’i ‘ta (1586 Sohak 4:53b). It is unclear whether this explanation can be extended to ye’lum hano’ n i (1445 ‘Yong 2) ‘its fruit’ if [? becomes+ plentiful], pol’ki ‘mwot ‘hon’cyn’cho ’Iwo (1462 ‘Nung 1:77b) ‘because’ if it is not [? does not become] clear, e’tuwu (twolwo ‘hoyno’ n i (1481 Twusi 7:14b) if [? gets] dark and then again it is [? gets] lit again’, and ZYE-LOV ‘kor’copno’ n i ‘la (1462

‘Nung 2:45a) ‘is [? becomes] like the tathagata’ – CF kace’wo’ n i (1463 Pep 2:227a). Perhaps LCT’s interpretation will help explain the co-existence of ep‘sun / ‘ep’non and isin / l‘mn in and the development of the unique classes in the modern language with the survival of only some of the forms (eps.ta but eps.nun, and the emergence of iss.nunta ‘stays’ in contrast with iss.ta ‘exists, is; has’.

Note 1: This probably came from a bound form (‘)n-, to which the vowel was attached as epenthesis; CF the emotive (‘)s- and *(‘)t-. But the form -no- /ta, which would not call for an epenthetic vowel, forces us to treat the MK basic form as *(‘)no-. The modern -n(un)-ta, <<

-no- /ta, which makes a statement, is a new formation unconnected with the MK -non- (proc mod + postmod) and -(o)n- /ta (mod + postmod), which ask a question.

Note 2: The processive is mutually exclusive with the effective -ke- and retrospective -ke-.

'ni' - esteemed grandmother (hal-’meni, hal-’mii).

2c. (role terms) son — honored guest.

2d. (names) Kongca ~ Confucius, Maynca ~ Mencius, Sek.ya Yelay ~ (Lord) Buddha.

Yepsu ~ (Lord) Jesus. Se Poki ~ Mr S. P.
nōl(q) < *nol’lofl(q), prosp modifier < nol’/ta (flies). *nolq cywungsoyng ‘Ila (1459 Wel 21: 113a) they are flying creatures. nolq tola mi ‘Gwo (1462 Nung 8:119b) is a flying squirrel and ... 
-nola < -nwo/la, [lit]. Used for the first person only (1936 Roth 237; CF 1916 Gale 60).
1. = -nula: ~ ko. ~ 'myen. ~ 'ni = -ulye hani(-kka).
2. = -(mu)ta: -ta (after iss-, éps-, -keyss-, -ess-). *mek.nola = mek.nunta. kanola = kanta. iss.nola = iss.ta. éps.nola = éps.ta.

-see -keyss.nola, -ess.nola. Cf -tota, ilota.
-nola 'ney = -nola [ha]ney, [lit]. San ey se sānun sāy nun kkoch i cōh.a san ey se sānul 'ney [= sānta 'ney] The birds living in the mountains live in the mountains because they like the flowers, they say - a poem.
noli, derived noun < nōlta. 1. noun.
1a. (= nool.um noli) merrymaking. 1b. = firework. noli.q kwun a merrymaker.

1b. an outing, an excursion, a junket, a picnic. kkoch = kata goes out to view the blossoms. payq = kata goes boating.

lc. a game. yuch = the Four Stick game.
2. postn. (at) the approximate height (level) of ... *kasum = (at) the level of one’s chest, chest-deep/high. halq = (at) the level of one’s waist, waist-deep/high. kwanc = (“hat-string, ring level” =) the temples of the head. Cf too1.

nolm < *nol’t/o/m, substantive < nofl/ta (flies). *nolq me (1462 Nung 4:26a). Cf no’l’wom
nolm < *nwo/lofl/m, subst < nōlta < *nwo/l/ta. Cf no’l’wom, nolum.
nolta < *nwo/l/ta, 1.vi: plays; enjoys oneself; visits; makes merry; relaxes; is idle, jobless, not in use: is loose, is unstable, wobbles.
2. vt. plays (a game).

nol.um, noun [derived substantive < nōlta].
1. (= - nol.i) merrymaking, play, a spree.
2.→ nol.um (usually spelled nōlum) gaming, gambling. 3. = nolus

nulos < nwo’los, 1. quasi-free n. a job, work, duty, function. an office, a place, a part, a role, a profession, an occupation. *kulen = a role of that sort. sensayng = a teaching job, teaching. sensayng = hata teaches, does teaching. kansa = hata acts as a manager. performs the duties of manager. uyša = ul
718

pARr n

A Reference Cranrmar of Koqil

hata practices medicine. kongmu-wen - ul
hata wrtrks as a civilian. Chwunhyang-i hota tilkcs/acrs/plays/pertbrms the pan/role

of Chwunhyang(-i). ttwuca-vngi - ul
pimps, panders.

ip - (ul)

hanra

hata has a bite ro

eat, eats, munches. Talun mjil uy taiysin nolus
ul hanto It tuncrions as a substitute for some
y9l.t Cc nun cey nolus to mris h.ry yo
9ll"l
(M l;2:87) lant not worth my sllt: I arn n.rr

keeping up nty cnd (r)t things). SyN krvusil.

CF cis, nol.unt.

2. postmoditier.

lkulye' ki' non'soyNc-. pux ry' io't*i,.i-ot
solung ho'law (1.182 Kum-sam 2:6b) tlre wiltJ
goose loves to tly to the sold north.
'41y0r4,
noun.

l.

<

[vulgar, pejorarivel damn fellow, guy,
wretch, trash, so-and-so, S.O.B.; Oamn thine.

lNom tul i kulen ke(y) 'ci! Those damn guls
did thar! Nom-nyen (or Nyen-nom) tul i
motwu pelu.s

i Ops.ta 'n miit it

... )

'o!) * 'nom. lno'm oy
na'la[hl s
I ul ce 'y nu'lufhJ s 'kul 'lwo lovo"tiye
'r'.ral

nonr (ret'ore
'.ku

'.rs

't i'ta (r{65

tutt

:,1

'.,#,'l'JJ T'-iT:
::",':;:'lf f; fi -1 fi .?'11,8 fr
wen

i"i
thlt others. hlve grown. lrr',
i

n.

t

i'la

(1411 Sek se:6a) it is a matter of
trtnslaling the writing of another nation into
writing of one's own nttion. ro m oy "fue'cip
(1163 Pep 2:28b) anorher man's witb. no'm oy
ci[pJ s 'tun 'to\hl (tit"t- pak l:9b) the wails
oi his house. K{tr'-N,{N ho'n 'uy no m oy
"ptrto'poy "hyev'v|om
kot ''ta (1a65 Wen 3:i:
l:62a) it is like a poor man's coun(ing another
man's treasures. no m oy sa'wona'won "il 'lan
(.1518 Sohak-cho 8:l5a; no m oy is smudged)
the bad deeds of others. no m oy 'rros hra
'il'Gen ku'lu's ul na'molu'ri "nal.m ye (1475

i

i

)y " Lyrr,on:,g'.-li

rut'nt o,t nttt! lrrrr tllifill. M"il
yuu slid hc is thc sluvr' ,rl :tnotlrcr.

lut'n

id
"tu'iat

(+ nurn bet'ore d-rj > num, n. a perso!
other thm you; another {pers,,nt, l,rther)peooll
others; the oftcr tlll.ow(s); hejhim, ?;i,.6;
cot.t)uy ulorydrn k*tt ilotil'rt'loryun.il

nun

I

(1.165 Wen

l:l:2:37a) rhlt he knowjanO

rli
othcrs know. 'non kolo'chye tut'key ktui
'cey tinike'nu (t{59
Wel tZ:3Jb)'whi-rdj
letting others hear rhe relching ur oUservinfi
o1e1e-lf
. 'nom -ep.si'Gnu'nun 'sa'lo.n.i.E
,.

is a person who scbd
others. 'aoln muyWun 'ptu't ul (1459 WJ
2:64a) hatet'ul thoughts toward others. .abi
'wuy 'ho'ya (1a59 Wel l7:5{r) tbr
rhe sate d
others. 'nom to'11'e nitu'ri a'ni'hote
Sek l9:3.tab) I did not rell rhe others
'no'm i wolo'l '-ngi 'td
i
(t+.{5
s
(1.159 Wel 2:46a)

,,,
.,

could any orher climb [such cliffsj?
'na'a kan 't
'porx-'srwo 'tol'i

ol

The bastarcts

and bitghes (or bitches :rnd bastlnls) have ncr
mtnners, any / none of them. i / yo - this damn
guy. ku/ko - th:rt damn guy. ce/co
- that
damn guy (there). Not used of women; var <
Nr/tt 'man'. Cn nyen.

2. lDlALl = n:rnr (gthers;

*'*.I
,iroi-i.ii,fli

reh

othcr'l

(=

hyengphyen) situation,
circumstance; a matter (ot .- .;.
2a. lChanr kwisin i kok hul nolus in tey
How strlnge! ("it is like a ghost crying outi
M l:2:82).
2b. - i but 1= Lo i;. l Yele salam i karh.i
onta 'tun nolus i na man okey toyess.ta We
were supposed to come together as a group, but
as it turned out I came all alone.
no-'lwom, morlulated subst ( nofiJ'ta (t1ies).

notn

N:ry l:9a) does not

artirc or rhe misrrkes ,n."T:,J',f:i:
oy kungev pu'rtv su'tttti,,,.,
attach my lit'e to anothcr.

i

others lrhe tbur sons ol the secrrntl wife, urhO
are goodl go fonh, yer rhe pcr)ple follow di-ji
oTHER ones [the four sons ot the tlrst wife. wti'€

badl.

,r

*iit'i
'nom hva talo'sva (1.{-t5 tyrrng
5l) iiwt:l:
dift'erent from others. ce 'lCl*,a 'non 'tfi':
are

,

'lol

and

'ecu'lye (1447
Sek 9:l6h) tlizzying'scf ira:

others.

-:i;

'no'm ol. 'ep'siGnul 'st
o! ni!'Gteo'toy(t{6i:jil
Pep l: l72b) it means rh3t one sd{)rns orhers. 'i T'
'no.m
o'lun px'un'pyel u ni 'Mwo (1147 SdE;
,*_.#.;ll:36a) not thinking rtf orhers but ... .

ilo m on lKwu-sywuwl 'v'la khe'nul Jt:!-..

no m on clu'Lywu'l ye khe'nu!

...

(l{-15 tYo.t

nOm,

l. +

i+i.i

rfffii
l+F:
< n6lt!. .::+#i

77) people thoughr him an enemy but
people wrnted to kill them bur ... .

ndlrn, substantive
< noh.um, suUstantivo!(#-i

2. = nr)'m, abbr

noh.ta.

-nomrylu fobsl = -nu1". = -nun krvun

,€,i
#1
". :fr$r5
,trw-{

..^ingli.i.iI


non < *nol'lo/n, modifier < non/ll'ta (plies). Example?

non. pcl (= nun). 1 na 'non epe'zi ye 'huy'Gwo (1447 Sek 6:5a) I leave my parents and ... . 2 'cyey non 'kul ci'zul 'ss i'ni (1451 Hwun-en 1a) the word 'cyey means to make letters. kuli mey 'non mu'il ey s 'to'l ol nilo'si.n i 'la (1462 1Nung 2:84b) the image portrayed the moon on the water. VAR (after e, u, wu, wuy) nun. NOTE: The MK particle attached to the "free" forms of such nouns as namwo/namk- ..., pwulmwu / pwulmk - ..., yezo / yezG - ..., holol / holl - : namwo non (1481 Twusi 6:41a) the tree", pwulmwu nun (1465 Wen 1:2:17b) the bellows", yezo yezG (1463 Pep 2:111b) the 'fox'. But also nam k on (1445 1Yong 2) the tree", holol on (1459 Wel 2:51a) 'one day' with the "bound" forms.

1. non, proc mod (= -nun). 1 pwuthye s 'kuy 'two kanon ce'k uy (1447 Sek 6:19a) when going to Buddha. MANG hon ptoy cel-'two 'ep non cyen'cho 'two (1462 1Nung 1:77-8) because naturally there is no unseemly dirt. ZIN-KAN 'SYEY 'yey s 'khi /jpsunon ke's i.m ye (1482 Kum-sam 2:17b) is a thing greatly used in/by the human world, and ... . VAR (after e, u, wu) -(')nun. See 'hof')non.

nön, 1. < 'nwon (example?) < *nwo'/lo/n, mod < nöltä < *nö'ofi/ta. 2. nön, abbr < noh.un. -no-ngi 'ta, proc polite + cop indic assertive. KKWU-TAM 'oy 'TTYEY-'CO y iwul'li ye 'mwo 'wo-no-ngi 'ta (1447 Sek 6:29b) the disciple of Gautama is afraid and won't come. See -usi-no-ngi 'ta.

-noni < -nwo'n i, [lit, DIAL] = -uni(-kkka), sequential [? with verbs only].

nön, 1. sequential < nöltä.

2. = nöni, abbreviation < noh.un. 1 Kukay nöni(-kkka) eeci an aphukeyss.nl When you do things like that how can you expect it not to hurt?!

'nöni, processive modifier + postmodifier. 1. (epitheme extruded from the subject), the one that does ... . 1 stay pehino i n' nwu 'y atol Gwo (1632 Twusi-cwung 1:23a) whose boy is it that is cutting bamboo?

2. (epitheme from the object). Examples?

3. (summational epitheme). See next entries. 4. (summational epitheme used in extended predicates). it is [the case] that it/one does. pwul'hway ki phun nam k on polom' ay a 'ni 'mwoyl 'ss oy kwoc 'tywo'khwo [ = 'tywoh-kwo] ye lum hano'n i (1445 1Yong 2) the tree with deep roots, because it does not sway in the wind, bears good blossoms and much fruit. ic ey 'swon na 'y a'ro'l ol to'lye 'ka'l ye 'ho sino'n i (1447 Sek 6:5b) and now you want to take my son away, in addition. - pwuthye s 'kuy patco Wu mu sun 'hwo.i ye 'ho sino'n i (1459 Wel 1:10b) [he asks] what do you want to do in presenting them [ = the blossoms] to Buddha? "man hi tu'i tolwok "etwuk 'sin thi a'ni 'hono'n i (1482 Nam 1:36b) the more I hear the less I believe.

- 'la. ferryang chos 'pwo 'jzjowol 'tos 'ho'no.n i 'la (1586 Sohak 2:25a) we are likely to see him in the future. CING-CHYWW yey 'za pi'ARSE NG-A'THYEY tol na 'hwo no.n i 'la (1465 Wen 2:3:1:25a) not until a person attains the truth through substantiation does he manifest the form of the ego.

-no'n i 'Ga, proc mod + postmod + postmod ( = 'ka). does it? is it doing? [HfHYWEN-'PHWO SAN] 'i muyye 'yee wa' s'no'n i 'jGa (1481 Twusi 16:29b) has Mystery Garden Mountain become cracked?

-no'n i 'Gwa, proc mod + postmod + pcl. does but/and (even more). 1 ZYE-LOY s 'SYANG o 's yang 'co 'two KWONG-'YANG 'ho 'zopno'n i 'Gwa (1447 Sek 23:4a) contribute an image of the tathāgata in the form of this, and ... . 'kul two a'lwom 'sam no.n i 'Gwa (1465 Wen 1:1:1:89b) we turn knowledge into writings, and ... . 'nwo'phi 'mi no.n i 'Gwa (1465 Wen 1:1:1:89b) pushes them higher and ... .

-no'n i 'Gwa, proc mod + postmod + postmod (= 'kwo). does it? 1 es.tey si'le-kwom [HE-KHWONG] 'swophan a yey non (QNIN-QIN) hi 'sta[hj] s i'MOYX] 'ol 'chos.no'n i 'Gwa (1481 Twusi 7:24b) how can the thunder within the void seek out the vein of the earth?

-no'n i 'il i 's 'kwo = - no'n i '-ngi s 'kwo. 1 mu' se's ol 'so 'ho'no'n i 'il i 's 'kwo (1588 Mayng 13:26b) what is the matter?

-no'n i 'il 'il i 'tla = - no'n i '-ngi s 'ta. lwa'khwa [- wak kwava a'lye nung 'hi selu kwato'n i 'il 'tla (1586 Sohak 4:53b) the top and the bottom they both become fairly solid. kuli nilu'opno.n i 'il 'tla (1676 Sin.e 3:13a) says so.
- no'n i 'la, proc mod + postmod + cop indic assertive. ",cip an[hi] s 'salo.m ol 'ta 'kwenn-'sseywo'k i 'la 'ho no'n i 'la (1447 Sek 6:5b) all of the people of a household are called a family. nu'i kun nam'k un ko'cang se'li lol ["tit"]nay'yoe 'ys no'n i 'la (1417 Twusi 7:10a) the old tree has been through severe frost. 
- no'n i 'ngi s 'ka, proc mod + postmod + cop polite + pcl + postmod. "sino'n i 'ngi s 'ka, 'no'n is 'ka. 
- no'n i 'ngi s 'kwo, proc mod + postmod + cop polite + pcl + postmod. "mu'su'k ul "TTWOW 'y 'la 'hono'n i 'ngi s 'kwo (1459 Wel 9:23:4) what do you say is the Way? es'Iyey ho,yaton pwuthye towoyno.n i 'ngi s kwo (1569 Chiltyay 21a) just how does one become a Buddha? see 'u 'sino'n i 'ngi s 'kwo.
- no'n i 'ngi 'ta, proc mod + postmod + cop polite + cop indic assertive. "Mfnw-'qwuy lol 'st 'ho no'n i 'la 'hono'n i 'ngi 'ta (1462 1Nung 6:43a) they say he dispenses ahbaya (fearless confidence). "pam 'kwa 'nac 'kwa 'YEN-'THANG 'hono'n i 'ngi 'ta (1459 Wel 7:59b) they keep lecturing away night and day - the Hankul block for 'nac has a superfluous stroke that is not to be taken as the vowel o; CF 'pam 'kwa 'nac 'kwa (1449 Kok 16). ku'ci 'ep si kuu'nino'n i 'ngi 'ta (1447 Sek 9:27b) keeps on rolling without end.
- no'n i 'ngi 'ita = - no'n i 'ngi 'ita. "Palyay-'ley' lol 'hono'n i 'ngi 'ita (1676 Sin.e 3:15b) they bow (in obeisance).
- no'n i 'ngi 'ta = - no'n i 'ngi 'ta. "Sam-'syey 'yey s 'i ol 'u'losil 'ss oy pwu'Iheye 'ysi'la 'ho no'n i 'ngi 'ta (1447 Sek 6:18a) he commanded the knowledge of the three states of existence; therefore they say that he is Buddha.
- no'n i 'ngi 'ita, proc mod + postmod + cop mod + postmod. "as no'n i 'ngi 'ita (1462 1Nung 9:40a) as (it is that they plunder).
- no'n i 'ngi 'ita, proc mod + postmod + cop mod + postmod + pcl + postmod. "hota 'ka is.no'n i 'ngi 'ita, 'ey'sye 'yang 'oiwo 'anye 'lol "cha-TUNG 'ho ya LWON-LYANG ho 'm ye (1468: Mong 62ab) if it exists, how can we in this manner differentiate it out for our consideration, and...
- no'n i 'ngi 'ita, proc mod + postmod + cop polite + pcl + postmod. "ku sto'lye mwu 'wo' to'y kutuy s a'pa 'ni'mi i 'no'n i 'ka - is.no'n i 'ngi 'ita (1447 Sek 6:14b) he asks the daughter, "Is your father home?" "He is, sir". see 'ho no'n i 'isa'sa.
- no'n i 'sto'nye, proc mod + postmod + pcl + postmod. "sseywo'k 'oy CAY-KAY 'ye 'tyu mek'ti a nil 'khwo n' homol mye CIN-'ssile tas no'n i 'sto'nye (1462 1Nung 8:4:5) when even in the fasts of commoners they refrain from eating them [the five forbidden roots], how much more so the true student (of the discipline)? na'y 'i ke 'a'lu hon na 'la'ol 'ta cwee 'two 'wohi 'lye 'ep' ti 'ani 'khwo n' es'Iyey 'homol mye CEE-CO y 'sto'nye (1463 Pep 2:77a) when I have not appreciable lack though I gave up a nation for this, how much more so the masters!
- no'n i 'ya, proc mod + postmod + postmod. "is.no'n i 'ya 'ep su'n i 'ya (1468: Mong 62a) is there or isn't there?
- no'n i 'ye, proc mod + postmod + postmod. "us ka won 'ptu i is no'n i 'ye (1447 Sek 6:25b) are you feeling stingy?
- no'on ka, proc mod + postmodifier. "Thyey phye'y ye wums non 'ka NGUY-SIM ho 'n (1462 1Nung 2:40b) doubted that the form was expanding and shrinking. see 'u 'sino'n 'ka-'nwo'n 'ka.
- no'n 'kwo, proc mod + postmodifier. "myen ci'tum ye 'nwo y patnon 'kwo 'hwo l 'lai (1462 1Nung 4:91a) I wonder who will build it and who will get it. 'nim-kum 'casya'm ay 'stwo 'nwo y [KWONG-PWONG] hozopnon 'kwo (1481 Twusi 10:9b) who will look after the king in his sleep? see 'honon 'kwo.

nonon < nof lo'on, processive mod < nof'la (flies). "nonon ke's i'm ye (1459 Wel 1:11a) things that fly - . nonon pelGe'ci l'cap'novod (1481 Twusi 10:7b) catches flying insects.
- non 'ta, proc mod + postmod. "li'ji a ki es 'n i 'Gwan'iye nul 'ku'n fi 'lye he thwuy l' 'an kwo 'li'-to'lwok 'wumon 'ta (1459 Wel 8:100-1) why does this child cling to [the calf] of the old man's leg and cry all this much? - MYENG-'ssyeY 'PELO-NGWEN 'hwo'n 'e'li' 'h'veyono'n 'ta mwo'lonon 'ta (1447 Sek 6:84a) and you taking into consideration that you uttered an oath - or are you ignoring that? 'i cry e'tu le 'ka'non 'ta (1517-1 No 11a) and now where are you going?

-nontaa = -nunta. "ese meke la taipi skwuciu.n i selGwe ani meknonta (1660: Kyeychuwik
196: cited from LCT) scolded to eat by the
empress dowager, I am uneasy and do not eat.

- non ih(-) = -non i t(-), processive modifier
+ postmodifier (‘fact’) + particle/copula.

That the fact it/one does.

\[\text{ina 'y i'mi 'amwo toy 'na 'ys non 'it i}
\text{'mwol lay-ngi 'ia (1459 Wel 21:53a; object}
\text{marked with the nominative) I do not know}
\text{what place my mother has been reborn into.}

- non 'it ol, proc mod + postmod (‘fact’) + pcl.

The fact that it/one does.

\[\text{ifwu 'ihe y 'wai 'uy modo in ay 'syyw-pep}
\text{cul'kinon 'it ol}
\text{'alo sya (1463 Pep 2:231a) Buddha is aware}
\text{that in our hearts we cherish the dharma of}
\text{hinayana. 'kwot is. non 'it ol 'a'ni i}
\text{(1482 Kumsam 2:2b) knew at once that they were}
\text{there.}

- non toy, proc mod + noun. the place where

(-). SEE 'toy.

- non 'twong, proc mod + postmod. whether (or not).

\[\text{iis. non twong ep.sun twong ho n i 'la}
\text{(1481 Twusi 9:30; cited from LCT) asked}
\text{whether there is or there is not. SEE 'twong.}

-nun tong.

- non 'uy = -non lyjoy, abbr < -(')noi n 'i uy
\text{of (etc.) which that which - \text{'}.}

A single passage of

1586 Sohak 5:952b has two examples of

the phrase - twun non 'uy (= 'twuf eis no i 'uy)
\text{mal i 'a'ni 'n i 'are not words vested with -}
\text{('differently worded in 1518 Sohak-cho 8:15b).}

- no 'n ya, processive mod + postmod (question).

\[\text{ipe e'yi 'lui pwo 'ti 'mwot 'ho ye's.no n i}
\text{inno n ya [< is.no n ya] ho n i (1586 Sohak 6:
\text{7b) = epe'zi 'loi a'ni 'ka 'pwoy n i is.nu n ya}
\text{'ho ya (1518 Sohak-cho 9:8a) he asked whether}
\text{any of them had been unable to see their}
\text{parents.}

- no 'n ye, proc mod + postmod (question).

\[\text{ti TTANG TYWUNG 'ey i 'eye ZYE-LOY pwo 'ti 'mwot}
\text{'kwo TTANG pas[k] pwo 'l i is.no n ye (1462}
\text{Nung 1:50b) are there any who watch [from]}
\text{outside, unable to be inside to watch?}

- no 'n ywo, processive modifier + postmodifier
\text{(question). i ne 'y susu'ng uy 'TTTEY-'CO y}
\text{es tyey a'ni 'wono 'n ywo (1447 Sek 6:29b)
\text{why is your teacher’s disciple not arriving?}

- nonon 'ta, proc emotive mod + postmod.

\[\text{ne-huy 'tol.h i mu 'su'k ul 'pwo 'nonon 'ta (1459}
\text{Wel 10:28a) what do you people see?}

- nos.ta, proc emotive indic assertive.

\[\text{atatok hon konon pi wonos.ta (1632 Twusi-cwung 12:25b)
\text{a dim fine rain sets in.}
\text{-no 'ta > -nu)nta, proc indic assert.}
\text{1pa'ni oy}
\text{ci 'ye to 'la 'on e 'l i n 'mwo 'lono 'ta (1462}
\text{Nung 1:16b) when night sets in he is unaware}
\text{that he is confused. SEE 'hono 'ta.}

\text{nowa = no(h).ja, inf < noh.ta. ABBR nwA.}

- noy = -'n oy = -'ny joy, abbr < -'n i oy of
\text{(etc.) that which - \text{'}. SEE 'oy, ho n oy.}

- nol'ta < -nwoy 'ta < -'nwo-ngi 'ta = -nolta
\text{nolyta, 1. abbr < vp noh.ita}

2. vt. resifts; reiterates, repeats.

-\text{'-n pa} SEE in pa, -un pa

-\text{ns 'cop- (mistake?)} \rightarrow -n 'cop- = -n 'cop- <
\text{-nc 'cop-.}

\text{nta, abbr < hanta. SEE -ta 'nta; -ca 'nta, -la}
\text{'nta.}

\text{-nta, alternant after vowels of -nunta (proc indic}
\text{assert). does. \text{i kanta goes. onta comes. nonta}
\text{enjoys oneself; plays, visits. pulunta calls.}}

-\text{n t a (question) SEE -un 'ta, in 'ta.}

-\text{nta 'l, abbr < -nta (ko) hal}

-\text{nta 'm, alternant after vowels of -nunta 'm}
\text{-nta 'n'(,) abbr < -nta (ko) han, < -nta (ko)
\text{hunun.}

-\text{nta 'ni, alternant after vowels of -nunta 'ni}
\text{-nta 'y, abbr < -nta (ko) hay. \text{~ to.}
\text{-n'cop- < -nc 'cop-}

-\text{-n' tey SEE in tey, -un t ey}
\text{-ntey < -nta 'y}

-\text{n ti [Ceycwu DIAL (Seng 'Nakswu 1984:51-4)]}
\text{= -n t ey, = -ss.nun t ey}
\text{-n'ih(-) = -n 'i t(-), mod + postmod (‘fact’) +}
\text{pcl/cop. that it/one did (or is). SEE -u 'yan 't i.}

? 'n 't i, 1. abbr < hon 't i 2. = 'fyin 't i, abbr
\text{< in 't i after i or y.}

-\text{n 't ol, mod + postmod + pcl. (the fact) that}
\text{it/one did (or is). SEE -un 't ol, -u sin 't ol,}
\text{isin 't ol.}

\text{n 't ol = 'fyin 't ol, abbr < in 't ol (cop mod}
\text{+ postmod + pcl) after i or y. though it be,}
\text{even. \text{i pepe 'z 'i 't ol (1447 Sek 9:12a) even}
\text{(to) a parent. konon pi 'f 'l t (1481 Twusi}
\text{21:22b) even a drizzle. SEE a'ni 't ol.}

-\text{n 't olwo, mod + postmod (‘fact’) + pcl.}
\text{because it/one did (or is).}

-\text{n 't olwo, abbr < hon 't olwo, because it is.}

\text{iku'le 'n 't olwo (1475 Nay 3:62a) therefore,}
\text{'ile 'n 't olwo ci zul 'ta i a ni 'l 'a (1463}
\text{Pep se:12a) for this reason I will not create one}
\text{[here]. 'ile 'n 't olwo ke 'mu m y 'hooywo'm ol}
non’hwo.n i ‘la (1481 Twusi 7:27a) hence distinguished being black and being white.

-n ‘t on, mod + postmod + pcl. given that it/ one do (or be); if. See -un ‘t on, hon ‘t on.

/-n tul See in tul, -un tul
/-n tus See in tus, -un tus

/-n ‘te See -un ‘te
tu [DIAL]. 1. = ne you.

2. = ney yours. [Ceycwu] nu kes = ney kes your thing, yours.
nuc, adnoun, bound adverb. late, slow (< adj nuc.ta). ANT ol, il.

1. adjoun. - nul late autumn. - tongi a child of one’s later years. - tewi late heat (hot spell). - pye a kind of rice that ripens late. - palam a late evening breeze; dissipation late in life. - puncten belated effort/diligence.

2. am late sleeping. - seli a late frost.

2. bnd adv. - toynta grows/develops slowly.

-nula [obs] = -naita

nu ka [Ceycwu DIAL] = ney ka (you [subject]).

-nu ‘men (yo), abbr < -nun kwumen (yo)
nul, adverb. always, all the time.

nu l’ [Ceycwu DIAL] = ne l’ = ne tul (you)

-nula, processive adjective.

1. what with doing, as a result of doing, because of (doing - ). - ko SAME. t’kongpu hanula (phyénci ssunula) cam caq say ka ēps.ta What with studying (and writing letters) I have no time to sleep. Cemsim mek.nula (ko) nuc.ess.ta Lunch made me late.

2. with the idea to do, with the intention of doing, trying to do. See - ko.

-nula ko, processive adjective + particle.

1. = -nula (what with doing)

2. with the idea to do, with the intention of doing, trying to do. 1’ (~ -ulye ko, -ki ey) āy tul ssuta makes an effort to do. Pancipulakey Ilpon māl hanula ko kuleci mālko wuli māl lo hay la Say it in Korean instead of putting on airs trying to talk Japanese. Capei wenko ssunula ko pam nuc. key canta Stay up till late at night distinguishing manuscripts for magazines. Cim ul kkwulinula ko yātan tul ita They are all in a bustle trying to get their bags packed. Alaqy tōngney se lang chwusek nol.i cw’unpi hanula ko motwu yātan ita The people in the next village are all excited getting ready for the Harvest Festival. Ce mata mence na-kanula ko selo tēy minta Everybody is pushing everybody else trying to get out first.

3. because frustratingly/onerosely enough (Dupont 152).

-nula ‘myen, processive adjective + abbr. < hanyen. (while) in the process of doing, while doing; if. 1kuluna ‘myen meanwhile, Sāmula ‘myen pyelq il ul tā tang hanun pep in i ‘la You have to put with a lot of things to stay alive. Sikan i kanuluna ‘myen tā i.e pelkey toykeyss.ci yo If you wait for him, he’ll come someday (1Yi Kitong 348).

-nula ‘ni-(kka), processive adjective + abbr < hanî-(kka). Ḥonca iss.nula ‘ni kāpkap hata I feel quite lonesome all by myself.

-nu’ ‘men (yo), abbr < -nun kwumen (yo)
-nun < ‘nun, pcl. alt shape of un after vowels

-nun, abbr < hanun

-nun < -(‘)non, 1. processive modifier. - that (one) does, = which/who does: = that (one) is doing with, from, to, etc. 1sinnun ul ponun (ku) sālam the person (who is) looking at the newspaper. ku sālam i ponun (ku) sinnun the newspaper (that/which) he is looking at, ku sālam i (ku) sinnun ul ponun cali the place (where) he is looking at the newspaper. nay yenphil man kakkاك nun khal the knife that is used only to sharpen pencils with. um. ak-ka ma i kanun tapang a teashop that musicians go to. Kwulunun tōl ey nun ikki ka kkici anh.nu.na A rolling stone gathers no moss.

NOTE: The processive attaches only to verbs, iss-, and ēps-; but before postmodifiers ci, ka, ya, tey, and ke i the past and future processive modifiers occur (ess.nun, -keyss.nun), before ci the prospective processive modifier -ul.man also occurs, and these complex forms can be attached to any stem (verb, adjective, copula).

2. As a sentence fragment; e.g., in an echo-question. “Tōn i iss.nun?” [Did you say he is a person who] “has money”? -(‘)non, var (after e, u, wu, y) < -(‘)non, proc modifier - uncommon before the merger of -e with -u was completed in the 1500s. 1 wu ma swo’li (1447 Sek 19:14b) the sound of crying.

SYWOW ‘non hywo’ kon tay ‘lol yes’ la “pwu’ nun ke s’i la (1447 Sek 13:53a) a panpipe is a thing that you weave from a small stick of bamboo and blow on. ‘PALQ-CHYEN ‘LI Gwol
A Reference Grammar of Korean

PART II 723

"nyenun 'SSYANG 'i'la (1459 Wel 7:52b) it is an elephant that goes eight thousand leagues at a time. "nom 'ep.si Gwu 'nun 'sa.to.m i'la (1459 Wel 2:46a) is one who scorces others. hulunun 'soyn (1459 Wel 7:30b) a flowing spring.

"nun, var (after e, u, wu, y) "non, particle - uncommon before the merger of -o with -u was completed in the 1500s. "NGE nun 'mal.so.m i'la (1451 Hwun-en 1a) "NGE is [the same as] words. LWUU 'nun tala 'k i'la (1447 Sek 6:2b) a LWUU is a loft. "twuy,h ey 'nun mwoin twocok (1445 Yong 30) behind him the evil renegades [were gathered].

nu n', [Ceycwu DIAL] = ne n' = ne nun (as for you).

-nun a = -nun ya

-nun ccok-ccok = -nun cok-cok. SEE ccok-ccok.

-nun cek, proc mod + n, the time(s)/occasion(s) that it happens; a present experience. i iss.ta sometimes does, DOES do (on occasion); i iss.ess.ta sometimes did, DID do (on occasion); i eps.ta never does, doesn't ever do; i ^eps.ess.ta never used to, didn't ever.

Kongwen ey sanqpo kanun cek i iss.ta We (do) sometimes go to the park for a walk. Yenghwa lul kwukyeng kanun cek i eps.ta We never have the occasion to go see a movie. Kim sensayng puin ul chae.e ponun cek i eps.na yo? - Chae.e ponun cek i iss.kwu malkwu yo Don't you ever go see Mrs Kim?

- Of course I (sometimes) go see her. Achimq pap ul mek.nun cek to iss.ko an mek.nun cek to iss.ta Sometimes I eat breakfast and then sometimes I don't. SYN-nun ttay; CF-nunq il.

-nunchamay = -nun cham ey

-nun cha ey = -nun cham ey.

-nun chal.na ey, proc mod + n + pcl. (at) the moment/instant that. UNay ka tul.e onun chal.na ey pul i kkê cyess.ta The light went out the momen I came in.

-nun cham, proc mod + n. (- ey) at the point of doing, just as (it is happening). UNKoomul hanun cham ey Mong.lyong i tol.yen hi natha-na se Chwunhyang ul kwê hayss.ta Just as they were on the point of torturing Chwunhyang, Mong.lyong suddenly appeared and saved her. SYN-nun cha ey. CF -tun cham; -ul cham; -nun the ey; -ulye 'nun chal.na ey. SEE cham.

-nun chek hata = -nun chey hata. UNKu salam i kwi-tam.e tut.nun chek un haec man sâsil un talun sayngkak hanun kes kath.sup.nita He is pretending to be all ears, but he seems to be really thinking about other things.

-nun chey hata, proc mod + postmod. pretends to do (to be doing). UNKam canun chey hacu Let's pretend to be asleep. Katun ci an katun ci (kass.tun ci an kass.tun ci) nay anun chey an hanta I don't care whether he goes (went) or not - CF katen ci an katen ci nay alwon thyey ani honu (1887 Scott 204).

-nun ci, proc mod + postmod. [-ess.]ess.nun ci, -(ess.)keyss.nun ci, and -(ess.)ul.nun ci occur

1. the uncertain fact of doing = whether it does. UNeych salam ina kanun ci ësey yo? Do you know how many people are going? NWûn i onun ci an onun ci molunta I don't know whether it is snowing or not. Cicum il hanun ci molukeyss.ta I don't know whether he is working right now or not. Iss.nun ci (eps.nun ci) âsikeyss.âup.nikka Do you know whether there are any (or not)? Ku i ka musun sinmun ul ponun ci kiek hasey yo? Do you recall which newspaper he reads? Ku kes ul phal.nun ci mul.e polq ka Shall we ask them if they are going to sell it? Ku il i etteh.key toynun ci ka kwungkum hata I am anxious about how that is coming along. Nay ka ku lul etteh.key sayngkak hako iss.nun ci kul ky eykey mâl hako siph.un chwungtong ul nukkyes.e yo I felt the urge to tell him what I thought of him.

2. ~ (to moluta, yo) ("I don't know whether" =) maybe, perhaps it does. UNam canun ci (to molunta) Maybe he's sleeping. Inchen ey to pi ka onun ci yo I wonder if it is raining in Inchen, too.

3. apparently, maybe. UNay mût.nun mûl ul môs tul.ess.nun ci ku nun iyaki lul kyêysok hako iss.ess.ta Apparently he didn't catch my question; he went on with what he was saying.

4. given the state of (its) doing: (etteh.key, etteh.key 'na, ecci 'na, elma 'na) ~, ~, ... se 'n ci does it so much that (= nemu ... sep). UNKu anawunse ka etteh.key/cci 'na (elma 'na) palli mâl hanun ci na nun 1hiy haei môs hay yo That announcer talks so fast I can't understand him.
5. Enu nwu ka saykyyess.nun ci cham cal saykyyess.ta Whoever carved it, he certainly carved it well.
-nun ci 'la (se), proc mod + postmod + cop var inf (+ pcl). [lit as/since it does (equivalent to colloquial -tuni, according to Roth]. 1Sal i poinin ci 'la kalye/kaliwe ya hakeyss.ta My skin is showing - I will have to cover it up. Tôn ul mänh.i cewuess.nun ci 'la mulken i nappul ti ka épss.ta I have paid so much for it, it can't be poor in quality. Sensayng nim kkey se nô hakeyss.nun ci 'la (se) swukkey lul tâ hay kass.ta Wary of the wrath of the teacher, I went through all my homework.
For sentence-final uses, see -un ci 'la (NOTE).
-nun cok-cok, proc mod + postmod (= -nun cok-cok-cok). every occasion that it happens, whatever time (that), whenever, every time (that), as often as. 1nah.nun cok-cok atul ita gives birth to sons every time. Mantunun cok-cok phallinta Every one that's made sells (is sold). Ponun cok-cok cap.e la Grab every one you see.
-nun cwul, proc mod + postmod. the assumed fact that it does: - (lo) áltâ thinks (supposes, assumes, believes, expects) that - CF -nun kes (ul) áltâ knows that - , -nun ci áltâ knows whether -. 1Yenge lui kongpu hanun cwul lo sayngkkak hanta I expect that he is studying his English. Ku ai ka cikum cako iss.nun cwul ásey yo? Do you think the boy is in bed now? - CF Ku ai ka cikum cako iss.nun ci ásey yo? Do you know whether the boy is in bed now? Na nun ney ka an onun cwul al.ess.ta I thought you weren't coming. Môs hanun cwul al.ess.tuni cal hanun kwun a I didn't think you could, but you're doing it nicely!
NOTE: The entry -nun cwul in KEJ (371a) contains inaccurate information that should be corrected to accord with what is said here.
-nun cwung, proc mod + n. (in) the midst of doing: - ey in the midst of doing; - ìta is in the midst of doing. 1Cam canun cwung iess.ta It was in the middle of my sleep. It was while I was sleeping. Phêynci lül ssunun cwung ey ku ilum i kiek nass.ta In the middle of writing the letter his name came back to me. ìHanun cwung ìta I am in the midst of work. I am working. SEE -un cwung.
}

nu-ney [Ceycuw DIAL] = ne-huy (ney) you people; = ne-huy ney (uy) of you people (Seng 1Nakswu 1984:33).
nung hi < NUNG hi (1447 Sek 13:15a. - ), der adv. ablv, competently, proficiently; fully, effectively; easily, freely, with no difficulty; can. could, may. Ìl ul - ìta is able to do a job; does a job ably/well. - hâlq swu iiss.ta is easily able to do it. Hân i nung hi nêy sikyêy lul tocek cil ha.yess.ta The servant had no difficulty stealing your watch. SYN e'lua, e'luwo, sîle, nilo, 'ka 'hi.
-nungkate [S Kyengsang DIAL (Mkk 1960:334)] = - (su)p.nikka
2. ì abbr < - nun kep (i)yo; CF -ullangki yo.
-nungkwuma (yo), [S Kyengsang DIAL (Mkk 1960:331,34)] = (Verb)-e (yo). CF -kwuma (yo), -nun kwumen (yo).
-nun hân, proc mod + n.
1. so long/far as, to the extent that (it does). Ìnay ka ânun hân as far as I know. toyl swu iss.nun hân so far as possible, to the best of one's abilities. sçeceng i helak hanun hân as far as (the) circumstances permit. Nây ka iss.nun hân, kulênq ìl un an hakeyss.ta As long as I may live I will never do such a thing. Solyen i wenca-than ul sâ-yong haci anh.uq han. Mikwuk to ku kes ul ssuci anh.uq ita As long as the Soviet Union does not resort to the atom bomb, America won't use it either. Này ka ânun hân ku pun un mit.ul man pun ip.nita So far as I know, he is a reliable person.
2. - i iss.e to, - iss.tula to even if. 1Nay ka ewuk.nun hân i iss.tula to i kes man mûs cweukye ss.tala I'd die rather than hand one over.
-nun hyéncang, proc mod + n. the very scene of doing. 1Ku ay n' totwuk-cil ul hân hyéncang ey se cap.hyess.ta The boy caught red-handed (in the very act of) stealing.
-nun hyengphyen, proc mod + noun. (in) a process/circumstance of doing. 1Santang cewuip hanun hyengphyen ita is important quite a lot. CF -nun cwung.
-nun i. abbr < hanun i. SEE -ta 'nun i.
- 'nun i. abbr < -ta hanun i. 1Cikum kkkâesi kkwûm ul kælico mwe i' musep.
I, it! a.

2c. ~ pota rather than do. 1Yok ul ponun i pota cwuk.nun key nás.ta It would be better to die than to face disgrace. Onul nal i coh.un

3. abbr < -nun i 'la it is (the case) that.

Taal i mutewumyen pi ka onun i('la) Sultry weather always brings rain. I kil lo han chum kanyen swalq cip i iss.nun i ('la) Follow this road for a while and you will find an alehouse. See -nun i 'la.

4. abbr < -nun i pota rather than do (= 2c).

-nun i, (proc mod + postmod) = -nun ya (the question) whether it does. 1Cip ey se nun ku lul hak.kyo ey eyonayun i mānun i mål i mānh.ta His family are arguing about whether they should send him to school or not. 1Thon ul hanun i mānun i ku cip ey se nun pam-nac ssawum ita They are always quarreling and talking about getting a divorce. Ku nun sil yen hanq thay pam-nac cwuk.nun i sānun i yātan ita Since his disappointment in love he is always talking about committing suicide.

-nu'n i, proc mod + postmod. 1Kwos wa'h uy 'CHILQ-*p'W0W ye 'lu m i "yenu n i (1459 Wel 8:12a) on the flowers the fruit of the seven precious things ripens. See -no'n i.

-nu'n i 'Ga', proc mod + postmod + postmod. does it? is it doing?

-nu'n i 'Gwo, proc mod + postmod + postmod. does it? is it doing?

-nunq il, proc mod + postmod. the experience of doing: ~ i iss.ta sometimes does, does do; ~ i iss.ess.ta sometimes did, used to do; ~ i ēps.ta never does: ~ i ēps.ess.ta never used to do. 1Ai tul i selkèe.i hanunq il i iss.ta The children sometimes wash the dishes. Namca ka selkèe.i hanunq il i ēps.ni? Don't the men ever wash the dishes? Yo say Kim sensaying(q) tayk ey kanunq il i ēps.ta Lately we never go to Mr Kim's house. Cf -nun cek; -unq il.

-nun i 'la, proc mod + n + cop quotative indic assertive, it is (a fact) that; one always/never does; it is sure to be/happen (said in instructing an inferior). 1Elun eykey pelus ēps.nun mål un an hanun i 'la One does not say rude things to one's elders. Am-thalk i wūmynen cip-an mang hanun i 'la "When the hen crows [= when the woman wears the trousers] the family goes to ruin". ABBR -nun i, -nuy 'la SYN -nun kes ita. Cf -un (-tun) i 'la; -ni';

-nu'n i '-ngi s 'ka SEE -no'n i '-ngi s 'ka

-nuni pota = -nun i pota (SEE -nun l). = tul.

-ni tul, proc mod + postmod + pcl = -nun ya tul.
A Reference Grammar of Korča

- nuni tul = -nun i tul, abbr < -nun i pota tul.
  1 Onulq pam ey kanun i (pota) tul chalali
  nayil achim ey kanun key ettay. How about
  going tomorrow morning rather than tonight?
  ? nun iyu, pcl + pcl. SEE p. 817-8 (to NOTE).
  -nunq 'iyu, proc mod + n. (for) the reason that
  it does. 1 Aćik kkaci to ecey sinnum ul tul.ye
  'ta ponunq 'iyu ka eti ey iss. na Why are you
  still peering into yesterday's paper? Sencwuk-
  kyo lul kinyem hanunq 'iyu nun olay cen ey i
  tali wj ey se il.e nan 1 yeksa-cek sasili ey iss.ta
  The reason we remember Sencwuk Bridge lies
  in historical events that happened on this bridge
  a long time ago. I kes i palo ku tul i wuli
  cengpu lul ećnpak halye 'nunq 'iyu ita This is
  the very reason why they intend to overthrow
  our government. SYN -nun kkatalk.
  -nun ka, processive modifie+ postmodifie.
  1. (the question) whether it does; does it/he?
     -yo does it/he? [POLITE]. 1 Mue i hanun
     ka What are you doing? I sosel ul ilk.nun ka
     yo? (or ilk.na yo? or ilk.e yo?) Are you
     reading this novel? Caney eti tul kass.ta onun
     ka Where have you been? Musa hi kass.nun
     ka molukeys.ta I do not know whether he has
     arrived there safely.
     - ey. 1 Müncey nun nwu ka te mānh.i te
cal mantunun ka ey tallye iss.ta The question
     depends on who produces more and better
     (products).
     ~ lo. 1 Sālam tul uy sisen un kikyey ka
etteh. key cak.yong hanun ka lo cipewung
ha.yess.ta (CM 2:229) People's gaze focussed
on how the machine works.
  2. [somewhat lit] [-ess/-keyss-] ~ pota (adj)
     it seems as if it does (did / will do). CF
     -na pota. SYN -nun kes kath.ta, -nun mo.yang
     ita. 1 Pi ka onun (wass.nun, okeyss.nun or
     olq) ka pota It seems to be raining (to have
     rained, to be about to rain). Onul hak.kyo ey
     ocli anh.un kes ul poni alh.nun ka pota I
     guess he is ill, for he is not in school
     anymore. Han pen kamyen tasi nun tol.a olq cwul
     molunun ka pota (moluna pota) Once you are
     gone, I won't know when you will ever return.
  3. -nun ka ha- (from Im Hopin 1987:173):
  Cwumusinun ka hay se cēnhwa lul pakkwe
  tulici anh.ess. *up.nita I had it that you
  might be sleeping so I did not put the call through.
  Kkāchi ka wūlki ey eti se cōh.un sosik i onun
  ka hayss.ey yo From the sound of the
  megaphone
  I figured there was good news coming from
  somewhere. Tāyahuk ey ip. hak hayss.nun la
  hayss.tuni, enu say col.ep ikwun yo I was
  thinking you must have entered college and
  here you are graduating in no time! CF
  -hata (p. 702), -nai siph.ta (p. 777).
  4. -nun ka hamyen:
     4a. (= -nun ka pomyen). 1 Pi ka onun ka
     hamyen nwūn i oko, nwūn i onun ka hamyen
     pi ka oni, nal-si to cham isang hata It can't
     make up its mind whether it wants to snow or
     wants to rain, it is such funny weather.
     4b. 1 Sāy tul i mei wi ey se cīcè-kelinu ka
     hamyen talam-cwi tul i tali mith ul suchē
     kaki to hanta Not only are there birds chirping
     overhead but also there are squirrels darting
     underfoot.
  5. -nun ka siph.i/siph.key. 1 Sānun ka siph.
     sal.e popsita Let's try living as if we were
     really living. CF siph.ta, -na siph.ta (p. 777).
     -nunkaita ? < -nun ka ita, ? < -nun ka hu
     [South Kyengsang DIAL (1Na Cinsek 1977)] =
     (su)p.nikka
     -nun ka ka, proc mod + postmodifie + partic.
  1 Mues ul mek.nun ka mūnecy 'ta
     the question is what are we eating. Éncey man
     nanun ka ka műnecy 'ta The question is what
     it is appearing.
  -nun ka lul, proc mod + postmod + pcl. 1 Ku
     nye ca onun ka lul al.e pwi la Find out
     whether she is coming.
  -nun ka 'm, abbr < -nun ka (ko) ham or
     'm na 'n māl ?a?. 1 Way kulen, nwu ka kastu
     mālā 'nuu ka 'm? What's your trouble -
     anyone keeping you from going? CF
     -tu in 'm, -na 'm, -ta 'm.
  -nun kām, proc mod + n. the feeling that
     does. ~ i iss.ta, ~ i nata it gives the feeling
     that ~, it feels/seems like ~. 1 Il san tul
     poni Hānkwey ey to.la kan kām i nata/iss.ta
     Seeing these mountains takes me back to Korča.
  -nunkang [S Kyengsang DIAL (1Na Cinsek 1977)]
     -nun ka
     -nun ka nun, proc mod + postmod + pcl.
  1 Mues ul mek.nun ka nun kekkeng mālā
     for what to eat, don't worry about it.
  -nunkata (? < -nun ka 'ta) [S Kyengsang DIAL
     (1Na Cinsek 1977)] = - (su)p.nikka
  -nun ka tul = -nun ya tul
2. the thing/one that someone is doing; the one that is doing it. 

3. the doing, the fact or act of doing; the tentative fact that (someone) is doing. 

4. the proper thing to do (Cf -nun pep); 

- ita ought. 

- Haksayng ulo se kulen nappun huynhtagong un an hanun pep/kes ita As a
student one ought not do such bad things. Hyeng hanthe yun an kunlenun kes ita You shouldn’t do that to your older brother. Yeki se an phiwunun kes ita (or phiwunun kes i ani ’ta) One does not smoke here = People are not supposed to (You shouldn’t) smoke here. Nay māl tay lo hanun kes i cōh.ta You’d better do just as I told you. Sensayng nim i māl hasil tay lo māyl kongpu hya ya paywunun kes ita Just as the teacher said, to learn you have to study every day. Ne nun na hako cengkwa haki silh.e se phingk’ey lut hanun kes ita (= 3c); wūntong haki silh.umyen kuleh.key palo māl hanun kes ita (= 4) You don’t like to play tennis with me, so you make excuses; if you dislike playing, you ought to come right out and say so.

− i cōh.ta it would be better to (do). ṭCip ey kanun kes i cōh. keyyss.ta It would be well for us to go home. Kongpu lul hanun i pota tōnq pel.i hanun kes i cōh.ta It would be better to get out and earn some money rather than stick fast to your studies. Ney sā-chon hanthe yang tā allinun kes i cōh.keyyss.ta I think it would be better to let your cousin and them know. Apeci kkey pota hyeng nim kkey māl-ssum tulinun kes i cōh.ulq ku ke ’ey yo You’d do better to talk to your brother rather than to your father. Kuleh.key pota ileh.key hanun kes i te cōh. keyyss.ta It would be better to do it this way rather than that. Han cuk incey etteh.key hanun kes i cōh.ulq ku Then, what should we do now? Kulen cuk ’hayil kanun kes i cōh. keyyss.ta That being the case, you had better leave here tomorrow.

5. − ul = -nun ke ’l; also = 1, 2, 3 above as object: kok.ka ka olunun kes ul pangei hako iiss.ta is preventing a rise in grain prices.
6. 6a. − ulo pota (inceng hata, yekita, āltā, kancwu hata) concludes (realizes, recognizes) that one does. ṭNey ka óceng kkaci an omyen mōs onun kes ulo pokeyss.ta If you don’t show up by noon I’ll take it that you are not coming at all. Ku man hanyen cil hanun kes ulo (na nun) ponta I feel you’ve done well to do that much.

6b. − ulo poita [written style] it appears/seems that one does. ṭCengpu nun i kyēhyok ey chānseng hanun kes ulo pointa It appears that the government is favoring this plan.

7. − i but [CM 2:219; also other meanings].

Note: Wumcik inun kes ita (1) It’s the thing that moves (or that someone moves); (2) It’s the one that moves (or that someone moves); (3) It’s a fact that someone moves it (or that it moves), you see; (4) One should move (or move it). Wumcik inun kes i ani ’ta (1) It’s not the thing that moves (or that someone moves); (2) It’s not the one that moves (or that someone moves); (3) It’s not the fact that someone moves it (or that it moves); (4) One should not move (or move it).

-nun kes kath.ta, proc mod + postmod + adj.

1. it seems that it does. ṭKu sālām i kwam e tut.nun chek un hari man sāsīl kulen tuyangkak hanun kes kath.sup.nit a-ul it is pretending to be all ears, but he seems to be really thinking about other things.

2. it is like the one/thing that (someone) does.

-nun ke ’la, abbr < -nun kes ita. ṭTōng éps.ta ka to iiss.nun ke ’ta Money goes (so don’t let that bother you too much). Kel.umye ka ani ’la tallimyey ce phoy oc.mac.hila ‘nun ke ’ta They want us to hit the target running, not walking.

-nun key, 1. abbr < -nun kes i.
2. abbr < -nun kes ie /ia.

-nun ke ya, abbr < -nun kes (y)a.
1. (cop inf = ie /ia) ṭNey ēy unlu lut tā haka se man (i) nam ekey to kwen.li lul cwucul halq suw iss.nun ke ya Just fulfill all your obligations and you can demand your rights of others. Emeni hako mace kath.i an kakeyss.ta ’ni to-taychey nwukwul hako kakeyss.ta ke ya You won’t go with your mother; so on earth WILL you go with? Aycho (ey) pula kulen sālām kwa nun sāngcong ul mal慈善 ya hanun ke ya From the start you should have avoided associating with a man like him.

2. (pcl iya /ya) ṭMek.ko ecum kanun ke kwaymachan.ch ci man (ōmsik ul) kacik ka ke n’ an toyp.nita It’s all right just to eat and go but you shouldn’t go taking food along with you (to eat). Nay sānun ke ya ku ce ku kule wāhaci mwe I’m just living along, that’s about

-nun key ’ci = -nun ke yci < -nun kes i
-nun key ’la = -nun ke yla < -nun kes ila
-nun key ’na = -nun ke yna < -nun kes ina
-nun key ’ney = -nun ke yney < -nun kes ley
-nun key ’ni = -nun ke yni < -nun kes ini
A Reference Grammar of Korean

PART II 729

- nun ke yo = -nun key yo = -nun ke 'ey yo.  
  ᴊKakallak cocha muluko se way ili tempinun  
  ke yo Why are you so hasty when you don't  
  even know the score? An mek.ülye 'nun ke  
  yo? You're not going to eat them? To-taychey  
  tangsin un mue' (halye ko) hanun ke yo Just  
  what on earth do you think you're up to?  
- nun ke yo man, abbr < -nun kes io man it's  
  that ... does [AUTH].  
- nun key, abbr. 1. < -nun kes i.  
  2. < -nun kes i- (cop).  
- nun key 'ta = -nun ke yta, abbr < -nun kes  
  ita (= -nun ke 'ta).  
- nun key ya = -nun ke ya  
- nun key yo, abbr. 1. < -nun ke 'ey yo < -nun  
  kes ie(yo) yo it's that ... does [POLITE], ...  
  2. < -nun kes iyo [POLITE fragment].  
  3. < -nun kes io it's that ... does [AUTH], ...  
  ᴊTo-taychey tangsin un mue' (halye ko)  
  hanun ke yo Just what on earth do you think  
  you're up to?  
- nun kil, proc mod + n. 1. (in) the course of  
  doing, while doing. ᴊHak.kyo kanun kil ey  
  nul sicheng ul cina kanta On my way to  
  school, I always pass the city hall. Cip ey tol.a  
  kanun kil ey câmângkan tullici yo I guess I'll  
  stop in for a minute on my way back home.  
- 2. [DIAL] = -nunq il  
- nun kim, processive mod + postmod. (as) an  
  incidental result of doing; while one is about it.  
  See kim.  
- nun kkatalk, mod + n. (for) the reason that it  
  does. ᴊNa nun mul ul côh.a hanun kkatalk ey  
  nul pata ey kanta I always go to the sea,  
  because I am fond of the water. Nay ka Kim  
  sensaoy ul côh.a hanun kkatalk un ku  
  înhum in kosang han kkatalk ita The reason  
  I like Mr Kim is that he has a noble character.  
- nun ko, proc mod + postmod. [colloq; poetie  
  the (usually rhetorical, exclamatory, or quoted)  
  question wh- does (BUT NOT whether ...).  
  CF -nun ka; 'kwo. ABBR -no (= -n 'o).  
- nun ko lo, mod + n + pcl [somewhat lit.] for  
  the reason that it does. ᴊCwûuy hacî anh.nun  
  ko lo kuleng il i sayangkinta Things like that  
  happen through carelessness. Ku sâlam un tôn  
  i iss.nun ko lo caki ka hako siph.unq il un  
  pues izâ halq swu iss.³up.nita He has got  
  money so he can do anything he wants to. Na  
  nun cikum il ul hanun ko lo âmu tey to mós  
  kap.nita I can't go anywhere now because I am  
  working. CF -nun kkatalk ey, -ki ttayun ey.  
- nunkong [South Kyengsang DIAL ('Na Cinse  
  1977)]= (-nun ko =) -nun ka  
  nun kosa hako SEE kosa hako  
- nun kw'ami, abbr < -nun ko hanh  
- nun kwûlye=a = -nun kwumen  
- nun kwumen (yo), proc mod + postmod (+  
  pcl). SEE kwumen. ABBR -nu' 'men (yo).  
- nun kyet(ul), processive mod + postmodifier.  
  (in) the course of, in passing, while (doing);  
  at the same time as; when, whenever. cânun  
  kyet(ul) ey passing by. CF -nun kim/kil/palam.  
- nun kwun (a), proc mod + postmod (+ pcl).  
  SEE kwun. ABBR -n' 'wun (a).  
- nun kyengwu, processive mod + n. the event/  
  circumstance of doing; if (and when). ᴊmân.i  
  sónhay paysang ul hachi anh.nun kyengwu ey  
  nun in the event you do not make appropriate  
  compensation for the damage ... Ney ka chak  
  han sâlam i toynun kyengwu, ku ùtay nun na  
  to tasi sayngkak hay pom A When you become  
  a nice person, then I will think about it again.  
- nunkyo (? < -nun ka yo) [S Kyengsang DIAL  
  ('Na Cinse 1977)]= -(su)p.nikka  
- nun mankhum, abbr < -nun i mankhum  
- nun mo.yang, proc mod + n. the looks of doing.  
  ~ ita appears to be doing. ᴊCe phyen hanul  
  i hulin kes ul poni ce phyen ey nun pi ka  
  onun mo.yang ita I see that that part of the  
  sky has clouded up; it appears to be raining  
  over there. Palam to punun mo.yang ita The  
  wind seems to be blowing, too.  
- ùlo with the appearance of doing, appears  
  to do and (so), (= -nun kes chelêm) in the  
  same way. ᴊSew köng ilay lo Kim chemi  
  nuñ caymi lul ponun mo.yang ulo tomuci cip  
  ey nun sosik han cang to an ponay wasa.tta  
  Since going to Seoul Mr Kim seems to having  
  too much fun to write a single letter home.  
  Paytumitone to cengkwu hanun mo.yang  
  ulo hamyen toynta You can play badminton  
  just the way you play tennis. CF -nun yang.  
- nun pa, mod + n [lit]. 1. = -nun kes.  
  2. ~ (ey) does and as a consequence (= -nun  
  tey2 = -uni); since, when.  
- ey ya if/since (as long as) one is doing  
  it. ᴊHanun pa ey ya cal hay ya hanta Since  
  we are doing it anyway, we ought to do it well.  
  3. that which does (which one does). SEE pa 3.
-nun pelam (ey), proc mod + n (+ pcl). See palem.
- nant pep See pep
- nun phum, proc mod + n. the appearance/ looks/behavior of doing. See phum.
- nun sai/say, proc mod + n. (in) the interval while it does. Cf -nun tong-an.
- Nay ka canun sai ey nay pangq tongmu ka kongpul lun cham mahn.i hayss.ta While I was sweeping my roommate did a lot of work. Nay ka 'eps.nun say (ey) wuli cip ul cal pwâ cwussey yo Please look after my house for me while I am away.
- nun seng siph.ta, proc mod + postmod + adj. seems, appears (to be doing). Pi ka onun seng siph.ess.ta It sounded as if it were raining outside. Yeec ka wunun seng siph.ess.ta (or seng siph.un soli yess.ta) It was (a sound) like a woman's weeping.
- nun sesul, proc mod + postmod/n ('sharp edge; brunt'). Non.li ceyngien hakey wuli chuk uy täypho ka tul.[y]e täynun sesul ey nom tul un mål mun i mak.hyess.ta (CM 1:135) The rascals were speechless at the sharp logic thrust at them by the representative of our side.
- nun sêym, processive modifier + postmodifier.
  - ita, - ulo See sêym.
- nun swu, processive modifier + postmodificer.
  1. an occasion (of doing -); an event, a case, an instance, a happening, a circumstance. Swul ul mek'myuen silsâwu lul hanun swu ka mahn.ta I often make mistakes when I have been drinking. Sâ.yong sang chai ka iss.nun swu ka mahn.ta There are many cases of a difference in usage.
  2. =-nunq II (experience); - iss.ta/ëps.ta sometimes/never does. Ill-welq tal ey nwûn i han pen to an onun swu to iss.ci It sometimes happens that January passes without a single snow. Sam-welq tal ey nwûn i onun swu to iss.ci It sometimes (occasionally) snows in March.
  3. a way or means of doing; a remedy, a resource, a help. Hanun swu ëps.i helplessly, reluctantly. Hanun swu ëps.ta There is no way out (no help for it). Nothing can be done.
- nunta, processive indicative assertive.
  1. (= statement). does. Mek.nunta (= lit mekta) eats. Anc.nunta (= lit anc.ta) sits down. After vowels -nta. Occurs only directly attached to processive verb stems (including iss- 'stays') or to such stems + honorific -m. - wa. (Nwukwu lulu) cih.a hanta wa (nwukwu lulu) salang hanta wa nun ttus i tak kath.ci anh.e yo Liking someone and loving someone are not exactly the same (in meaning). Note: This form for the processive indicative assertive (and its postvocalic shape -nta) was virtually unnoticed until it was observed by the missionaries at the end of the 19th century, for the written style preserved the literary version -nta (Kim Hyungkyu 1954:106-7). But there are nine examples of -nta from the early 1500s (He Wung 1989:361) and at least two examples of -non/ita from the 1600s (LCT 123b, He Wung 1987:228). Cf Ceycwu -unta.
- nun 'ta = -non 'ta. Ne y 'es.te 'n a hoy 'Gwan'ioy he 'thway 'lol an 'a 'wanun (145b) Wel 8:85b; sic an- 'a) what kind of a child are you to cry, clinging to [the calf of] a leg?
- nunta 'l, abbr < -nunta (ko) hal
- nunta 'm, abbr < -nunta (ko) ham (? and of
- nunta 'm, abbr < -nunta (ko) ham (=? and of
- nunta 'm, abbr < -nunta (ko) ham (=? and of
- nunta 'm, abbr < -nunta (ko) ham (=? and of
- nunta 'm, abbr < -nunta (ko) ham (=? and of
- nunta 'm, abbr < -nunta (ko) ham (=? and of
- nunta 'm, abbr < -nunta (ko) ham (=? and of
- nunta 'm, abbr < -nunta (ko) ham (=? and of
- nunta 'm, abbr < -nunta (ko) ham (=? and of
- nuna 'tám/taum, [? DIAL] processive mod +.
  - ey ya if since it happens (= -nun pe ya). Nay ka han pen il ul hanun tám ey ya ku ttawi lo hacu nun anh.nunta If I do it all, I won't do it that poorly.
- nunta 'myen, abbr < -nunta (ko) hamyen
- nunta 'n('), abbr. 1. < -nunta (ko) han
  2. < -nunta (ko) hanun
- nunta 'ni < -nunta (ko) hani. Cf -ta ni, ila
  1. says it does and (so) ...
  2. I tell you; you mean to tell me? (show surprise). Kuleki ey sâlam uy il un molun 'ni So you never know what will happen to you in this life. Il-nyenq tong-an ina hak.kye ey taniko to ilum cocha mós ssunta 'ni! You mean to tell me you've been going to school for a year and can't even write your name? Kuleki ey sâlam un sukwié pwâ ya hanta 'ni! I tell you, you have to get to know him well before you see what he is like! Kim sensay chwuk.nunta 'ni!? - ku key wëyn mál lal! Kim is dying? - I cannot believe it!
- nunta 'y, abbr < -nunta (ko) hay. says (feels, thinks) that it does. Cikum kass.ta kot one 'y He says he will be right back.
A Reference Grammar of Korean

PART II 731

tay lo, processive mod + noun + particle.

1. in accordance with, just as (it does), like; to the extent that; everything one does. ɪ òtoyq ñu (hállq ñu) iss.nun tay lo to the extent possible, as much / nearly as possible. sikan i iss.nun tay lo as much / far as time allows. Nay ka hanun tay lo hai mâlko tangsin maum tay lo haspísio Don't do just as I do, do as you like. Sensayng i sikhinun tay lo swukey lú kkok hay ta Be sure to do your homework just as the teacher told you to do. Nay ka cwunun tay lo pat.usíspio Please take what I have to give you. C'ay (= Ce ay) nun ponun tay lo tâ sa tâllâ 'nta She wants me to buy everything she sees.

2. as soon as (it does), directly after; CF -ca (mâca). ɪ Ku i ka tol.a onun tay lo kot mâl-

sum cem hakeyss.3 up.nita As soon as he comes back I will give him your message. ɪ yeqkwen i na-onun tay lo as soon as my passport is issued. Kot cali ka nanun tay lo a1lye tulikeys.3 up.nita As soon as there is a place, I'll let you know right away. Thum i nanun tay lo ku i lúl chae.keaiks.tà I'll go see him just as soon as time permits. NOTE: For the past, use -ca mâca ... -ess.ta.


-nunta 'y se, abbr < -nunta (ko) hay se. ɪ Aćik to molunta 'y se ya mâl i toyna?! It is absurd for you to say that you still don't know about it. Ćungki-sen un cungki lo kanta 'y se kuleh.key pulunta A steamer is called that because it is run by steam.

-nun täysin, proc mod + n: ~ (ey).

1. (as) a substitute for doing; instead of (in place of) doing. Mál hanun täysin ey tut.ki man haspísio Instead of talking, just listen. Hawai kanun täysin ey i pen hyuka ey nun Kwulapha ey kako siph.ta Instead of going to Hawaii this vacation, I want to go to Europe. Tôn pênun täysin ey na nun tähay ek ey ka se kongpu haakeyss.tà Instead of earning money, I'll go to college and study. Totwuk i täymun ulo na-kanun täysin ey yuli-chang ulo na-

-kas.tà Instead of leaving by the gate, the thief went out by the window. CF -un täysin; -ci anh.ko / mâlko.

2. as compensation for doing, to make up for doing, in return for doing. ɪ Tôn i iss.nun täysin casik i èps.ta He has no children, but he has money, instead. Ku i ka na hanthey Yenge lúl kaluchye cwunun täysin na nun ku i hanthey Tok.il-e lúl kaluchye cwunta I am teaching him German in return for his teaching me English.

-nunta 'y to, abbr < -nunta (ko) hay to. even if (one says). ɪ An mek.nunta 'y to eakkwu man kulenî?! Why do you keep urging me to eat when I tell you I won't?!

-nunta 'y ya, abbr < -nunta (ko) hay ya. even if (it is said that). ɪ Cey ka âmuli cal kanta 'y ya han sikan ey payk-li nun mös kakeyss.ci No matter how fast he walks he won't be able to walk a hundred li an hour. Mek.nunta 'y ya elma 'na mek.keaiks.ni - nây-pelye twue la Let him eat as much as he likes; he can't eat much anyway. Cwuk.nunta 'y ya twulyewulq kes èps.ta I'm not afraid of his dying.

-nun tey1, proc mod + n. the place where it does. phanun tey a selling place, a (vending) booth, a shop. phyo phanun tey a ticket-seller's; a ticket window. os ul pes.nun tey the place where one undresses; the (un)dressing room. mek.nun tey a place that one eats at. kanun tey a place that one goes to.

-nun tey2, processive modifier + postmodif.

1. the circumstance/process of doing. ɪ Ku nun kénkang ul hoyer pok hanun tey il-nyen i kellyss.ta It took a full year for him to get his health all back. Ku kes un nônun tey icn'ai anh.nunta That is nothing but (nothing more than) playing! Sêýkhey yele nala tul i wenca-than ul silhmem hanun tey pàntay hanta We are opposed to the testing of atom bombs by the nations of the world.

~ (ey). in / for (the process of) doing. ɪ ~ ssuta uses it for (doing). ~ phi.yo hata needs it for (doing). needs/requires it (so as) to do. ~ phyen.li hata is convenient for (doing). Swukey lù hanun tey elma 'na kellici yo How long does it take you to do the homework?

~ kkaci as much / well / fully as one can.

ɪ Kochninun tey kkaci kochyss.ta I fixed it the best I could. Kyéysinun tey kkaci kyésey yo Stay as long as you can. Hállq swu iss.nun tey kkaci il hakeyss.ta I will continue doing all (the most / best) I can. Iss.ulq tey kkaci iss.e pokeyss.ta I'll try to stick around (stay/wait) as long as I can. CF -ulq tey kkaci.
(ey) se. Nal ul cal näyko mős näynun tey se mikkun han cêyphum i na-onun ya kkechil kkechil han cêyphum i na-onun ya ka kylêqeng òyonta Proper exposure of the blade determines whether a smooth or a rough article is produced. Ku ka mâl hanun tey se îsang han cem ul palkyen hayss.ta I detected some odd things in what he was saying (M 3:3:203).

(ey) to = -nu n tey to. See 3a.

-nun. Sôk.inun tey nun hałq svu ëps.ta There isn't very much you can do about their cheating.

2. (given) the circumstance that it does; does - and/but/so. Kim sensayng eykey phînçi lül ssunun tey musun pûthak hul mâl-sum i ëps.usip.nikka I am writing to Mr Kim - is there anything you would like me to tell him? Wuli tôngney han sâlum i iss.nun tey caykan i pisang hata There is a man in our village who is (= and he is) extraordinarily talented. Sâkî nun sâkeyss.nun tey cikum un tôn i ëps.ta I am going to buy it all right, but I have no money with me now. Kim sensaing puin i kulenun tey meychil cen ey cêntang-pho ey se sîkyey hana lül sasser.nun tey kkwây côh.tula 'ko yo Mrs Kim says she bought a watch at a pawnshop a few days ago and it has been quite good. Sîkan i ëps.nun tey wuli tto talun tey lo kaci We haven't got much time, so let's go somewhere else. Onulq cenyek ey chinkwu hako yenghwa kkwîkyeng kaki lo hayss.nun tey tôn com cwsusîkeyss.ºup.nikka I have made plans to go to a movie tonight with a friend; will you give me some money? Onul un yaksok i iss.nun tey - talun nal lo haptsîta I have an engagement today - let's make it some other day. Sensayng nim ul câmokan poywess.ûmûnyen côh.keyss.nun tey sîkan i iss.usip.nikka I'd like to see you for a few minutes; do you have time? I pen si'-wel ey Hámkwuk ey kanun tey kath.i kasiîq ka yo? I am going to Korea this October; why don't you come along? Pi ka onun tey com te kyeîsîta kasîpsio Stay a little longer; it's raining.

3. 3a. - to even though it does, in spite of the fact that it does, despite that - . Ku nun ô-sîp i nem.ess.nun tey to ohîyle hwàng-so chelem il ul hanta While past fifty, he works like an ox. Nwun i onun tey to chwupci amh.e yo Despite the snow it is not cold (M 1:2:167).

3b. - to pulkwu hako regardless of (a spite of, disregarding) the fact that it does. Ku nun wûn i mupsî onun tey to pulkwu hako pakk ulo na-kass.ta He went out in spite of the heavy snow.

4. - (yo)! You see it's a case of doing 1 (sentence-final exclamatory - shows surprise, interest). Cal hanun tey! You're doing well! Ku ai ka cal to sayngkyess.nun tey! What a handsome child! Pi ka cèmceem mânh.i cöm tîm tey! The rain is coming down harder than ever! Mas i 'ss.nun tey oy! How tasty it is! Chás ded olay kan man i òa; ca, tîle owu; cîp ul yeng khey chac.ess.nun tey! It's been a long time (since we've seen you), please come in; you found our house quite easy, I see. Chàss.kwum to isang han kkwûm ul kkwûs.nun tey! My what a weird dream I had! Chàs. yetelp si ka nem.ess.nun tey oy, mwe're already past eight (M 1:2:81). See (-nun tey) 'psiyo. ipsiyo.

5. marks a question in the INTIMATE or (- yo) POLITE style that asks for the feelings, or the opinion of the addressee ('you'), often rhetorically. Poci mûllà 'yo to cakkwu (man) ponun tey? Why does he keep looking at it in spite of my telling him not to? Ne man key ani 'la, na to pwass.nun tey? Don't you know that I have seen it as well as you? Cal kamchhwe twuki n’ hayss.ci man âmûay.îl pokeyss.nun tey? Even though we have hidden it well don't you think somebody may find it?

NOTE: In Cincwu of South Kyengsang (M 1960:3:35) this is said to attach [in all uses?] to adjective stems, as well as to processive verb stems: kath.nun tey = kath.un tey; côh.nun tey = côh.un tey; mânh.nun tey = mânh.un tey; têp.nun tey = têwun tey.


-nuntes_y - nuntes_y

-nun tey (ey) se SEE -nun tey (1)

-nun tey (ey) 'ta (ka), not only - but in addition (on top of that). Sôk i ëps.nun tey 'ta (ka) tôn to ëps.ta I lack the time and, on top of that, I lack the money, too. Nwun i an poîntey 'ta (ka) tut ci mace mős hani sa.to sîmes hakeyss.ºo? Not only blind but unable to hear, as well, what good is there in living!

-nun tey to SEE -nun tey (3)
A Reference Grammar of Korean

PART II 733

-nun tystem, proc mod + postmod + particle. ןMolye onun tystem = Mollye tul onun teyer
They form a group and come.
-nun teyya, proc mod + postmod + pcl. SEE see ya.
-nun teyyo, proc mod + postmod + pcl. SEE -nun teyy2 (4).
-nun the (ey) SEE the 4
-nun thong (ey) SEE thong (ey)
-nun ti [Ceycwu Dial (Seng ¹Nakswu 1984: 51-4)] = -nun tey
-nun'iti'→ = -nun'ti(-), proc mod + postmod ('fact') + pcl/cop. that it/one does. ²na 'y
-e'mi'umwo'toy'na'ys.on'ti'i'mwol'lay
ngi 'ta (1459 Wel 21:53a; underlying object
marked with nominative) I do not know what
place my mother is being reborn into.
-nun'ol, proc mod + postmod + pcl. (the
fact) that it/one does. Examples. CF -non'ol.
-nun'olwo, proc mod + postmod + pcl.
because it/one does.

-nun tangan, processive mod + n. while doing.
-Wull ka 1 hanun tong-an ey âmu panghay
ka ēps.ess.ta There was no disturbance at all
while we were working. Nāy ka tāyhak ey se
kongpu hanun tong-an ye'elacoh.un
kyenghem u mânh.i hayss.ta While studying
at college, I had many valuable

-experiences.

-nun tongsi ey SEE tongsi
-nuntota (= -tota = -nola) = -(nu)nta
-nun tay, proc mod + n. the time(s)/occasion(s)
that it happens; a present experience: - ka
iss.ta/mânh.ta (ēps.ta/tumulta) sometimes/
often (never/seldom) does. ³Ku i nun cēnsim
ul kwöl unm tay ka iss.ta Now and then he
skips lunch. SYN -nun eek; CF -nunq il.

-nun taymun [Dial] = -nun kktalk, -ki
ntaymun, CF CM 2:70.

(⁴)-nun tule, proc mod + postmod. SEE tule.

-nun tung, proc mod + postmod. (doing) and so
on. ⁵Swuhululphihakihiwahynesonun
uwuwlulnoph.iüsseldorf'tunecnamul
lisâmunnungyelekkacitāychakryiss.eya
hanta In order to prevent flood damage it is
necessary to take all sorts of measures, raising
dikes and planting trees and so on. Hak.nyn-
mal ilâchayqem, ip.hak sihém, col.ep-sik
swûnîhanuntŏgloompappup.nita It
being the end of the school year, I am terribly
busy marking papers, preparing entrance exams
and graduation ceremonies and so on.
-nun tus ('i), proc mod + postmod (+ der adv).
1. as if/though doing; as, like. ¹ne-huylu
ponun tus 'i as you people can see. Mues ul
sayngkak hanun tus ('i) camcakho iss.ta He
keeps silent as if thinking. CF -ta siph.i.
2. (with two contrastive expressions) you
can't tell whether (it does) or whether - ²Pap
ul mek.nun tus ('i) mānun tus ('i) ceq-kalak
čil ul hanta From the way he is maneuvering
his chopsticks you cannot tell whether he is
eating or not.
3. (? sloopy for -nun tus hatuni). ³Kanun
pi ka kuchinin tus kwluk.un pi ka steak
ha.yess.ta (CM 1:135) The fine rain seemed
likely to let up but then a heavy rain set in.

CF-nun twun.
-nun tus hata, proc mod + postmod adj-n. gives
the idea/impression of doing; looks as if (like)
it does. ³Ce haksayng un māl un an hacim
kongpu lul cal hanun tus hata That student
doesn't say anything but he seems to study a
lot. CF -tus hata.

-nun tus siph.ta, proc mod + insep adj postmod
+ adj. gives the impression of doing; feels/looks
as if it does; something tells one it does.

-nun twung < -non 'twung, processive modifier
+ postmodifier.
1. -mānun twung whether or not does,
may or may not (with equal likelihood) - CF
hanun e mānun e very well may or perhaps
may not). ⁴Ku ay nun kongpu hanun twung
mānun twung yemon ph ksubstrr man sîpko
iss.ta You can't tell, the way he's just chewing
on his pencil, whether he is studying or not.
Nwūn i onun twung (to) mānun twung (to)
hanta → hako iss.ta You can't tell whether it
is really snowing or not. ku chayk ul ponun
twung mānun twung hanta gives the book a
cursory reading, reads the book half-heartedy,
pap ul mek.nun twung mānun twung hayss.ta
just made a gesture of eating. Nam iya musun
cis ul hatun (ci), ne nun hangsang ponun
twung mānun twung man hako tanimyen
toynta You should go your way without paying
attention to whatever others may be doing. CF
-nun tus.
2. [Dial] = -nun ci whether. ⁵Cip ul tte-
nan ci ka olayn tey ku tong-an âmu thal ina
ēps.nun twung (→ ci) molukeys.ta It has
been a long time since I left home and I don't know whether everything is all right or not.

'nu'n twung, abbr < (ko) hanun twung. Kap i olh.ta 'nu'n twung ul i olh.ta 'nu'n twung ųkyen i kwukuwu hata Opinions are divided whether A is right or B is right. Kes ul hala 'nu'n twung ce kes ul hala 'nu'n twung mål i mānh.ta All I hear is do this, do that.

'nu'n uy = -nu'n /y/uy, abbr < -'nu'n i 'uy of (etc.) that which -- . See 'uy.

? nun ya, abbr < nun iya. See p. 818 (to NOTE).

-nunya = -nun ya.

-'myen < -nun ya (ko) hamyen.

-nun ya, proc mod + postmod. (the question) whether it does -- . This is a common way to state questions in the plain style, especially in quotations; CF -ni. SYN -nun (i), -nun ka.

NOTE: Used only for proc verbs (See -un ya);

-ess.(ess.)nun ya and -(ess.)keyss.nun ya also attach to the stems of adjectives and the copula.

-pota = -nun ka pota, -na pota.

-(ha)nta asks /wonders (whether --).

-nun ya ka, proc mod + mod + pcl. Mues ul mek.nun ya ka mūneey 'ta The question is what we are eating. See -keyss.nun ya ka.

-nun ya ko [DIAL] = -nula ko

-nun yang, processive modifier + noun.

1. ~ hata (vnt) makes a pretense of doing.

-Khun chayk ul ssunun yang hanta He would have you think he's writing a mighty tome.

2. (~ ita, ~ ulo) = -nun mo.yang.

-nun ya nun, proc mod + postmod + pcl. Mues ul mek.nun ya nun kekkeng malla As for what to eat, don't worry about it.

-nun ya tul, proc mod + postmod + particle. 

-Cikum ay tul i-chung ey se kongpu hanun ya tul Are the children studying upstairs now?

-nun ya 'y, abbr < -nun ya (ko) hay. - yo.

-nun ya ya, proc mod + postmod + pcl. Mues ul mek.nun ya ya kekkeng malla As for just what to eat, don't worry about it.

-nunyo = -nun yο

-nun yo [obs] = -nun ya (question)

-nuta, alt of -nota, proc indic assert = -(n)nta.

-nuy [DIAL] = ney your. [Ceycwu] nuy sensing = ney sensuayng your teacher.

-nu'y = /mi, abbr < -nun i. ~ 'la.

-'n uy = /n /y/uy, abbr < -'n i 'uy of (etc.) that which -- . See 'uy.

nwa = nwā, abbr < nwa = nōh.a, inf. < nōh.ta; as aux usually short. ABBR n'a = n't. 

nwē, abbr < nwuwe, inf < nwupta; < nwac, inf < nwuta.

nwi, [DIAL, obs]. 1. ~ nwi (< 'nwa 'y < * 'nwa 'uy) = nwukwu uy whose.

2. (< 'nwa 'y < * 'nwa 'i) = nwu ka who.

3. (< 'nwa'y = 'nwa) = nwukwu who. nwią /two (1887 Scott 30) = nwii le by whom.

nwi ka ? < *nwi i ka (n + pcl + pcl) [Tayce DIAL] = nwu ka who /someone. Cf nwią ka (Scott 1893:177)

nwi 'key [DIAL, obs] = nwukwu eykey

nwi 'la se, [DIAL, obs] = nwukwu 'la se. nwią 'la se nay hyngsayk kulye 'ta (n)lim kēy'si tey tuliiq ko If only there were someone to draw a picture of me to send you! Nwi 'la se ne pokol kulen sohi hatun? Did someone say that to you?

-nwo- < *(n)ol-'wo-, modulated processive;

Sometimes this is listed also as an emotive, but the emotive meaning seems to be carried by an attached morpheme (-s- or -sw-); perhaps the listing as emotive is in fact the same as LCT's treatment of -(n)no- itself as also a way of emphasizing facts.

-nwo-'i 'ta, abbr < -nwo-ngi 'ta

-nwo(q) < *nwo[i]q), prospective modifie < *nwo[i]ta (plays). nówol Il (= 'qo') (1576 Yuhasap 2:7a) to play.

-nwo'la. See -nola.

1. modulated proc indic attent. 't i 'ney hā

-mwot pwo a honwō'la (1459 Wel 10:4b) I find myself unable to look upon these four [people], mozo'um ay 'senul hi ne'kiti a ni hol ki a ni honwō'la (1475 Nay se:6a) it is not that he am not treating it coolly in my mind. wo'ig ma

[G]wa ta'mos 'salGe'na cweuk ke'na kho

cye solang 'honwō'la (1481 Twusi 8:35a) for a long time I have been thinking I would like to live or die with you. tsy 'ka 'sek to'i I'm

mwuk 'nwo'la 'ho ya ciw sak[s] maw'le

sywockeyel 'ep si he'pi ho l i 'las ta (!1517)
Pak 1:54a I uselessly wasted my money to pay the rent thinking I would stay for some three months. 'na-ka kwo cye tha 'ka l'nwo-lak

'ol cen nwola [< ceh-no-wo-la] (1481 Twus 18:29a) I want to go out but I fear the tigers.

2. modulated processive purposive. 1. *SILA-

ZYE-LOY ku 'psk uy PPWO- SOLQ s "TTWOW-T"
'ys.non 't i 'mwol'lay-nig 'ta (1459 Wel 21:53a; the underlying object is marked with the nominative) I do not know what place it is that my mother is being reborn into. "ta 'KHOYK- TTIN i towoy ya 'ys.nwon 't i 'swon' oy phy'e lak 'cwyu lak ho'm ye me'li YOWW- "TTWO "hwo'm i kot ho'n i 'la (1462 'Nung 1:113a) that it has all become useless dust is like the hand opening and closing and the head shaking [= is all too natural]. [QAN-"TTWOW] 'lol 'chos.nwon 't i a'ni 'la (1481 Twusi 7:18a) one does not visit [the Bò Jú commentator] Dái Än-jáo.

'nwon ('t i... modulated proc mod + postmod + copula.

'nwon 't i'la (copula indic assertive). Pvt 'swoy oy 'kuyGwun 'on kozol s se'ule wu.m i towoy 'nwon 't i'la (1482 Kum-sam 2:29b) the temper of the metal results from the autumn's being cool.

'nwon 't i.i i 'la (copula prosp modifier + postmod + cop). Pvt 'ysang 'nyey ku TYWUNG 'ey i'sye KYENG-HIROHYNG ho'm ye "CCWA-NGWA 'ho'nwon 't i.i i 'la (1463 Pep 5:212b) will always be in their midst, walking in meditation and sitting and lying down.

-[j]nwon 't ilq s oy (copula prosp modifier + postmod + particle). Pvt-"MYWOW hon KWANG-MYENG 'ul 'pwonwon 't il ss oy (= ilq s oy) 'i PPWO-"SALQ s il'hwu m ul MWU-PYEN KWANG 'ita ho'kwo (1459 Wel 8:38b) because of seeing a subtle aura, they call this bodhisattva "Limitless Light' by name.

-[j]nwon 't i'm ye (cop subst + cop inf). Pvt "thye y 'ysang 'nyey KKI-SSYA-"K KWULQ SAN 'ay i'sye "TTAY-PPWO-"SALQ 'Gwa CYE SYENG-MWUN 'CYWUNG 'i "NGWU-"ZYWOW 'ho'ya 'ys.ke'tun "SYWELQ-"PEP 'hwo m ol 'pwonwon 't i'm ye (1459 Wel 17:35a) Buddha is frequently on Mount Grdharkhutá (Vulture Peak), surrounded by great bodhisattvas and crowds of śrāvakas (= hinayāna disciples in the first stage), and they are seen expounding the law, and...  

-[j]nwon 't in 't ay n' (cop mod + postmod + pcl + pcl). Pvt 'ya t'oł 'SILQ-"TTALQ 'i 'wonwon 't in 't ay n' mwoncy KWANG-MYENG 'pwoyywo'm i 'ysang 'nyey s SSYANG-"SSYWUY 'la (1459 Wel 10:7b) when my son Siddhārtha comes there is always a portent of first an illumination being seen.

-[j]nwon 't on. modulated proc mod + postmod + pcl. Pvt 'ci 'lot ca'pa bye sela 'pwonwon 'i on KWONG-"KYENG ho'ya "NGWUW-"PPYELQ 'hwo.m ol pol'ki-kay 'n i 'la (1475 Nay 1:77b) they caught a wild goose and the look they gave each other was enough to clarify the admirable rarity of the occasion [pol'ki-kay = pol'kin kes].

-[j]nwon 't un < -nwon 't on. Pvt 'NGWEN honwon 't un ... (1579 Kwikam 1:24b) what is requested is ...  

-[j]nwon 't ye, modulated proc mod + postmod + postmod [question]. Pvt 'sulphu'ta 'nyey s salo'm oy "ma.l ol "ati 'mwot 'honwon 't ye (1482 Nam 2:30b) 'Tis sad - are we quite unaware of what people of earlier days said? Cf -un 't ye.  

-[j]nwo'sa 'ta < -(.)[nol]-wo-s-ta, modulated proc emotive ind. assert. Pvt 'i salo'm i 'pwo jot 'lot yei-li'-two 'lsok a'ni as 'kinwos.ta (1477 Sek 6:25-6) this person does not begrudge treasures to that extent! 'salo'm on [KWAT]. "i 'cu'chi'sikwa ye solang 'honwos.ta (1481 Twusi 20:4b) the people would love to put an end to spears and lances. Pvt-"PQ-PWONQ "wo'm i 'ha'm ol muten 'hi ne'kinwos.ta (1482 Kum-sam 3:19a) treats casually the fact that the coming of the Eight Winds [which fan the passions] is frequent.

-nwos.ta 'ta, modulated proc emotive-emotive-ind. assert. Pvt 'tol s 'pi.ch i [HEN-"HAM] -wo'lo 'nwos.ta 'ta (1481 Twusi 8:25b) the moon light rises to the balustrade.

-nwos.ta 'la < -(.)[nol]-wo-swo'la, modulated processive modulated emotive indicative assertive. Pvt 'u'shu'wo' i 'KKYEY 'lol cwo'sco 'wowy 'Gwo 'nwos.ta 'la (1459 Wel 8:100b) we too are memorizing this gāthā accordingly. Pvt-"HHWONG 'ul 'pws'kli 'nwos.ta 'la (1481 Twusi 21:34a) one feels embarrassed [at the slow journey] before Gé Hông (a Confucianist of the Eastern Jin).

-nwo' throw-ngo 'ta, modulated proc modulated emotive polite + cop indic assert. Pvt-"y 'na SSYANG-"TTYWUY "lot 'el'key 'honwo'throw-ngh "ta (1462 'Nung 6:66a) lets one be born in the world and obtain permanent residence.
Reference Grammar of Korean

PART II 737

[therein]. twoco k i 'THAY-'CO 'two pu'he 'na 'nwo s'mng- 'ta (1475 Nay se:5b) the enegades come out, starting with the prince.

'nwoswo' n 1, modulated possessive modulated emotive mod + postmodifer. 1'POYK-'SELOYJ un 'ma'i 'epkwo 'cye 'ho 'nwo'swo'n 1 'e'cule wun kwu c on [NUNG] 'hi 'myes 'ma s 'psk i n i 'Gwo (1481 Twusi 7:14a) the shrike is tended to be silent [as usual toward the end of spring]; how much time is there left for the kaleidoscope of flowers? SEE -usi 'nwoswo' n 1.

'wo'ta, modulated proc indict assert. Twachom mata mu.l ey cfe/hu l [LuWu] wu.h uy wolGa polanwota (1632 Twusi-chwung 8:38b) every morning I climb the pavilion built on the water and gaze out.

'woyng ' 'ta, abbr < -nwo-ngl ' 'ta, modulated proc polite + cop. 1'pwahtye ['G]'w a 'cywung 'kwa 'lol "CHYENG 'ho 'zo Wwoo'I ye 'honwoyng ' 'ta (1447 Sek 6:16b) I am planning to invite Buddha and his priests.

'woyng ' 'ta, abbr < -nwoyng ' 'ta < -nwo-ngi ' 'ta.

'nuw = -no

'nuwl < 'nuw, n. 'nuwl 'i w 'nwo y, 'nwo 'uy w 'nwo y. 'nwo 'y. 'nwo + 'kwa w 'nwould 'Gwa. 'nwo + 'lu' w 'nwould, 'nwo l'. 1. [obs] = nwukwu who / whom. SEE 'nwoy.

2. alternant of nwukwu before pcl ka. NOTE: nwukwu ka is dialect, as is nwii.

nwukwu ka, n + pcl. who / someone [as subject].

nwkey (< *nwu ka i) [Ceycwu DIAL (Seng 1995:1264:25n)] = nwii ka

nwukwu 'kwo, n + postmod. who is it (= nwukwu n ka). 1 'pwo 'thy e y w 'kwo 'tr (1459 Wel 21:195a) who is Buddha? -cywung-ti 'nayl i w 'nwo kwo (1463 Pup 5:96b); 'nayl i = "nayl i, 'nuw = 'nuwl who is to generate the seminal wisdom? 'k na nwukwu kwo (1482 Kum-sam 4:6b) who is this? 'nwwunwwo la mozo'm ey "sim hi solang 'hono'n i n' 'nwo kwo (1481 Twusi 16: .39b) let me ask, who is it who heart loves deeply? 'i 'pe't un 'nwo 'kwo (1517: 1No 2: 6a) = i ps 'n un nwukwu kwo (1795 1No-cwung :P 2:5a).

nwukwu = nwukwu, n. who. 1 nwukwu kwo (1795 :No-cwung [P 2:2:5a] = 'nwo 'kwo (1517: 1No 2: 6a) = 'nwo 'kwo? but nwukwu nun (id. 1:14b)

(nwukwu (1583 Sek-chun 23b, 31a). LCT cites also nwukwu 'n ye (1763 Haytong 86). An odd and early example of this incorporation of the postmodifer 'kwo by 'nwo is seen in 'nwo'kwo '[G]'wo 'nwo'lusin 'i ay (1481 Samkang chwung:7b) 'when he inquired who it was with a new version of 'kwo attached.

nwukwu, noun. [alternant nwu before pcl ka]. An indeterminate person: INTERROGATIVE in a question with falling intonation or in a quoted other.

1. who; what person: (= ãmu-[kay], etten i) a certain person, somebody, someone, so-and-so. 1 'nwo ka kuletun ya [WITH A FALLING INTONATION] Who said so?; [WITH A RISING INTONATION] Did someone say so? 'nwo ka kuletun tey ku nun pellsse tte-nass.ta 'tula Somebody told me that he had left already. Nwukwu nun cangkwan i toyo, nwukwu nun sacang i toynun tey, ne nun mwe li 'hanun ke 'na ya ko emeni kkwvilam hasitula Mother was scolding "Some become cabinet ministers, some become company heads, and what do you do?" nwukwu 'tun ci, nwukwu na (tä) anyone, everybody, everyone.

2. (= nwukwu uy) whose. 1'ce 'yeca ka nwukwu puin iyo Whose wife is that woman [who is passing by over there]?

3. [IRONIC] 1/me. Cf na; nam. 1 'nwo ka hal mäl ul ney ka hanun kwun a You are saying what I should say = You blame me, but I should be blaming you. It's me who should be saying that. Kulemyen nwu ka musewe halq cwul äñun ya Do you think I will be afraid if you do that?

4. [IRONIC, TEASING] you (said to a child), "someone I know" (= you). 1'Nwukwu nun pam ey cata ka owcwm ssass.ta 'y yo Someone I know wet his bed last night!

Cf nwl, nwi 'ykey, enu nwukwu.

NOTE: The form was originally nwu; -kwu comes from the interrogative postmodifer ko < 'kwo. SEE nwukwo just above.

nwukwu = 'nwo 'kwo who is it (= nwukwu 'n ka). 1'no'm on 'nwo 'kwo? (1468- Mong 208) who is the other (person)?

nwukwu eykey, n + pcl. to whom; to someone.

NOTE: nwi 'key is dialect or obsolete.

nwukwu 'ko, n + cop ger. anybody, anyone;
however. 1slicku 'ko omyen i kes ul cwulka
If anyone comes, give this to him.

slicku l', n + abbr pcl (< slicku lul),
who(m); someone [as direct object]. 1slicku
l' mål hanun kes in ka Who(m) are you
Talking about? Slicku l' ponayss.nun ka
[falling intonation] Who(m) did you send?;
[rising intonation] Did you send someone?
slicku 'l(q), n + cop prosp mod (= it).
slicku n', n + abbr pcl (< slicku nun), as
for anyone/everyone. 1slicku n' moluna
[falling or rising intonation] Does anyone
not know that? = Who doesn't know that?
slicku 'n, n + cop mod (= in). – that is
slicku 'na, n + cop advers. – (tā) anyone,
anybody, everyone.

– V-e to = nuw ka V-e to whoever may V.
1slicku 'na ka to kwanyancha.n = Nuw
ka ka to kwanyancha.n Anyone may go.
slicku 'n ci, n + abbr < in (cop mod) +
postmod. l. someone or other. 1slicku 'n ci
waas.ess.ta Someone came (while you were
away).

2. (the uncertain fact of) who it is. 1slicku
'n ci mōlla I don't know who it is.
slicku 'n ci n', abbr < slicku (i)n ci nun.
1Ku kes i slicku 'n ci n' kot ālkey toylq ke
'ey yo That's something that anyone will get to
know right away. Slicku 'n ci n' mōlla to
cham ci twunun kwun a Whoever he is, he's
sure a fine jumper!
slicku 'n ka, noun + copula mod + postmod.
1. who is it? 2. someone.

– ka (pcl). 1Ko.yangi ey pangwul ul talq
sālam i slicku 'n ka ka mūncey 'ta The
question is, who will bell the cat?

slicku 'n Tul, noun + copula mod + postmod.
1. whoever it may be. 1Ku key slicku 'n
Tul ne 'ykey musun sangkwran i? What does
it matter to you who he is?

2. [in a rhetorical question] anyone, everyone.
1Oli-palun sayngkak ul kacin sālam ilha
'myen slicku 'n Tul ku puceng ey pūn̄kay
haci anh.ul i? Would any right-thinking soul
not be indignant at that injustice?

3. (even) l/me. 1slicku 'n Tul an kulen
cwul āni? – tā māchen-kaci 'la 'n' mål ia Do
you think I'm different? – we are all alike,
you see.

slicku 'tun ci, n + cop retr mod + postmod.
anyone, anybody, everyone.
slicku slicku, iterated n. just who and who,
who all. 1slicku slicku wass.na Who all
are here? – halq kes ēps.i every last person
(man/woman), every man Jack, without any
distinction of person. Slicku slicku halq
kes ēps.i tā napputa You are all to blame,
every last one of you.
slicku 'n ya, n + cop mod + postmod, who
is it?

– ka (pcl). 1Ko.yangi ey pangwul ul talq
sālam i slicku 'n ya ka mūncey 'ta The
question is, who will bell the cat?

slicku 'l = *'nuw l', n + pcl, whom. 1nw
*pule muwu 'za ho'l i 'm ye (1447
13:15a) with whom should I inquire and
'snuw l' to'ye nilo' t l 'Gwa (1482 Kum-
2:45a) whom shall I say it to?

nuw ley, n + pcl [Ceycuw DIAL (Pak Yong-
1960:395)] = slicku ka who [as subject].

wul Gwa (1481 Twusi 8:46b) = *...nuw Gwa
? = *'nuw l' 'Gwa (1482 Nam 1:66b) with
whom (= slicku wu/ha/kə/laŋ). See
kwə.

'snuw l', n + pcl, whom. lē'n'lu
*te'pu'lusi'lj [l] 'ye n ywo (1449 Kok 52)
will you take along? *'nuw l' 'hu ya
*etu la ho l ywo ('1517: Pak 1:3a) whom
you will get to go with you? *'nuw [jol pu]
*ywo (1482 Nam 1:80b) whom to rely

NOTE: Spelled "nwul ul in 'swom nanch
kawmaw i 'pulu le cwuk e miny 'cin ho ye
i, 'l lal tilhuyye 'sye 'nuw ul 'way bhə
cye 'hono n ywo (1586 Sohak 6:58a) more
your husband’s family has died off and now
have come to an end, so with whose benefit in
mind do you go on guarding this? Cf 'sna ləl
-n' wumen, abbr < -nun kwumun
-n' wun (a/o), [DIAL], abbr < -nun kwumun
(a/o). 1Kkok olq cwul (In) al.ess.nun ten
on 'wun I thought he was coming for me,
but I see he isn't.

nwun-chi, n + postn. perceptiveness, an eye
(for –); attitude, design, intentions; reveal
look. 1 – pota probes, feels out (the situation).
– chāyta senses, sniffs out, puts two
and two together, has an inkling (catches wind) of.

kho-chi tā āltu is well aware of the situ-

...kho-chi to moluta is blind to (is totally unaware of) the situation. nwun-chiq pap perfunctory hospitality. nwun-chiq kwun one quick to take his cue from others. Kass. umyen coh. keyss. ta 'nun nwun-chi yess. ta (Dupont 275) He gave the impression he would like to see them leave.

nwun-i, cq. postn. (n + n), a person with eyes such that ... sâphal ~, [DIAL] hilttuk ~ a squint-eyed or cross-eyed person. aykkwu ~, kwul-oes ~ with a cataract blinding one eye. wang ~ a person with huge eyes. caalkkkak ~ a person with sore (or bleary) eyes. cauung ~ a person whose eyes are ill matched. kkamak ~ (a person with the eyes of) an ignoramus. Cf pâl-i, son-i; the immediate constituents of the compounds should be (n + -nwun) + i, but they are often treated as if n + (nwun + i).

nwuve, inf < nwupta (lie down). ABBR n(w)ê. away, (var) = nwu (who/whom). 'nim-kum sym'kizo wo'm ye namcin sym'kwo.m i 'nwuy yey 'sey teu'i l 'Gwo (1475 Nay se:3b) who could serve king and husband more?

nwu y, abbr < *nwu i, noun + particle, who [as subject]. 'nwu y ma'ko'l i 'ngi s 'ka (1445 Yong 15) who was to stop him? 'TWON-IXYOW 'lo'l 'nwu y a'la tuco 'Wol'i l (1449 Sok 97) who will comprehend the doctrine of instant enlightenment? 'nwu y'MEN- 'HYOYNG i towoy'l l l 'Gwo (1462 Nung 1:8a) who can attain all modes of salvation? nwu y ci zu'm ye 'nwu y patmon 'kwo 'hwo.l l 'la (1462 Nung 4:91a) I wonder who will build it and who will get it. See e'nu 'nwu y, 'nwu y 'za. ALSO: 1482 Nam 1:59a, ...

nwu 'y-, abbr < nwu 'i-, n + cop. be who. *no m on 'nwu 'yGe'n ywo' ho ya NGUY-SIM 'hwo.l l 'n i (1468- Mong 22b) is suspicious who they might be. ne a'n' ye nwu 'y1 ywul (1462 Nung 2:30b) if not you who will it be?

nwu 'y < *nwu 'uy, noun + particle. of whom, whose. *nwu 'y 'sto'ol (1449 Kok 36) whose daughter [as object]. ray pehino.n i n 'nwu 'yatol Gwo (1632 Twusi-cwung 1:23a) whose boy is it that is cutting bamboo? [The accent is irregular, as if from *nwu 'uy.]

nwuy < nwul li (1527 Cahoy 2:1a) < NWULI (hyangka 13:8), noun. world; generation, time, era, age. 'ti'naken 'nyey 'nwuy s SSE-CYELQ ey (1447 Sek 6:8a) at a time in a long past ancient world. /'men 'nwuy yey s (1459 Wel 23:93a) of a distant generation.
	nwuy lwo. SEE nwi.

'nwu y 'za, abbr < 'nwu i 'za, n + p(1. p) just who [as subject]. 'nwu y 'za NUNG 'hi TWOW-TP hoi' li 'ye'n ywo 'hosi'kwo (1447 Sek 13:15a) said "just who will respond fully?" and ... 'nwu y 'za 'Til'/HIIHYWEY isi'm ye (11447->1562 Sek 3:7a) just who has wisdom and ...

-nya [southwestern DIAL (Song Sekcwung 1967: 14+)] = -ni (indic attent)

-nya (ko) = -n ya (ko) '-n ya, 1. < in ya. 2. < han ya. 3. < -un ya. '-n ya, abbr < -nun ya '-n ya (= -u'n ya) SEE -no'n ya

-nya 'myen = -n ya 'myen, abbr < -n ya (ko) hamyenyen

-nya 'n(') = -n ya 'n(')

-n ya 'n('), abbr. 1. < -n ya (ko) han. 2. < -n ya (ko) hanun.

-nyang, pseudo-postn [< abbr cop mod in + yang 'appearance']. manner, way, like. See i/ku/ce ~. Cf khenyeng [< ku-nyang, < kulenq yang]

-nya 'nta = -n ya 'nta < -n ya (ko) hanta

-nya 'nun = -n ya 'nun < -n ya (ko) hanun 'n ya tul, 1. = in ya tul. 2. = han ya tul

-n ya tul SEE -un ya tul

-nyay = -n ya 'y, abbr < -n ya (ko) hay.

- 'n ye SEE -u n ye

-nye, inf < "n'ye.ta (?) and 'ni.ta). 'na ya 'n ye (1481 Twusi 25:29a) I go and ... kol'mey'k[i] uy 'nye ton'nywo m on (1481 Twusi 14:29b) the wandering of the seagulls. (But LCT seems to take that as the stem in a compound verb 'nye-ton'ni-)

-nye'a, effective inf < "n'ye.ta. 'kil'ul 'mwot 'nye'a (1449 Kok 86) cannot go the path. Cf ni'ke.

-nye 'ka, vi inf + vi inf. ((TWONG) nye.k ulwo < MEN-'LI] yey 'nya 'ka (1481 Twusi 7:2a) I went east to Thousand League [Bridge] and ...

-nye 'ka'ta, vi inf + vi. goes.

nyekh, quasi-free n. direction; towards, towards the time of, around, about. ~ ccum (ey), ~ ey SAME. Sayypye ~ around dawn. achim (= achim ttay) in the morning. alayq ~ [DIAL] lower part; leeward; the south. wq/wuq ~ [DIAL] upper part; Seoul; the north. nal(q) sayl ~ toward dawn. esul ~ toward dusk (of
one person could go and vanquish them.

\[1445^{1}Yong 20\] would the four seas be given to anyone else?"

nyesek, n. [vulgar and pejorative] damn fellow, S.O.B. \(\text{Ny}y\) ese ke tul a! Bastards! Cf nom.

nyen, n. [vulgar and pejorative] damn woman, bitch, trashy female. \(\text{Ny}y\) en tul i ku ke mōs ssukeyss.ta 'n māl i a The bitches are just not worth a damn! Nyen-nom (or nom-nyen) tul i motwu pelus i ēps.ta 'n māl i a The bitches are just not worth a damn! Nyen-nom (or nom-nyen) tul i motwu pelus i ēps.ta 'n māl i a

\[1494\text{Gale 182}\] a mad woman. Cf nom.

nyen, n. [vulgar; poetic] damn woman. Ce/co - that damn woman there. michīn nyen (1894 Gale 182) a mad woman. Cf nom.

nyen, n. [vulgar; poetic] damn woman. Ce/co - that damn woman there. michīn nyen (1894 Gale 182) a mad woman. Cf nom.

\(\text{Ny}y\) en tūl i ku ke mōs ssukeyss.ta 'n māl i a The bitches are just not worth a damn! Nyen-nom (or nom-nyen) tul i motwu pelus i ēps.ta 'n māl i a The bitches are just not worth a damn! Nyen-nom (or nom-nyen) tul i motwu pelus i ēps.ta 'n māl i a

\[1494\text{Gale 182}\] a mad woman. Cf nom.

nyen, n. [vulgar; poetic] damn woman. Ce/co - that damn woman there. michīn nyen (1894 Gale 182) a mad woman. Cf nom.

nyen, n. [vulgar; poetic] damn woman. Ce/co - that damn woman there. michīn nyen (1894 Gale 182) a mad woman. Cf nom.

\(\text{Ny}y\) en tūl i ku ke mōs ssukeyss.ta 'n māl i a The bitches are just not worth a damn! Nyen-nom (or nom-nyen) tul i motwu pelus i ēps.ta 'n māl i a The bitches are just not worth a damn! Nyen-nom (or nom-nyen) tul i motwu pelus i ēps.ta 'n māl i a

\[1494\text{Gale 182}\] a mad woman. Cf nom.

nyen, n. [vulgar; poetic] damn woman. Ce/co - that damn woman there. michīn nyen (1894 Gale 182) a mad woman. Cf nom.

nyen, n. [vulgar; poetic] damn woman. Ce/co - that damn woman there. michīn nyen (1894 Gale 182) a mad woman. Cf nom.

\(\text{Ny}y\) en tūl i ku ke mōs ssukeyss.ta 'n māl i a The bitches are just not worth a damn! Nyen-nom (or nom-nyen) tul i motwu pelus i ēps.ta 'n māl i a The bitches are just not worth a damn! Nyen-nom (or nom-nyen) tul i motwu pelus i ēps.ta 'n māl i a

\[1494\text{Gale 182}\] a mad woman. Cf nom.

nyen, n. [vulgar; poetic] damn woman. Ce/co - that damn woman there. michīn nyen (1894 Gale 182) a mad woman. Cf nom.

nyen, n. [vulgar; poetic] damn woman. Ce/co - that damn woman there. michīn nyen (1894 Gale 182) a mad woman. Cf nom.

\(\text{Ny}y\) en tūl i ku ke mōs ssukeyss.ta 'n māl i a The bitches are just not worth a damn! Nyen-nom (or nom-nyen) tul i motwu pelus i ēps.ta 'n māl i a The bitches are just not worth a damn! Nyen-nom (or nom-nyen) tul i motwu pelus i ēps.ta 'n māl i a

\[1494\text{Gale 182}\] a mad woman. Cf nom.

nyen, n. [vulgar; poetic] damn woman. Ce/co - that damn woman there. michīn nyen (1894 Gale 182) a mad woman. Cf nom.

nyen, n. [vulgar; poetic] damn woman. Ce/co - that damn woman there. michīn nyen (1894 Gale 182) a mad woman. Cf nom.

\(\text{Ny}y\) en tūl i ku ke mōs ssukeyss.ta 'n māl i a The bitches are just not worth a damn! Nyen-nom (or nom-nyen) tul i motwu pelus i ēps.ta 'n māl i a The bitches are just not worth a damn! Nyen-nom (or nom-nyen) tul i motwu pelus i ēps.ta 'n māl i a

\[1494\text{Gale 182}\] a mad woman. Cf nom.

nyen, n. [vulgar; poetic] damn woman. Ce/co - that damn woman there. michīn nyen (1894 Gale 182) a mad woman. Cf nom.

nyen, n. [vulgar; poetic] damn woman. Ce/co - that damn woman there. michīn nyen (1894 Gale 182) a mad woman. Cf nom.

\(\text{Ny}y\) en tūl i ku ke mōs ssukeyss.ta 'n māl i a The bitches are just not worth a damn! Nyen-nom (or nom-nyen) tul i motwu pelus i ēps.ta 'n māl i a The bitches are just not worth a damn! Nyen-nom (or nom-nyen) tul i motwu pelus i ēps.ta 'n māl i a

\[1494\text{Gale 182}\] a mad woman. Cf nom.

nyen, n. [vulgar; poetic] damn woman. Ce/co - that damn woman there. michīn nyen (1894 Gale 182) a mad woman. Cf nom.

nyen, n. [vulgar; poetic] damn woman. Ce/co - that damn woman there. michīn nyen (1894 Gale 182) a mad woman. Cf nom.

\(\text{Ny}y\) en tūl i ku ke mōs ssukeyss.ta 'n māl i a The bitches are just not worth a damn! Nyen-nom (or nom-nyen) tul i motwu pelus i ēps.ta 'n māl i a The bitches are just not worth a damn! Nyen-nom (or nom-nyen) tul i motwu pelus i ēps.ta 'n māl i a

\[1494\text{Gale 182}\] a mad woman. Cf nom.

nyen, n. [vulgar; poetic] damn woman. Ce/co - that damn woman there. michīn nyen (1894 Gale 182) a mad woman. Cf nom.
I. the present; next, the coming. 1 -hay this year. CF onul < wo'na today? < a'wofl' nal.

2. this, the present; next, the coming. 1 -hay this year. CF onul < wo'no today? < a'wofl' nal.

3. (abbr < ol hay) this year.

-ol(q) = -ol(ulu)(q), FORMAL prospec mod [-op- + -ul(q)]. [obs] = -l(q). After a consonant
-ol(q), prospecifier modifier. SEE -ulq.
	nola, subj assert < ota. - (ko) hanta tells one to come. CF one la 'o'lan, pclip var of 'u'lan (examples under that).

ola 'nita, abbr < ola (ko) hanta. 'ola'wa, particle (later > 'ala'wa); la'wa after l or y. SEE illawa, nellawa. 'ku 'mwyo'h i 'kwulwum 'kot 'ho'ya polo'm ola'wa spol'li "KWO-STEN SAN ay ka'n i 'la (1459 Wel 7:31-2) the mountain was like a cloud and it went faster than the wind to Old Wizard Mountain. "PALQ-MEN SO-CHYEN PPWUW-TTWO "PWO-THAP "syey'wo'm ola'wa te e (1459 Wel 23:76b) it was more than building 84,000 stupas and bejeweled pagodas. NOTE: This may have come from a contraction of 'uola = 'u'o'wo + a lenited form of 'pwa = 'po'a (vt inf), 'looked at'. CF later pota. Or perhaps it incorporates 'GF'wa 'with' = 'kwa, probably < ko'Wa = kol'Wa = *kopol'-a 'lining them up, comparing, competing'.
oelay, 1. inf < olaya. 2. der adverb < olayta.
ola 'y, abbr < ola (ko) hay 'ol 'Gwa SEE ul kwa
-oli, suffix; LIGHT ---wuli. pongoli bud < pong peak. [? var < -al(i)]

-o'l i, prospec mod + postmodifie. ~ 'Ga, ~ 'Gwom, ~ 'ngi s'ka, ~ 'ngi 'ta. SEE -ul(i).

 Belolika = -o(wu)likka, FORMAL prospective attentive [-op- + -ulikka]. [obs] = -likka.

-o'l i 'ngi s'ka, prospec mod + postmod + cop polite + pclip + postmod.

-o'l i 'ngi 'ta, prospec mod + postmod + cop polite + cop indic absolute.


-o'l i 'ye, prospec mod + postmod + postmod (question). SEE -li 'ye.

ol pu'the, 1. pclip + pclip (starting/comming) from. fitttOWING-'LI lol pu'the wo'n i (1445 Yong 97) came from the same town. ka'zomyel'm ye i kwuyi 'hwo.m on pan'oki puculen hol[m] ye [sin'-khwot] 'hwo.m ol pu'the 'etno'n i (1481 Twusi 7:31b) being rich and noble inevitably starts from hard work and hardship (before it is achieved).

2. pclip + vt inf. based on, stemming from, relying on. f'i 'non mozo'm ol pu'the "KYENG ul 'nayywo.m ila (1462 'Nung 4:27b) this sets boundaries based on the mind. al'ph oy s
A Reference Grammar of Korean

-0(wu)ni. FORMAL sequential [-op- + -uni]. [obs] = -ni. [After consonant -sa(o)wu)ni.] oy, pcl; var 'uy.

1. (after animate noun) = uy (genitive); Cf s.

"sal'o m oy *wu h i tow ny Gwo cye ho 'kwo
'salo m oy a 'lay cye a'ni *ho'ke.n i Gwa
(1482 Kum-san 3:55a) granted that he wants to become above other men and does not want to become below them ... [elided gerund before second cye]. KWONG, oy nilku si nwon ke's un
'es te' n ma'i n-gi s 'kwo (1465 Wcn se:68a)
what words are you reading, my Lord? 'LWOK-
PPI 'non sa'so' m oy *ka'ch i 'la (1549 Wel
1:16a) 'LWOK-PPI is (the Chinese word for) the
skin of a deer. LYWONG, oy co.m i PPyEN-QAN
ho 'kwo (1482 Kum-san 2:65a) the dragon's
sleep is peaceful, and ...

'salo'm oy nos [+noch] al'ph ol 'HYANG 'ho ya
(1482 Kum-san 2:2b) deigns to turn to the front of people's
faces, and ... KHWONG-CYARK oy skwo'li s pis
[-pich] kot hon 'phu'l i *na'kwo (1459 Wel
1:46a) there springs up grass that is like the color of a peacock's tail. -- LYWONG-NGWANG
oy 'pi no li'GWol 'chesem 'kwa 'swo' kot 'two ta (1482 Nam 1:34a) it is again like the beginning when the dragon king -- made the rain come down. SYMU-TTALQ oy CYENG-SY'A
ci'zulq ce'k i ... (1447 Sek 6:40a) the time
when Sudatta built the monastery (was when) ...

'HIIAK oy ans.non toy 'la (1482 Kum-san
2:61b) it is where the cranes sit. hwen hi
somo'chon KHWONG on MA 'oy tal'Gayyvon
pa 'y n i (1482 Nam 1:76b) the pervasive
("widely penetrating") void (sunnya) is where
the devils seduce. [SYE KHWONG] oy 'won ka'ci
s 'i'l ol si'tum a'ni 'ho'yo'm ol 'na' anwo'n i (1481 Twusi 8:24b) I know that
Lord Xu does not brood over all matters.

2. (after inanimate noun, typically a place) =
'ay (\'e'y) = ey at, in (locative); to (allative).

'al'ph oy 'ka sye'ni (1447 Sek 6:3a) went
(and stood) in front. [QYENG-CYUW] z al'ph oy
"nay 'nay pwus'kuli i (1445 Yong 16) he
would be ever embarrassed before the Chief of
Heroes. pa'lo.l oy ki'phwum 'kor ho'm ye.
'mwoy'oy kwu twum 'kor ho'ni (1482 Kum-
sam 3:3b) it is like the deepness of [= out at]
sea and it is like the hardness of [= within] the
mountain. 'PALQ-PWONG oy *wo m i 'ha'm ol
muten *hi ne'kinwos ta (1482 Kum-san 3:19a)
treats casually the fact that the Eight Winds
[which fan the passions] arrive often. See 'oy s.

NOTE 1: Choice of the variant forms depends
in part on the preceding vowel. See p. 923 ('oy
NOTE 1) for details.

NOTE 2: In Middle Korean (CF LSN 1961:
112, He Wung 320-3) a preceding (~) had
weakened to -y and then, once the syllables
*yuy and *yo y had left the system, it simply
vanished. Examples: p. 923-4 ('oy NOTE 2).

oy < \'woy, bound noun.

1. as adnound. only. single, one, lone, sole, isolated. 1 = atul. - tongi an only son.

-ceak one of a pair; a single one. - ekKay one shoulder. - katak, - ol single-ply (thread)

- kil a one-way road. - kileki a lone wild
goose. - kols a single way/track/groove.

-mati a single piece: an isolated syllable.

-namu tali a log bridge. - phal one arm.

-sang a table for one. - son one hand.

2. as noun (pre-postnominal). See \-loptory

3. as adverb. See \-talata, \-taya.

CF hoth; \'dyn < \'yo t is out of place, is of
one side, is wrong, is left; \'yo to leftward, asking
\'oy cita is secluded.

\'oy < \'NOWOY, 1. n = pakk (outside).

quasi-pcl = pakk ey except for.

2. adn. maternal. 1 = hal-'meni (hal-aep-
maternal grandmother (grandfather).

-oy = = \'Goy = \'key (adverbative)
oy 'Gwos, pcl + pcl. precisely at/in/to.
1 wo ci

'sYA.-LI.'PWULQ a al'ph oy 'Gwos *pu la
ep.sul ss oy (1447 Sek 6:33a) only just in
front of Sariputra there were no flames, so

oy ke kuy, pcl + n. to a person (= \'oy kungey)

SEE na 'y ke'kuy, \'uy ke'kuy.

\'al'oy key, quasi-particle (< pcl + n) > eykey.

- 1. to (a person), to where a person is (= kungey).

\'ku 'psk uy \'Cye."co y api uy PPyEN
QAN hi ancon 'i ol 'al'Gwo 'ta a'pfl oy key
"ka a'pfl oy key nil'l'Gwo'oy (1463 Pec 2-
138b) at that time the masters, finding that the
father was seated comfortably, all went to the
father and said to the father as follows:

\'tywoho'n 'il 'lan na 'y key pwo'nay Gwo
kwa'cun 'il 'lan no'm oy key 'cwrum'n i (1466
Kumkang 21b) sends good things to me and
also gives bad things to others. no'm oy key PWOS-
hol 'i la (1465 Wen se:77a; sic, PWOS-
'PWO-SI) is to give alms to others.
2. than (is = twa 'kwo, 'hidla 'wa, pwo 'ta ('ka)).

3. is 'non 'na 'khwa (is = 'nah 'jwa) 'TUK 'kwa y han 'sal'o my key nwo 'phol 'sy oy (1463 Pep 2:176b) as Subhūti in age and in virtue is superior to the multitude, ...

3. by / from [with passive]. 'TTYYOW-CYUUW 'ay 'sal'o m o y key m uy 'Gin 'kwo'i ol 'kus a 'la (1468: Mong 19b) well aware of where it was hated by the people of the state of Zhao, ...

4. key 'two n', pcl + n + pcl + pcl. 'Tpwu 'thye 'HWA-'HWA S 'PEP moyng ko 'losya m on 'cokya s 'kuy 'two n' SAM-'MOY 'LUK 'ul 'na'ithwo 'sya ... 'SYA-'LI SWO 'SA 'nasi' kwo 'sal'o m oy key 'two n' 'tele' Wun se 'kun 'nay 'lo ko 'li'Wo m ye (1459 Wel 18:39ab) the way Buddhism makes his creation is to display the power of meditation (samadhi) to himself, and with the rising of the bones to conceal from people the dirty rancid smell, and ... 

5. oy kyng, quasi-particle (< pcl + n/ad), (to a person); to where a person is. 'No m oy kyngye pu'he sa 'lwo 'toy (1447 Sek 6:5a) I attach my life to another. QA-LAM-KA-LAN 'oy kyngye 'PWULG-'YWONG-'CHYE-'TTYENG 'ul SAM-NEY 'ul ni 'kisi'n i (1449 Kok 58) [Siddhārtha] trained Arāḍa-Kālāma ['Arāḍa and Kālāma'], says Pak Pyengchay in the contemplation of formlessness (aikīnačayatana) for three years. NGWANG 'i 'CCWOW ci'zon kak'si 'lo'l ku 'mwotin 'nwo 'm oy kyngye pwo 'nay'ya (1447 Sek 24:15ab) the king sent the woman who had sinned to that evil fellow and ... CF s kyngye. ' - n' (abbr pcl). 'LYWONG oy kyngye n' i'sywo.l i 'la NGWANG s kyngye n' 'ka.l i 'la (1459 Wel 7:26b) I will be where the dragon is, I will go where the king is.

6. oy lo-i, der adv < oy lopta. all alone, solitarily, lonely. ' - cinaya leads a solitary life. ~ wūlta cries all alone. San wi ey nulk.un so' namu ka oy loi se iss.ta A lonely old pine tree stands on the hill.

7. oy lopta < 'woy (w)op'ta, cpd adj -w. (n + postnom adj insep).

1. is all alone (having neither relatives nor friends), is solitary / lonely. 'Toy lowun sālam a person who is left to himself, a lonely person.

2. is (or feels) lonely; is lonesome, solitary.

Namphyen i cwuk.e se ku 'yecha nun oy lowess.ta She felt forlorn and helpless after her husband died.

8. oy < 'woyn, pseudo-adn = adj mod < oyta < "woy'ta (is wrong, is to one side; is not right, is left). CF olun.

1. (< that) is left, to/on/at the left. ' - cook (phyen) the left-hand side.

2. (< that) is wrong, out of place, off to one side. ' - kil the wrong way; an evil course. son i ~ kos a place located out of the way, a spot hard to reach.

9. oy 'n', abbr < 'oy 'non, pcl + pcl. 'Inacwolj/h oy n' 'mu' ey 'ka 'cano'i (1447 Sek 13:10b) in the evening goes to the water to sleep.

10. oy 'non, pcl + pcl. 'Iwuy.h ey 'nun - al'phi oy 'non (1445 1'Yong 30) behind him ~ before him ...

11. oy s, pcl (locative) + pcl (genitive). 'I'Gwus mзоzol'h oy s 'salom 'tol'h i (1459 Wel 23:74b) the people in the next village ~ CF mζoζol/h s 'salom (1459 Wel 23:66a) people of the village, village folk. pwuythe s no'ch oy s KUM i (1482 Nam 1:1a) the gold on Buddha's face. al'phi oy s 'I'PWOK 'TUK (1482 Kum-sam 2:72b) fortune and virtue in future. 'nwun s ka'won-toy s TTWONG-"CO y nos (< noch) al 'phi oy s 'sal'o m i.n i 'la 'hota 'ka (1482 Kum-sam 2:31b) the pupil of the middle of the eye is said to be a person in front of the face but ...

NOTE: The locative function will not explain the example 'yel-hon no'ch oy s KWA:N-'CCOY-'CCOY PPWO-'SALQ s 'SYANG 'ol moyng ko'la (1447 Sek 6:44a) make an image of the eleven-faced bodhisattva Avalokiteśvara and ... SEE 'uy s, 'ey s, 'ay s. 

12. oy 'swon-toy (to a person) SEE 'swon-toy oy 'sy, pcl + pcl. SEE 'uy 'sy, 'ey 'sy, 'ey 'sy, 'yey 'sy. 'ITTI:'NGWOK MWON al'phi oy 'sy 'aki 'Gwa selu pwo'kw'an iye (1459 Wel 23:87a) exchanges looks with the child before the gate of hell!

13. oy 'sy, pcl + inf < 'sy'ta (vi 'stands'). QA-NAN 'kwa LA-NGWUN un 'pa[l-]ch[i] oy 'sy 'y sopp'e n i (1459 Wel 10:10a) Ananda and Rāhula were standing at the foot.

14. oyta, abbr < 'oita [obs] = (-u)p.nita. oy ttal, cpd n. an only daughter (= one's only child a girl; = the only girl among one's offspring).

oy ttal(q), prosp mod < oy ttalta.
oy ttalo < 'woy 'pto 'lwo, cpd adv. separated, isolated, solitarily, lonely. all alone. ٣ tosi ey se mellī ttla e eye se "sālta lives a lonely life far away from town, lives in seclusion. Ku ai nun talun ai tul hako sekk.ici anh. ko nul oy ttalo tontsa the boy does not mix with other boys but always keeps aloof.

oy ttalta, cpd adj -L (adv + bnd adj). is alone, solitary, isolated, lone, lonely, sequestered, secluded. ٣ oy ttan kos ey se sālta lives in a secluded place.

oy ttan, l. mod < oy ttalta is isolated. ٣ cip an isolated house.

2. n. doing solitary (one-man) thatkyken (the sport of kicking and tripping). ٣ chita engages in thatkyken without a partner.

oy 'twa, pcl + pcl (var of 'ay 'twa = ey to). ٣ pa 'm ov 'twa 'sey 'psk ul 'SYWELQ-'PEP ho 'tesi ta (1459 Wel 2:26-7) in the evening, too, he would preach three times.

oy tyengey SEE 'uy tyengey 'oy 'za, pcl + pcl (var of 'ay 'za = ey ya). ٣ e cey s pa 'm ov 'j 'za 'to.l ey hon-'toy 'nyela (1481 Twusi 23:6b) do not depart until you leave with the moon we had last night (= stay till the morning moon disappears).

-p SEE -p.nita, -p.tita, -pci, -psiyo

p = s (genitive particle), variant after ~m before voiceless obstruents. ٣ 'salom p 'ptu. i 'l i '*ngi s 'ka (1445 'Yong 15) will it be (within) man's will? ٣ 'salom p 'seti 'la (1459 Wel 1:19b) it is (in) the midst of people. TTAM p 'CCO (1451 Hwun-en 4b, 10a) the character TTAM.

pa < [cham] pa < "pa, n. a rope (= paq cwl). ٣ 'pa 'tol/h] f 'ita 'tywo 'ho'ya 'is 'ta (?1517-1No 2:36a) the ropes are all OK (= secured).

pa < pa, postmod. 1. way, means; a thing, that (which); SYN kes. ٣ halq ~ lul moluta doesn't know what to do. wi ey māl han (wi ey pon) ~ wa kath.i as has been said (seen) above. Ne uy Ëlq pa ka ani 'ta It is no concern of yours; It is nothing you would know anything about. SEE-un (~un, ~ulq) pa ey,

2. [semi-lit] as a consequence (= tey2 and but, -uni and so). ٣ Wuli meych salami ku hōy lul cwuchoy ha. yess.tun pa (= hayss.nun tey or hayss.tuni) ûyoy uy tāy-senghwang ul ilwess.ta We few people sponsored the society and it has prospered beyond our expectations.

3. [semi-lit] that which is (= zero in more colloquial usage). ٣ Wuli ka swucip han (pa) cengpo ey uy hamyen cek un cikum kwunp lu hwakhang cwung ila hanta According to the intelligence we have gathered, the enemy is increasing his armaments. Māy math. un pa chayk.im ul kakca ka motwu wanswuh haka Let each of us fulfill every responsibility we have undertaken.

p'ā, abbr < pwā, inf < pota. -e - , -ulq ka ~ , . ٣ 'i 'pa (?1517- Pak 1:10a) Look here.

pachi, postn. [pejorative] person with a vocation dating from the feudal period. ٣ cangin ~ [DIAL] a repairman (= cangsayk). cem ~ [DIAL] a fortune-teller (= cem cangi). bosa, ~ a pop, a dandy. kac' ~ a maker of leather shoes/boots. nol. um ~ a clown; an acrobat. sengnyang ~ a blacksmith. CF achi, cangi, ~ pachita. 1. vt. presents, offers, devotes, gives (to a superior).

2. aux v sep. does for a superior.

3. SEE chi~ (rises up etc.)

SYN tulita, ollita. CF cwuta.

pachitq.

1. ~ pat.chita (vc supplies; vp gets struck).

2. ~ pat.chita (receives; props up).

3. ~ path.ita (is strained, filtered).

4. ~ path.ita (strains, filters).

pachita3, ppachita, vi. is addicted to, is overly fond of (preoccupied with), is crazy (mad, wild) about. CF ppā cita.

-p) pak, suffix (makes impressionistic adverb). ٣ kam(p)pak with a blink/flicker < (k)kam- adj 'black'. CF -ppuk.

-paki, 1. = -paki. 2. = -pakyi.

paki, postn, suffix [der n < pakta]. an imprinted thing, one with something stuck/pressed in or attached (fixed on). ٣ sang-yel ~ a double-barreled gun. na ~ a person who looks older than his years. tesq-i (tes-ni) ~ a spotted person/animal; an object of ridicule. (pon)tho ~ an aborigine. so ~ a dish with beef in it. phan ~ a print, a printed book; a stereotype. cha'tol ~ beef chuck gristle. pak.i lo fixedly. VAR (p)pakyi.

pakk < pask, 1. n (= pakkath) outside. AR il any, sōk. SYN 6y.

2. ~ ey, quasi-pcl. CF Ku pakk uy salam un ka to coh.ta (LHS) The others may go.
2a. (as postn) outside of (a limit), (with the) exception (of). ... ~ ey eps.ta there is nothing but except, only, just. tts ~ ey unexpectedly. ku ~ ey besides, in addition to that. 1Ku pak ky e-halq il i eps.ta i have nothing else to do. Ku salaum un ku pak ky e-ton to pat.ess.ta Besides that, he received a sum of money. Hanul hakko pata pakky e poici anh.ess.ta In sight there was nothing save sky and sea. Ku nun atul i hana pakky ey eps.ta He has only one son.

2b. (as postmod; see -ulq ~). -ulq swu pak ky e-pss.ta has no choice but to (do), cannot help doing. 2Kul swu pakky ey eps.ta has no choice but to go. wulq swu pak ky eps.ta cannot help crying. Na nun no'laq swu pakky ey eps.ess.ta I could not help being astonished.

NOTE: pak ky + NEGATIVE = man + AFFIRMATIVE ('only'). Syn óy ey.

(pal, bound noun. íq ~ tooth.

pal, postn; often -q pal < s 'pal (probably < pal 'foot'). 1. lines, streaks, rays; impression.

hayq ~ sun rays; a ray (of light) (CF hayq pich/pyeth sunshine) ~ or is this a calque of Chinese ilkai < 'ZET.-'KAK 'feet of the sun'?.

íq ~ the impression / stamp of a seal. kul ~ jottings, notes; a sentence ~ CF kul.wel [obs] < 'kup-Gwel < 'kul-Gwal < 'kul-Wal < *'kul -pal letters, a sentence; cep-pal notes jotted down (< cep- vi). nwunq ~ < nwun s pal (1748 Tongmun 1:2; cited from LCT) streaks of snow, snow flakes. phiq ~ being bloodshot, congestion. piq < < pi s pal (?1775 Han-Cheng 13a) streaks of rain. salq ~ arrow streaks, streaking arrows. seliq ~ a layer of heavy frost.

2. sin pal a shoe.

3. cheyq pal [< ?] a stick placed across the already woven part of cloth on the loom to keep it in shape.

4. kíq pal < [KUIY] s 'pal (1481 Twusi 22:33a) flag, banner.

5. l-ppal (= íq pal) tooth. See (-)pal.

pal < 'PEILO, postnoun, verbal noun

1. postn [semi-lit.]. departure, dispatch (from a place or at a time). 1ócén ahop si pal kup.hayng the a.m. express. (sam-wel sam-il) Inchen pal kisen the steamer leaving Inchen (on the third of March). sam-il pal a dispatch of the third. Wasingthon pal dispatch(ed) from Washington. Sewul pal Tongkyeng hayng dispatched from Seoul to Tokyo. ANT chak.

2. ~ hata: 2a. vnt. dispatches, sends it out; emanates, radiates; issues, publishes, puts out; utters, announces. 2b. vni. leaves, departs; bursts into bloom; springs from, originates. CF chwulpal (vni) departs.

p'a la, abbr < pwa la inf + pcl. Look!.

palam, noun. 1. wind; air; a draught (draft).

2. palsy, paralysis. 3. dissipation, debauchery.

~ ca(y)ngi/twungi a playboy.

palam, 1. postnoun, postmod. (in) conjunction (with); (in) the process (of); (as) a consequence (of); (as a) result (of); impetus, momentum, influence. 1swul ~ ulo t-t tulita raves under the influence of alcohol. Catong-cha lut phi halye 'nun palam ey pal-mok ul ppies.ta I sprained my ankle (in the process of) trying to dodge a car. tan palam ey [DIAL] = tan swum ey at a single breath/ stretch/ time. CF kyel, kim, swum, thong, sesul.

2. postn [usually pronounced -q palam] the state of not being properly dressed, with only (one's ~ on). 1máyn meliç palam ulo/ ey bareheaded, without a hat on. s(y)assuq palam ulo in shirt-sleeves, without one's coat on. tong-cekoliq palam ulo na tanita goes around without wearing an outer coat. Ku nun máyn palq palam ulo pakky ey ttwie na-kass.ta He ran out into the street barefoot.

pal-chi, 1. cpd n. the foot of a bed; the dark side of the room. 2. bnd n. vicinity, place. 1twuem ~ a muck bog. sikwung (pal-)chi a cesspool.

pali, postnoun, suffix.

1. a person. 1ak ~ a harsh tough person; a hard and shrewd person. sayam ~ a jealous person. tetyhwung ~ a clumsy oaf. thuley ~ a crosspatch, a perverse person. twithum ~ a blunt rude person. yâ(y) ~ a stingy person, a skinflint (or is this a variant < ay-pali der n < ay-paluta 'is keen on money').

2. ípês ~ secret support, backing.

CF pal'i; pppali. [?] < pal + i 'foot-person'; der n ? < paluta 'pastes, applies, etc.' CF kkkom pali a tightwad/skinflint < kkkom paluma is stingy, niggardly.]

pal'i, cpd postn (n + n 'foot person'). a person / thing with feet (or gait) such that - . 1cok ~ a one-legged or fork-legged thing; "a Jap".
pang, postn. suffix = payngi.  

ancunpayngi (1904 Gale 183) = ancu.un payngi a cripple.

pànmyen. noun.

1. ("PEN-MYEN") the other side/hand. (ey) on the other hand = (Itto) han phyen.

Asia ey nun kacang tewun cipang i iss.nem pànmyen ey kacang chuwun cipang to iss.ta (NKd 1627a) Asia has the hottest areas and on the other hand also the coldest areas.

2. ("PAN-MYEN") half the face, profile; one side, a half.

papputa, adj. [< pats-po- = pach-po- < pach-

-rush’; DER ADV pappi (’busily, briskly’)

1. is pressing, urgent. ’rush’, immediately demanding); (sikan i ~) is short of time, is rushed. lCeng sikan i pappumyen kelunmyen se ’n tul mós mek.ul ya If we are really pressed for time, can’t we eat while on our way? Nemu papp se áyi sse mantun òmsik ul mek.e cocha mós pokó kass.kwun a They were so pressed (for time) they left without even trying the food I had gone to the trouble of preparing! Olay kan man ey köhyang ey l kass.e to nemu ’na papp se sá-chon hyeung kley lang un tulilte poci to mós hayss.ta Though I had not been to my home town for a long time, I was too short of time even to drop around to my cousin’s place (where he and his family live). Pappu se copan ul mek.un tus máníun tus hako cip ul na-wass.ta I was in such a hurry that I left home with hardly any breakfast. Pappuki nun way pappun What’s the big rush (all about)!

2. is busy. l pappuko phikon hata is busy and tired. Cikum un pappuni iss.ta (ka) pappi popsita I am busy now but later on we’ll see. Caney pota nun nay ka te pappune y I am busier than you. Pappusin cwung ey i cheleul ul towa cwusye se täytan hi kamosse hap.nita I am very grateful to you for helping me in my work when you are busy. Pappi se phyéени tul suluq sai ka ép.sss.ta I was so busy I didn’t have time to write. Nemu pappi se mós wass.ta I was too busy to come. Kaka sip.h ci man un papp se kae mós hakeyss. I should like to go, only I’m too busy. Ecc él pappun ci phyéени mós hako iss.ta I’ve been so busy I haven’t been able to write. Molya pappuni-kka cawu mannakey tul an toyta They are all so busy we never get to see them.
Sikol se nun yo cunum chuwuswu ey han-chang pappulq key 'p.nita In the country they must be awfully busy these days gathering the harvest. Onul un com pappuni ku li un 'nayil hakeyss.ta I am rather busy today, so I'll take care of that matter tomorrow. Pappun kkatakik ey kae mös hanta I can't go because I'm busy. Phénynci luli suluq sikan to ęps.uluq cengo lo pappulta I'm so busy I have no time to write letters.

1a. -ulo is busy with - , is pressed/rushed owing to - , ilenq il celenq il lo pappulta I am very busy what with this and that. 1b. -ki ey = is busy (do)ing. 1a Nuna swukeey haki ey pappulta I am busy doing my homework. Mek.ey tul pappulta. They are all busy eating.

3. [DIAL] is difficult.

pa s, postmod + pcl. SEE s 5e. pa's = 'pal/s, n + pcl. of the foot. pa se, abbr < pwâ se, inf + pcal. pa ss-. abbr < pwa ss-, past < pota. pati /paci/, postn, suffix (der n < pat.ta).

1. collecting, receiving, catching. Tpic = collecting debts.

2. a thing/person/time for taking, collecting, receiving, or catching something; a catch (thing to catch it). Tpalam ~ a windswept place, a wind tunnel. Ttam ~ a sweatshirt. sal ~ the ground around a target. isul ~ dew time; dew kilt; dew clearer. chay ~ whip receiver = beef shoulder. thi ~ a dustpan.

3. striking, hitting. Tima ~ striking with the head, butting; catching on the forehead.

Cf chang ~, chong ~, kelley ~, mac' ~, phalphung ~, tôm ~, un.e ~, 'mak paci. pa to, abbr < pwâ to < inf + pcl. pat.ta1, vt. VP pat.hita. INTENSIVE pat.chita; Cf pachita gives (to a superior) < pat.hita wc. 1. receives, gets, accepts, takes, is given. 2. faces, has to put up with (Cf tang hata). 3. catches (a ball, etc.).

a. holds (an open umbrella etc.), carries (over one's head). SYN ssuta.

5. butts, gores, hits one's head against.

6. inherits, succeeds, follows.

7. buys (anything you can put in a container that you bring yourself). SYN sata.

8. delivers (a baby).

9. puts on (a patch), patches with. SYN tâyta. pat.ta2, vi. (food) agrees with a person, suits one's palate. sits (well).

pat.ta, postnom v sep. receives (an action), suffers, undergoes. (Functions as the passive for certain verbal nouns. Cf toyta, tang hata, ssuta.)

1. (hata ~ pat.ta) ñcwûmok ~ receives/ enjoys attention. hyep.pak ~ gets threatened.

2. (pulita ~ pat.ta) Tùngse ~ lets a child get spoiled.

p'â tul, abbr < pwâ tul, inf + pcl (plural) pa y, postmod + pcle < i = pa ka. 1na y pan'oki 'Pep nil'Gwon pa y is.ta ne'kîti 'mallà (1482 Kum-sam 5:14a) do not think that dharma is necessarily what I have told.

p'ay = pwy = pwéy = pôy < poye, inf < poyta = poita.

p'â ya, abbr < pwâ ya (inf + pcl).

payk.i, var < pak.i. Cf payki.

payki, ppayki, postn, suf ['pak.i; ? dimin 'pa]. 1. payki. Tca ~ an unglazed earthenware bowl. cwüceng ~ a drunkenrawler. kho ~ a big-nosed person. kho-sa ~ [< kho-sal nose skin], khoq-cwung (kho-cwung) ~ [vulgar] nose. no ~ (CM 1:221) ?= no-pak.i lo always; firmly. nuli ~ a slowpoke. okqi (ok-ki) ~ a person with inturnd teeth. òng-c(a) ~ a tiny earthenware bowl. (pon)ths = (CM 1:221) = (pon)tho-pak.i aborigines.

Takchak / ekchek ~ a tough stubborn child.

Elk ~ a pockmarked person. elk.cek / alk. cak ~ a lightly pockmarked person. elk. cwk / alk. cok ~ a heavily pockmarked person. entek ~ a hilltop. kwanyek ~ the place directly opposite (< target'). kop ~ double measure.

Pap ~ a suddenly weaned baby who overstuffs on rice. twuk ~ a deep round pottery bowl.

?thak ~ a kind of coarse liquor (= mak'-kelli). Thwuk ~ [DIAL =] twuk ~ a kind of earthenware bowl.


3. > payki.i (= pak.i). Cf ppak, pak, i, phayki; phayngi, cwwung-payki; thongi. Var pe(y)i.
me ask you one more favor. Mok i khel-khel hatun phan ey han can call hayss.ta My throat was thirsty so I had a good drink. Siecang han phan ey silkhes mek.ess.ta I was hungry, so I ate my fill.

phan < 'phon < 'phof/lo/n, mod < pholta < 'pholta/ta (sells)
phangi, postn, suffix = phayngi. Īkōm-phant(i) = kōm mildew.
phayki, postn; var [i? paralimentive] < payki. person. thing. one. child Īsimsul ~ a crosspatch, a peevish person; a naughty child. Ītwn ~ a dim-witted person. kasum ~ [vulgar] = kasum the chest. breast. kol ~ [vulgar] = kol = meli the head. VAR phe(y)ki.
phayngi, postnoun [? var < payngi: CF phayki]. person. thing. one. Īcom ~ a petty (narrow-minded) person. nom ~ a disreputable person; a girl’s boyfriend. okum ~ the inner angle of a bend/curve.

'she, abbr < siphe. SEE -ko 'she.
pe, abbr < phye < phie.
peki, postnoun [var] = phayki
PHIEY The South Korean spelling distinguishes phey and ph'yey, but both these sequences are usually pronounced the same (as phey). If you cannot locate the word you seek under phey, look under ph'yey.

phayki, postnoun [var] = phayki
phi- < PPI, bnd adv [lit]. that. SYN ce. CF chah.
phi- < 'PPI, bnd adverb: being subject to, — ed.
'she-senke(q kwen) (the right) to be elected.
'phi. abbr < puphi 'bulk' (der n < puhpata).
'fom ~ body build, physique; the size of a bowframe.
phie. 1. inf < phiita; < phita. 2. = phiey, inf < phiita. 3. = phiwie, inf < phiwuta. ABBR phye, ph'e.
phiita₁, vt, vc [var] = phi(wu)ta
phiita₂, vp < phiita₂; [= DIAL/lit phyeita].
1. = phye cita (gets unfolded, smoothed).
2. it gets better. mends. improves, is eased. Īcaycen kōn.'nan i ~ financial difficulties are eased, straightened circumstances improve. sēyim i ~ becomes better off.
3. gets straightened out, is smoothed (down/over). Īil i ~ a matter gets straightened out, an affair is smoothed over.
4. vt, vc. mistake for phi(wu)ta.

phiita₁, vi. [? < phita < phiita].
1. [only in compounds?] it spreads (smooths, straightens) out. SEE ph'e titulita/cita [ < phye < phie]; phiita₂, phiwuta.
2. it blooms, blossoms. flowers, comes out. comes into bloom (ANT cita). Īkkoch i ~ a flower blooms (is in bloom); it (has) blossoms.
3. it eases (financially), it takes a turn for the better, it looks up. Īsim i ~ one’s financial condition eases (improves, looks up).
4. gets relieved, relaxed.
5. it burns, is kindled (ANT kkē cita). Īpul ~ a fire burns. Cangec i kal phici anh.munts
The firewood burns poorly.
phiita₂ < 'phylla, vt [ = DIAL/lit phylla; ]? < phita = phiwuta]. VP phita.
1. spreads it out, opens/undoes it, stretches it out (ANT cepta, kaykhita); straightens it out. Īchayk ul ~ opens a book.
son ul ~ opens one’s palm. sīnutun ul ~ unfolds a newspaper. Īpul ul ~ spreads bedding. sōm ul ~ spreads cotton out thin.
2. stretches (a part of the body). Īheli ul stretches one’s back.
3. straightens/smooths it out. Īkwimkang ul ~ smooths (iron out) wrinkles. kwups.
cheqsa lul ~ straightens a crooked wire.

5. ki lul ~ eases one’s mind, relieves one.
5. eases, alleviates. improves. Īlongskay has.
sallim ul ~ improves one’s meager livelihood.
6. spreads, promulgates, propagates.
7. extends (power/influence), establishes.
phita, abbr < phiita; < phiwuta.
phiwie, inf < phiwuta.
phiwuta, vt [vc < phita].
1. makes it burn, kindles.
2. makes a smoke. čangcuk ul ~ burns fire.
3. makes smoke. Īyang ul ~ burns incense. tāmpay lul ~ smokes (tobacco), has a cigarette; smokes a pipe.
4. sūmsay lul ~ emits a scent, has an odor.
4. postnom v sep. does (= hata); displays. Īdangul ~ plays the fool, jests. kāsal ~ behaves in a hateful (stood-up) way. Īli-kwang ~ plays the baby. Īemsal ~ pretends distress. Īsimsul ~ acts cross. Īkē/tulum ~ struts, swagger.
5. Īpul ul ~ fools around, cheats on one’s spouse.
phiey, 1. inf < phiita. 2. Īphie. 3. Īphie.
pho. hnd n. quantity. 1nal ~ a period of days, some days. tal ~ a period of about a month. hay ~ = hoy phwo (1894 Gale 137; 1660-Kyeychwuk 11, cited from LCT) about a year. pay ~ “belly quantity” = one’s capacity, the scale/breadth of one’s thinking. Cf pho-kayta, pho-cipta heaps/piles them up, stacks; pho-payki doubling, folding. [?] < phok phok1, postnoun.

1. of the same age group. Elin tongsaying phok pakk ey an toyyp.nita They must be of the same age group as my little brother.

2. ~ (ccum) approximately, about. Sip-li phok toya It is about ten li (leagues). Yelq sikan phok ccum toya It is about ten hours. Note: CM 2:69 gives examples of N uy phok un toya ‘is as much as N’; is this phok < ‘pwox’ ‘strip of cloth; width’?

phok2, postmodifier (= sêym 1). supposition; accounting (for); (to all) appearances; seeming. Kyelkwuk kuleh.key toyn phok/sêym ita It seems that it finally turned out. Kwisin ul pon phok/sêym in ya? You mean you saw a ghost?! Cal toyki n’ cal toyn phok ieci Still, it turned out all right. / It turned out all right (but) .

’phol(q) < *’pho’[o]l(q), prospective modifier < ’phol[l]’a (sells). Cf ’pholl -. ’pholl ~ (+ i postmod) < *’pho’[o]l(q), prosp mod < ’phol[l]’a (sells). mol ’phol’i i (?1517-Pak 1:62a) a horse dealer.

’pholm < *’pho’[o]m, subst < ’phol[l]’a (sells) ’phuci, ’phuko, ’phul(q), see -ko ~

’phul(q) < *’phul[q], < *’phul[l]q), prosp mod < phulta < ’phul[l]’a (loosens). Cf ’phull -. ’phull ~ (+ i postmod) < *’phul[l]q), prosp mod < ’phul[l]’a (loosens); ... ’phull’i i (1449 Kok 74). ’phul’i i ’lesi’ia (1586 Sokal 4:9b).

phulm < ’phulm < *’phul [l]m, subst < phulta < ’phul[l]’a (loosens); ... ’phul’m ye (1447 Sek 9:36b).

phum1 < ’phwum, n. the bosom/breast, the space between one’s chest and clothes; the width (of a coat). Cf phum.ta < ’phwum’ta carries in one’s bosom; phulum.

phum2, n. labor, work. ^halwu ~ a day’s work. ~ ul phalta sells one’s labor, works for wages. ~ ul tulita puts in work. ~ ul kaph.ta works in return. phumq kaps wages. pay. phum(-phal.i)q kwun a day-laborer.

phûm3, postmod. appearance, looks; behavior; the way (one looks/behaves). Usâlum toykn ~ one’s nature/character. salam sayngkin ~ one’s looks/appearance. nal-ttwinun ~ the way one gambols about; the wild/arrogant way one behaves. Toye kanun phûm i kuleq tus hata It seems to be developing fairly well. Sayngkin phûm i mâl i ani ’ta The shape he was in is beyond description. Mulken toykn phûm i tuntun chi môs haukeyss...ta It certainly does not look very solid/substantial/strong. [?] < phûm4 < *’PHUM phûm4 < *’PHUM, n. 1. (= phûmcil) quality.

2. grace, refinement, elegance; class.

3. degree of official rank.

4. (= sangphum, phûmmul) an article, merchandise, wares, goods.

’phum, ’phun, ’phuna, ’phuney, ’phuni (sipho— =) siph-

phun < ’phun < ’phu’lu’n, mod < phulta < ’phul[l]’a (loosens).

phus, bad n (<? *’phul[l]s; Cf phuluta, phul).

1. adn. green, unripe, inexperienced; new, fresh. 4 ~ kes unripe produce; first produce of the season. ~ koksik new crop. ~ na(y)ki a greenhorn. ~ nay the smell of new greens. ~ salang puppy love. ~ som-sti a poor hand. ~ cang(eak) brushwood used for fuel. ~ q yuch /phunnyuch/ poor skill at playing yuch.

2. SEE eylem ~

’phuta, abbr < (siphuta = ) siph.ta

phye, abbr < phie phyeita → phïïta

phýel(q), prosp mod < ’phýeta (1527 Cahoy 3:6a=12b). ^pol[h] kwu’phi’la phýel sso’zi’ ye yey (1459 Wel 21:4a) while bending and stretching the arm. phýel ’lok ’cwuy’lak (1462 ’Nung 1:103b, 1:113a) opening and closing it. ’phýel(q), modulated prosp mod < *’phýeta.

^’PEP-NGUY ’loł ’phye’l ye ’ho’ sino’ia (1447 Sek 13:26b) seeks to spread the sense of the Law.

phyen < FYEN, noun.

1. (= cok, panghyang) side, part, direction, way. ’föyn ~ (ulo) (to) the left. palun/olun ~ (ulo) (to) the right. kéné ~ (ey) (to/on) the opposite side. nay ~ my side, my way. enu ~ ina either way. Kil palun phyen ey payk.hwacem i iss.ta There is a department store on the right side of the street. nam phyen the south side, a southern direction ~ CF namphyen
poko, particle \(<\text{vt} \text{gerund} 'seeing'\). 1. (asks/tells/shows) to (a person). Īswunsaka wuli \(\sim\) song cis ul hata the policeman motions to us. na \(\sim\) yok ul hata insults/scolds me. Na poko kaluchila 'ysstaa They asked me to teach. Chinkwu poko way kulen māl hasey yo (way kulay yo) Why do you speak to (behave toward) a friend that way? Nwukuwu poko 'na konsong hala 'y la (\(\sim\) hala ko hay la) Tell him to be polite to everybody. Cf tele, eykey, hanthey.

Note 1: The teller does not have to be face-to-face with the person told: na poko ēnhwa lo kuluh.ēkey haysssta told me that by phone. The source can be sightless: Īgūngi īn chinkwu poko kil ul kaluchilye tālla ko haysssta A blind man asked a friend to tell him the way.

Note 2: The phrase na poko can mean either 'to me' or \(\lln\ l\) poko 'looking at me' but the honorific na posiko can only mean 'looking at me' \(\lln\ l\) poko.

Note 3: Sometimes also \(\lln\ l\) poko.

2. [DIALECT] = pota than. Ramstad (1939:99) says "Instead of poda, also pogo is used in comparisons". This has not been confirmed for standard speech, but a 1904 Russian work gives the form and King 1990 describes it as "typical Hamkyeng".

poko tāl, pčl + pčl. Īna poko tāl kulaayssstā. That's what they said to me.

poko [blend of poko + tele], pčl. to (a person).

pom1, noun. spring(time).

pom2 < pwo\(\sim\)m(\(-\)), subst < pota < "pwo' tā".
pom1 < "pwo' tā", adn. 1. this, the same/present.

2. the principal, the main, original.

3. real, genuine. Ī - nay kyēhoyk my real/present/original plan. Ī (ku uy) maum un his real intention/nature. Ī kups the cost/price. Ī kōhyang/kocang one's old home. Ī cip one's principal residence. Ī pathang the essence, true nature, substance, sēngcil basic personality. Ī sepeng/puin one's original husband/wife. Ī hōysa main office.

pont < pwo\(\sim\)n, mod < pota < "pwo' tā", poni, sequential of pota. SEE 'ko, pota.
pota1,3 < "pwo' tā". The infinitive is pwn\(\sim\) (< pọa < "pwo' tā"), often contracted to pə; pət\(\sim\) (< pọass-) (often contracts to pəss-) pọta1, vt. 1. perceives; sees; looks (at/into). 2. (= kwūkyeng hata) sees (the sight); visits; views.

3. (= hata, postnominal verb sep) attends (business); manages; conducts.

4. (= math.ta) takes charge of; looks after; watches; sets (the table); waits on (a table); tends (a child); keeps an eye on.

5. (= ilk.ta) reads: sees, looks at, peruses.

6. (= syangkak hata) views, regards, sees.

īna/tungsin poko ey in my/your opinion, 1/you see it. enu cem ulo (enu mo lo) poton tāl from every point of view, in every respect.

7. encounters it personally; experiences, undergoes, goes/passes through, suffers/enjoys Īcamyī tula (= enjoys oneself, has a good time) enjoys prosperity. Īcamyī posipiso Good [to someone going on a pleasure trip - Have fun!; to a shopkeeper - I hope you will have lots of business].

8. (= chiluta) takes (an examination).

9. (= nwuta) relieves nature. Ītāyyeŋ ul has a bowel movement. Ṣọpyen ul = urinates.

10. buys/sells in (a market). Īcang ul = does in a market; goes marketing; goes shopping. Īcang pole kata goes off to do the shopping.

11. (= kaps pona) offers (a price), bids.

12. gets (a new relative). Īsawi/sonca hula(acquires a son-in-law/grandchild.

13. has a secret love affair with. Īkъēçιp - keeps a mistress. Īsanay tula - has a lover.

14. tells (fortunes); reads (one's fortune tāl has one's fortune told by.

pota2, aux adj. SEE -un ka pota (etc.), -pota. VAR puta. NOTE: These expressions take all the styles, including -el (yo), -t ey (yo), -pota3, aux v sep. SEE -e pota, -ko pota, -t a pota (NKd 1769). We arbitrarily hyphenate ka-pota 'goes to see, tries going'.
A Reference Grammar of Korean

Pota, pcls. adv [< vt transitive 'when one looks at'; LHS lists a dialect equivalent pota ka]. See ‘pwota' ka'. Cf. ey se; pokko.

1. pcls. than (used after the second member of a comparison, accompanied by te); rather than. ~ te more than. ~ (te) napputa is worse than; is inferior to. ~ (te) nãs.ta/ eõh.ta is better than; is superior to. I kicha ka ce kicha pota pappulta. This train is faster than that train. Payk pen tut.nun kes i han pen ponun kes pota mõs hata. It is better to see a thing one thing time than to hear about it a hundred times. Ku i nun nay ka sayngkak hayss.tun kes pota khi ka khess.ta. He was taller than I thought he would be. Ku sakwa nun poki pota nun mek.e poni-kka masi te çõh.ta. That apple tastes even better than it looks (M 3:3:141).

See ~nun i pota.

2. pcls. (other) than [an incorrect usage taken from the Japanese] = halo or kwa/awa.

3. pcls. [+ neg] = mankhum [not] so much as.

4. pcls [Cenla DIAL] = pokko (to).

5. adv [lit] = te. ã pota khukey = te khukey bigger/louder. I kes i kaps pota ssata (= te ssata) This (one) is cheaper.

Pota khenyeng, pcls + pcls. Ë Ku nun Yenge nun Namsik-i pota khenyeng Tongkun-i mankhum to mõs hanta In English he is no match for Tongkun-i, much less Namsik-i!

Pota ‘la to, pcls + cop var inf + pcls. Ë Poktong-i kath.i nun haci mõs hani Swupok-i pota. ‘la to cal hay ya toyîq kes i ani ³n ya. You may not be able to do as well as Poktong-i, but surely you ought to do better than Swupok-i.

Potam, pcls [DIAL] = pota (than). Ë Mîkwuk ey se il hanun kes potam Hânkwuk ulo ka se il haki lo kyelqsim hayss.ci. Rather than work in America, I made up my mind to go to Korea and work there. Cf. pathem; both pathem and potam are South Kyengsang (Mkk 1960:3:32) and Phyengan (Kim Yengpay 1984:95).

Pota man, pcls + pcls. Ë Ney ka Swun-i pota man kongpu lul cal hay to Âmu mäl anh.keys.tta. There wouldn't be any scoldings if you were only better at school work than Swun-i.

Pota ‘n’, pcls + abbr pcls = pota nun.

Pota ‘na-ma, pcls + copula extended adversative ‘awkward’. Ë Ku ay pota 'na-ma kongpu lul cal hanta ‘myen kwayanchan.keys.e It would be a relief if you could at least do better at your school work than HE does.

Pota nun, pcls + pcls. (rather) than. Ë kuleh.key haki ~ rather than do that. Hong-cha pota nun khephi ka nãs.ci. Coffee would certainly be better than black tea. Caney pota nun nay ka te pappuney I am busier than you.

Pota to, pcls + pcls. even than; than also/either. Ë san ~ noph.ko, pata ~ kiph.ta is taller than the mountains and deeper than the sea. Hong-cha pota to khephi ka te mek.ko siph.ta I'd prefer to drink coffee rather than tea. Kwulapha ey I kalye ‘ketun pihang-ki pota to pay lo kakey If you are planning to go to Europe, go by boat rather than plane.

Pota uy, pcls + pcls. Ë kongkhulithu pota uy kyeneko-seong a strength greater than concrete.

Pota ya, pcls + pcls. (only if it be) than, if (it's a case of being more etc.) than. Ë Him i yak han 'n tul ne pota ya yak hakeyss.nun ya I may be weak, but I'm sure I'm no weaker than you.

-potwu, suffix. fellow, guy, person. Ë kchek~ a stubborn person. (? -po + twu < TTVWUW 'head')

Poý (= pwyê, "pwyâ") < poye, inf < poyta = poita. Ë kuley poy/~poye to. may not look it but; despite appearance(s). celay poý (~ poye) to in spite of appearances; seem that as it may. poye, inf < poyta = poita, usually contracted to poý = pwyê (standard spelling "pwyâ").

Po ye, inf < poita, usually replaced by poye.

Poypá < poypêta < "pwo-i-wo-pof-", vt -w-. humbly sees or meets; is presented to; has an audience (an interview) with. Ë Ecey na nun täythong,lyeng uî poywyss. sup.nita I was seen (received) by the President yesterday. Ete si poywusyss. sup.nikka Where did he receive you? Tio poypkeyss. sup.nita Good-bye, I hope that we will see each other again. Cheum poypsup.nita/poypkeyss. sup.nita How do you do [on being introduced]. A.yu, i key wênyq il isey yo; yeki se poypá ‘ni (yo) Oh, what's this; what a surprise to see YOU!

Note: -w- may drop, so that poý[w]e = poye. poýta, abbr < poita (vp, vc); inf poye > poý, often treated as pwây.

Ppachita SEE pachita

Ppâ cita. I. cpd vi. falls, drops, sinks; indulges (in); falls out, comes out; is left out, omitted; gets thin, loses flesh; is removed, depleted; passes (all the way through), goes (by/out);
pulita, abbr < iptita, < huptita.
- pilita, alt after a vowel of -suptita (FORMAL
indic assert).

(-)pu- SEE -puta (hnad adj)
pu = pul- before t- or c- (but pul before ch--).

1 pu-totek immorality; (adj-n) immoral. pu-
cwuuu carelessness; (adj-n) careless.
pul- < 'PWUQL, bnd adn (neg prefix). [Shape is
pu before t- or c- (but not ch- or s-)].] not,
un-, in-, non-, a(n). Cf pi- puluka(-).
pul-kanung impossibility; (adj-n) impossible.
pul-kyengki a business recession or slump; a
depression. pul-myengyey dishonest; (adj-n)
dishonorable. pulq-sengkong lack of success,
failure; (vni). fails.
pul-chincel hata is unkind, is inconsiderate.
pul-hwaksil hata is uncertain, is dubious. pul-
punnnyang hata is indistinct; is inarticulate.
pul-wancen hata is imperfect, is incomplete.
pul-yukhway hata is unpleasant.
puli, postn (der n < pulita). 1. one who works
(something). fmay a falconer.
2. work(ing), doing, action; trick. fchucen
- snacking between meals.
pulita1 < 'pu’li’ta (1-4) but pu’li’ta (5), vt.
1. keeps (a person, a horse, etc.) at work;
works; manages; uses.
2. works (a machine); operates.
3. wields, brandishes (a knife, a sword).
4. plays (a trick, a ruse, etc.); starts (trouble).
5. (cum ul ~) unloads, discharges (cargo).
pulita2, postnom v sep. does (= hata); displays,
performs. SYN ttelta, phiwu(ta), ppayta.

lakyko - acts charming. ekhek - acts
stubborn. kocip - asserts oneself, persists in
one’s opinion, insists. mäl-sseng - makes
trouble. nnycan - dawdles. neksal - acts
impudent. 1nongkan - pulls tricks. yoksik
- acts greedy.

1kalsal - (phita, ppayta, ttelta) behaves in a
hateful stuck-up way.

1eli-kwang - (phita, ttelta) plays the baby.
emsal - (phita, ttelta) pretends distress. ikksal
- (phita, ttelta) plays the fool, jests.

1kə/stulum - (phita, ppayta) swaggers.

1simsulu - (phita) acts cross.

1a.yang - (ttelta) plays the flirt. caylong
- (ttelta) acts sweet. kkoy - (ttelta) pulls tricks.

kkseng - (ttelta) goes to extremes.

1fungsek - (pat.ta) gets spoiled (as a child).
puluta < pulu ta, -LL-
1. adj. 1. is full; is sated. VC pullita.
2. is bulgy, bulges in the middle.
3. is pregnant.
2. postnom adj insep [DIAL] = pulata. See
seng ~
3. vt. calls, summons; invites (VC pullita);
bids, offers; sings.
pun1 < 'puwun < 'PWPUN, quasi-free n. counter.
[hnorific] = salm a person; counter for
people. fson nm two - two customers; two
guests. i (ku/ce) ~ this (that) gentleman/lady,
he/him, she/her. yee ~ ladies and gentlemen,
all of you; everybody. Onul meych pun, las
osip.nikka How many people are you expecting
today? SYN (more honorific) elun.
pun2 < 'PWN, counter, postn.
1. la. a part. ftsam ~ uy il a third part; one-
third. phal ~ uy chil seven-eighths. Na om
phal (kwa) sá-pun uy il moa lül supun.na
I wear a size eight-and-a-quarter hat.

1. one of ten equal parts. fisip - uy phal
kwé eight or nine out of ten. chil ~ ina phal
- uy (chil-phu 'na phal-pu) uy kamsang
iss.ta has seven or eight chances out of ten.
Kun nun kwu pun uy sengkong halq kamsang
iss.ta He has a nine-to-one chance to make

lc. = phun ten taels (weight or coin).
2. a minute (of an hour/degree). fisip - ~
minutes. han sikan sam-sip ~ one hour
and thirty minutes. twù si i-sip ~ twenty minutes
after two. puck-wi sam-sip to sip ~ 30 degrees
10 minutes north latitude. meych pun how
many minutes (or, pun1: how many people).
3. postn. a share; a part; a portion; amount;
quantity; [counter +] enough for. fisay salan
- uy cëmsim enough lunch for three person
yelq salam - uy il work sufficient for ten
persons. Kun nun twù salan pun uy il
hanta He does the work of two.

4. (= punswu) one’s lot (in life).
puta, aux adj [var] = pota, -un ka - , -na -
puta <- (-)pu-, bnd adj. faphuta is painful.
< alphtata = alh-po - < alh- ail. kappata
uncomfortable /hard < kos.po’ta = kos-pa
< kos- tol (KEd wrong). kipputa is joy.
< kis.pu’ta = kisk-pu - < kisk- rejoice (KEd
wrong). kophuta (stomach) is empty/hungry
< kwolpo’ta = kwoll-po - remain unfilled
(sok i) kwoppu is hungry ?< *kwus.pu
1. from (a time), since. 1achim - cenyek kkaci from morning till evening. cheum - kkuth from beginning to end. êncey - since when; for how long. pelle - for some time now. Akka puthe kitalyess.ta I had been waiting for some time. Íllecik puthe al.ess.ta I knew it before (hand). 1Yeks ta kongpu puthe start one's studies with history; studies history first. êncey - starting when; from what date/time. Sip-o phyej ìc tases ccay cwul puthe ilk.e la Start reading from Line 5, Page 15. Kim ssi tayk puthe pàngmun haca Let's make some visits, starting at Mr Kim's. - Changtek kwung puthe kwülüyeng halq ka yo? Shall we - see Changtek Palace first? (M 1:2:108).

2b. N puthe V does it first. Attached to the subject. 1Na puthe kuli lo kakeyss.e I will go there myself first. Son nim puthe capswe ya 'cl Our guest should be the first to eat.

2c. N puthe V does it first. Attached to the direct object though the reference is to the entire verb phrase. (Examples from Im Hopin 1986:73.) Son puthe ssis.ko capswey ye Wash your hands before you eat. Etten siktang un tön puthe nay yo In some restaurants you pay before you eat. Nwnn ttmun tâmpay puthe phiwunun sâmâm i iss.e yo Some people start the day with a cigarette.

2d. N ey puthe V does first to N; at N to start with. SEE ey puthe.

3. (oblique subject). SEE mata puthe. CF ey se, kkey se.

CF ey se (puthe); -ûmyen se puthe.

NOTE: In modern Korean the nominative and accusative markers are obligatorily suppressed before puthe (as before un/nun, to, ya). But there are examples of the accusative in earlier Korean; see 'ol pu the.

puthe cocha, pcl + pcl [uncommon]. Hyeng ney puthe cocha sosik i êps.ta There hasn't been word even from my brother's family. puthe ка, pcl + pcl. from (etc.) [as subject, complement]. 3Ku i puthe ka cal-mos ip.nita The mistake started with him. Ilkop si puthe ka ani 'ta It does not start at seven (o'clock). Kulenq yâyki puthe ka isang hata 'n mäl ia His story is very fishy in itself. Cf mace ~.

puthe khenyeng, pcl + pcl. 3Nayi puthe khenyeng molye puthe to sicak hacil mós hakeyss.ta We won't even be able to start day after tomorrow, let alone tomorrow.

puthe l', abbr < puthe lul.

puthe 'la to, pcl + cop var inf + pcl. 3Onul puthe 'la to sicak hapssita Let's begin TODAY! puthe lul, pcl + pcl. from (etc.) [as direct object]. 3Um.lyek ulo n' onul puthe lul yelum ila ko hap.nita Today is the beginning of summer, according to the lunar calendar. I kos puthe lul Kyengki-to 'la ko hanta You are now entering Kyengki province.


puthe man, pcl + pcl. 3Iłq-cwuul cen puthe man sicak hayss.e to cikum ccum un tâ tôyss.ul they 'n tie If we had only started a week ago we could be done by now! puthe the 'm ye, particle + abbreviation < ho'm ye. 3Quy. ppwook - qum. ssik pu the 'm ye 'll capcwuiwiwom puthe 'hwo.m ol 'ppwu- 'mwu - y solang hosì nwon na 'iol "cams.kan 'two kol Gwa [ho' ti] ma'la (1475 Nay 1:55b; 'ppwu = "ppwu [broken type?]! do not equate for a moment the matter of your parents loving you
with the providing of things, beginning with clothing and food and with the taking care of matters for you.

puthe n', abbr < puthe nun.

puthe 'na, pcl + cop adver. from (etc.) or the like; whether from (etc); from (etc) whatever.

Nayil puthe 'na hak. kyo ka sicak toyl.nun ci I wonder if maybe tomorrow school will begin. Caki puthe 'na mence hay pola 'ci Tell him to try it himself first.

puthe 'na-ma, pcl + cop extended adver.

Icicy puthe 'na-ma cal hay posio Try to do well from now on on at least. Nayil puthe 'na-ma sicak halq swu iss. umyen coh. keyss ci I wish I could get started (even) tomorrow.

puthe 'n tul, pcl + cpl mod + postmod, even though (it be) from (etc.). Caki puthe 'n tul coh. a hal li ka iss. e? Even he himself would not like it! Cikum puthe 'n tul nuc. anh. uni yelqsm hi kongpu hasio It isn’t too late to start studying hard even now.

puthe nun, pcl + pcl. as for (its being) from.

Onul puthe nun com te yelqsm hi kongpu halye 'nta I will study harder from today on. Ku sålam puthe nun âmu sosik i âps. nun tey yo (?) awkward! There’s no word from him.

puthe pota, pcl + pcl. I cook puthe pota ce cook puthe mence sicak hapšita Let’s begin from that side first, rather than from this side. Onul puthe pota 1nayil puthe sicak hanun kes i te coh. ulq tuš hap. nita I think we’d better begin tomorrow rather than today.

puthe se, pcl + pcl. (less common than se puthe).

Onul un eti puthe se sicak hap. nikka Today where shall we begin?

pu'the 'sye, particle + particle. 'SYA-LI KWONG-'YANG pu'the 'sye 'i s ko'ca'ng on ZIN-THYEN-'HHOYNG 'ol nilu 'si. n i 'la (1447 Sek 13:54a; "is-ko'-ca'ngon") starting from the offering of food to Buddha’s relics all of this is called the natural act of man with heaven.

puthe to, pcl + pcl. (starting) from - also/ even/either. 1Nayil puthe to kayep i him tun kes kath. kwun yo It seems it will be hard to start doing business even tomorrow.

puthe tul, pcl + pcl. Swukcey puthey tul hay la Do your homework first, children.

puthe uy, pcl + pcl. (the one) from (etc.). Ku nal puthe uy ku uy saynghwal un cham ulo häyngpok toyn kes ies. ta His life from that day on was a truly happy one.

puthe ya, pcl + pcl. only if (it be) from (etc.). 1Cikum puthe ya saynghwal ey kekeing i âps. keyss. ci From now on he won’t have to worry about his life. Onul puthe ya kyewu ñi com phyen hay cyess. ey yo I can take it a little easier from today, at long last. Posuithon puthe ya tulaipu haki ka swîpî It’s an easy drive (if you start) from Boston.

- mâl lo. Icicy puthe ya mâl lo chamê toyn saynghwal i sicak toylq kes io From now on, an upright life will begin for me.

puth.i (putchi), postn. things of (a class/group); things of (the same kind); things made of - ; things belonging to - [when used of people, not too respectful]. Ilka - family relations; relatives. kalwu - bakery goods. kum- - gold ware. kyeley - race; one’s people. kyekh - distant relatives. sal - (1) kith and kind lineage; (2) meats. soy - ironware, metalware. pwâ (< poa), inf < pota. - se, to, - tut, - ya, - yo. ABBR pâ'.

pwâ la, inf + pcl (command). Look! Cf pola. mal

pwass-(< poass>), past < pota. ABBR pass-

pwây = pwâi = poy < poye, inf < póyâ. pwéy = poy < poye, inf < póyâ. ABBR pôwol(q), prosp < pwo'ta. 'I kwo e ol pwâl , ssi-'CYELQ 'ey (1462 1lNung 2:111a) when one looks at blossoms.

"pwool(q), modulated prosp; modifier < pwo'ta, pwo'ta (sees). "I woa' selu pwool 'cwa.l ol "es. ti "all i "Gyo ho'n i (1481 Twod 15:47b) today we wonder how to discover a way to look at each other.

Imacwo "pwo'l i 'Ge'iu (1459 Wel 8:87a) they will meet.

"skwoy han twoco k ol mwo'lo'sya "pwool " 'la ki tu'li'si i (1445 Yong 19) not knowing the [number of] wileful thieves (= renegades) he waited to see them.

"cosaye hi "pwool 't iGen 'tyeng pas k of 1HYANG 'ho'ya 'sywokcyel "ep.si "erw'm ol mwo'lwomay ma'lwool 't i Ge'ia (1482 Nan 1:24a) even if you look closely you will have to give up vainly grasping toward the outside.

"Kwan-'SYEY-QUM PPWO'-SALQ 'ol 'pwool 't i (1459 Wel 8:33b; with broken type on "pwool") one looks at the bodhisattva Avalokiteśvara (Kuân Yin).
A Reference Grammar of Korean

PART II  763

pwot'a, 1. vi transitive + particle. sees (etc.) and then.
2. pкл. than. Examples in LCT 385b from 1783 Cyahul 2, '1800 Hancwung 576, 1880 Kyengsin 84. Equivalent to the earlier twu'ka, 'hola'wa or 'il'a'wa, and 'awo'mi n'.
pwota n', pkl + pkl. 1kalachistin mal-sam i nyey pwot'a n' thak.wel hosya (1736 'Ye se:4; cited from LCT [not there in the Aseyan munhwa-sa repor]) the words you have taught are superior to [those of] the past.

(pwo'-woy), modulated accessive "pwot'a (see). 1PPWO-SALQ 'i ke'c us ke's ul 'po'toy CCAY-LANG ce thos (= ceh-Ios) 'ho no.n i 'la (1462 1Nung 8:86b) confronted by a falsehood the bodhisattva behaves as if in fear of a mountain wolf.

(-) 'pwun, bid n. (? < 'PPWUN 'portion'). just, only (= 'man).

NGANG-<CO s YEONG 'i nil'Gwey s 'pwun n i 'Ioswo n i (1447 Sek 24:28a) the life of the prince is only seven days old. wos.kwos hon kes 'pwun a'nl 'la (1447 Sek 13:39a) not just fragrant things, but ... phu'lon 'pis 'pwun 'pwo'm i (1465 Wse: 29b) seeing just the blue color. nyenu ke's u'lan 'ma'wo (= 'mal'Gwo) ku'lu's 'pwun cyang mang ho'la (1459 Wel 7:41-2) just get some dishes ready, not other things. SEE -uls ~, 'spwun.

pyel < (P)PELQ. extraordinary, uncommon, rare; unexpected, special.
1. preparticle. 1. lo specially, especially, in particular, particularly [+ NEGATIVE]. 1pyel lo cõh.ci anh.ta is not particularly good; pyel lo chuwpei anh.ta is not especially cold; pyel lo halq il i eps.ta has nothing in particular to do.
2. pyel uy pyel = pyel-pyel, adnom. of various and unusual sorts. 1pyel-pyel szlum all sorts of people. pyel-pyelq il unusual things of all sorts. pyel-pyel kaci uy ûmsik all sorts of rare dishes. Pyel-pyelq il tâ pwass.ta I never saw such queer goings-on.
3. adnom. 1. kes a rarity; an eccentric (person), an unexpected (a peculiar) incident. 1 kkal an "extraordinary" (= disgusting) spectacle = obnoxious thing/person, a mess. ~ mâl-(ssum), ~ soli an extraordinary (= preposterous/superfluous or unusually polite/gracious) remark. ~ szlum an eccentric, a queer bird, an odd duck. ~ swu special luck; (= ~ swutan) a special means, a secret key,
magic touch, proper technique. ~ tōli a better way/mode/remedy; an alternative, a choice.
pyel tōli ēps.i inevitably; helplessly, reluctantly.

4. bnd adv. ~ tuluta is of a particular kind, is extraordinary. ~ tali differently.

5. adj-n. ~ hata = ~ sulepta, ~ nata (adj) is peculiar, eccentric, odd.

CF thukpyel (adn. noun, adj-n) special, extraordinary.

--q(...). A morphophonemic symbol, used by the Yale Romanization to represent all instances of noninitial reinforcement (... C → ... q C /...CCl, ... n i/y... → ... nq i... /...nnl/y...l, ... lq i/y... /...lll/y...l) regardless of the source and whether recognized by the Hankul spelling or not. In certain compounds that preserve a trace of the MK adnominal particle s the --q is realized as /-t/ or (before m or n) as /-nl/.

-q(-). 1. An adnominal marker that is largely unpredictable and in South Korea is written (with "s") after a vowel only, but is generally ignored in spelling words from Chinese; in North Korea it is written with an apostrophe after consonants as well as vowels, but is also widely ignored in spelling words from Chinese. An odd case: yo 'mattress' + uy 'clothing' → /yotl/ 'mattress cover', which is spelled "yos-uy" in South Korea but in the north is replaced by yoq twi /yottw/ with a different etymology (twi 'behind'), it appears. See -eqy, q, s.

2. As an infix, marks a derived intensive and is spelled with a doubled initial obstruent, as in ssewyuta = sewyu center,'stresses, emphasizes'.

q, q. One of the Hankul symbols used in Middle Korean, this was intended to represent a glottal stop. It went unpronounced when initial (Q- in Chinese words), but represented reinforcement when final (-lq t = /-lit/). See also -LQ.

q = s (genitive pcl), written in a few texts after a vowel before the word 'cco 'character, letter'. Ìna q 'cco (1451 Hwun-en 5b) the character NA. MWU q 'cco (1448: Mung 11b, 12b... ) the character MWU. In 1445 iYong written after aorist or /-l/ with following /' -... [SYEN-"KHWow] q 'ptu (12) his father's will, ha' nol q 'ptu t ul (86) heaven's will.

-/st/ before pause (noun-final) began merging with /-t/ in the early 1500s; the merger was complete by 1700. The /-s/ had earlier (by 1450) absorbed /-cl/ and /-chl/.

-s... SEE ALSO -usi... < -usi... , -osi- s], pcl (genitive); written separately or attached to the preceding or following syllable. Marks the preceding phrase as adnominal or as the subject of an adnominalized predicate. The preceding noun is either inanimate or honorific animate; for the nonhonorific animates MK used the genitive particle 'ũby, the source of modern uy, which combines the functions of both MK particles. The particle s attached to the "free" form of such nouns as holo l holl - 'one day', molo l moll - 'ridge', namwo l namk - 'tree', nyenu l nyen - 'other',... holo s a'cho.m oy (1481 Twusi 8:17b) 'one morning', molo s nan k ul (1481 Twusi 24:10a) 'the ridgepole', namwo s pul hway l ol (1447 Sek 6:30b) 'the root of the tree', nyenu l i ol (1475 Nay 1:53a) 'the other matters'. See 'ay s, 'ey s, 'yey s, 'uy s, 'oy s, 'kwa s, t.z.

1. (possession). of... ’s; belonging to (= i'ka kacin); characteristic of. ËKUM s 'pi'ch in a ye (1447 Sek 6:17a) it is a golden color. Phm s 'pi'ch on (1482 Kum-sam 2:12a) the colors of spring. LYEN-HWA s HYANG (1459 Wel 1:26b) the fragrance of the lotus blossom. Pwuhye s 'na.h i syelhun i sey h i'lesi n i (1447 Sek 6:11b) Buddha's age was thirty-three.

2. (relationship). of; with respect to (in respect of/to), related/pertaining to, vis-a-vis, as regards (= ey täy han). THYEN-'CO no ha' nol s a' to.1 i n i (1459 Wel 2:69a) (what is meant by) THYEN-'CO is the son of heaven. Kutuy s cip s [HYWENG-'TTYEY] uy [KWND-MYENG] i (1441 Twusi 25:28a) the renown of the brothers of your household. ha' nol s nim' ka'm i'la hwom 'ptu t i'la (1459 Wel 3:13b) it means he is the king of heaven. na lafn s [SSIN-'HHA y 'THAY-'CO s nye'k ul /tul'm ye s] (1447 Sek 6:25a) if the king's official takes the side of the prince. 'KAK-'XAK ceyye kwom s yang'co l ol ci' zwo toy (1459 Wel 8:19b) each creates his individual style, and...

2a. 'Ye 'le 'mul s TYWUNG 'ey pa' 'lo'1, 'TTYEY-'QILQ 'kot 'ho'yu (1459 Wel 18:26b) among the (several) bodies of water, the see
A Reference Grammar of Korean

PART II 765

seems the most important.

2b. ı̄cwuk-su'li  s QIN-YWEN 'un (1459 Wel 1:11b) the reasons for life or death.

3. (subject). of; done /felt /said by, on the part of (= -- i/ka han). Cf 14.

4. (goal/result). of; that was done /achieved /accomplished (= -- u han /lwun) or is to be done or achieved /accomplished (= -- u hаl /lwul). ık$ENG 'un pwuhye s  'ku.l i'la (1447 Sek se:3b) stūras are the scripture of Buddha. ıt'OWW 'non pwuhye s  'PEP i'la (1447 Sek se:4b) the Way is Buddha's Law.

5a. (specification). of; that is (= in). ı̄wo'nol s na'l (1482 Nam 1:40b) today. ı̄sey s nye'k ay 'sye (1447 Sek 6:33b) from (the direction) of the west. ımwot il'Gwa'wot' ıkka s NGUY-SIM 'i 'ep sutsi 'a (1449 Kok 3:53) has no doubt (as to) whether he cannot succeed. ıkwyu s kes (1447 Sek 6:19b; 1482 Kum-sam 2:7b, 3:27b) ghost.

5b. (designation). called, (by the name) of (= ila hanun); See 15b. ı̄kwang sany  s 'kal nikl 'ten sta'h ay (1481 Twusi 21:42b) in the land of Guăng Shān where I was studying.

5c. (representation). of; that represents (= uy physik in). ı̄i mozo[hl] s ca'chwoy 'Ge'tun (1465 Wen 2:3:1:29b) if (it is =) there are traces of this village.

5d. (characterized or described by). ı̄cin-sisilq  s 'SOYK 'ol na'thwo'm ye (1459 Wel 17:19a) displaying its true color.

5e. mod + 'pa s. which /that -- [extruded object]. ıp'wuhye nilu syan 'pa s 'PEP 'un (1482 Kum-sam 2:40b) the Law that Buddha told. nil Gwon 'pa s ZE-LOY 'non (1482 Kum-sam 5:14a) the so-called tathāgata. With the extruded object elipted: nilu syan 'pa s / , "ne y ZE-LOY 'i 'NYE 'ul cizwotoy na y pan'toki 'PEP nil Gwon 'pa y is.ta ne'kiti "mallu hos'i n i (1482 Kum-sam 5:14a) what Buddha said is "you create this idea of the tathāgata and do not think that dharma is necessarily what I have told". "HHAI-MA'WUN 'ey nil Gwon pa s / , 'i ko.t hi 'al'm ye (1482 Kum-sam 5:14a) knows that what is said in the writings given down is like this, and . . .

6. (pertinence). of; --'-s; belonging to, attached to (= ey puth.nun). ı̄kil[hl] s 'ney-ke'li 'yey (1447 Sek 23:58b) at a road intersection.

7. (origin /source) of; --'; (coming) from, (produced) in/at (= ey se nun).

8a. (static location). of, in, at (= -- ey iss.nun). ıt' ta 'TIU wu'hy ay s PPWO-SALQ ' ı̄tUK 'is't i'n 'ı'l (1459 Wel 17:26a) all are the bodhisattva's virtue(s) on earth. "mwo'y ay s kwo'c i (1482 Kum-sam 3:33a) the mountain flowers.

8b. to/on the -- of [the head is a noun of relative location]. ıt' SYA'LIl-PWULQ s al'ph oy 'Gwos (1447 Sek 6:33a) right there in front of Sariputra. LUNG-KKYA SÀN 'i NAM THYEN-TYWUK pa'ol s "ko'z ay is'n o'ni i (1447 Sek 6:43b) Lankā (Adam's Peak) is on the shore of the sea of southern India. elkwl s tayka'li s s'wo.p ay 'swum.e 'ys'kwo (1482 Kum-sam 3:34a) is concealed within (= behind) the skin of the face. 'spye s 'swo'k ay (1459 Wel 1:13a) in the bone. "THYEY wu'h uy s 'wo's i'n i (1482 Nam 1:68b) are garments on the body.

"twu ha'nol s so'z i 'yey 'ka'sya (1447 Sek 6:45b) goes between the two heavens. "twu 'THYELQ-NGWUY SÀN s so'z i e'tu'Wun sta'h ay (1459 Wel 1:28b) on the dark ground between the two iron-enclosing mountains (cakravāda). KFYOW-KFYOW 'ho.ya "pyel s kawon-toy s twu'byewun 'to.1 isyas ta (1482 Kum-sam 2:24b) brightly shining it is a round moon in the midst of clouds.

8c. (abstract location). ı̄nil 'kwup 'cha s ha'no.l i'la (1459 Wel 1:20a) it is the seventh heaven. "ney cha s ha'no.l iza (1447 Sek 6:36a) precisely the fourth heaven.

8d. (dynamic location). of, in, at, on, by, arising or happening at -- (= -- ey se iss.nun). lingeey s "mal 'two n' (1459 Wel 18:68b) with the remarks made here.

8e. (time). at, of. ı̄na y "alay s ne 'y pe't ila'n i (1447 Sek 6:19b) I was your friend in earlier days. alp s ku'l ey (1465 Wen 12:1:1:4a; "alps-ku-ley") in the earlier text. SSI-CYELQ s han 'salo'm l (1459 Wel 18:83a) the many people of the time. "ma.l i kanan hon si 'cyel s "l1 ey (1475 Nay 2:2:47b) in the event that one is impoverished for words. al'ph oy s KFWONG-TUK 'ey ka'col'piken 'ta y n' (1459 Wel 17:32b) compared to the virtue achieved earlier. 'icey s HHANG-TYEE (1447 Sek se: 6b) the present emperor.

8f. (quantity). of; to the extent of. ı̄tu'sos cwul'ki s LIEN-HWA 'lol 'sa'a (1447 Sek 6:8a)
bought five lotus blossoms, and ... "ney ka'ci s 'syyuw.~'khwo 'lol ye huy ye" (1447 Sek 6:4a) escaping the Four Miseries (of birth, age, illness, death). hon 'owum s 'sil (1482 Kum-sam 3:46a) a handful of thread. 'su mull'h hon 'hoy s so 'zi ye' (1447 Sek 6:47a) for an interval of twenty-one years. pwuthye 'two 'sek 'caul'h s 'mwo m i towoy 'sya (1447 Sek 6:44a) Buddha too had a body three 'cau (= 6 ft) tall.

9. (material). of; made of, made out of; made up (consisting) of. 'phi s mwucek (1447 Sek 6:33a) a mass of blood.

10. (use). for; used for.

11. (similarity). like, of (= -- kwa kath.un). 'i s yang co 'two (1447 Sek 23:4a) like this. 'i s 'yang o 'two (1459 Wel 18:15b) thus.

12. (object of reference, topic). of, about, depicting, referring to, directed at (= -- ey tay huy se ciun).

13a. (as a part) of (= il-pupun ulo in). 'noy'zil s a 'cho m ol (1482 Nam 1:40a) tomorrow morning. SO- 'NGWELQ s 'PALQ- ZILQ 'ey (1459 Wel 2:48b) on the 8th day of April. ko 'lom s 'koz (1445 'Yong 68) the sand banks of the rivers. 'i pe ' tul s ni p'h i (1482 Nam 1: 45a) this willow leaf; the leaf of this willow. pangha s kwo 'yn i (1447 Sek 6:31b) is the pestle of a mortar. ku namwo s pwal 'hway 'lol 'spay'hyye (1447 Sek 6:30b) uprooted the tree and ... . pwuthye s elkval (1482 Kum-sam 2: 31b) Buddha's face. PPWO- 'SALQ s kwo h ay (1459 Wel 1:36b) to the bodhisattva's nose. 'TYWUW 'nun pol'h s mo 'toy 'n i (1459 Wel 10:118a) the "elbow" is the joint of the arm. 'khn po 'yan s SSIN-LYENG 'i 'la (1459 Wel 1: 15a) is the spirit of a large snake.

13b. (member) of (a group).

14. = 'i = 1/ka (marking the subject of an adnominalized predicate). Cf 3.

14a. (epitheme extruded from the object). 'na 'non pwuthye s solang 'hosi 'nwon az 'G i 'la (1462 'Nung 1:86a) I am the younger brother whom the Buddha loves. 'SYEY-CWON s 'TTWOL il 'Gwusan 'i'i oy yang 'co 'lol 'ka ly'e (1447 Sek se:5b) depicts aspects of the deed by which the World-Honored [Buddha] achieved the Way, and ... .

14b. (epitheme extruded from a genitive). 'hon 'nwon s 'PYYENG hon 'salo m i ... (1462 'Nung 2:92b) a person with one ailing eye.

14c. (summational epitheme that forms a nominalization). 'pwuthye s ko'to'chisyaf 'jm ol (1459 Wel 23:72a) Buddha's teaching. LWO- 'LWOW y kutuy s 'wo'm ol kitu 'li'tela ho 'la (1482 Nam 1:50b) he has been long waiting for you to come. PL- 'NGWEN s HWUN 'housy m olwo pi 'luse ingey ni'lu.n i (1482 Nam 1:33b) with the emitting of fragrance by the great pitying vow [of Buddhas and bodhisattvas to save all living beings], it has for the first time reached this place. 'swoy oy 'kuyGwun on kozol s se 'nule 'wu.m i towowoy nwon t 'i 'la (1482 Kum-sam 2:29b) the temper of the metal [personified — hence oy not s) results from the autumn's being cool.

15. that -- : adnominalizes a sentence to a summational epitheme, stating its content. (The modern language will usually adnominalize a quotation of the content.)

15a. - 'ta s (= -ta 'nun). 'TTIN-SA 'non ha l's i.n i, 'TTIN 'kot SA 'kot a s 'ma.l i 'la (1482 Kum-sam 2:15b) dust and sand are plentiful (things) so what it says is that it like dust and like sand. "KWANG-CHI 'non ne'pi KWANG-MYENG 'i pi'chuy ta s piu.t i 'Gwo (1459 Wel 2:9b) the expression "KWANG-CHI (is =) has the meaning of light shining widely, and ... , 'i 'non ZYE-LOY S QA-SUNG-KKI KWONG- TUK ul nil 'Ge 'tvo NUNG 'hi 'ta 'mwot ho 'l i 'la s piu.t ul 'KYELQ ho 'ya na' thwosi n 'i 'la (1463 Pep 3:47a) this expresses the meaning that the tathāgata's asankhyeya (countless) achievements of virtue can never adequately all be told, tell as one will. "tywo th'a 's 'ma.l 'i 'la nilo 'lye" (1517- Pak 1:3a) can I say it's OK? .

15b. 'i 'la s (= ila 'nun). 'CYENG-PEP- "NGAN 'on 'CYENG hon 'PEP- "NGAN 'i 'la s 'ma.l i 'n i (1482 Kum-sam 2:68b) "CYENG-PEP- "NGAN" is a word that means the true Dharma Eye [one of the five caksuh: Physical Eye. Wise Eye, Divine Eye, Dharma Eye, Buddha Eye]. 'ile 'n i olwo 'TTAY- 'KAK STEN 'i 'la s il 'hwu.m i natho si n i 'la (1482 Kum-sam 2:15b) thus there appeared the name "Sage of the Great Awakening". 'HHUWU- 'TTWAN 'ay s 'NAY- 'CI 'la s 'mal two 'sw o 'i iod 'LHET ho ya a'lw ol 'i 'n i 'la (1465 Wen 1:2: 136a) and the word "NAY- 'CI in the later column exemplifies this, also, so we know. SEE -u'll 'la s.
A Reference Grammar of Korean

PART II 767

15c. "u'lg ka s. 1 SYENG-HHYEN s 'tti-wuy
  ve'y ni'lu'ti 'mwot ho'l 'ka s PWUN-'PPYLEQ i 'ep zu 'la (1475 Nay 1:35b) it is bound to
reach to the position of the sages.

15d. "kwo 'cye s (= -ko siph.ta 'n).
  'cyowko ma s 'poy 'thokwo 'cye s 'piu ul nis ii 'mwot ho.l i 'twota [‘mwot ho'l i ihwo'tal (1481 Twusi 15:55b) I will not forget
my desire to ride in a little boat.

16. (adnominalizes an adverb). 'ceyye 'kwom
  s QIN-YWEN 'u'two (1447 Sek 6:39b) by their respective causes and effects. howo'za s 'mal
(1462 'Nung 9:118a) talking/saying to oneself.
  'hyen'na s PPWO-'SALQ 'I/Gwa 'hyen'na s
  'CYWUNG-SOYNG i (1459 Wel 17:23a) the many bodhisattvas and the many common creatures/ folk.

16a. (adnominalizes an adverbial phrase). 1 "salom 'ma'ta s 'MYWOW-SYENG i'n i (1463
Pep 2:162a) it is the wondrous nature of every man. See 'kwa s.

17. See -ul s.

NOTE 1: Before the particle s the resonants /l/ and /n/ were often unwritten (CF He Wung
285, 313-4), and they were probably elided in specific phrases except when the particle was
set off by juncture, as in speech slowed down to capture the underlying structure.

'ye'le pa'lofl s ka'won-to'y i'xywo'toy (1462 'Nung 2:84b) they are among the seas and ...
: ye'le a'comi 'icey pa'lofl s 'ko'z oy
  'kay s'jfl'kw (1481 Twusi 8:38a) the aunts are on the tidal lands by the seaside, and ...
: CF
  ne-'huy pa'lofl s 'ko'z ay 'ka'a (1459 Wel
10:13ab) you people go to the seaside and ...
: 'mufl s 'kye'1 ul - (1481 Twusi 18:11; cited
from LCT) the waves — CF 'PPI-MA-'CILQ-TA
  non pa'lofl s 'mul s 'kyle s s'o'wi 'la 'hwon
  'ma'.i i'n i (1447 Sek 13:9b) [the name]
Vimalacitra is a word that means the sound of the
waves of the sea. pafl s kala'k o'wo
  'sta'ol nwu'lu'si'1 i (1447 Sek 6:39a ["Yi
Tonglim version]) he deigned to press the earth
with his toes — CF 'pal s kala'k o1 'chokwo
(1482 Nam 1:50a) kicking his toes. 'self s to1
ay (1466 Kup 2:58b) in December (> sël tal
ey) — CF 'sel s 'nal (1481 Twusi 20:17a) New
Year's day (> sël nal). i'hufl s na'l ay (1459
Wel 1:6b) on the next day = i'hufl s na'l ay

(1447 Sek 6:27a), pe'tu[fl s ni.ph i (1482 Kum-
sam 4:42b), pe'tul s 'nip 'kwa (1549 Wel
23:91b) willow leaves. mwuf[l s mwe\yfl s
pwul (1632 Twushi-cwung 13:4b) all of the
mountain peaks. pskwul[fl s 'pel (1481 Twusi
18:4; cited from LCT) = pskul pel (1632
Twusi-cwung 18:4a) honey bee. The elision could apply to final -l < -lh, as in mozol[fl s
'noy (1481 Twusi 15:50b) the smoke of a
village — CF mozol[fl s 'salom (1459 Wel
23:66a) people of the village, village folk. An
unusual elision before n- of the string [f s]
occurs in "pwan swu'phiJ sl nacwoy s 'hoy s
pi.ch i (1481 Twusi 7:4a) the evening sunlight
of the empty forest.

1 s\u201cflo[nJ s twop na'm ye (1462 'Nung 1:51b)
fingernails grew — CF 'twu swon s twop
'SYANG 'ol 'CYWU ho'l ye (1462 'Nung 3:43b)
ready to take the distinctive mark of double
fingernails, s\u201cwon s pa'tang 'ay s 'KWI'-CO
(1482 Nam 1:25b) a cake in the palm of the
hand. 'CHWON 'ma[n] s 'phi'l i (1482 Kum-
sam 4:42b) an inch-high grass fife — CF SO-
HIWOW 'man s 'NYEM 'two (1482 Kum-sam
2:15a) even the tiniest fraction of an instant
(kšana). n\u201cyn[n] s k\u201co c 'i'le'la (?1517' Pak
1:70b) it was a lotus blossom. The elision did
not apply to final -n < -nh, to judge from cip
'\u201cyn[h] s 'salom.m o1 (1447 Sek 6:5b) the people
of the household.

Many (perhaps most) of the -l and -n nouns
are spelled with no evidence of the elision:
'seyl\u201cwun 'it s TYYWUN 'ey 'two (1447 Sek
6:6a) "even among sad events"; 'n\u201cwun s 'sal
'two (1463 Pep:4:53a) "even the furrow between
the eyebrows". There is no obvious explanation
why some nouns have the elision, some do not.
Not all of the examples can be dismissed as
lexical compounds.

Other common elisions before the particle s
are peculiar to individual words, such as cip
'house': k\u201ck\u201c[fl] s 'sto'1 i (1447 Sek 6:14a) the
daughter of that house — CF cip s 'l'l ol (1475
Nay 1:84a, 2:1:40b) events of the home; cip s
'pomo'm ay (1481 Twusi 25:2a) on the wall of
the house; k\u201ck\u201c s cip s 'HYWENG-TYYERI uy
[KWONG-MYENG] i (1481 Twusi 25:48a) the
renown of the brothers of your family.
NOTE 2: Between voiced sounds, 1445 Yong often wrote the particle as 쨘. The example psol 쨘 CHWO 't’ol (1466 Kup 2:21b) ‘rice vinegar’ probably has an unwanted baseline mistakenly added while carving the syllable block, for a couple of pages later we find the expected psol 쨘 CHWO ‘ay (id. 2:24a). Several texts have a variant spelling t after -n before s- and c-. After a vowel or l the glottal stop -q is written before 'ptut. In 1451 Hwun-en and 1468-89 Mong the -q is written after a vowel before the word 쨘 'character, letter’; 1465 Wen has examples of c before 쨘 after a vowel, -N, -NG, or -LQ, but after -M it writes only s or p. In several texts before a voiceless obstruent the particle is written as p after -m, as k after -ng. After -l the particle is attested at least once with q before c: ‘스울וצאות니 (1459 Wel 8:10b) = ‘스ولات 'c.n ol (1466 Kup 2:63a). A free-standing W was written by 1451 Hwun-en after Chinese words ending in -w. See c, k, p, q, t, W; *s 'swon-toy > k 'swon-toy.

NOTE 3: Before the postmodifiers 'ka and 'kwo (question) the particle s functions as a substitute for the copula modifier after the postmodifier 'i or the polite marker -ngi.

s2, pcl (? abbr < 'syoe). See 'u 'Iwo 'syoe; two 'kwo s. Cf cyang 'chos in future (SEE -s).

s3, postmod (follows only prosp mod -ulq). the fact that ... 's ol, 's oy, 's i(-), 's ye, 's yen 'ryeng.

s, postmod [obs] < s3. the likely fact that – (= kes). See si, sun, son; -ulq say; ? sey; 'so.

-s', bnd v (emotive). See -s/o/-.

-s, suffix (CF -us). 1. derives impressionistic adv from adj, verb.

1a. < adj. Tcilkis firm, unyielding < cikilis much rather/ quite soft < mulu-. pilis fishy-smelling < pili-. puphus bulky < puhub-. selphis rather loose-woven < selphi-. hulis dim < huli-. alis pungent < ali-.

1b. < vt. Kwukis/kokies wrinkled, crumpled < kwuki-/koki-.

1c. < vi. Mis-mis/ mays-mays long and smooth < mita, Cf min/mäyn.

1d. ? < vp. pois misty, pearly ? < poi- (Cf pö,yah- adj).

2. other derivations: kulus by mistake (adv), mistaking it (vnt) < kulu- be wrong (adj), cyang 'chos = cyang 'cho in future.

-s (or the doubling of a following obstruent; a before m, n, l). See -q.

-sa, particle = 'za (directly attached to stem).

1465-89 NYELQ-PPAN 'ay esye 'tu- sa [ = 'tule 'za] ho'1 i 'two'ta (1447 Sek 13:58a) has to enter nirvına at once. 'na y cuuk- 'sa ho'1 i 'two'ta.

1481 Samkang 'yel:5a) I must die.

sa-, ? bnd v. See 'sa-ang 'ita.

sa. pcl [alt after vowel of isa; obs; DIAL - South Kyengsang (Mkk 1960:33), Ceyewu (Seng 1Naksu w84:35), Hamkyeng] = ya (iya).

-ts < -sya [lit] = -sye, -sie (honorific inf) = -sya, bnd n. leftover (quantity), odd. two nyang tön-sa an odd two taels of money. han toy an extra toy (to a measuring by mal = 10 toy).

(q) sa hata See ssa hata

sai < so 'zi', noun, postmodifier. ABBR say.

1. a space between two points; an interval; a distance apart; a gap; between. Cf thum.

2. an interval between two points of time; a while, a spell; between, during; a gap, a pause, a break; time, spare time. Cf tong-an, silkan, thum. T Pappe se phyneci lulu srlq sai ka épss. ess. ta I was so busy I had no time to write.

3. (friendly / mutual) relations, terms; time, relationship together; interpersonal feelings. T - ka coh.ta is on good terms (with).

4. postmod. (noun -) while, during the time that; (noun -) when, after. Cf -ulq sáy.

-saita [obs] = -upsita (let’s)

sukwi, bnd postn. ABBR -say. See iph -.

1445 Cf sakwita; -sayki; sai, say.

-sal, bnd morpheme, suf. ? bad. T kan - , kepah ...

-, mip ..., punewu ..., tok ..., wuak ...

-anikkop-sal sulpepta = anikkopta is disgusting.

Cf mom-sal general fatigue (from overwork)

-neks-sal (i) nata (NKD) loses one’s temper gets angry (is = neksal impudence) ? < neks-sal.


-sél(q) < *sal(q) < *sal[j]o]o(q), prosp mod ...

-sátla < *sal[j]a (lives).

sálam < *salom, n (< vi subst). person; people ...

-sali, bnd var [DIAL] = sulike, der adv ...

-sulpepta. T swip-sali easily, readily.

sal.1, postnoun (der n < sálta vi).

1. living, life. T cingyeck - serving one term of imprisonment. si-cip - living with
one's husband's parents. mesum ~ working as a farmhand. kosaŋ ~ leading a hard life. seysäng ~ way of living, mode of life. cey ~ self-support. ko.yong ~ (lul) hata leads the life of an employee. Wen, casik i cheka sal.i lül hata 'nî! How shameful for a man to be living in his wife's house! Nul phinan sal.i hâtun tây saynggak hanta I always think of the time when I was leading a refugee's life. Si-cip sal.i ka ku-taci to eleyepta Life as a married woman was ever so hard (for me).

2. garb, clothes, wear. ¥ylum ~ summer things/clothes, summerwear.

salm < "salm ~ *sal'fojm, subst < sâltå < "saff'ta (lives). ¥"sal'm me (1481 Twusi 16: 42a) = "sal'm me lives and ... . CF sa'l'wom, sålam < "salom.

sâlokk [DIAL] = swulok
"salom, n (< vi subst). person, people. ¥"sal'o m i (1463 Pep 2:41a). hon "sa'l'o m'î'na (1518 Sohak-cho 8:3a) an individual.

sa'l'wom, modulated substantive < "saff'ta. life, living. ¥sa'l'wo m i (1449 Kok 143). sa'l'wo m ol (1481 Twusi 8:29a, 8:33-4).

sam.'øa, vt inf. by way of, for, the sake of, as; ~ se SAME. ¥l ul cangnman sam.e hata does a job for fun (or half-heartedly). sâŋpo sam.e sînay ey kata goes downtown for the sake of a walk. tongmu sam.e kath.i sâlța live together for companionship. sihem sam.e as a trial, on a trial basis.

sam.ta < "sam ta, vt.

1. makes (something) of (a person or thing). makes one/it into (being). ¥koal lul yânguc lo ~ adopts an orphan. ku lul sawi lo ~ makes him one's son-in-law. châyul ut tongmu lo ~ makes books one's companion.

¥mu' su ke's u'lo 'TTWOW 'lot sa'moi' ywo (1459 Wel 9:22b) of what (thing) can we make the Way? "MYWWOW-HHOYING o'lo 'YWONG ta'mwol 'it i.n.i i (1463 Pep 1:4b) through the profound act of faith [by which the good karma is produced] one will create function. ¥i "say "wu'L Guy ho'n i 'za PWU-ZIN 'ol sa mwo. l i 'la (1447 Sek 24:20b) precisely the one who has made this bird sing will I make my wife.

ZIE-LOY 'THAY-'CO s SSI'-CYELOQ 'ey "na 'lot 'kyêcip 'sa most'i n i (1447 Sek 6:4a) when the tâhtâgata was prince he made me his wife.

kun' iwo il'hwu'm ul sa'mo.n i 'î'la (1459 Wel 2:27b) made his name be that.

2. makes (a sandal). ¥êchîn sin ul ~ makes straw sandals.

3. spins. ¥myengcwu sil ul ~ spins silk.

sân < "san < *safla/m, modifier < sâltå < "saff'ta (lives), alive.
sang < 'SYANG (appearance): SEE ~ palut, ~ siph.ta; CF seng, syeng.
sang < 'SSYANG, adn, bind n. common, ordinary, everyday, vulgar, mundane, trivial, routine. ¥ ~ nyen, ~ nom, ~ mal, ~ sulepta, ~ oîi, ~ yong, ~ in; ~ sulepta; ~ q talk, ~ q sålam, ~ q soli, ~ q il, ~ q toyta. CF pisang.
sang < 'SYANG.

1. n, adn. top, superior; above, preceding. ¥ ~ chi top-grade stuff. sångg kel top quality. ~ kitwung top pillar. ~ nul.uk-i senior. ~ welkup top salary. ~ tâycep top treatment. ~ tâyhwu the above conversation. ANT hâ.

2. bind adn. the first of two or three, earlier.

¥ ~ pânki first term. ~ pân-nyen the first half(-year). CF hâ, cwung.

3. bind adn. going up to (the capital, etc.).

4. bind postn (see §5.3.1; usually pronounced with short a) with respect to, -wise; from the viewpoint/standpoint of. ¥mun.yey ~ from the standpoint of the literary arts. sâhow-hak ~ with respect to sociology. sêkyey yêksa ~ from the standpoint of world history. yêksa sång ina cili sång ulo pol man han kes things well worth looking at from the perspectives of history or geography. cili sång (uy) kyênci lo pwâ se seen from the standpoint of geography. I ke n' kyengcey sång uy (less commonly in) müncéy 'la ko polq swu iss.ta This can be looked at as a question relevant to economics. Ku müncéy nun cili sång i ani 'la yêksa sång uy kyênci lo pwâ ya hanta That problem must be viewed (looked at) not from the standpoint of geography, but that of history. I müncéy nun cengchi sång (ina) kwunsa sång ul mak.lon hako simkak han müncéy 'ta This is a very serious problem, and certainly with respect to either political or military affairs. Kyengcey sång kwa nun pântay lo kwunsa sång ulo nun täytan hi cwûnjo han ciyek itâ In contrast with economic relevance, it is a very important area militarily. Kyengcey sång pota lo kwunsa sång ulo nun te cwûnjo han ciyek itâ It is an
A Reference Grammar of Korean

area that is of greater importance militarily than it is economically.

-sa-ngi 'ta, ? bnd v polite + cop indic assertive. I would like. I hope [speaking to a superior].

'co-sik uy il'hwum 'ul a pi isi'm ye '[j'em i'sya 'QLQ-'TTYENG ho'sa-ngi 'ta (1459 Wel 8:83a; il-'hwum-'ul) I hope the name of the son will be decided in the presence of the father and the mother. 'CCYENG-'THWO 'ay hon'yay 'ka nasa-ngi 'f'ta (1459 Wel 8:100b) I would like to go to the Pure Land and be reborn there together [with her].

sangpulu hata, postmod adj-n [DIAL; Siberian?].

See -ulq - CF seng p/o/uluta.

sang paluta [Cenla DIAL (LHS 1512a)] = seng siph.ta

sang puluta [DIAL] = seng siph.ta. (LHS 3234a)

halq sang puluta = halq kes kath.ta.

sang siph.ta [obs] = seng siph.ta

sānun < sa'non < s'flol'non, proc mod < sāltā < sa'll'yta (lives). living. sa non sa'lo,m i'n i (1459 Wel 1:8b) is a living man.

'sano'n i (1447 Sek 13:10a, 1481 Twusi 25: 23a) is living.

-saoita [obs] = -saop.nita, -sup.nita. VAR -uolta, -uyotya.

-sao(wu), formal prosp mod [-saop- + -ul; obs] = -ul. [After vowel -o(wu).]

-sao(wu)likka, formal prosp attentive [-saop- + -ulikka; obs] = -ulikka. ̀Ecci ia.saolikka

How can I possibly forget!

-sao(wu)l baja, formal prosp assertive.

-sao(wu)n, formal mod [-saop- + -un; obs] = -un. [After vowel -o(wu)n.]

-sao(wu)na, formal advers [-saop- + -una; obs] = -una (but etc.). [After vowel -o(wu)na.]

'Oy lam han māl-ssum iona (or Ὄγλαμ ἡ Αιωνά) It is presumptuous of me to say, but ...

-sao(wu)ni, formal sequential [-saop- + -uni; obs] = -uni (so etc.). [After vowel -o(wu)ni.]

-saop [obs -w-; after vowel -op-] = -sup-, -up-; inf -sao(owa), mod -sao(wu)n. VAR -uop.

1. saop.n(a)ita = -sup.nita
2. saop.n(a)ikka = -sup.nikka
3. saop(eta)ita = -supitta
4. saop(eta)ikka = -supitikk
5. saopko = -ko
6. iss.saop.naita = iss.sup.nita;

eps.saop.naikka = eps.sup.nikka.

-saopsiko [obs] = -usiko (hon ger). ̀Onul-nal wuli eykey il'yong halq 'lyangskil ewwuopsiko

Give us this day our daily bread, and ...


2. = -usita (deigns to do). ̀Wang kkey se naopsita (or nasiopsita) A King is born.

-saopsuse [lit, obs] = -usin. please do. ̀Ak ey se kwā haupsese Deliver us from evil.

-saoyta [obs] = -saop.nita, -sup.nita

-sap-, abbr < -saop-, [obs] = -sup-

-sa(o)wa, formal inf [-saop/-sap- + -oa; obs] = -e. CF -u(o)wa.

say1 < say, 1. adnoun. new; ANT nakt'un, hén, muk.un, ̀sin a new pair of shoes. ̀chayk a new book. ̀māl a new word. ̀cip a new house (CF ̀say sip a bird house).

2. preparticle, pre-postnominal. ̀lo newly, recently. ̀lopta is new. ̀loī newly.

3. n. (MK) new thing/one (= say kes). ̀ila'd say 'lo p'i he (1463 Pep 3:94a) let it rain once more anew. ̀noi k'a'n i t' tel'Gwo 'say lōl te'u'm ye (1465 Wen 1:1:2:118b) lessens the old and increases the new.

say2, postsubst, postnoun. mode, manner, way.

1. postsubst. ̀feaim the make, makeup, structure; the way something is put together.

cha(y)lim ~ the set-up; one's manner of dressing. kkeklim ~ the fold, the way it is folded back (turned down). kkim ~ secrets, inklings, hints ? < kktīta (fog/smoke/dust) hangs. mantulim ~ the make, workmanship.

mek.um ~ cookery, appetite; table manners. nāym ~ smell, odor ? < nāya emits. nel.um ~ the way things are spread out [irreg subst < nēltta]. nul.um ~ drawl, slowness in speech.

puk.um ~ stitching, the stitches. pellim ~ arrangement, display. phallim ~ the (relative) sale, the demand (for things on sale) < phallim (vp) is sold. sayngkim ~ looks, appearance.

2. postn. ̀chuwulym ~ contributing jointly (< 'CHWULQ-'LEYM). chung ~ ("layer") quality of gold. kan ~ saltiness, flavor. kum ~ price. kwu'meng ~ the way a hole (or face) is shaped. meli ~ (the way one looks when)

wearing a headpiece. myēn ~ surface, face, mo.yang ~ appearance, form. ̀ol ~ the weaver.

phu' say1, staring. Cf pon (adn) ~ original looks, nature; iph=say = iph-sakwi leaf. 

saop.
sary. postmodifie [ ◆ 's oy]. See -ulq ◆.
sary. counter. a 20-strand unit measuring the
warp-thread density of cloth (SYN sung, CF sung-say). ısek ◆ 60-strand (cloth).
say-s, prefix; LIGHT K sl-. vivid, deep, intense.
- kkamah.ta is jet black. - ha.yah.ta is
snow white. SYN says-. CF sayng-
say6 ◆ *SOY, n. = kwuk-say the royal seal.
say7, n. ore yield.
say3, n. = sayq palam east wind [nautical].
say9 ◆ 'say, n. sod, turf; (= ek-*) a kind of
wild grass; (= ieng) straw thatch. CF phu say2
grasses, plants, pasturage; namu say firewood.
say10 ◆ 'say, n. a bird.
say11, abbr ◆ sai (interval).
say lo ◆ 'say 'twa, n (preparticle) + pcl [ ?
or abbr ◆ say lo]. newly, freshly; recently.
saylo (ey), particle (+ particle) [literary; always
preceded by -ki nun]. far from doing, instead
of doing, on the contrary. 'Na t' chace oki n'
saylo ey cenhwa cocha to eps.ess.ta Far from
(his) calling on me, there wasn't even a phone
call (from him). Phokphung-wu ka caki nun
saylo ey te sim hay kanta The storm, far from
abating, increased in its fury.

CF khenyeng; -nun táysin ey, -ci anh.ko,
-nun pánaty lo, tolle.
saylo ◆ saylo ey
say lo, der adv ◆ say lupta. newly (= say lo).
sayyle, particle [DIAL] = saylo ey.
sayng1 ◆ *sOYNG, [lit]. 1. noun. life, living.
2. pronoun [in letters]. I/me (= na, ce).
3. postnoun (title). Young Mister ◆ . ıKim
~ Young Mr Kim.
4. postnoun (after date or year name). born in
- . ı1920 ~ born in 1920. müh-in ~ born in
the 5th year of the 60-year cycle.
sayng2 ◆ ( < sayng), noun, adv. raw; reasonable.
1. n (preparticle). ~ ulo SEE sayng ulo.
2. adverb. ~ mëktä "eats it raw" = feigns
ignorance; ignores (one's words).
sayng3 ◆ ( < sayng), adn.
1. raw; unripe, uncooked, green; unhealed.
~ kes raw (things). ~ kwäsil unripe fruit.
~ kwul raw oysters. ~ ssal uncooked rice. ~
takci unhealed /raw scab.
2. crude, unprocessed, natural; wild; rough-
(hewn); untrained, untutored; unassimilated.
~ kacwuk rawhide. ~ komu crude rubber.
~ mal an unbroken horse, a bronco. ~ muci
= sayng kwun a green hand, a novice. ~
myengcew raw silk. ~ wuyu raw milk. ~
Yecin an unassimiluated Juchen.
3. live, living; healthy; not yet dry, undried,
unseasoned, green. ı ~ cangcew unseasoned
(green) firewood. ~ cok a living hell. ~ coki
undried corvina. ~ kwäpu a grass widow. ~
mok-suwum life itself; an innocent person's
life. ~ myengthay undried pollack. ~ namu
a live tree; green wood; unseasoned wood.
~ sälam innocent /healthy /disinterested person.
sayngq i (= sayng ni) a good /healthy tooth.
sayngq ıpyel lifelong separation.
4. real, natural, original, untouched, pristine;
raw; unprocessed; unsweetened, unflavored,
unscented; unbottled. ı ~ apeci one's natural
father. ~ cali an untouched place. ~ hulk
virgin soil. ~ ttang virgin land. ~ makcwu
draft ("dry") beer.
5. unreasonable, irrational, arbitrary, forced,
needless, uncalled-for, excess (CF sayngphun
reasonably). ı ~ cwuk.um an unnatural
death. ~ hólyeng an uncalled-for scolding.
~ kócip stubbornness. ~ kosayng needless
suffering. ~ pyelak unreasonable scolding;
underserved misfortune; sudden calamity.
~ soli nonsense, unreasonable talk. ~ thucip
a senseless dispute. ~ ttan-čen evasive remarks
or actions, beating around the bush, going off
on a tangent. ~ ttey-(kell) obstinacy.

CF sayngsayng hata is fresh, lively; sayng-
cayki undamaged part (? = nd n + suffix).
sayngi, suf. ?stars. com ~ the Pleiades; small
things. [ ? < nd n seng < syeng 'star' + -i]
sayngkak < *sayng 'kak, n. 1. thought, thinking,
idea. ~ hata, vnt. thinks, thinks of, considers.
2. (= yéyceng) intention, idea, view, purpose.
See -ulq ◆.
sayng ulo, n + pcl. 1. raw (= nal lo). ıtalkyal
ul ~ mëktä eats an egg raw. CF sayng mektä.
2. unreasonably, irrationally, arbitrarily,
wrongfully. ı ~ sälam ul ttaylima hits a person
without reason.
says-, pref. LIGHT K sis-. [LIVELY] vivid, deep,
intense. ısay-solah.ta is a deep yellow. says-
ha.yah.ta /saythya.yatha/ is extremely white.
- *s cop-, 1. < -s- 'zop-, -sk- 'zop-, -z- 'zop-.
2. (mistake) ~ -s' cop-, -'cop-.
**PART II**

A Reference Grammar of Korean

---

se < 'ye, inf < suta < seta < *syet*a (stams). se, pcl (< 'ye < fi\'/syet* = iss.e being). See ey se. Cf ulo (s)se; -so, swu.

1. marks the location (dynamic or default): (happening) at/in (a place). 'Yeeki ~ il hata works here (at this place). Eti se sasso. nun ya Where did you buy it?

2. from (a place, a position, a status, a group, a number). 'Mikwuk ~ wass.ta came from America. mell ~ from afar. hakkai ~ from nearby. Sewul se osin pun tul people here from Seoul.

3. marks impersonal oblique subject. 'Yen-Tay ey se ikyess.ta Yensey University won.

4. 'Honca se by oneself, alone. twül-i se the two of them together, between themselves.

5. used for emphasis after INFINITIVE -e, GERUND -ko, and TRANSFERENTIAL -ta (ka).

6. used after CONDITIONAL -umyen to change 'when/if' to 'while'. See -umyen se.

-se = -ye, abbr < -se (honorific infinitive)

se chelem, pcl + pcl. 'Ku nun sikol se chelem Sewul se to ciph sin ul sin.ko taninta He goes around in straw sandals in Seoul just as he did in the country.

se cocha, pcl + pcl. See ey se cocha.

-se, n (num + count). three people.

-sek, suffix. See -sek.

se hako, pcl + pcl (= se wa). See ey se hako.

se ka, pcl + pcl. at/from/... [complement of neg cop]. 'Seewul se ka anī 'la, Pusan se 'ta It is not from Seoul, it is from Pusan. See -e se ka.

se khenyeng, pcl + pcl. 'Yekee se khenyeng hak.kyo ey ka se to kongpu luy an hanta 'p.nita I don't even go to school and study, much less study here!

se kkaci, pcl + pcl. See ey se kkaci.

sekken, pcl [colloq; < sekke.n n' inf 'mix' + abbr pcl]. and so on, and the like, and others, etcetera. 'Kim sensaing sekken wasst.ta Mr Kim and various others came. Swul sekken ttek sekken mánh.i mek.ess.ta I had lots to eat and drink - cakes, wine, and so on. Kāy sekken oli sekken tā phal.ess.ta He sold dogs and ducks and everything. 'Yi kwun sekken halksayng tul i tā eti iss.na Where are 'Yi and the other students?

NOTE: Many Seoul speakers use ilang.lang instead, but sekken is used in nearby areas of Kyengki and Hwanghay provinces. Cf inu, ini.

sekken cecum (iyu), pcl + pcl (+ pcl). See ilang cecum (iyu).

sekken cocha, pcl + pcl. See ilang cocha.

sekken iya, pcl + pcl [awkward]. 'Pokont-i sekken iya iteeh.key kath.i kakeyss.ni How could Pokont-i and them possibly go with aise sekken khenyeng, pcl + pcl. See ilang khenyeng.

sekken kkaci, pcl + pcl. See ilang kkaci.

sekken mace, pcl + pcl. See ilang mace.

sekken man, pcl + pcl. See ilang man.

sekken pota (to), pcl + pcl (+ pcl). See ilang pota (to).

sekken puthe, pcl + pcl. See ilang puthe.

sekken tul, pcl + pcl. See ilang tul.

sekken ul, pcl + pcl. See ilang ul.

sekken un, pcl + pcl. 'Pokont-i sekken un cip ey iss.ke la Pokont-i and the rest of us are to stay home (regardless of what others do).

sekken un khenyeng, pcl + pcl + pcl. See ilang un khenyeng.

sekken uy, pcl + pcl [rare]. 'Pokont-i sekken uy os ul sa ya 'keyss.ta We'll have to buy clothes for Pokont-i and the others.

seko (= suko), gerund of seta = suta (stamps), se 'ko se iko, particle + copula gerund secs, noun, postmod. 1. a fit of passion, a burst of emotion; sudden anger, pique. 'Yenkeyss.ta to moluko seks kim ey sasawess.ta They were in a fit of anger, for no reason at all.

2. a mooring, a place to tie up a boat.

3. [? DIAL] postmod. See -uy sekse ey.

4. [DIAL] = twukkey (thickness); = wunung (brim height).

5. See syeks, 'syeks.

se(q) = sulq, prosp mod of seta = suta (stamps)

se lang, particle + particle.

1. (= se sekken). 'Alayq tóngney se lechwusek no1.i cwni̊n̊i hanula ko motwu raẙita The people in the next village are all making preparations for the Harvest Festival.

2. = se wa = se hako

se 'la to See -e ~, ey ~

seli < 'seli, noun. frost.

seli, noun. 1. [obs] < 'seli (= sāi < so) space, interval. 'Cip the ~ the space or interval, leisure.

2. place. 'Mo ~ corner, edge, angle (Cf ènceli edge < èn + var of seli or cell phu' namu ~ a thicket, an overgrown place.
courtesy, courteousness. kwämq ~ nobility. yunghonq ~ adaptability, flexibility.
2. postsub. Tcoyimq ~ impatience, eager expectation. kwäyemq ~ loveliness. eleyemq ~ social reserve. mit.umq ~ reliability. puth.imq ~ amiability. twulumq ~ ingenuity, resourcefulness. wukimq ~ stubbornness.
3. postmodifier. Tcham.uq ~ forbearance.
CF mek-seng appetite.

seng < syeng < 'SYANG (> sang), postmod.
1. appearance, likeliness. Tpolq seng (usually spelled poldseng) outward appearance. SEE ~ siph.ta, -u1q syeng.
2. [:DIAL] = (-u1q) sëym (ulo). SEE -u1q ~.
-seng(i), suffix. Ttung-sengi, tung-seng malwu the back; a ridge.
seng pàvuluta, (- +) postmod + postnom adj insep -L- [:DIAL] = seng siph.ta. SEE -u1q syeng puwuluta.
seng siph.ta, (- +) postmod + postnom adj insep. seems/appears (to be), I guess (that).
Inwuñ i olq ~ it seems likely to snow, it looks as though it were going to snow. ku lub han pen pon ~ it seems to me that I have met him before. VAR sang siph.ta.
se 'n tul, pcl + cop mod + postmod. Ttulen kes cuum iya eti se 'n tul mós kwu hal ya A thing like that = couldn't you buy it just anywhere?
senun = sunun, proc mod < seta = suta (stands) se nun, pcl + pcl. as for (happening) at/in (a place); as for (being) from; as for [oblique subject]. Tsikol se nun yo cuum chwusuwy ey han-chang pappulq key 'p.nita In the country they must be awfully busy these days gathering the harvest. Sewul se nun pec kkok i han-chang ip.nita The cherry blossoms are in full bloom in Seoul. SEE -ko se nun, -e se nun, -ta (ka) se nun.
se nuñ khenyeng, pcl + pcl + pcl. Tyeki se nun khenyeng hak.kyo ey se to kongpu lul an hanta 'p.nita I don't even study at school, much less here.
se pota, particle + particle. (rather) than from or (happening) at. Ttlen mulken tul un Sewul (ey) se pota sikol (ey) se te cal phallip.nita Such articles sell better in Seoul than they do in the country.
se pute, pcl + pcl from (usually a place).

*Ceke se pute ye ki se khoci from there to here. Seoul/Pusan se pute from Seoul/Pusan.

Na nun Cong-lo se pute cewuk kel.e wass.ta I've walked all the way (here) from Bell Street.

See -umyen ~ ey ~.

*Keke se pute nun kil i pocoang i toyessa from there on the road is paved.

-se = -sye se, abbr < -sies se, hon inf + pcl.

-ka, -nun, -to, ~ ya.

se sekken, pcl + pcl. See se lang.

se 'ss.ta, abbr < se iss.ta (is standing)

-se = -syes abbr < -siess, alt after vowel of -us(y)ess. -keyss-(t), -ess-(ta), ~ -ess.keyss-(ta).

seseul, 1. n. the edge/sharpness of a blade; one's mettle. 2. postmodifier. (by) the force of (= palam): nun - ey. NOTE: We reject the examples in CM 2:63 (chitun sesul ey) and CM 2:229 (chinun sesul ey).

seseum, bnd n. hesitation. ~ - sipsi with no hesitation. sesum chi < *sesum huci replaces (?*) sesum ci (though usually spelled as if that).

seta < sseta, vi. See suta (stands).

se to, pcl + pcl. at/from ~ also/even/either.

*Mikwuk se to kuleng il i iss.ta That kind of thing happens in America, too (or: even in America). Ku nun sikol se chelem Seoul se to ciph sin ul sin ko taninta He goes around in straw sandals in Seoul just as he did in the country. See ey se to, eykey se to, hanthey se to, kkey se to, ulo se to; -e se to, -ko se to, -umyen se to.

-se to (= -sye to), abbr < -sies to, hon inf + pcl.

se tul, pcl + pcl. See ey ~, eykey ~, kkey ~, ulo ~, -e ~, -ko ~; -umyen ~.

*se tun ci, pcl + cop retr mod + post mod.

Etteh.key hay se *tun ci ku kes ul hay la Do it somehow or other.

se uy, pcl + pcl. *ku saram ym Sewul (ey) se uy hwaltong his activities in Seoul.

se wa, pcl + pcl. with (what is) at/in/from ~.

*Seulow se wa sikel se nun saynghwal-pi ey sangtang han chai ka iss.ta There is a big difference between living costs in Seoul and in the country.

sey, 1. postmod. See -ulq ~.

2. postsubstantive. See -um sey; Cf a.

[? < 's oy]

-sey, FAMILIAR subj assert. let's; let me (= -ca).


-sey, 1. = -sye (hon inf). 2. = -sye yu please do. se ya, pcl + pcl. See ey se ya, ulo se ya; -e se ya, -ta y se ya, ila 'y se ya.

-se ya (= -sye ya), hon inf + pcl (abbr < -sye). semy, postmod [ < vt subst], followed by cop (or pcl ulo).

1. the calculation, conjunction, supposition; accounting (for); (judgment based on) appearances, to all appearances/indications, that one might call ~. *Il hako iss.nun semy ita We can say that he is working, sort of.

Kwacang in semy ita He is a sort of section head. Caki tan un apeci hanthey hye dunnun semy iess.ta To hear him tell it, he was a filial son. Kuleh.key hanuyen ku selaan ( = sounhui ponun semy ikeyss.kwun I bet it will turn out to his loss if we do that. Ku selaan chiko ya cal han semy ici For him, it was rather well done, I would say. Mikwuk ule chimy mshin cal han semy ita From America's standpoint it can be regarded as well done. Pi ka olq (onun) semy in ka I wonder if it will rain (if it is raining outside). Il hanun semy ka Do you call THAT working?! Kwis in ul puy semy iey yo? You mean you saw a ghost?

Thokki meych eykey (= meych mali eykey) punpay han semy in ya How many rabbits do you figure got their rations? Chayk.im ul ti han semy ulo haca Let's consider it that you did all your duty. To lul takk.nun semy o sas ey ka iss.ta He's gone to the mountain as a way of seeking enlightenment. *Nayil mek.ule semy ulo namkye noh.ass.ta I saved it thinking to eat it tomorrow. SYN phok2. Cf wey semy.

2. intention, intent, idea, expectation. *I pen tho.yoil um.ak.hoy kalq semy isey yo? Will you be at the concert this Saturday? Kantan b ssun semy ip.nita I have tried (done my best) to write simply. Kwuk.kyeng kkaci kalq semy iess.nun ya Did you intend to go all the way to the border? See semy chita.

seym chita, cpd vi (postmod + vt). supposes, assumes, grants (that). *Kulenq ii i cing-nal ile nass.ta ko seym chica Let us suppose that it really happened. Cenyek han kki mek.uman semy chiko, cek-sipca ey m'an wen ul kni hayss.ta I donated ten thousand yen to the Red Cross, pretending to myself that I had eaten s
nice dinner with the money. Ceksen hanun
seym chiko t' on ul an pat. keyss. up.nita I'll
collect my payment in heaven [said in declining
money for service]. Cwuk.ulq seym chiko
sam-phaIq sen ul nem. ess.ta I crossed the
38th parallel at the risk of my life.

-sey na, Familiar subj assert. let's just; let me
just. IAnc. sey na Let's have a seat. Nay ka
onul naysey na Just let me pay today.

-se yo = -sey yo, abbr < -sie yo, hon inf + pcl.

-sey tul, Familiar subj assert + pcl. Ese it ul
stiek hasey tul Let's get started on the job.

-sey yo, 1. = -sie yo (hon inf + pcl)

2. ( < 1.) please do. For nonfinal examples of
posey yo 'suppose' = 'it' see -e pota.

-sey yo, abbr < -iseyo = isye yo = isie yo.

Nwukwu 'sey yo Who is it [= Who are you]?

si, adnoun. one's husband's (relatives). I - apeci
a woman's father-in-law, the husband's father.

-hal-apeci the husband's grandfather.

-acwupeni the husband's older brother.

si, postmod + pcl ( < 'i s) [obs] = kes i the
likely fact that ... [as subject]. See -ulq si. Cf
ioIsIta.

'si(-) = 's i(-), postmod + pcl (cop). See -ulq
's i(-).

'si- , abbr < 'isi- (cop hon), < isi- (v hon),
< hosí- (v/adj hon).

si-, prefix; heavy -> say-. vivid, deep, intense.

1 - kkemeh.ta is jet black. ~ he.yeh.ta is
snow white. Cf sis-.

si, pseudo-suf (makes n from v). nakk.si a fish
hook < nakk.ta ( < naksk-) fishes. Historically
this seems to be naks < 'naks (n) + -i (suffix).
It is unclear whether the Middle Korean verb is
derived from the noun (with a formative -k) or
whether the noun is a reduced form of the verb
stem, naksk.

-si < -'si-, alt (after vowel) of -usi- < -'uosi-.

-siap, [var] = -siap(sose)

-sica, abbr < hasica

'/sici, 1. < isici. 2. < hasici. 3. = -usici.

'/sie, 1. < isie. 2. < hasie. 3. = -usie.

sik < 'sik', noun, postnoun.

1. style. ISwun wull sik ita It is purely (our
=) Korean style. nalIm ~ coarse (rough-
finish) style. hulum ~ = 'yuswu ~ 'orderly-
flow style' (NKd 4016a). CF sinsik new style,
kwusik old style.

2. = uysik ceremony.

3. = pangsik formula.
4. = hyengsik form, shape.
5. = swusik mathematical expression.
6. (philosophical) system.
7. particle [lit] → ssik

'sik < 'sik, particle. each, respectively, apiece
(distributive). I en me uy hon 'phan sik hol
' ta ( ?1517. Pak 1:10a) how much (does it cost)
per board? hon nye' k uy ta sos 'sik pwn
'ho' ye 'sye 'pswo' cye ( ?1517. Pak 1:54b) let's
shoot after dividing [the arrows] into five for
each side.

-sikeyss-, 1. < isikeyss-. 2. < hasikeyss-

sikhit a < si'ki'ta, vt; postnom v sep. causes;

makes, forces, lets; orders (it from him or him
to do it). I sâlam eykey il ul ~ makes a person
work, puts a person to work, uses a person. ttal
eykey nolay lul ~ has one's daughter sing a
song, asks one's daughter to sing. capchay lul
~ orders some capchay. sâlam ul sacik ~
forces a person to resign, dismisses a person.
atul ul konpu ~ gives one's son an education.
sâlam eykey Sewul kwukyeng ul ~ shows a
person around Seoul. ssawum ~ gets a fight
started, provokes a fight, gets someone to
fight. sâlam eykey kukeang kwukyeng ul ~
treats a person to a show. kupsa eykey siksa
lul cwûmpi ~ has the waiter prepare [the table
for serving] the meal. haksaying eykey 'uyhak
ul ~ arranges for a student to study abroad.
sâlam ul sikhye se uysa lul puluta sends a
person out for a doctor. sikhyun tay lo hata
does as one is told (to do). Apeci ka (na lul)
col.ep sikhyess.ta My father made me graduate.

Na nun sâm-wnen eykey kupsa lul sikhye se
congi lul cwùmûn hakey hayss.ta I had the
clerk get the office-boy to order some paper.
Ku aeykey mäl sikhye posey yo Try to get
the child to talk. Ku kes un ilpan eykey
kwukyeng sikhici anh.nunta They don't let
the public look at it. Ku il un ce lul sikhye
cwsipssio Let me do it, please. CF (-key) hata;
toyta. NOTE: The aspiration is attested in
sikhye ('1660- Kyechwuk 193 [LCT]), but the
other version sikyé can be found in 1894 Gale
68. In 1904 Khlynovskiy the stem siki-
means 'cause' but sikhi- means 'order'; i mal ul cel
sikila ko sikhey la [ < sikhye la] 'Have this
horse shoed!' (King 1991a).
I have the feeling the fault for that may have been that my ideological viewpoint was not yet firm. Ku wa kath.un mäl i ani 'n ka siph.ta It seems to be a word like that. Āmu il itun com hay polq ka siph.ta I think I might be able to do any kind of work. swonakī ka wol ka siphwu (1894 Gale 98) I believe there is going to be a dash of rain.

Encey pi ka wass.tun ya siph.key hanul un ssis.un tus nwun pusikey kayess.ta The sky cleared up all washed and bright as if it hadn't been raining. Nay ka hay noh.ko to way kulenun ya siph.ul itta y ka iss.ta 'ni-ka n'?! There are times when, having done it, I wonder why I do it.

Ku ai nun khuey toylq sang siph.ta The boy gives promise of a great future.

Ku ka olq seng / ka siph.ci anh.ta He is not likely to come. Ku sālam i hwā ka nalq seng siph.e se ku māl ul hāci anh.ass.ey yo (Im Hopin 1987:169) I didn't say it, for he looked as if he might get angry.

Ku nun tōn i mānh.un tus siph.ess.ta He seemed to be rich. Pi ka ol tus siph.e se ku wōsan ul cwūnpi hayss.e yo (Im Hopin 1987:169) It looked as if it would rain, so I got my umbrella ready.

2b. -na (FAMILIAR indic attent) ~. Cip ey se ne nun lēn nāymak un moluko hāyng-ye 'na musun swu ka iss.na siph.e (se) unku hi kitalyess.ta The family didn't know the inside story and hopefully waited, feeling that there might be some way out. Taykwu ey tōchak hayss.na siph.e se chachang pakk ul nāy 'ta poass.'up.nita (Im Hopin 1987:168) I looked out the window, for I thought we had reached Taykwu. Cf -na hata, -nun ka ha- (p. 726).

2c. -ess.ci ~. Ama ku chinkwu nun hak.kyo ey kass.ci siph.e yo (Im Hopin 1987:169) My friend seems to have gone to school.

2d. -kwuna siph.ess.ta. Kulen yeypun nye ca to iss.kwuna siph.ess.ta (Im Hopin 1987:169) It seemed there was indeed such a pretty girl!

2e. -ess.ta siph.(ess.)ta. Ca.yu lowun mom i toye nay cip ulo na-wā nwuves.unin incey nun sal.ess.ta siph.(ess.)ta Since I got my freedom and returned home to rest now I feel alive again.

2f. ? ila ~: CM 1:265 example is rejected.
A Reference Grammar of Korean

sipsosako

'siptikka, 1. < isiptikka. 2. < hasiptikka.

'siptita, 1. < isiptita. 2. < hasiptita.

'sis-, prefix; HEAVY ↔ says; [LIVELY]. vivid, deep, intense. sis-nwuleh.ta is a deep yellow.

'sis-he.yeh.ta /sithe.yetha/ is extremely white.

'sita, 1. < isita. 2. < hasita. 3. = -usita.

's(i) ta, abbr < (is(i))'ta (exists). Cf 'ye(i)'t.a.

'siten = -situ

'site'n i = -(4b) 'site'n i

'sitye. 1. < hasitye. 2. = -usitye. Cf 'siley.

'siti, 1. < isiti. 2. < hasiti. 3. = -usiti.

'sitoy, 1. < isitoy. 2. < hasitoy. 3. = -usitoy.

'situla, 1. < isitula. 5 2. < hasitula.

'situn, 1. < isitun. 2. < hasitun. 3. = -usitun.

'si tun, abbreviation < is(i) tun (if it be). See -a 'si tun.

'siyoe, pcl. alt after vowel of isiyoe (bon vocative).

'siyo = -sio; -s'i yo (< -sey yo < -s'ie yo).

's.ke'n i 'Gwo, abbr < is'ke'n i 'Gwo. See -ke'ni 'Gwo.

's ke'kuy, pcl + n/adv. to an esteemed person. See ke'kuy.

'skey = s key, pcl. to an esteemed person. See key.

's ko'cang, quasi-pcl ( pcl + n), up to the limit, all the way to. mozos ko'cang (1447 Sek 6:11a) to my heart's content = mozos s ko'cang (1447 Sek 24:23a; "mo-zoms-ko-cang") to his heart's content. 'SYA-LI KWONG-'YANG pu'he 'sye' i s ko'ca'ng on ZIN-THYEN-HHOYNG ol nitu si n i 'la (1447 Sek 13:54a; " is-ko-ca'ngon") starting from the offering of food to Buddha's relics all of this is called the natural act of man with heaven.

's kungey, quasi-pcl < pcl + n/adv. to (a person esteemed), to where an esteemed person is.

'pwuthye 'Gjwa 'cywung 'kwa s kungey 'PWO-st ho m ye (1447 Sek 13:22b) gives aims to Buddha and the monks ... Cf 'oy kungey.

'N n' (pcl). 'LYWONG oy kungey n' i sywo.l

'l'a NOWANG s kungey n' ka.l i 'la i 'wu kwo' t ay e tuyen 'kye si.l i [i] ye'n ywo (1459 Wel 7:26b) will one be where the dragon is, will one go to where the king is, or of these two places where will one be?

'skuy = s 'kay, quasi-pcl (< pcl + n/adv. to an esteemed person. CfCYENG-I/'PPE NOWNANG 'skuy too la 'ka (1447 Sek 6:6ah) went back to
King Siddhodana and — . "ti-’na kesin mwu-

"lyang zye-loy sk'u wy "ttwo-w "li poy hwota

’ka’i’wo sh-la lal ‘hel’m ye (1447 Sek 9:13a)

though he learned the doctrine from Buddha he

broke the commandments (sila). Cye’i’ippwulq

"sk’y (1447 Sek 13:15a) to the immeasurable

Buddhas who have passed by. ’cukca’hi ’ku

kuy’pyelq ‘ul ngwang ‘sk’y al ’gwoyn ’i’ay

(1447 Sek 24:16a) as he immediately informed

the king of that message. . . . ’i’tyay’i’ko sk’y

cu’gy Gwuzo ’wo.n i’la (((1447—")1562 Sek 3:

13a) he was defeated by the prince. wo’cik

”puw-”mwo s’ sk’y “sywun ‘ho’ya za “ka’hi

’pse kunsim ‘ul ‘phul’i ’lesi’ta (1586 Sohak

4:9b) only when you obey your parents will you

be freed of your worries [confabulated speaking

of ”sk’y]; ”puw-”mwo = “puwu-”mwyuw,

"sywun = “sywun.

”tywohon’i’i’ho’si’tan ‘i’i’tay n’ema

’nim s’kuy tule ’ka’i’twon ‘ol kwong-

’yang ‘ho’zo’wo’i’l (1459 Wel 23:65a) when

you have done good work I will go in to your

mother and provide her with this money.

”puwu-”mwyuw “ep kes’i’za pwuthye s’ kuy

’kazo’Wa (1459 Wel 23:85b) only when my

father and mother were no longer alive did I go
to Buddha, and . . .

~ Gwa (pcl). Ta’pa ’nim s’kuy ‘Gwa

’acoma ’nim s’kuy ‘Gwa (1447 Sek 6:1a) to

father and to aunt.

~ Gwo (pcl). ’kiil’h ul ’cho’ca pwuthye s

’kuy ’iwo ‘kanon ce’k uy (1447 Sek 6:19a)

when, seeking the way, he was going toward

Buddha . . . MA’ka sk’uy ’iwo ‘hyang ‘ho’ya

’sol’Wosya’toy (1447 Sek 23:29a) said to Maya

as follows.

~ Iwo n’ (particle + particle). ”puwu-thye y

”hwa’”hwa s’ ’pep moyng’ko’losya’m on

’cokya s ’kuy ’iwo ’n ‘sam’moy’luk u’l

na’thwo’esya ‘— ‘sya’li’swoa’sa ’nasoi’kwo

’salo’m oy key ’iwo ’n ’tele’Wun se’kun ’nay

’lol ko’li’wo’m ye (1459 Wel 18:39ab) the way

Buddha makes his cremation is to display the

power of meditation (samadhi) to himself, and

— with the rising of the bones conceal from

people the dirty rancid smell, and . . .

’iwo kwo, abbr < is’kwo, ger < isi(i)’ta (exists).

’iye’le a’como ’icey pa’lo[i ] s’ko’z oy ’kay

’si’k’wo (1481 Twus 8:38a) the aunts are on

the tidelands by the seaside and . . . ’i’huey s

’wuy-un’i’ay kwo’c i cel’i’wo’phe ’s.kwo

’pwo’ma’n’i’ay say twolwo no’Ge’n’i’la (1481

Twus 8:34a) in the old garden the flowers are

all abloom and on a day of spring the birds

have flown back. See ‘ys’kwo.

’so = s3, postmod. the fact that (nominalizer):

— ’s ol, — ’s oy, — ’s i (~), — ’s ye.

— ’s-lo[-], bind v. emotive; modulated form -’swo-.

See - ’(ta)’s-ongi ‘’ta, -’(ta)swo’n i,

-’(ta)swo’la; -aso’la (-’asu’la), -esol’a

(-’esu’la): ?’no’son’ta. CF -’[lo][-], -’wo-.

NOTE: The original shape was just ’s (as

in the modulated form); the vowel is epenthetic.

LCT 1973:349 associates this morpheme with

the postmodfier s (’it’s a fact that —’y).

— so, auth indicative -o after a vowel, -’o after

—’ss- or -’ps-. VAR -ui (-uy, -i); -uo. CF -swu.

1. indic. assert. is/does (= -ta). ”Chuwupso It

is cold. Mekso He eats. Èps”o There isn’t

any. Mek.ess”o He ate. Chuwupkeyss”o. It’s

probably cold.

2. indic. attens. is/does it? (= -ni?, -nun ya?).

”Chuwupso? Is it cold? Mwes ul mekso What
does he eat?

’so = -syo, abbr < -sio. ”Ese oso (= osio)

Come right in! Pap mekso (= mek.usyo =

mek.usio) Eat! (CF 1954 Lukoff 163.)

— so < -swo, bind pcl = ulo (s)se. mom <

’mwom’-swo’-zwo in person. CF son-swu. (KEd

suggests "? var < se" but the earlier forms

make this unlikely.)

— soita [obs] = -sup.nita. SEE -tosaita, ilosita.

— sokso, bind adj-n (= hata); after a consonant

— usokso, light >>’swukswuk. -ish, slightly

colored/tinged. SEE -’ul(s)ulum.

’s ol, postmodfier + particle. SEE -ulq’ ’s ol.

— sola [DIAL] = -sila. CF soo’la.

— sola’ la ‘see -’aso’la, -’eso’la

’solwok (< ’s o’lo k) SEE -ulq’ solwok

— so man, auth + pcl. is/does but [UNUSUAL].

son, noun, quasi-free noun, counter.

1. n (<’swon) hand, . . ; (<’swon) guest, . .

2. quasi-free n. man, fellow, guy (less polite

than sâlam). CF ce/i/ku -. . .

1. ku nom uy son = ku (nom uy) casik that so-and-so, that

son of a bitch.

3. counter. a pair, a brace. ”haykwu han ~ a

brace of (dried) cod.

son < ’s on, postmod + pcl [obs var] = sun
son, pcl (follows -ta), postmod (follows -ulq). [lit (supposing) that]. ~ chita to even if we suppose that ~ ~ chica let us suppose that ~. Mikkuk ey kanta son chita to even if we suppose he goes to America. ney ka cal-mos hayss.ta son chita to even supposing you to be in the wrong. Ku i ka oymu cangkwani to yonta son chita to Han-II kwankyey lii wenman hi hakyel halq swu eps.ulq kes itu Even supposing that he does become Foreign Minister, I don’t think he can solve Korean-Japanese differences satisfactorily.

PANG’PPuEN

the compounds should be (noun + son) + i, but they are often treated as if noun + (son + i).

2. a small number, a minority]

~ so tul, AUTH indic assertive + particle

's oy, postmodifier + particle. See -ulq's oy: soy, noun. 1. metal; iron.

2. a compass (= cinam-chim).

3. [ colloq a key (= yelq soy).

4. [ colloq a lock (= camulq soy).

5. a hinge or a flap (= leaf) of a hinge (Cr

6. = nos soy (brass)

soy, adnoun. a small one. ~ kkweng-al small pheasant egg(s). ~ kolay a small whale, a gray whale. ~ muluph Achyranthes japonica, ~ phul Andropogon brevifolius, sedge. ~ pilum purslane. ~ tolphi small Deccan grass. ~ pyelwuki a small flea. ~ ttatkawkull pigmy woodpecker. Perhaps ~ say (a kingfisher). [? < so < "syrwow'small" + uy < 'oy pcl] soy < "srywoy (abbr < sywo 'oy), adnoun of cattle. ~ koki beef. ~ phali cattle flies. ~ sywoy stwong (1518 Sohak-chon 9:24b) ox dung.

-soy, suffix, postn. CF -po: -tol, -tong(i), -huy, -songi.

1. (informal names for boys). "Toiq-soy (?'Rock-metal'). Pangwulq-soy (?'Bell-metal').

2. guy, fellow, person. allang-soy a flatterer, a toady. kwutwu-soy a miser, a tightwad [kwut- stuff + -wu der adv]. tallang-telles soy a flighty person, a flirt, a fidget. thêng-soy (= thêng-po) a hollow shell of a person; an empty-headed person.

3. molu-soy (the principle of) playing dumb.

-soyta = -soita = -sup.nita

so zi = sai, noun. the space/interval between; the time/interval while. ~ 'tou nolky s so'zi (1459 Wel 1:14b) between the two wings.

mwm swo s'zi (1462 Nung 5:31b) what device does one rely on to enter samadhi [a trance-like state of unperturbable meditation]? See -noson 'ta.

-sop- < ~ 'zop- = -soW- < *-so'po- or *-oso'po-, deferential bound aux. After stems that end with basic s, z, sk, h, lh, p, W, ph, ps.

lp = IW, k, lk. See ~ 'zop-.

-sose, [lit = -sio please do. See ~usose.

soswu, postn. plus some (extra), odd, a bit over.

Twu mal ~ two mal and a bit over. nêk nyang ~ four nyang plus. tases tal ~ five months and some odd days. (Limited to those three counters?) ['soswu < "syrwow-swu 'a small number, a minority']

A Reference Grammar of Korean

's oy, postmodifier + particle. See -ulq's oy:

soy, noun. 1. metal; iron.

2. a compass (= cinam-chim).

3. [ colloq a key (= yelq soy).

4. [ colloq a lock (= camulq soy).

5. a hinge or a flap (= leaf) of a hinge (Cr

6. = nos soy (brass)

soy, adnoun. a small one. ~ kkweng-al small pheasant egg(s). ~ kolay a small whale, a gray whale. ~ muluph Achyranthes japonica, ~ phul Andropogon brevifolius, sedge. ~ pilum purslane. ~ tolphi small Deccan grass. ~ pyelwuki a small flea. ~ ttatkawkull pigmy woodpecker. Perhaps ~ say (a kingfisher). [? < so < "syrwow'small" + uy < 'oy pcl] soy < "srywoy (abbr < sywo 'oy), adnoun of cattle. ~ koki beef. ~ phali cattle flies. ~ sywoy stwong (1518 Sohak-chon 9:24b) ox dung.

-soy, suffix, postn. CF -po: -tol, -tong(i), -huy, -songi.

1. (informal names for boys). "Toiq-soy (?'Rock-metal'). Pangwulq-soy (?'Bell-metal').

2. guy, fellow, person. allang-soy a flatterer, a toady. kwutwu-soy a miser, a tightwad [kwut- stuff + -wu der adv]. tallang-telles soy a flighty person, a flirt, a fidget. thêng-soy (= thêng-po) a hollow shell of a person; an empty-headed person.

3. molu-soy (the principle of) playing dumb.

-soyta = -soita = -sup.nita

so zi = sai, noun. the space/interval between; the time/interval while. ~ 'tou nolky s so'zi (1459 Wel 1:14b) between the two wings.

mwm swo s'zi (1462 Nung 5:31b) what device does one rely on to enter samadhi [a trance-like state of unperturbable meditation]? See -noson 'ta.

-sop- < ~ 'zop- = -soW- < *-so'po- or *-oso'po-, deferential bound aux. After stems that end with basic s, z, sk, h, lh, p, W, ph, ps.

lp = IW, k, lk. See ~ 'zop-.

-sose, [lit = -sio please do. See ~usose.

soswu, postn. plus some (extra), odd, a bit over.

Twu mal ~ two mal and a bit over. nêk nyang ~ four nyang plus. tases tal ~ five months and some odd days. (Limited to those three counters?) ['soswu < "syrwow-swu 'a small number, a minority']

-so tul, AUTH indic assertive + particle
"em'ni "spwan kuce "kyesite'la (1447 Sek 23:51a) he remained with just four molar teeth. "ca'ny "spwan 'e'ni'Wi 'nom koto 'chwyn m ol a'ni hol 'ss oy (1447 Sek 24:40a) he was good just privately but he did no teaching of it to others, so ... hon 'nath thelek "spwu'n ul (1449 Kok 92) just a single hair. ku kes "spwan (1466 Kup 2:63a) that alone. hon-kas elkwu 'Gwa kuli.m ey "spwu.n i 'lwaso'no'n (i 1481 Twusi 16:41a) it was just in the face and the image only [that the rejuvenation worked].

-ul ~. 1 "SYWOW-SSNG ey s "salo'm i ce 'y 'mwom tas'kol "spwu hot kwo 'nom 'CYEY-TTWO "mwot hol 'ss oy (1447 Sek 13:36a) a person in hinayana just cultivates himself and does not save others, so ... 'mwom wa'h uy n'wo's ol [KKWU] ho'kwo 'poy lol 'pu'key hol 'spwu'n ilwo'ta (1481 Twusi 8:27b) I just buy clothes for their bodies and see to it that their bellies are full.

-ul ~ 'ryeng. only - but. 1 CYE-THYEN 'ul a'ni 'ta nilul 'spwu tyeng 'SSILQ 'ey n' 'ta 'wa 'y'ste.n i 'l'a (1447 Sek 13:7a) I will not say [the names of] all the heavens, but they all were present [among the angels]. 'SOYK-QWUN 'i 'ep sul 'spwu tyeng "SSYWUW "SYANG HHOYNG-'SIK on is.no'n i 'l'a (1459 Wel 1:37b) they lack only the skandha of rupa (= the attribute of form) but they have the four immaterial skandas (feeling, ideation, reaction, consciousness). 'MYELQ-TTWO 'hosil 'spwu tyeng (1447 Sek 23:52b, 53a) only achieves nirvana, but ...

-ss-, past. SEE -ess.

SSA hata, postmod adj-n insep [NK spells sa (= q sa -)]. it seems (to be). SEE kulet ~. CM 2: 63 has examples with o1q ~ and tatus hu1q ~. KEd reported celel ~, ettel ~, and ilel ~, but these are unconfirmed and may be wrong, as is the assignment "vni". [? -q sang < 'SYANG appearance. Cf sang siph.t.a: ?> -q sa < <SSO resemble]

SSAH tub. 1. vt. piles/heaps/stacks it up; amasses, accumulates, stores up; builds, puts up.
2. aux v insep. SEE e ssah.tu.
(-)SAA-tayki bnd cpd n (< ?). Tkw ~ the cheek (near the ear). myen ~ the face (= nach).

SSE < pse. inf' < ssuta < 'psu'ta. 1. uses; ... 2. emphasizes the particle ulo. SEE ulo sse.

-(s)sek, suf (makes impressionistic adv). Ttepsek suddenly < tempiri- rush. Tulsek tulsek bouncing up and down. Fidgeting < tu-l' lift up. CF -(s)swuk.

-sseng SEE -q seng

-ss.ess. keyss.ta, past-past fut indic assertive.

-ss.ess.ta, past-past indic assertive.

SSI1, postn < *psi, der n < ssuta < 'psu'ta. the use (state, conditions, quality, mode) of. 1 kel.um ~ a manner of walking, a gait, a walk. mal ~ a mode of expression, a way of speaking, use of words; accent. maum ~ a turn/kind of mind, a sort of person. nal ~ weather (conditions). nwun ~ the force of one's eyes, the power of one's stare. pal ~ familiarity to one's feet; skill with one's feet. palam ~ the state/favorableness of the wind, wind conditions. Also: kul-ssi, maypsi [< may-pssi], som-ssi [< son-pssi]. CF mopsi.


SSI3 < ?si (1576) < "SSI (1459 Wel 2:12b), postnoun.

1. Mr, Mrs, Miss. (a title of courtesy added to either surname or personal name; less formal than sensayng). Tpak ~ Mr (Mrs, Miss) Pak. Kim Kyengsik ~ Mr Kim Kyengsik.

2. a family, a clan, a lineage. TAntong Kim ~ the Kims of Antong.

SSIK < 'SIK, particle. each, respectively, apiece (distributive). Thana(k) ssik one by one. twul ssik twul ssik (1936 Roth 253) by twos. Cokum ssik little by little. Ai tuj eykey payk wen ssik cwuta gives the children 100 wen each. Nal mata yetzel[p]q sikan ssik il hata works eight hours every day. Nwukwu 'tun ci
ttok kath.i yelq kay ssik kacye la You each get exactly ten. Meych pun ssik yensul ul hasip.nikka How many minutes (1) do you each speak, or (2) do you speak each time, or (3) do you take for each speech? Sâlam i twûl ssik séysss onta People come by twos and threes. Phyënci lun halwu ey twû pen ssik pâyta hanta Mail is delivered twice a day. I kes tul un elma ssik ip.nikka How much are these apiece? Cf kkol, 'kwon. Note: The reference of the distributive may be to the subject, the object, the frequency, or other semantic constituents of the sentence, and it is often ambiguous.

ssik chelem, particle + particle. Twûl salam ssik chelem nêy salam ssik to halq swu iss.ta We can do/play it with four people (each) just as we do with two.

ssik cocha, pcl + pcl. Han-kkepen ey twûl salam ssik cocha an tul.ye ponaynun tey sêy salam ssik ina tul.ye ponaykeyss.nun ya They are not even letting people in by twos; what makes you think they’ll let them in by threes?! ssik eykey, pcl + pcl. Sêy salam ssik eykey han kai ssik nuna cwue la Give one to every three people.

ssik hanthey, pcl + pcl = ssik eykey

ssik i, pcl + pcl. each one (respectively, apiece) [as subject]. Phayng-ki nêy tay ssik i han phyentay ka tóyese motwu yelq-twû phyentay kalâ.n.e kass.ta All told twelve squadrons of four planes each flew.

ssik ila to, pcl + copula var inf + pcl. Han-kkepen ey twûl salam ssik ila to coh.sup.nita Two people at a time is all right.

ssik ina, pcl + copula adverbs. about – apiece, approximately – each (respectively). Meych sikan ssik ina chayk ul ilk.usip.nikka About how many hours (1) do each of you read, or (2) do you read each time, or (3) do you read each book? I kwutwu tul un han khyelley ey elma ssik ina hap.nikka About how much does a pair of these shoes cost?

ssik ina-ma, pcl + cop extended adver. Han salam ey han kai ssik ina-ma kolwu nuna cwutolok hay la Divide them up equally so that each one at least gets one (however small). ssik in tul, pcl + cop mod + postmod. Han uyca ey nêy salam ssik in tul mös anc.ul li ka iss.keyss.ö? Is there any reason why even four people can’t sit on each chair?

ssik iya, pcl + pcl. Han uyca ey nêy salam ssik iya mös anc.keyss.ö? Can’t four people, at least, sit on each chair? Han salam ssik iya tul.e ka to kwâynchah.Keysso I guess it will be all right if you go in one at a time.

ssik khenyeng, pcl + pcl. Han uyca ey nêy salam ssik khenyeng séy salam ssik to mös anc.keyss.ö Three people can’t sit on each chair, much less four.

ssik kkaici, pcl + pcl. Han salam i twûl kay ssik kkaici kacji kal phil.yo ka iss.ullq ka? is there any need for each one to take two?

- 'la to. Han man harnyen payk salam ssik kkaici 'la han-kkepen ey meyk.illq swa iss.eyss.ta With this much we’ll be able to feed as many as a hundred people at a time.

- nun. Han uyca ey nêy salam ssik kkaici nun anc.ullq swu iss.ta Up to four people can sit on each chair.

ssik kwa, pcl + pcl. Ai tul un motwu yenphi han calwu ssik kwa kongchayk han kwa. ssik ul pat.ess.ta The children each received a pencil and a notebook.

ssik mace, pcl + pcl. Han-kkepen ey twûl salam ssik mace (but ssik cocha is better) as tul.ye ponaynun tey sêy salam ssik ina tul.ye ponaykeyss.nun ya They are not even letting people in by twos; what makes you think they’ll let them in by threes?! ssik pota, pcl + pcl. Han salam ssik pota twûl salam ssik kanun key nauq key 'ta it would be better to go by twos (in pairs) rather than one at a time.

ssik puthe, pcl + pcl. Wusen han salam ssik puthe sëck hapsita Let’s start off taking you one at a time.

ssik to, pcl + pcl. Twûl salam ssik chelem nêy salam ssik to halq swu iss.ta We can do/play it with four people (each) just as we do with two. Han uyca ey nêy salam ssik khenyeng séy salam ssik to mös anc.keyss.ö Three people can’t sit on each chair, much less four.

ssik ul, pcl + pcl. each (respectively, apiece) [as direct object]. Kak.kak sakwa hana ssik ul sata each buys one apple apiece. Ai mata hana ssik ul cwue la Give one apiece to each child (or: each child is to give one apiece). Ai tul un motwu kongchayk han kwên ssik kwa yenphi han calwu ssik ul pat.ess.ta The children each
received a notebook and a pencil. Ku ttaey na nun co'. yong han pam uy meych sikan ssik ul ku 'yeppay-tang ey ka se meyngsang ul ponaynun kes i supikwan i toye iss.ess.ta At that time I got in the habit of spending a few hours every quiet evening meditating in the church.

ssik ulo, particle + particle. as (with, etc.) each, respectively. Çek.kwun un sêys ssik ulo ceak ul eie sinay lul swunsi hayss.ta Enemy troops patrolled the streets in threes.

ssik un, pcl + pcl. Ê Kongchayk twû kwên ssik un nona cwuess.una yenphil un aick an nona cwuess.ta I divided the notebooks up two apiece, but I haven't gotten out the pens yet. ssik un khenyeng, pcl + pcl + pcl. Çêy kay ssik un khenyeng twû ssik to an tul.e kakeyss.ta There won't be room to get two apiece in, much less three!

ssik uy, pcl + pcl [artificial, English translation style]. Çê ai tul un tases calwu ssik uy yenphil kwa twô kwên ssik uy kongchaykul pat.ess.ta The children received pencils, five each, and notebooks, two each.

.ss.keyss.ta, past-future indicative affirmative -'s'op- < -'s'-'zop-, -'z'-'zop-, -'h'-'zop-. -s'-'zop- < -s'-'zop-, -z-'zop-, -h-'zop-; < -sk-'zop-. -ss.ta, past indicative; past transferentive ss.tun, past retrospective modifier -sswuk, suffix; spelling variant -swuk.

1. bound adj-n (- hata). very. Ê mai'sswuk clean, comely (< malk-), melsswuk long and skinny, and frail (< var of mulk-).

2. suffix (makes impressionistic adverbs). Ê pulswuk protruding abruptly < adj pulu-swollen. calsswuk calsswuk/cecsswuk celsswuk limping (< cêltalimps); pinched in.

'sye, 1. SEE -'e'yu 'syye (please). ÇF -u 'sywo 'syye.

2. SEE -(u)b)'sye = -(u)b)'lyq 'syye.

's'ta = 's(i)'ta, abbreviation < is(i)'ta (exists). ÇF 'ys 'ta.

's.tala = 's(i)'tala, abbr < is(i)'tala. SEE 'ho.ya 's.tala.

's'ten = 's(i)'ten, abbr < is(i)'ten, vi retr mod. SEE e tuy 's'ten, e tuye 's'ten. VAR 's'tion, 's'tun. ÇF 'ys 'ten.

's'ton(-), 's'ton(-), 1. abbr pcl. SEE 'i'ston, 'is'ton. 2. var < 's'ten. SEE e tuye 's'ton.

's'tun, var < 's'ten. SEE e tuye 's'ten.

'such, n. interval (= sai). Çku 'chun 'su.ch i 'epke'nul (1482 Nâm 1:13b) without a break. ku 'chul s 'sus 'ep.su'n i (1459 Wel 7:58a) is without cessation.

-sul, suf (makes impressionistic adv). Çkopsul kopsul hata is frizzy, curly < adj kop-bent.

suleb, abbr = sulewul, prod mod < sulepta sulem, abbr = sulewum, subst < sulepta sulen, abbr = sulewun, mod < sulepta sulepta, postnom adj insep -w-. is, like, gives the impression of (being), seems, suggests, is suggestive of. DER ADV suley, sul. SYM [obs] opta, hopta. ÇF hata, macta, toyta, lopta, tapta, chita, kwuc.ta.

'cap - is wanton, dissolve. comq - is pett. pok - is prosperous-looking. pyên - is strange, odd. tham - is charming.

'tamang - is jealous. angkhum - is excessive (in greedy cunning). calang - is proud. chamtam - is pitiful, is wretched. changphi - is shamef ul/ashamed. chengsung - (= chengsung macta) is woebegone. chik- chak-sal - is stingy, mean. hânyong pok - is happy. iksal - is droll, humorous. ippu-cang - (yeppu-cang -) is lovely. isang - is strange, odd. kansa - is wicked, cunning. kanyen - is shabby. kepeak - is sudden. kepuk(-sal) - is (quite) uncomfortable. keykel - is greedy. keykem/kaykam - is voracious. kukseng - is impetuous. mayceng/muceng - is callous. nungcheng - is sly, cunning, insidious. pokseng - is prosperous-looking, is sleek. pölthong/pulthwung - is rough-mannered, blunt; is bumpy, bulgy. pôpây - is precious, valuable. pu-ca.yen - is artificial. pucok - is insufficient, wanting. pyêntek - is capricious. salang - is lovely. sayngkup - is abrupt. saysal/sisal - is flippan, shallow. saysam - is abrupt; is deliberate. sinpi - is mysterious. siwen - is refreshing. sswuk - is unseemly, inappropriate. swusen - is turbulent, noisy. swâta - is talkative. taceng - is compassionate. tôsep - is capricious, tickle. twisulek - is jumpy, restless, edgy. wângcheng - is widely disparate. yâtan - (a color) is loud, garish.

suley < sule-i, der adv < sulepta, like, as. Çkepeak - sudden-like. kongyen - in vain, fruitlessly, to no avail. VAR suli, -sali.

suli = suley, der adv < sulepta. like, as.
kapecak ~ sudden-like.

-sulum, bnd adj-n (~ hata); after a consonant -sulum. [? < sulem < sulepta].
2. -ish. slightly characterized by. [kanu ~ thinnish. twungku ~ roundish. (k)kopu/ (k)kwu-pu ~ somewhat bent.

ABBR -lum, -sum. SYN -ulum. CF -upsulum.
-sum, bnd adj-n (~ hata), abbr < -sulum.
-ish. slightly characterized by. SYN -lum.
sun, postmod [obs] the unlikely fact that ... [as topic = kes un]. SEE -ulq sun. VAR -ulq son. [...] s + un pcl

-supci man. FORMAL suspactive + pcl [Seoul colloq] = -ci man. Used by an older person to a younger person of higher status.

-supci yo, -supc’ (y)o, FORMAL CASUAL POLITE [Seoul colloq] = -ci yo. Used by an older person to a younger person of higher status; sarcastic or ridiculing when used to an equal or an inferior (CF 1954 Lukkof 129). [I käy nun āmu ke 'nu cal meksupci yo This dog eats anything at all. Cey ka al'e popci yo I will find out. Iss. supci yo We have some. Ėps. supci yo We haven't any. Pwass. supci yo I saw it. Pokeyss. supci yo I will look at it.

-sup.naykka = sup.neykka (→ -sup.nikka)

-sup.nayta = sup.neyta (→ -sup.nita)

-sup.nei/-ni/-nuy [DAL, OLD-FASHIONED] = -e yo

-sup.naykka [DAL] = -sup.nikka

-sup.nayta [DAL] = -sup.nita

-sup.nikka, FORMAL indic attentive. is / does it? (= -ni?, -nun ya?). ĖChwupsiup.nikka? Is it cold? Mues ul meksup.nikka What will he eat? [After a vowel, -p.nikka; after -ss- or -ps-, -up.nikka.]

-tul. ĖTā osyess. sup.nikka tul? Are you all here? / Is everybody here? Kongpu lul kkway hap.nikka tul? Are they fairly good at their studies?

- yo [DAL, uneducated] = ~

-sup.ninta = -sup.nunta

-sup.nita, FORMAL indic affirmative. is / does (= -ta). Chwupsup.nita It is cold. Anc.sup.nita He sits down. [After a vowel, -p.nita; after -ss- or -ps-, -sup.nita.] ~ man is / does but (= -ci man).

-tul. ĖAcwu Yenge lul cal hasip.nita tul You people speak English very well.

- yo [DAL, uneducated] = ~. (According to Song Sekwung 1967 this is used in formal speech to younger people.)

-sup.nuytta [DAL, OLD-FASHIONED] = -so/ -e statement or question. AUTH style.

-supsayta, -supseyta [DAL] = -upsita

-supmita [DAL] = -upsita

-supmita tul, FORMAL subj. + p cl. Õ Ese ... ul sīcak hasipmita tul Let's get the job started.

-supteyta [DAL] = -supitita. Ŭ kil i nemu bëm hako kkatalawe [= ñkalawó] se tanimin i ka cëksupteyta (1936 Roth 432) This road is so dangerous and steep that there are few who travel it (I have noticed).

-supitkka, FORMAL retr. attentive. has it been observed that ~?, is it known that ~?, did you hear (have you been told) that ~?, did you notice that ~?, have you found that ~? (CF -it.) Ė Kui sīkyye kàl kanta ko haptikka Did they say that the watch runs all right? I sīkyye kath.un kes to iss. supitkka Did you notice whether they have any more watches like this?

- yo [DAL, uneducated] = ~. [After a vowel, -p-itkka; after -ss- or -ps-, -sup-itkka.]

-supitnta [DAL, OLD-FASHIONED] = -supitita = -supitita, FORMAL retr. assertive. it has been observed that ~; it is known that ~; as we all (or I) know ~; I hear (have been told) that ~; I noticed that ~; I've discovered (found out) that ~ (CF -tey, -tule, iley). ĖTāngs sīkyye nun swusen hanun tey han han tāl kellınta ko haptita They said your watch would take about a month to repair. Ku sīkyye nun nemu hel. se mōs ssmukeyss. supitita That watch (I recall) is too old to be any good. [After a vowel, -p-tila; after -ss- or -ps-, -sup-tila.]

-supitita yo [DAL, uneducated] = -supitita.

-suta < seta (as usually spelled) < 'sye ta; inf sè < 'sye. stands (up); comes to a standstill, stops; ... SEE na-suta.

(-)swo-, modulated emotive = bnd v - sfof- (or - s-) + modulator -wo-.

(-)swo la, modulated emotive indic assert. See - kwa ~ - mwoswo la; - taswo la. Ŭ yo na ñam "HIWUW 'Iwo CHIN SIM hon cek "ep.swo la" (1459 Wel 21.216a) since my birth I have not
once been angry. 'HIHWAN-NAM] "ha.m ay [PPYEN-QAN] "hi "sai" mwot 'hosw'la (1481 Twusi 8:43a) with so many misfortunes we cannot live at ease.

(swo:n, modulated emotive mod. (amwoli ...)-ta  swon, -ki two swon; "spoken for" (ho)-ten ci, (ho)-en ci "however much" (1894 Gale 69). SEE - 'taswo'n i, i 'lowswo'n i: -twoswo'n i, -usi'nwoswo'n i; -ul i ' 'lowswo'n i, -ul i 'lowswo'nye.

'swo-ngi 'ta, 1. modulated emotive polite + cop indicative assertive. SEE -two'swo-ngi 'ta, -i'two'swo-ngi 'ta; -(u)si'nwo'swo-ngi 'ta; -ul i 'i'wo'swo-ngi 'ta.

2. -ul'swongi 'ta = -ulq 's 'fjwwo-ngi 'ta.

'swong-toy (< 'i'swyn i oy 'to the place where one is), pseudo-pcl (bnd n usually preceded by a genitive), to a person. 'IPPA-LA-MWON 'i kul 'Gwal 'ho'ya SYWU-'TTALQ 'oy 'swong-toy pwo 'nayya'bol (1447 Sek 6:15b) the brahman wrote a letter and sent it to Sudatta, whereupon ...

'MWU-'HHAK 'swong-toy poy hwormon sa'lo.m i'la (1447 Sek 13:3a) is a person who is studying to become an arhat (who has cast off illusion and is beyond study). QA-SYA-'SYEY NGWANG k 'swong-toy ka'n i (1447 Sek 24:6a) went to King Ajatashatru. SA-MWON 'uy 'swong-toy 'salom 'pulye nilun t ay (1447 Sek 24:22a) as he had someone tell the śramaṇas, ... ku 'salom oy 'swong-toy wo'sya (1459 Wel 8:55b) came to that person. tik.wel ila 'sye mwo' jtol 'salom oy 'swong-toy at 'Gowy'la (1518 Ye-yak 37b [= p.74]) let him who is the commissioner of traditional Korean remedies inform those who gather.

'swo'wo < -sof/W'wo-, modulated deferential emotive. 'twopswwo wa (1463 Pep 2:175a) = 'twopswfo'jw'wa. 'kipsw'wo'm ol (1481 Twusi 20:42h) = 'kipswfo'w'wo'm ol.

swu < "SYWUW, n. embroidery. 1 - noh.ta embroiders. pitan ey molan kkooh ul swu noh.ta embroiders a peony on silk.

swu < "SWU, n. numeral. 1. n. (= wünswu) luck, fortune. 1 - ka cóh.ta (napputa) has good (bad) fortune. - ka nata runs into a piece of good luck, hits the jackpot.

2. n. (= swūhyo) number, a figure. 1 - månh.un sālam tu l a large number of people. - éps.nun pyéll tu l innumerable stars. wūq-swu an even number. ki-swu 1 an odd number. ki-swu 2 a cardinal number. sē-swu an ordinal
number. uyea/kyosiil/haksaying uy swu the number of chairs/classrooms/students. Yo say sil.ep-ca uy swu ka taytan hi ewul.ess.ta The number of unemployed has fallen drastically.

3. (quasi-)num, adn. a few, several, a number (of). - hak.kyo a number of schools. - pyengce ng a number of soldiers. - ho kye yenyen several fiscal years.

4. (-q swu) postn, postcounter. the number of - Tsalamq/myengq - the number of people. kwenq - the number of books. hayq/talq/cwukanq - the number of years/months/weeks. punq/choq - lui ttcanta counts (takes into account) the number of minutes/seconds.

swu < *SYWUW, counter. a poem, a piece, a selection. *isi han - lui ulph.ta composes a poem, recites a poem.

swu < *swuh, adn, bnd n. [Basic shape in older compounds usually swuh.] ANT am < *amh.

1. male. - khes < swuh kes a male. - khay < swuh kay a male dog. - khev < swuh kewi a gander. - kha.yangi/kgwangen < swuh ko.yangi/kgwangen a tomcat. - khom < swuh kom a male bear. - thalk < swuh talk a rooster, a cock. - thot < swuh toth a dog. - pittwuiki < swuh pittwuiki a hedge. - phem < swuh pem a male tiger. - phyengali < swuh pyengali a rooster chick. - kkweng < swuh [kk]kweng a pheasant cock. - baton the father of one's son-in-law. - nakwi a jackass.

2. convex, external, protruding. - chich external hemorrhoids. - kha.y < swuh kha.y a convex tile. - tanchwu (NOT/thl/!) a snap, a button. - tholerceki < swuh twolerceki a hinge, a bolt.

'swu = *syu, abbr < *swu = *sio = isio (AUTH cop hon).

-swu [Seoul DIAL] var < -so (AUTH indicative). Used to seniors, including servants, within the family circle. To family juniors the intimate (-e) and the plain forms (-ta etc.) are used interchangeably, and to friends the familiar forms (-ney etc.) are used.

-swu, var < -so < -swo, bnd pcl = ulo (s)se. son < son-swo, swun-zwo (var 'swon-.cwo) with one's own hand. Cf mom-so.

-swuk = *sswuk, suffix.

1. bnd adj-n (~ hata). very - . Ikip-swu = *kipsswuk (kipsswuk) quite deep, secluded. nulk-swuk (nu ksswuk) quite old. malk-melk-swu k (malt-/mel-sswuk) neat, clean.

2. (makes impressionistic adv). See -sswuk.

-swukswuk, bnd adj-n (~ hata); after consonant -usswukswuk; HEAVY ++ -soksok. -ish, slightly colored/tinged. See -ululu. -swukuley [ < -swukuleyl], cdp bnd adj-n (~ hata). -ish. *ulu - is oldish. miulul - is watery, thin, juicy.

swulok (< swwulok < 'solwok < i o hwo k) postmod. (to the full) extent (that); increasingly with. See -ulul - DIAL salok. NOTE: Optional - (ey [colloq]) only in kulelq - and ilelq -

swun < *sywun, adn, pure; net. *Swun wul sik It is purely Korean in style. - hwang-sayk pure yellow. - munhak pure literature. - ilion pure theory. - lik net profit. - sotuk net income.

swung, postmod [DIAL] = twung. *pon SWUNG mAn SWUNG hata glances/skims over, takes a cursory view of.

-swung, suffix (makes impressionistic adverb). *kam-swung sparsely dark: Kh, XX, XXh,-


swus, adn, bnd n (pre-postnominal), adj-n, pure, unspoiled, spotless, undefiled, innocent. - li (fresh) vigor. - poki unspoiled/simple person. virgin. - sayksi / chenye a pure and innocent young girl, a virgin. - kes / umskik fresh food. - chongkak an innocent boy, a male virgin. - toya, - cepta, - cita, - hata is naive, artless, unaffected, unsophisticated, rustic, homely, simple, kind(hearted), unspoiled.

-sy = palatalized s, but often pronounced just s. This is either a reduction of the syllable s in an attempt to pronounce the "sh" sound in English and other loanwords. Cf cy.


-sya-, hon + modulator (-wtho). SEE -u syA-

-syung (< *SYANG): SEE -ulq sang sph.ta; Cf syeng.

'syas ta, abbr < *syas.ta. SEE a'nI *yas - wolI 'yas.ta.
A Reference Grammar of Korean

\*sywa*ta SEE - *isyas*ta


\| cyekun 'te.t ul *syoe* *sywu* *la* (1481 Twusi 8:2b) he stood there for a little while.

\| sye pcl (< fi/ sye, vi inf.). from; (at (= se). \| Tyi \- HHHYEY ep.sun \*PP\*KHWWY y e'tule *syewo* *n* *ywo* (1447 Sek 19:30b) where did this witless almsman (bhsikan) come from? *ne* y e'tule *syewo* *na* (1517; No 1 1:1a) where have you come from? *amwo tay* sye won 't i *nwolliwo.l i* (1447 \*11562 Sek 3:21b; aberrant verb form) I don't know where they have come from. HYANG 'ol *ta me* 'li *syewoma* *tha* (1447 Sek 19:19b) smelling from afar all the scents ... *syewu* wul *syewo* ho'yang' ho'ying i *encey* nasi i *li te'n* *ywo* (1517; Pak 1:53b) when is the imperial procession leaving the capital? *cukca* hi tyengye *syew* *ep* *se wolwo* ZIN-KAN *ay* *na* (1447 Sek 9:12b) suddenly was absent from there and appeared again among human beings and ... *ile* 'NGWUW-CCYENG *tol*.h on ingey *syew* cwa ku'm ye n' (1447 Sek 9:12b) itif such sentient heretofore die ...  

\| kungye *syew* *sa* 'n i (1459 Wel 2:7a) they lived there. SEE *ay* sye, *ey* sye, *uy* sye, *yey* sye, *uywo* sye, *rye* sye, *tulwo* sye, *rye* sye, *tul* sye, -u*y* sye, -kwo sye, -um* ye sye. NOTE: Occurs only after vowel, y, or l. sye, postmod + postmod. SEEK -ulq 'ye

**syew* < (*)-syew, abbr < -sie < (*)-si'-syew.

1. honorific inf. SEEK -usye < (*)-40 sye < -40 sya, sye - se, - to, - ya, - yo; - la.

2. inf < -s- stem. masye < *ma*syew (1449 Kok 159) drink. (The honorific infinitive is masi'syew = unattested MK *masi* sya.)

\| tyenk (? < *tyeke* 'reins'), n. role, duty, position. \| hon namin cin hon *kyci* p un *SYE-ZIN* *uy* syeke's ila (1475 Nay 1:80a) the role of the commoner means one woman to one man.

\| tyen, n. reins = (koppl).

**tyeng** (? < *SYANG) appearance: SEEK -ul syeng *pwuluta, -ulq seng siptha.

\| *yen* *tyeng* SEEK -ulq's *yen* *tyeng

**syewla** SEE suta (stands)

\| *syew* *y*la = *isyew* 'la. SEE - *tewu* *syewy* *la* = - *tewu* *syew* *la*.

\| syo, abbr < -sio (hon AUTH)

\| syu, abbr < -siwu = -sio (hon AUTH)

\| syu, abbr < *siwu* = *sio* = isio (cop hon AUTH)

\| *syowo*, abbr < -*si*-wo-, verb stem (-*si-) +

modulator. Iswul ma'sywon *kwa* "NGWO-SIN me *kwun* *kwa* (1462 Nung 7:53b) the drinking of wine and the eating of the five forbidden pungent roots. ma'sywo'm on (1459 Wel 17: 16b), ma'sywo'm ay n' (1481 Twusi 8:10a).

SEE i sywo...

\| 'sywo-', abbr < *isi*'-wo-. naya *mol* ca'pa *syewo* 'm a *ne* y *twuyh* pwo la ka la (1517; No 1:37b) I'll take the horse, you go to the toilet.

\| syewo sye SEEK -u *sywo* sye. CF *syew'

\| 'syewo* sye, abbr < (?*)iswo* sye = *isi*-wo-si'ye, v modulated hon inf (CF i sya). *tswu* syewo sye khe'nu (1445 Yong 107) they said "please desist" (= there was opposition) but ... syewo-, abbr < -si'-wu- (hon + modulator).

SEE -u sywo...

\| 'syewu-', abbr < *isi'-wu-. For an example of *syewum* see the entry - *wyum*.

\| syewu- = *syewo-*, abbr < -si'-wo-, verb stem (-si-*) + modulator. *Ima* syewu toy (1586 Sohak 5:51a) drinks and ...  

\| cyekun i't ul *syewu* *la* (1481 Twusi 8:2b) he stood there for a little while.

\-t-, alt of -tu- (retrospective) before PLAIN attentive (-t-i), FAMILIAR assertive (-t-ey), modifier (-t-un), and sequential (-t-uni).

\| f1, variant before s- or c- of s (genitive pcl).

\| *nwan* t si 'Gwu* *l* ol (1468- Meng 24b) the edge of the eyelid. *nwan* t co *zo* (1447 Sek 23:26b; 1459 Wel 21:215b) = *nwan* s co *zo* (-'y'm ye) (1459 Wel 1:13a) the pupil of the eye. SYEY-THYEN t *CWO-SO* (1447 Sek 24:4b) ancestral master of India. SYEY-THYEN t *CCO* 'ay s KYENG 'i (1459 Wel se 23a) the sīṭra in the script of India. KUWN t *CCO* (1451 Hwunen 3b, 4a, 10b) the character KUWN. kai' ey s *pwno* t *CCO* *non* MALQ t *CCO* *ya* *za* *wol ho* *n* i *la* (1462 Nung 10:9b) of original letters in the text only the characters at the end are correct.

\| f2, postmod (summational). the fact that. SEEK i t (-i), 'i i, 'i ol, 'i olwo, 'i oy (n'), 't ay (n'). CF -t ol, -t ul, -t ul; -t i > -ti > -ci.

\-t-, bind v (emotive). SEEK -*ifol-*, -two-

\| *ta*, var. = -te-, retrospective aspect. This variant is attested after a, a, e(C), and if(C): *hota* *la* (1447 Sek 6:24b, 1517- Pak 1:37b)
The extension unclear whether 'tta-sam and 'hota’n CF 2:5b, 'phye’ta (1463 Pep 4:170a), 'epia'n i (1459 Wel 13:35ab), pwus’ku’lita’n i (1449 Kok 121), a’ni ho.ya is’ta.n i (1481 Twusi 7:23a). The shape -te also occurs under the same vowels, and after wo, wu, u, and Vy, where -ta is not attested.

1. indicative assertive (= statement). does. In the colloquial attached only to adj or adj + honorific (-usi-) and to the past (-ess-) and future (-keyss-) elements attached to any stem. In certain literary clichés attached also directly to verb stems (= -nun-ta < -no-ta); see -ta ppun, -ta siph.i. 4chwupta it is cold. mekta [lit] = mek.nunta eats < mek’nata (1481 Twusi 25:18a). kata = kanta goes. SYN [lit] -nola, -tota. SEE i(lo)ta, i(lo)la, -tay, -ney, -so, -sup.nita; -ulita, -utes.ta, -kes.ta.

2. Transfertive (often followed by pcl ka, which cannot be omitted if a particle other than se or ka follows). see -ta ka. Because -ta ka can be followed by other particles — such as nun, se, to, tul, ya (as well as chelem, khenyeng, kkaci, mace, 'na, ...) and even another ka — a strong case can be made that -ta ka is the basic form, from which -ta is an abbreviation, and that is the conclusion of Sung Sekewung (1988:229). But historically the form probably developed from the indicative assertive + a particle, as we treat it here. The MK form was always accompanied by the 'ta except when the particle 'za was attached, and only then was 'ka absent. SEE -ta 'za.

3. SEE -ta siph.i

4. SEE -upsita

5. SEE -ta mälta

-ta 'ca, abbr < -ta (ku) haca. Wuli lo se eten kuluwusuykhu lulu cocik hanta 'ca, kulec kiswulq-cek cito ca ka eps.ta 'myen, etech.key sääp ul cinhyang halq swu iss.keyss.nun ya Even if, let’s say, we ourselves were to form a “khruzhok” (= a circle), without a technical leader how could we possibly proceed with the undertaking?

-ta chelem, transfertive + pcl. SEE -ta chelem.

-ta chica. let’s suppose, suppose/supposing —
-ta chimyen. if we suppose (that —), suppose/supposing —
-ta chitula to. even though we (might) suppose that —. Nay ka cal-mos hayss.ta (see) chitula to kuleh.key siim hakey kuleq swu iss.nun ka? Even though I did make a mistake, how can you say such hard things? SYN —

-ta son chitula to.
and are often identical. Cf Gale (1916:49) "The same subject is seen in both clauses."

Cang ey kata ka wuphyen-kwuk ey tulliq ka yo, cang ey kass.ta ka wuphyen-kwuk ey tulliq ka yo Shall we (interrupt ourselves to) drop in at the post office when we go to market, or shall we go to market and then (shift our action to) drop in at the post office?

1. (nonpast). Kwutwu lul sin.ta (ka) kwutwu-ikkun i kknun.e cyess.ta When I was putting on my shoe, the shoestring broke. čham.ta mös hay se wus.un ul the tultla is unable to control/keep oneself from bursting into laughter. Yenphil ul kkakk.ta ka son ul pëy(e)ss.ta I cut my finger (while I was) sharpening a pencil (Song Sekcwung 1988:237). Yengswu nun cata ka kkkayss.ta in the middle of his sleep Yengswu woke up (‘Yi Cenglo 1989). Kitalita ka čham.ta (ka) móš hay se tte-nass.e ey yo I couldn’t put up with waiting, so I left. Com te nōsita kasici yo Stay (visit) a bit more before going. Wuli i pũnswu aph ane.e se com swita ka siktang ey ka se cēmsim meki Let’s sit in front of this fountain and rest a bit before going (‘and then go’) to the restaurant for lunch.

Kata ‘ka two’la wolq jkwun ‘ssō y (1445 Yong 25) the troops who had returned from going [to battle]. ‘icye cye nun ce’k u’lan an’cok mozom skō cang ‘nwoita ‘ka ‘cola’m ye n’ e’lwu ‘pep ul poy hwọzo Wwo’l i ‘ngi ‘ta (1447 Sek 6:11a)h now when I am young I will have fun to my heart’s content for a while and then when I am grown I can duly learn the doctrine. ce ‘y ‘ttw-w ‘li pvus’ku liita ‘ka ‘qilq-chuyen ‘pfem-ci te’pul Gwo ‘i ‘nal ay ‘za me’lli ‘cwo’s soWo’n i (1449 Kok 109) he [Kāşyapa] was ashamed of his own doctrine and, accompanied by a thousand brahmācārin (ascetics), on this day at last he bowed his head [to Buddha]. Also: 1447 Sek 6:19a, 23:57b; 1462 Nung 3:84a; 1482 Kum-sam 2:13b, 2: 31b, 3:12a ... SEE (-’ta) ‘ta ka.

Note: Song Sekcwung 1988:241 has proposed that this ‘interruptive’ use of the transferentive represents an underlying -ta ka mālko ‘does and then, desisting, ...’. The important thing is that the first action is incomplete, for if it were completed, the gerund -ko would be used.
2. (past). 1Tuwukkeng ul teph.e han sahul twuess.ta ka mek.nunta You cover it with a lid and let it stand for about three days and then eat it. Eti kass.ta wass.ey yo Where have you been? Cēki kass.ta (ka) wass.ta I’ve been over there (= I went and then came back); I’ve been out [a noncommittal way to precede the questioning]. Pissan moa lul sass.ta (ka) ssan mooa lo pakkwess.ta I bought an expensive hat, but then I exchanged it for a cheap(er) one. Phyēnci lul sress.ta ka ccie.e pelyess.ta I wrote a letter, and /but then I tore it up. Congi lul ccie.ess.ta ka tasi phul lo puth.yess.ta I tore up the paper and then glued it back together again. Nag ka 1yehayng ul hata ka tōn i tte.i eyess.ta (I ran out of money while traveling =) My money ran out in the midst of my trip (Song Sekcwung 1988: 233). Yengswu nun ttk an mek.ess.ta ka tā thō hayss.ta Yengswu ate the rice cake and then vomited it all up (1Yi Cenglo 1989).

1no’la ‘s.ta ‘ka pte’le ti’m ye (1462 1Nung 8:87b) flew but then fell, and ... mwwluw ph ul ‘phye ys.ta ‘ka (1481 Twusu 8:27b) [he was sleeping away and] had his knees spread out, and then ... KHWONG ’ol a’la is.ta ‘ka KHWONG ’ol pte’le po’il’s ila (1482 Kum-sam 2:13b) will be aware of the void and yet fall into the void.

3. When two (usually past) transferentives are followed by a form of the verb hata, the meaning is that of alternation; the particle ka may appear after either or both forms, but it is better to omit the first ka and still better to omit both. Šālam i kass.ta (ka) wass.ta (ka) hayss.ta People kept going and coming. Nay ka capei lul ilk.ess.ta (ka) latio lul tul.ess.ta (ka) hayss.ta I was reading a magazine and listening to the radio off and on. Kim sensaing i ssess.ta (ka) nay ka ssess.ta (ka) hanta First Mr Kim writes and then I write, and so on, back and forth. Na n’i hana ka nul aphe.ss.ta kwaynehan.ess.ta hanta I have one tooth that always bothers me (that hurts) off and on. Ku uysa nun etten ttay nun chinchel hayss.ta (ka) etten ttay nun pul-chinchel hayss.ta (ka) hanta That doctor is gentle at times, but at other times he is rough. Ilhayss.ta celayss.ta pyēntek i mānh.ta He is quite capricious. Tal un han tal mata khe cita ka cak.e cita (ka) (or, better: khe eyess.ta ka cak.e eyess.ta ka) hanta The moon waxes and wanes each month.

Pi ka ota mālta hanta It rains off and on, Nal-si kai tewess.ta ka chwuress.ta ka hanta The weather keeps changing from warm to cold and vice-versa (Song Sekcwung 1988:238).

4. For special use of the copula transferentive see ita (ka), -ē ’ta (ka), (-nun, -un) tey ’ta ka. CF et’ ’ta = eti (ey) ’ta; kac’ ’ta = kacye ’ta.

5. See iss.ta (ka) (later on, after a while).

6. == -ta (ka) ka [ani ’la ... ]. See -ta ka.

Note: For a different analysis, see Choy Hyenpay 1960, Hankul 127:7-27. For more on the syntax and semantics of -ta ka, see Song Sekcwung 1988:226-46 and 1Yi Cenglo 1989. On the history, see Hong Yunphyo 1975 and our notes on ita (= ita ka) and ka. Ceycw DIAL -tak, -tan(ey), -tankuney, -tang(keney).

- ta ka chelem, transferentive + pcl + pcl. 1Kata (ka) to ota (ka) chelem kulen camyi iss.nunq i l i is.ummey coh.kees.tta I hope we can run into as amusing an experience on our way back as we did on our way here.

- ta ka cocha, transferentive + pcl + pcl. 1Ku nun pap ul mekta (ka) cocha musun sayngkas i tte olumyen silhem-sil to ttwie tule.e kako n’ hayss.ta He would dart off into his laboratory when some thought occurred to him, even in the midst of a meal.

- ta ’ka k, transferentive + pcl + emphatic pcl. 1Imakta ’ka k “MYEN thi ’mwot ‘hono’n i” (1466 Kup 2:66a) obstructs it and then cannot relieve it [the final n is unexplained].

- ta ka ka, transferentive + pcl + pcl [limited to negative copula phrases]. 1Ku sayngkas i tte olun kes un chayk ul ilk.tta ka ani ’la swul ul masita (ka) yess.ta That thought’s occurring to me was not when I was reading, it was when I was drinking.

- ta ka khenyeng, transferentive + pcl + pcl. 1Ku nun chinkwu wa yāyki hata ka khenyeng kath.i swul ul masita (ka) to wās.nunq ul i épst.ta He never even laughs when drinking with friends, much less when just chatting with them.

- ta ka kkaci, transferentive + pcl + pcl. 1Ku nun cam ul cata (ka) kkaci soli lul nāyko
A Reference Grammar of Korean

Part II  791

tay ka iss.ta He sometimes sohs even in the midst of his sleep.

-ta ka 'la 'myen, transferentive + pcl + cop var int + abbr < (ko) hamyen. Cikum un poppe se mós towa tulici man, iss.ta ka 'la 'myen towa tuliq swu iss.*up.nita I can't help you now but if you'll wait a bit I can.

-ta ka 'la to, transferentive + pcl + cop var int + pcl. Ku nun pap ul mekta (ka) 'la to musun sayngkak man tte olumyen silhem-sil lo ttwie tulie kass.ta He darted off into his laboratory when some thought occurred to him, even in the midst of a meal. Pap ul mekta ka 'la to son nim i olsymen ile se ya hanun pep in i 'la You should rise when guests appear, even in the midst of dinner.

-ta ka mace, transferentive + pcl + pcl. Pamanac swul mekta (ka) man mål cackeng in ya? Do you intend to go on doing nothing but drinking all the time?

-ta ka 'm ye, transferentive + pcl + abbr < ho'm ye. as soon as; (almost) simultaneously.

-na ta ka 'm ye pu the CHIN-SIM a'ni ho'non salom oy nvnun i co'zo ' [G]wa [kwolq- 'sywuy [G]wa 'yin i '-ngi 'ta (1459 Wel 21: 215b) from the moment he was born he had the eyes and the marrow of a person who does not anger. a'kol na hwo,m on sta'h ay 'ita 'ka 'm ye tunge'li 'yey s 'hi.m i cwozo lo woy,n i (1481 Twusi 25:43a) when my son was born as soon as he fell to the ground he had formidable strength in his back. See -u'si ta 'ka 'm ye.

-ta ka n', abbr < -ta ka nun

ta ka 'na, transferentive + pcl + cop advers. Kiang on kim ey com nóltta (ka) 'na kalq ka As long as I am here I may as well stay a while.

-ta ka 'n tul, transferentive + pcl + cop mod + postmod. Hak. kyo tanita (ka) 'n tul si-cip mós kal kkatalk i iss.nun ya? Is there any reason you can't get married (to some man) while in school?

-ta ka nun, transferentive + pcl + pcl.

1. does/did and THEN, does/did but. Ikata ka nun suta goes and then stops; sometimes (every now and then) it stops. Kakkum kaka ka nun from time to time, every now and then.

2. sometimes (- and sometimes). Wülta ka nun wüs.ko, wüs.ta ka nun wülko hanta At times I laugh, at times I cry.

3. if one keeps on doing (then unfortunately). Kuleta ka nun kuanq 'l nanta If you leave things like that [and do nothing about it] you'll be in a fix. Nólki man hata ka nun nwiwuchil nal i iss.ulq kes ita One of these days you will be sorry for your idleness. Illeh. key sim hanq il ul hata ka nun ithul to môs ka se ssule cikgees.ta If I go on doing such heavy work I'll be worn out in a couple of days.

See -ess.ta ka nun.

-ta ka poni while -ing (I find that) - happens. (Examples: M 1:2:455.)

-ta ka se (nun), transferentive + pcl + pcl (+ pcl). [emphatic] = -ta ka. Ku 'nysca nun hóysa ey tanita ka se si-cip ul kass.cf yo She got married while working in the office. See -ess.ta ka se.

-ta ka 'ta = -ta ka ita, transferentive + pcl + cop. (For an example, see -ta ka ka.)

-ta ka to < - 'ta ka 'two, transferentive + pcl + pcl. Ku nun pap ul mekta ka to musun sayngkak i tte olumyen silhem-sil lo ttwie tulie kanta He darts into his laboratory when some thought occurs to him, even in the midst of a meal. Tôn un ép.ta ka to iss.nun ke 'ta Money comes and goes (so don't let it bother you too much). Tôn ila 'n iss.ta ka to ép.ta ka to hanun pep i'êi mwe i' kulay Why worry about money; you can get by with or without it. Onul un wuli phyen ita ka to 'nayil un ce ccok phyen i toyl.nun ci nwu ka al.e Who knows whether he may be on our side today and on theirs tomorrow? Onul un püça (t)ta ka to kapceki 'nayil un kanan-payngi ka toylq swu to iss.ci It may be that the rich man of today will suddenly become the poor man of tomorrow, you see. Tôn ila 'n ép.(ess.)ta ka to iss.ko iss.(ess.)ta ka to ép.nun pep ita The rich may get poor, and the poor may get rich. Cuta ka to ku sayngkak, anc.ess.ta ka to ku sayngkak, ic.ullay ya ic.ulq swu ép.ta Asleep or awake I can't get that thought out of my
or awake I can't get that thought out of my mind. See ita ka to, iess.ta ka to, -ta 'ka 'two. Note: In fast speech ka may elide.

-ta ka tul, transferentive + pcl + pcl.

1. (nonpast). 'Kulem, te nóltta (ka) tul okey

Well, stay there a little while longer (and then come). Ili 'ta ka tul ecci toyea 'nun kes in ya What is to become of us if we let things go on like this? Haksuyng tul i teymo lul hatha ka tul cap.hyess.ta The students got arrested in the midst of their demonstration.

2. (past). Haksuyng tul i teymo lun hayss.ta ka tul hon nanta The students are in trouble for putting on a demonstration.

-ta ka 'tun ci, transferentive + pcl + cop retr mod + postmod. Kata (ka) 'tun ci tol.a otu (ka) 'tun ci kkok wuli cip ey tillkeyi Whether it's on your way there or back, he sure to stop in at our house.

-ta 'ka 'tno, transferentive + pcl + pcl. [YELO] skuy: 'TTTWW: 'LI pay'hwota 'ka 'two SI LA 'lol 'hel'm ye (1447 Sek 9:13a) though he learned the doctrine from Buddha he broke the commandments (sila). 'ile 'n e'lin 'salo'm i 'mwo'tin 'PEP ul 'ha ci'ze pwus'ku'lywum 'ep ta ka 'two 'MYENG-CYWUNG holq ce'k uy 'SSEN TI-SIK 'ol mas'-na (1459 Wel 8:69b) stupid people of this sort are shameless in much creating evil doctrine, yet when they are about to die they face an awareness of the good, and ....

-ta ka ya, transferentive + pcl + pcl.

1 and (only) THEN; only when. Na nun han cham iyaki hata ka ya piloso ku uy ilum i sayngkak nass.ta It was only after I had listened to (= conversed with) him a good long while that I remembered his name. Kil ul han tong-an kata ka ya kil ul cat-mos tun kes ul al.ess.ta It was only after I had walked a good long distance that I realized I had taken the wrong way.

"Las Vegas" ey wass.ta ka ya nólum ul an halq swu iss.na? Now that we are right here in Las Vegas, how can we not gamble?

2. of all times (while in the midst of doing).

Il ul hata ka ya ecşi ku man twulq swu iss.na 'm How can I leave in the middle of my work (of all times)?! Swul masita ka ya etteh.key kongpu lul hakeyss.e yo How do you expect to get any studying done in the midst of drinking?

-ta ka yo, transterentive + pcl + pcl. Kata (ka) yo? On our way there(, do you mean)? Kass.ta (ka) yo? After we get there(, do you mean)?

takei. SEE tacı

-ta 'kena, abbr < -ta (ko) hakena
-ta 'keni, abbr < -ta (ko) hakeni
-ta 'key, abbr < -ta (ko) hakey
-ta k hata SEE -ta k
-ta khenyeng, transferentive + pcl. SEE -ta ka khenyeng.
-ta 'ki, abbr < -ta ko huki
-ta kkaci, transferentive + pcl. SEE -ta ka kkaci.

-ta 'ki ey, abbr < -ta (ko) haki ey Sakwa ha cóh.a hanta 'ki ey com sa kaekó kass.ci yo I heard that he liked apples so I bought some and took them to him. Nal i chwupta 'ki ey ópa lul ipkwu na-wass.ey yo They said it was cold so I wore my overcoat (here).


táko < 'ta kwo ('la), 'takwo "l ye, ger < defective vt (tá=); [emphatic] = tao (give me). Ne i kes com hay táko Do it for me please. sapal is.keton hona[hl] takwo (1394)

No-cwung [P] 1:38a - cwkwo 'lye [K] 1:38a = sapal is.keton hona[hl] 'takwo "l (1517)

[1] No 1:42a) if you have a bowl give me one,

"ne y na 'lol na zwo'wa tyelu'key ho ya 'takwo "l ye (1517- Pak 1:18b) I'd like you to make it a little smaller for me. VAR takwun.

Note: Both táko and tao are becoming obsqi-
descient as the semiformal (authoritative) style itself falls into disuse. The form táko is not used as an ordinary gerund (for which either tálka ko or cwkwo would be appropriate), but only as a shortening of some desiderative expression ("I want you to give me").

ta ko, indicative assertive + particle.

1. (saying/thinking/feeling) that - is/do,

Côh.ta ko hayss.ta He said that he liked it

Kongpu hanta ko hasey yo! Tell him I am studying! Šalâm tì tâ wass.ta ko halq ki yo? Shall I say that everyone is here? Sìkaka i

iss.ekyss.ta ko sayngkak hay yo I think we'd have time.

2. grants, concess, supposes, posit (that -)

Côh.ta ko hapšita; kulena nemu cóh.a had masey yo I grant you it is not, but don’t
A Reference Grammar of Korean

PART II

793
cōn.a haei māsey yo Granted that it is nice, don't get too fond of it). Yeqlsim hi konpū hanta ko hapsita; kulena iljtung ul hakeysse.y yo? = Yeqlsim hi konpū hanta ko hae se iljtung ul hakeysse.y yo? Granted that you are studying hard, still how can you hope to take first place? (Examples from M 1:2:129.) SEE ko hay se, M 2:1:102-3.

3. "with the thought that" = and so. "Kulay "Cēngsik-i"; cengwel ey naah.ass.ta ko cey khun api ka Cēngsik ila ko ciess.ta 'nta That's right, (it's) They are hinr "Cengsik-i"1 cengwel (January) so his uncle dubbed him Cēngsik. Ku tul un 'hayl achih cha lo kwānak kayonga-cang ey kanta ko pelsse puthe cimul kkwwulinula ko yātan tul ita They are going by car tomorrow morning to the irrigation-works site so for some time now they have been in a hustle getting their bags packed.

4. [Sentence-final colloc, usually pronounced -ta kwu.] I think/thought or hear/heard that ...! "Ei, nulk.un i ka chenha ey ... na n' cēngmal lo khong ul mānh.i na ttūt.es.ta 'kwu! Why you old rascal — I thought you'd picked lots of beans! Hapkyek i tōys.ta 'kwu (1) I hear you passed the exams!; (2) Is it true that you passed the exams?; (3) I thought he passed the exams (but he didn't). CF -ta 'mye, -ta 'myen se (yo).

-ta ko 'na. 'Kwī-chanh.uni na l' chae c onun sālam eykey n' canta ko 'na tāytap hay ewusio Tell visitors that I am sleeping (or the like), to save me the bother of seeing them. I kes kkkw mke kath.ta ko 'na halq ka? I wonder, just what is this like?

-ta ko tul. 'Mattang hi olq sālam tul i an wass.ta ko tun yātan ita They are complaining that the expected people didn't come.

-ta ko yo, indic assertive + pel + pel [colloc: usually pronounced -ta kwu yo]. A neutral way of making a statement (by using a relaxed polite structure that avoids a decision between -sup.nita and -e yo styles). VAR-ta kko yo. CF -tula ko (yo).

'ta kwō 'la, 'takwō 'il ye SEE tāko

-takw [var] = tāko

-ta kwu [var] = -ta ko

(tatkwu, (t)tatkw(un)i, suffix, bound postnoun. [vulgarizes nouns]. a hard thing. Tak-takw(un)i a wrangle, a brawl. chel-takw(un)i < chelq takw(un)i sense. ppu'-takw(un)i a part or corner sticking up/out (< ppuhl horn). ppymat-takwi < ppyamq takw cheek. ppye takwi bone. CF (-)takkei, (-)takkseni; ttak-tak hata.

-ta kwu yo = -ta ko yo
tā-l-, defective vt [reflexive donatory verb]. give me; (a request for oneself). SEE tālla, tao, tāko (tākwu). CF 'twola.

-tal, bnd n. place, spot. 'yang = a sunny place, the sunnysis Leigh. ong ~ a hollow. san ~ hill country, a mountain area. ung ~ [ < um-tal] a shaded place, the dark side, CF -thal. NOTE: From placenames LHS 1955:20 suggests that tal was a Kolye word meaning 'mountain'.

-'ta 'l(q), abbr < -ta (ko) hal(q). 'illeh.ta 'lq 'iyu ka ēps.ta There isn't any special reason (to speak of). Ne to cal hayss.ta 'lq kes i ēps.ta You yourself are not quite free from blame, either. CF -ca 'l(q).

-'ta 'lq, abbr < -ta (ko) hala

-'ta 'la, ret indic assert. ' na non 'ttwo-ttwuw s mwol'Gay 'yej 'cata'la (1482 Kum-sam 4:5a) I slept on the sand [beach] at the ferry point. 'pyhe 'ta'la (1463 Pep 4:170ab) expounded [the sûtra]. SEE hota'la, 'ho'yā s.ta'la.

-talha.ta, bnd adj -th (-) (inf -talay). is rather, quite, sort of (sorta), kind of (kinda); is -ish.

1. Attaches to adj stem, including unextended form of -l- stem. "iccelp-/iccalq- is quite short. cop-~ is rather narrow. kanu- is on the slender side (< kanulta), kilq-tulah.ta [DIAL] = ki-~ is sort of long (< killa). kiph-~ is deepish. kwulk-~ is rather thick. nelq-/nelq- ~ is sort of wide. noph-~ is quite high/tall. yalp- ~ (yalttalatha) is rather thin.


-ta 'la to, transferentive + cop var inf + pcl. SEE -ta ka 'la to. 'Com swita (ka) 'la to kasilq ke l? It's too bad you can't rest a little before leaving. Iss.ta (ka) 'la to osiketun kuleh, key mal-ssum cen hay ewusye yo If he comes later on, please tell him that.

-talay, inf < -talah.ta
tal.i < wo li, der n < tala < to(li) ta (hangs); hanging/attached thing (> toli > tali bridge; ladder). 'po-tal.i (= poq-tali) bundle. ko tal.i an attached finger-loop. sil-kwup tal.i a
an attached finger-loop. sil-kwup tal'i a porcelain dish with a base attached. kā-til'i (< kāg-tali) [DIAL] an outsider. a would-be: ~ sik.kwu an unwanted member of the family, ~ sēnswu a would-be athlete, ~ kisayang an extra-service girl, ~ swunkyeng a fake cop.

(-)tal'i, postnoun, suffix.
1. one, fellow, guy [pejorative]. ḫkī ~ a tall fellow, "a beanpole". cāk- ~ a little guy, "a shrimp", "a (little) squirt". nulk- ~ an old animal/person, an old gather/grooger. CF (p)pet-cang ~ a stiff leg; a rigid thing.
2. mo.yang ~ = mo.yang say (form, shape).
3. so.yong ~ (CM 1:231) = so.yong-tal'i whirlpool. ssulcaek ~ (CM 1:231) = solcang-tali Salsola collina.

talla < 'tal'la, subj attent (= PLAIN command) < defective vt tā-l~.
1. give (to) me; do me the favor ~ replaces expected cwule la (though that is sometimes heard); obligatorily replaces an expected cwula 'give me' in quoted sentence (SEE tālla ko). Mul com tālla Give me some water. (CF Hwânca hanthey cwule la Give it to the patient.) (Ne) i kes com hāla Talla Do this for me, please. swu'1 ul 'talla ho ya mekono ta (1481 Twusi 25:18a) asks for wine to drink. SYN 'twola.

NOTE: When not quoted, the reflexive request may well be in a style that offers only a form of cwula: Na hanthey cuwkey (cwuseyo, cwusipso). The substitute verb has forms only for the plain and the semiformal (authoritative) styles. Forms of cwula must be used for the various adverbializations: na hanthey cuwko (cwue se, cuwuni-kka, cuwmyen, ...).

2. SEE tālla 'nta.

tālla ko, subj attent + pcl. ~ hanta (ABBR tālla 'nta). Poksa tele khal ul na 'ykey tolwu tālla ko hay la Tell the fortune-teller he is to return the knife to me (give me back the knife); CF Cey tongsaen eykey nungkum han cok ul cwula ko hay la Tell him he should give his brother half the apple (1936 Roth 341).

tālla 'ko, abbr < tālla (ko) hako tālla 'nta, abbr < tālla (ko) hanta. asks one to give (or do it for) oneself; wants one to give (or do it for) oneself. Ku sālam i na poko ku kes com tālla 'nta (tālla 'p.nita, tālla 'y', tālla 'y yo, tālla 'o, tālla 'sey yo, ...) He asks me to do that for him; CF Ku sālam i na poko ku kes com hay cwula 'nta He asks me to do that for someone (other than himself). Mul com tālla 'nta He wants water (from me, you, or someone else); CF Mul com cwula 'nta He wants me (you or you or someone) to give water to someone (other than himself). Kongchayk ul sa 'ta (ka) tālla 'nta He wants someone (you, me, her, ...) to buy him a notebook. CF -ulye 'nta wants/intends to do.

tālla 'y, abbr < tālla ko hay. ~ yo, ~ se, ~ to, ~ ya, ~ la.

tāllaynta ~ tālla 'nta. A back formation from tālla 'y, perhaps contaminated with the verb tāllay- 'coax, wheedle' < tal'Gay- (probably from a causative of tal- 'be sweet'), or with -ullye = -ulye (ko hay).

tālla 'yss.ta, abbr < tālla ko hayss.ta tālta, adj -t (-different). SEE taluta.

*tālla SEE tāl~

talum, 1. subst < taluta. 2. n. (being) other, different.
~ ani 'ko/'la ... (for) no other reason than ... On kes un talum ani 'la puthak halq kes i hana iss.e wass.ta I have come for no other reason than just to ask a favor of you. Talum L ani 'la ... I am just writing to say/ask [introduces the subject of a letter].

(... kwa) ~ (i) ēps.ta is no different (from ...), is the same (as ...); is constant, unchanging, steady. Ku nun cewa talum i ēps.es.ta He hasn't changed since. Cen kwa talum i ēps.nun wuceng (salang) a steady friendship (a constant love).

~ ēps.i equally, in the same way. Twoll talum ēps.i sēngmi ka ko.yak hata They are both equally ill-tempered.

talan, mod < adj taluta. (~ that is) other, different, dissimilar, separate.

taluta, adj -LL- [attested 1586 Sohak]. is different. [var talta < talo-talG < *talok-] tam, ttam, postn. latent power, ability; impact "wallop", what something is "loaded" with. òip tam, màlq tam word power; the impact of one's words; skill at talking. pul ttam (= pülc tam) the (potential) heat in a log. pis tam esse of combing. [< tām.ta packs in]

-a 'm, abbr.
2. (usually to oneself) do you mean to say that ...?!; don't tell me that ...!; really?! (shows incredulity, irritation, complaint, or reproach - often of oneself). ⅠI-kkasic sēnuml un mues halye hanta 'm (or halye 'nta 'm) Why do they bother to give me such a (shabby) gift? Kulen měl nuw ka kot.i tut.lunta 'm Who could believe such talk? Sālam i eccay celeh.ta 'm How can he be that way; How can he do the things he does?! Eccī sālam i ileh.ta 'm How can he do/treat me this way? Ku kicha ka way i-taei nuc.ta 'm Why is that train so damn late? Aelk cho-cenyek in tey petlss eonta 'm Why, here the evening has just begun, and you mean to tell me you're already going to bed? Musun pi ka kuleh. key onta 'm What a (heavy/lengthy) rain! Wēyn cip i kuleh.key khuta 'm Well, is that house really so large (I wonder)? Kulay ku il ul mōs hanta 'm So he can’t do the job - really! Āni, nuw ka na lüf chave wass.ta 'm?! Why, what makes you think that anyone came to see me?! I key eti phuluta 'm This isn't blue!

NOTE: This is more common with verbs than with adjectives or the copula. With the copula the form is ila 'm. Cf ka 'm, -na 'm.

-ta mace, transferenceive + pcl: See -ta ka mace.

⁻Ku nun cam caya (ka) mace soli lül nāyko wānta He sobed even in his sleep.

⁻tama hata, bnd adj-n; ABBR -tamah.ta. looks to be about so much; is rather, quite, sort of (sorta), kind of (kinda). (Used of physical size only; -talah.ta is used of all appearances.) ḫe-~ is biggish (khē = khu). kwulk-~ is on the bulky side. ki~ is longish (~ki-l).? ˂ ... < man pcl, Cf i-man, i-mas]

⁻tamah.ta, bnd adj -(H) (inf -tamay), abbr ˂ -tama hata (looks to be about so much). Cf -talah.ta.

⁻ta mâl(l)ta₁, transferenceive + aux v indict assert. See mâltu.

⁻ta mâl(l)ta₂, indic assert + aux v indic assert. of course (= ko mâlko). ~ yu SAME [POLITE]. Ām ā(l)tu mâ(l)ta (yu) Yes, of course I know.

⁻tama 'n, abbr ˂ -tama han, mod ˂ -tama hata.

⁻ta man, ending + particle.

1. indic assert + pcl. is / does but. ~ un SAME. ⅡCòh. ki n’ còh.ta man (un) nemu pissa It’s nice, all right, but too expensive. Yenghwa kwōkyeng ul còh.a haki n’ hanta man (un) onul nemu kotan hay se mōs kakeyss.ta I like seeing movies, all right, but I’m too tired to go today. I ke n’ pissan ke kita man hana sa cweći This is an expensive thing but I will buy you one. I pen ey nun chānnunta man ( ... ) I’ll put up with it this time (but ... ).

2. transferenceive + pcl. See -ta ka man.

⁻ta mān = -ta (ka) mān (< mâltu). Ⅰmeka mān pap food one had not finished eating, leftover (food). Pota mān chayk ul mace iIkn.nunta I am reading the rest of a book I had started (and then put aside).

⁻tamay, inf ˂ -tamah.ta

⁻tamey (yo), (var) = -ta 'mye 2

⁻ta-mon (1475 Nay 2:2:72a) = -ta- 'mon.

⁻ta- 'mon (1447 Sek 13:49b, 13:59a) ˂ -ta- 'myoyn, adv. just, only; but, however.

⁻ta môs hata, transferenceive + adv + vt. fails to (do), tries to but does not.

⁻ta môs hay (se), -ta môs ha.ye at the extreme, in the extreme case (of doing), (even) driven by necessity (to do), (even) at the worst. Ⅰchām.ta môs hay impatient, unable to hold back. Meka môs hay ku ttawiq kes ul mek.e! I wouldn’t eat such stuff if Istarved to death! Cf hata môs hay. NOTE: The transferenceive is seldom followed by ka in these expressions.

⁻ta- 'myoyn = -ta- 'myoyn, adv. Ⅰ- 'ta- 'myoyn 'tey- 'ptun ne'ki.m i'n i (1462 ¹Nung 1:65a) it is that one just floats.

⁻ta- 'myoyn, adv. just, only; but, however. Ⅰ- 'ta- 'myoyn 'HAP.-'CYANG khe'na (1463 Pep 1:22b) just join the hands, but ... .

⁻ta 'mye. 1. See 'mye

2. abbr ˂ -ta (ko) hamyen se (sentence-final: a question that seeks confirmation of a report heard from a third party). ⅠNe-huy ney apeci kkey se cāngkwan i toynta 'mye? Can it be true that your father is becoming a cabinet minister? Cf Kim Cinswu 1987. Also -tamey.

⁻ta 'myen, abbr ˂ -ta (ko) hamyen. if, when; if/when, (say, ... ); it only. Cf ila 'myen.

⁻Wuli cip i tangsin cip chelem man khuta 'myen elina 'na cōh. keys.e! How nice it
would be if my house were as big as yours!

Nayil kka‘i-namu-kw swu iss.ta'myen elma ‘nam coh.keyss.\(^3\) How nice it would be if somehow I could get there even by tomorrow. I kos kka‘i-namu olq swu iss.ta'myen coh.keyss.nun tey I wish he could manage to get as far here, at least.

Úmsik ul mek.nunta 'myen (i)ya mek.nun ka siph.i/siph.key mek.e ya 'ci In eating, you should do it with appetite. Tangsin kwa 'na kanta 'myen molutoy honca kaki nun sith.e It's another question if you are accompanying me, but I hate to go alone. Onul chelem man tön ul pënta 'myen elma an ka payk.man-cangca ka toykeyss.ta If I could make money the way I did today I'd soon be a millionaire. Sihem chie se ttele.e cinta 'myen chalali sihem ul an chim man to mös haci You would be better off not to take the examination than to fail it. Ku kes uto sse to an toynta 'myen, tòce hi pul-kanung hânq il ici If it cannot be done with that either/even, then it is quite impossible. Ku mèl‘an‘h.un kos kka‘i cocha mös kanta 'myen chalali tте-naci mäsĩo You'd better not set out if you think you won't even make it that far. Ku ay ka sensanyg nim kkey chelem apeci eykey to (ape' nim kkey to) täy hantta 'myen elma 'na coh.keyss.e yo Yo nice it would be if he treated his father the way he treats you (or the teacher)! Kongpu haki lul nōlkī ey chelem yelqcwung hanta 'myen musun kekkeng ikeyss.ni I’d have no complaint if you’d just study with the same enthusiasm you put into your play.

Ku il hayss.ta 'myen yekečk ita If he did that, then he is a traitor.

-ta 'myen se, abbr < -ta (ko) hamyen se.

1. while doing/saying/thinking that ...

2. = (yu) = -ta 'mye (sentence-final: a question that and seeks confirmation of a report heard from a third party): SEE 'myen se (yu).


\(\text{tan < TAN, adn. only (one), single.} \quad \text{If han salam only one man. yenphi} \quad \text{twù} \text{ kay only two pencils.} \quad \text{pel os the only suit one has, one's one-and-only suit.} \quad \text{swum ey. [DIAL]} \quad \text{palam ey at a single breath/stretch/time.} \quad \text{tān kūn kyel ey at a stretch/heat (mod < tā-l} \quad \text{'get hot', misidentified in KEd).}

-tan. 1. -ta 'n, abbr < -ta (ko) han. |Mue

palkwang hayss.ta 'n modalità i iss.ess.nun pep

hun tey ... (It seems) he is supposed to have
gone crazy or something and ... . Kulen yāy ki

puthe ka isang hatana 'n mäl ia His story is

very fishy in itself. Kulay eccyss.ta 'n mäl
yō So what? What is it to you? Kulameyen

ette.ta 'n mäl in ya So what? Kang hamyen

ette hatana 'n (ette.ta 'n) mäl in ya What if

you are poor?

2. -ta 'n, abbr < -ta (ko) hanun. |Ku wa

na wa kyelhonn hanta 'n mäl ia I mean she and

I are getting married. Nyen tul i ku ke mō
sukeyss.ta 'n mäl ia The bitches are just not

worth a damn! Yenghwha pole to an kakeyss.ta

'n mäl in ya? You mean you’re not going even
to see the movies (or: going to see the movies,
either)? Cip ulo mace an kakeyss.ta 'n mäl ia

ka Do you mean you won't even go home.

3. -ta 'n, abbr < -ta (ka) nun

-tan (=? *ta-ta nun) [Ceycwu DIAL] = -ta ka

-tan, retrospective modifier (= -ten). |Ha nōl

kwang-myen tywung 'ey 'tul 'a lāy j

"kwa:pwow kyes'-ni tan 'cvul ul sol' Wōn

i (1459 Wel 2:62-3) I report that I have entered

the radiance of heaven and experienced the

rewards for the merits of the past. SEE hoân

tan (=? *itan = *ita nun), [Ceycwu DIAL]

Seng 'Nakswu 1984:68] = 'ta ka. \(\text{tengsi lūl}

cheng ho. ye 'tan san the l' pwass.swuța

cikwan ul cheng ha. ye 'ta ka sanso the

pwass.ūp.nita I had a geomancer examine the

site for the tomb.

-ta 'na, 1. abbr < -ta (ko) hana. \(\text{p(wa)}

\(\text{Ama ku i to kanta 'na p(wa) It seems there}

is talk he may go, too.

2. = -ta (ka) 'na (< ina). |Cikum un

pappuni iss.ta (ka) 'na popsita I am busy now

but later on we'll see. Com nōltà (ka) 'na

kaśiţq ke l' Too bad you can't stay here a bit

longer. Com swwiːs.ta (ka) 'na kaśiţq ke 1'

Too bad you can't relax a while and then go.

-ta 'ney, abbr < -ta (ko) haney. ("I say it

is/does" = I TELL you -- = (really) is/does

you see. \(\text{Wul} \text{manwula ka cwuk.ess.ta 'ney}

My old lady died, ya see. SEE -ta 'nta (NOTE).

-taney [Ceycwu DIAL] = -ta ka

-tang [Ceycwu DIAL] = -ta ka

Tang < TTANG, noun, adnound.

1. n. the T(')ang (dynasty of ancient China).
A Reference Grammar of Korean

PART II

2. noun. of Chinese origin. 个 hō-pak a small red pumpkin used for decoration. 个 mek Chinese ink. 个 nakwi a donkey. 个 sengnyang Chinese matches. 个 mosi ramie cloth. 个 twuwu-mali, 个 cwuci rolled Chinese paper. 个 q talk (a kind of chicken); a squat fat man.

kang < TANG, noun, postnoun.

1. the noun. the said; that; the concerned; the prenominal; the at a time. 个 hoysa hak.kyu/putuy the concerned firm / school / outfit. 个 Mikwuk cvucay (by) cícem ulu se nun as the concerned branch office in America.

- i-sip say 20 years old at the time.

2. postnoun. (for) each, per. 个 il-in = han salam ~ per person.

kang hata < 个 tang = ho'ia < 个 tang = ho'ia.

1. vnt (CF pat.ta, kamtang hata), suffers, undergoes, sustains, h as to put up with, has afflicted with, faces, has to face, has something unpleasant happen to one. (The object is a noun expression, a verb substantive, or a verbal noun. With pre-separable verbal nouns tang hata can function as a separable postnominal verb like hata.) 个 puchin sang ul ~ suffers the loss of one's father. changphi han kkol ul ~ is put to shame. atul i apeci saygnins ul ~ the son has his father's birthday to face. kceul (ul) ~ is refused, gets turned down. tón ul kceul tang hata is refused the money. paychek (ham) ul ~ gets boycotted. ki han ul ~ gets shunned, is disliked, suffers ostracism (taboo). hwannan ul ~ suffers misfortune. supkyek (ul) ~ is raided. kyelpak ~ is tied up.

2. vni. faces, confronts; stands up to. 个 Kư cangsa eykey nun nay him man ulu ng' tang haci (tang hay näci) mós halq kes kath.ta I am no match for a strong man like him.

hon'ah i 'etl'le 'cu'mun 'salo'ol of tang ho'ol i 'l ss oy (1459 Wel 1:28a) since one alone will easily be a match for a thousand people. mu su.k u 'two mozom sa ma 'ny 'cwume kwuy pi chwuywo'm ol TANG 'honon 'ta (1462 1Nung 1:84a) what will you make your heart be that it face the radiance of my fist? SAN-HEE 'pwo'm ay TANG 'ho ya LWUW-LI 'lól pwo'l i 'ye (1462 1Nung 1:58a) facing the sight of mountains and rivers will one see emeralds?

3. adj-n = huptang hata = mattang hata (< mas.tang = ho'ia) is suitable, fitting.

kyengwu ey kkok tang han mül ita That's just the word for this situation.

-ta-ngi 'ta. ret polite + cop indic assert (= -te-ngi 'ta). 个 'SSIM hi na y = KAM-SYANG 'hwo toy ZYE-LOY s MWU-LYANG TI-XYEN 'ul il'hwo ta 'ho'ia-'ngi 'ta (1463 Pep 2:4b) I was moved to such grief I was about to lose the tathágata's immeasurable awareness. 'wull nil'Gwo toy = 'PWHO-LOY KKWUW 'ho'wun mozom "epta-ngi 'ta 'honwn'i (1459 Wel 13:37a) we say that originally there was no mind seeking it.

tangkuney [Ceycwu DIAL] = -ta ka
tangsin < TANG-SIN, noun.

1. you (to equal / inferior; between husband and wife). 个 Tangsin eti se was. Where are you from? Tangsin i com towa cuwo = Tangsin son com pillipsita You help me with the work.

2. old-fashioned, hon (= caki) he, himself (referring to an elder, especially a man's father or grandfather); oneself, Him(self) (= God).

Hial-uspeci tangsin kkey se son-suw ciusin cip ita This is the house which my grandfather built himself. Tangsin kkey se ku tay nai sam-sip isyess.ta He was thirty years old at that time. Chenewu nim kkey se tangsim ul wi hanun sālam tul ul tōl-pwa cwsinta God helps those who honor Him.

3. [Christian] thee / thou (to God).

4. [DIAL, JOCULAR] = sālam. 个 i ~ this person: I: you. ku ~ that person; you ce = that person: he / him, she / her.

-ta 'ni, abbr < -ta (ko) hani. CF - (nu)nta 'ni.

1. says that it is / does and so (etc.). 个 Kư nom i cip ulo cocha an kakeyss.ta 'ni etteh.key hamyen cōh.keesss.e He even refuses to go home; (so) what should I do? Kim sensaaying kwa cocha an kakeyss.ta 'ni to-taychey nwukwu hako kakeyss.ta 'n māl yo You say you don't want to go even with Mr Kim, then who on earth do you want to go with?!

2. = -nun kes ul poni) judging from the way / fact that it does. 个 Kulen cis ul hata 'ni ne to pāpo 'ta It's very silly for you to do such a thing.

3. (sentence-final ~ can be followed by yo) [ab abr < -nun kes ul poni ...].

3a. what a shame (how disgusting) that ~ ! 个 Wen, caski cekha sal.i lul hata 'ni! How
shameful for a man to be living in his wife's house! Tut. ki silh. e; pāpo chelem mae. ko man tanita 'ni; ese tul. e ka se kul tul ina ilk. e la I don't want to hear any more; how disgusting to go around getting beaten up; go on in and read your books. Ilum to mōs ssu. ta 'ni! How shameful; you can't even write your name! Swul man mek. ko to.l. a tanyessa. ta 'ni! How shameful that he went around drinking all the time! Nwǔn i oneyssa. ta 'ni! What a shame, it's going to snow! Ku sālam i kkang-phay yess. ta 'ni! I never thought that he would be a hoodlum! Sewul kkaci ka se Changkyeng-wen kwókyeng to mōs hata 'ni? You mean you went all the way to Seoul and didn't even visit Changkyeng Park? Ku chelem ina sin. lōy hatun chinkwu lūl pāypan hata 'ni! How shameful of him to betray the friend who had trusted him so much! Ku sālam mace lūl totwuk nom chiko hata 'ni! What a shame they treat HIM as a thief! Sam-chon kkaci lūl taylitə 'ni kulen nappun nom i eti iss. na! What a wicked fellow he is to hit even his own uncle! Ku tholok ina āy lūl ssuko to an tōyss. ta 'ni?! What a shame, to work so hard and not be successful! Twō lāl theyna ina kella. nta 'ni! You say that it takes two whole months?!

3b. how surprising that ...! †A. yu, i key wényq ii lē. eyə; yeki se poypta 'ni (yo) Oh, what's this; what a surprise to see YOU!

3c. Kuleki ey sālam uy il un molunta 'ni So you never know what will happen to you in life. Kattuk ina eleyun the ey pyēng kka. cki nata 'ni! Not only is it terribly difficult, but on top of that I've fallen ill. Ku chelem kkaci pūthak han kes ul i.e. pelita 'ni! How could you forget what I asked of you so earnestly!

-ta 'n i, retrospective modifier + postmodifier.

1. (extruded epitheme). Not used?

2. (summational epitheme used in extended predicate) it is [the fact] that — was/did. ALSO 'te'n i. †ile 'n 'salom 'tol'h ol e'tu'lit 'cye. 'ttwo hō'l [i] 'ye n ywo 'hōta'n i (1447 Sek 13:57b) [I] wondered how to save such people. 'i lo'l 'za pwu's ku. li. tə 'n i (1449 Kok 121) I was ashamed of all this. mō wō'mo. əl a. ni ho. ya is. 'ta. n i (1481 Twus. i. 7:23a) was not playing. cyang cho na'p i 'hyo'ya ne'kita. n i (1482 Kum-sam 4:22b) it has been deemed that in the future monkeys will be white. "nay ye po. li. tə'n i (1518 Sohak-cho 10:34b) threw them out. See 'hōta'n i.

— 'la (cop indic assert). †CYWUNG-SO. YNG 'i 'kot kwoo' a'ty 'TTYAK ho'l ss yo 'hyye na'key 'ho'ia. n i 'la (1463 Pep 1:158b) people arrived everywhere and had him initiate them. See 'a 'y. sta. n i 'la.

-ta 'ni-kka (n'), abbr < -ta (ko) huni-kka (n'). †Nay ka hay noh. ko to way kulenu ny sa. siph. ul ttay ka iss. ta 'ni-kka n'?! But I just told you, there are times when, having done it, I wonder why I do it. Hanta 'ni-kka (Dupont 127) I (have already) told you it does!

-ta 'ni yo SEE -ta 'ni (3). ABBR -ta 'n yə.

-tankuney [Ceycwu DIAL. ] = -ta ya. 

-ta 'no, abbr < -ta (ko) hano < (hanun ko).

[? DIAL] = -ta 'y. ?

-ta 'nta, abbr < -ta (ko) hanta. "I say that it is/does" = I TELL you it is/does; it really is/does; it is/does, you see (mind you). †Ku i ka na hanthey tōn ul cuwkeyss. ta 'nta He really will give me money; He'll give me some money, I tell ya. I tōng. li eyun kakk. kwu. tāysa-kwan i mānh. ta 'nta There are many embassies of different countries in this district you see. NOTE: Only the shortened form has this meaning; for the meaning "says/thinks feels it is/does" standard speakers use only the unabbreviated form. Similar are -ta 'ney, -ta 'o, -ta 'p. nita; contrast -ta 'y, -ta 'ei, etc.

-tan 't ay nə = -ten 't ay nə. Unattested?

-tan 't i 'me ne', retr mod + postn + cop subst + cop inf + pcl. †i 'TTWOW-SSO y CYENG-SSYENG 'i 'CI-'KKUK 'hotan 'i 'm ye a'

'ha'nol' h 'tangrang i 'phi 'lol 'salom towoy Gey 'ho'si.l i 'la (1459 Wel 1:7-8) when these students of the Way (= bodhisattva) have shown extreme devotion, heaven is to make this blood suitably into people.

-tan 't i 'in 't ay nə SEE -u'sitan 'r i 't ay nə

-ta 'n tul, abbr < -ta ko han tul. †Him i yak hata 'n tul ne pota ya yak hakeyss nu'n ya I may be (said to be) weak, but I am sure that I am no weaker than you.

-ta nun, transferentive + pcl (= -ta ka nun) and then (suddenly). †Ku tay lo kafa nun be caysan ul tā kka mek. key toy!q kes ita You keep on at that rate and you will find yourself eaten out of house and home! Ileta nun kwaq
TAPE III

A Reference Grammar of Korean

PART II

799

il nakeyss.ta If this goes on you'll get in trouble.
ta 'nun, abbr < -ta (ko) hanun. £Swi Mikwuk
ul ote-nanta 'nun somun tul.ess.ci I hear
(rumors) that you are soon leaving for America.
ta 'nun i, abbr < -ta (ko) hanun i. lChwupta
'tun i tẹpta 'nun i hako pulphyeng hanun
kes un kosaying ul mós hay pwá se kulay The
way he keeps complaining about how cold it is,
how hot it is, you can tell he has never known
hardships. ABBR - 'nun i.

- mankhum. £Nam tul i na tele kongpu l'
cal hanta 'nun i mankhum nay maum uy
chayk.im un te mukewe cinta The more
people tell me just how well I am doing in my
studies the heavier the burden on my soul.

- pota (nun). £Tọp.nunta 'nun i pota
chalali panghay 'ta He is more hindrance than
help. Nappunta 'nun i pota nun coh.ta 'nun
key tut.ki ey ya coh.keyss.ci It would be nice
to hear something good about it, for a change.
ta 'nun kes, abbr < -ta ko hanun kes. lAchim
ilecik il.e nanta 'nun kes un swiwunq li i ani
'ta It is not an easy thing for me to get up in
the morning. Yelqsim hi hay ya hanta 'nun
kes ul kkyat.l ess.ta I realized that I must do
it with enthusiasm.
ta 'n' 'wumen (yo), abbr < -ta (ko) hanun
kwumen (yo)
ta 'n' 'wun (a), abbr < -ta (ko) hanun kwun (a)
ta 'n' yo, abbr < -ta 'ni yo. lKim sensaeyng
nim i osita 'n' yo What an unexpected pleasure
to have you come, Mr Kim.

tao < tawo (1730), AUTH command < defective
vt tā-l. give me, do it for me. lNa hanthey to
mul com tao Kuliko, i ay hanthey to mul
com cuw(o) Give me some water — and give
him some, too! (N)e i kes com hay tao Do this
for me, please. VAR tawo. Cf tāko (tākwu).
ta 'o, abbr < -ta (ko) hao. "I say it is/does"
= I TELL you it is /does = it really is /does; it
is /does, you see (mind you). SEE -ta 'nta
(NOTE).
ta 'p.nita, abbr < -ta (ko) hap.nita. "I say it
is /does" = I TELL you it is /does = it really
is /does; it is /does, you see (mind you). SEE
-ta 'nta (NOTE).
ta poni = /ta (ka) poni
-ta ppun, indic assert + pcl. [followed by
rhetorical question with (usually future) copula]
-ta 'ta. 1. abbr < -ta (ko) hata. ~ ka.
2. ? = -ta (ka) [Ita]
-ta 'tey, abbr < -ta (ko) hatey
-ta 'ti, abbr < -ta (ko) hati
-ta to, transference + particle. SEE -ta ka to.
-ta 'toy, abbr < -ta (ko) hatoy
-ta tul, adv + p.c.l. everybody, everyone, all of
them / you / us. 1'Ta tul eti kass.ey yo Where
is everybody? (Where have they all gone?)
-ta tul, transference + particle. SEE -ta ka tul.
-ta 'tula, abbr < -ta (ko) hatula.
 1. 'ni < (ko) hani. 2Kwi basin caney ka
wuli cip ey i'onta 'tula 'ni ku key cêng-mal
in ka? I have been hearing that you, dear soul,
will come to our house; is it true?
 2. 'tun < (ko) hatun. 3Swun-i ka ne
hak.kyo kanta 'tula 'tuni yethay an kass.kwun
Swun-i said that you were going to school but
you still haven't gone, I see.
-ta 'tula 'ci, abbr < -ta (ko) hatula (ko) hati
-ta 'tula 'y, abbr < -ta (ko) hatula (ko) hay
-ta 'tun, abbr < -ta (ko) hatun.
 1. Onta 'tun sâlam i wass.ta The man they
said would come is here. Yele salam i kath.
oonta 'tun nolus i na man okey toyes.ta Our
plan was to (= We were supposed to) come
together as a group but it turned out that I
came all alone.
 2. Ku sâlam êncy onta 'tun? When did he
say he would get here?
-ta 'tun ci, 1. (transference + ... ) SEE -ta ka
'tun ci.
 2. abbr < -ta (ko) hatun ci. 1Chayk ul ilk.e
ponta 'tun ci külüm ul kulye ponta 'tun ci
mwe l' com hay pwâ la Try doing something,
maybe read a book or draw a picture. Swuhay
lul phi haki wi hay se nun twuvtuk ul noph.i
ssah.nunta 'tun ci namu lul sînmun tung yele
kaci täychayk i iss.e ya hanta In order to
prevent flood damage it is necessary to take all
sorts of measures, raising dikes and planting
trees and so on.
-ta 'tuni, abbr < -ta (ko) hatuni. 1Alh.nunta
'tuni melceng hani to.a tanki man cal
hanta I heard he's sick, but look, he is going
around sound as a bell.
 1. man (un). 1'Oni penq il un cal toye kanta
'tuni man tto sîlphay 'la 'n mâl iya?? You
mean we've failed again, when I heard it was
going so nicely?!
mekula 'y?! Must you keep urging me to eat when I tell you I won't?!

-ta ya, 1. transitive + psl. See -ta ka ya, which sounds better; -ta 'za.

2. indicative + psl. See -keyss.ta ya.

tay hata < *twoy *ho' a, vni, vnt (insep)

1. vnt. faces, fronts, confronts, is opposed to, is over against. CeI si san ul tay hako sunta. A temple stands facing a hill. elkwul ul macwu tay hako ane tata sit facing each other, sit face to face. cek ul ~ confronts an enemy; engages (deals with) an enemy.

2. vnt. sees, faces; addresses, receives, treats. Isalam ul tay haki silhe hata doesn't like to see people. isalam ul tattatus 'i ~ receives a person warmly/cordially. isalam ul huhi ~ treats a person generously.

3. vni. refers (to), concerns, is concerned (with), is about; toward, to, against. Cf kwan hata. Congkyo ey tay han seeek books on religion. sisa muncay ey tay han kangyen a lecture on current affairs. kwuk.ka ey tay han uymo one's duty to(ward) the nation. sensayng ey tay han thayto one's attitude toward one's teacher. munhak ey tay han hungmi one's interest in literature. cilmun ey tay han taytap an answer to a question. kyel.uy ey tay han hanguy a protest against a decision. ap.ley ey tay han cehang resistance against pressure.

4. vni. compares; against, to. Yeki tay hamyen ku kaps un pissata Compared with this, the price of that is too high. Ku uy payk phyo ey tay hay se na nun l- payk phyo lul et.ess.ta I got two hundred votes to/against his one hundred.

5. vni. matches, equals, rivals. Haksik ey iss.e ku ey tay halq salam i eps.ta There is no one he is equal in learning.

NOTE: In 4 and 5, the appropriate particle for people/creatures is eykey or hanthey, for things ey; in 3 the appropriate particle is ey for both. Under 1 there are expressions such as Sensayng nim eykey tay hanun thayto ka acwu 'yeycel i iss.ta (Mkk 1961:4:10) He has a very polite attitude toward his teacher.


-taykangi = -taykali 2. mus ~, mes ~ taste, flavor.

taykay, l. noun. outline, summary, gist.

2. adverb. in general, by and large, mainly, for the most part; nearly, almost; probably, most likely. VAR taykey.

((-)t)ayki, postnoun, suffix. thing, one; body part; piece (= cokak, tongkang).

1. tayki < -q tayki.

1a. hye ~ tongue. kwi ~ ear. pay ~ stomach, belly, "tummy". phal ~ arm. pol ~ [DIAL. = ppyam ~ cheek. tng ~ back.

1b. chel ~ good sense, discretion. col ~ petty job/person; Korean chess pawn. cong ~ a piece of paper. kamani ~ a shabby/dirty straw bag. kecek ~ a straw mat. namu ~ a small piece of wood, a stick, a board. non ~ a small rice paddy. path ~ a small field (Cf path han ttwayki a strip of field). yo ~ shabby/dirty/flimsy bedding.

2. tayki.

2a. kwi-mith ~ the roots of one's ears. kwi ssa ~ the area where the cheek meets the ear. (myen)ssa ~ face (= nach); Cf nach-patayki (< patak + i) face.

2b. pan ~ a flattened dumpling, (= pan) sheet; a saucer. Phan ~ a wide board, a plank. pho ~ a baby's quilt.

? < tay stick + -ayki. Cf mak-tayki (dim) < obs mak-tay) a stick, a staff, a cane.

-ta 'y 'la, abbr < -ta (ko) hay la
tay lo < tay lwo, n + psl (used as postmod, postnoun). as, just as, just as it is/was, with something still (as it was); in accordance with; (~ ntn ~) as soon as.

1. postmodifier. Halq tay lo hay la Do as you like. (Have your own way.) Na hanun tay lo hay la Do as I do. Chayk ul noh.in tay lo noh.a twuess.ta I left the book as it was.

Kwutwu lsl sin.un tay lo pang ey tule kass.ta He went into the room with his shoes (still) on.

Mek.ulq tay lo mek.ess.ta I have eaten as much as I can. (I have eaten my fill.) Palam tay lo mal hay la Tell the truth! Toylq tay lo toye la I don't care what happens. See -num tay lo, -un tay lo, -wulg tay lwo.

2. postn. Kulq-ca ~ to the letter, literally. Maum ~ as one likes/wants/wishes. Tus ~ as one expected. Pep ~ according to law. Nei mal ~ as you say/said. Cey ~ the proper way, properly; smoothly; as it should be; on time. Cey mes tay lo hannta He does as he pleases.
1. person [? DIAL var < -ca(y)ngi]. chong ~ a gunner; a hunter, a gun(s)man.
2. place [? var < tay place + -angi; ? var < -tayki]. yeph ~ (the place) right beside.
3. -taytaungy, bound adjectival noun (~ -hata); after a consonant -utaytaungy: LIGHT ↔ -teynteyng. ~ish, slightly colored/tinged; slightly characterized by. See -(us)sulum.
4. -ta yo, 1. transerentive + pcl. See -ta ko yo.
5. [Pyhengan DIAL] = -kwulye 3.
6. See -sup.nita yo. There is no *hanta yo (hapat.nita), nor is there a *mek.nunta yo (meksup.nita). CF -ta ko / kwu yo.
7. -ta 'y se (ya), abbr < -ta (ko) hay se (ya).
8. 'Song-kum ponta 'yu se sonq-kum ca(y)ngi 'la ko hanta A "palmist" is so called because he reads (the lines of one's) palms. Caney ka an onta 'yu se ya toyl mål in ka Don't tell me you won't BE here! Aciik to molunta 'yu se ya mål i toynu? It is absurd for you to say that you do not know about it yet. See ila 'yu se (ya).
9. taysin < "TTOYSIN, n. 1. a substitute; ... uy ~ (ey) instead of ~, in place/the of ~; ~ ulo as a substitute. 1 Ku taysin ey instead. Talun mål uy taysin nolus ul hanta It functions as a substitute for some other word. Kaptong-i taysin ey cey (ka) kalq ka yo? Shall I go instead of Kaptong-i? Nay ka Payk kwn taysin Mikwuk ey iss.nun chinkwuy eykey phyenci lul Yenge lo see cwess.ta I wrote a letter in English for young Payk to his friend in America.
   ~ i toyta serves as, does duty for.
   ~ hata (vnt) takes the place of, substitutes for, replaces. 1 Ku i lul taysin halq sâlam i éps.ta There is no one who can take his place. Ape'n nim ul taysin hay se cey ka poywulye ko wass, sup.nita I have come to see you in place of my father.
2. compensation, return; ... uy ~ (ey ulo) in return/compensation for ~ , to make up for ~.
3. (as postmodifier) SEE -un/-nun ~ (ey).
   -ta 'yss-, abbr < -ta (ko) hayss-
   -ta 'yss.ca, abbr < -ta (ko) hayss.ca. (let's say it is =) suppose, if.
   -ta 'yss.ta, abbr < -ta (ko) hayss.ta
tayta1-6, vt. 1. brings into contact, connects, links; touches, puts (one's hand to); lays, places, holds (one's hand on); fixes, puts, attaches; compares (it) with.
2. draws (water) into, irrigates; supplies, provides, furnishes.
3. depends upon for (supplies), get one's (supplies) from, draws a supply of.
4. tells, indicates, shows, informs of; tells (the truth), speaks up/out, confesses, "spits it out".
5. pulls up, stops (a vehicle).
6. bets, takes.
7. ekci lul tayta / suta behaves stubbornly.
tayta7, aux v insep. (does) terribly, awfully, a lot, like mad/crazy/anything ~ gives emphatic force to a preceding verb infinitive. Këciis màl ul kkwumye ~ fabricates a downright lie. mol.a ~ runs (a person) down like anything, denounces severely. wul.e ~ cries a lot, wails to high heaven. mek.e ~ stuffs oneself with food. wus.e ~ laughs one's head off, laughs to beat the band. masye ~ drinks like a fish. ssawe ~ is always quarreling. mul.e ~ scolds at, questions closely. wukye ~ stubbornly clings to. tte-tule.is is terribly noisy.
tayta8, postnom v insep [colloq] = kelita (does repeatedly, etc.). See ppi-tayta, puhp-tayta.
   -taytay, bnd adj-n (~ hata); after a consonant -utaytay; LIGHT ↔ -teytay. ~ish, slightly colored/tinged; slightly characterized by. See -(us)sulum.
   -ta 'y to, abbr < -ta (ko) hay to. See -ta 'y.
   -ta 'ya ya, abbr < -ta (ko) hay ya. Ñey nwun ulo pwas.ta 'yu ya ku ka kot.i tul.ulq kes ita He will be convinced only if you tell him you have seen it with your own eyes. Elum i mul pota chata 'yu ya mål i toyci To make sense you have to say that ice is colder than water.
   -ta 'y yo, abbr < -ta (ko) hay yo. See -ta 'y.
   -ta 'za, transferentive + pcl (= -ta ya). 1'NGUY lol pu the 'KWAN of nilawoy ta 'za pi luse CIN-CYENG hon SYWUW-HHOYING i towoy.I t.i 's oy (1465 Wen 2:3:2:68a) for only when one raises one's consciousness relying upon righteousness
does proper ascetic practice come into being.

- 't' cop. < -t' "'cop." (including -T/-), < -th-
't' cop. = - 'te' cop. < -c't cop. < 'ch't cop.
- [DIAL] = -tu (retrospective)

- 'te-', retrospective. Attested (like its variant
- 'ta) after o, a(C), e(C, i(C ': hote'la (1447
Sek 6:30:89), 'cate'la (1481 Twusi 8:9b), 'katen
't eny' (1445 Yong 51), pat te'n ywo (1517-
Pak 1:19). 'epet'en ye (1459 Wel 8:91b),
'he'ten (1463 Pep 2:166a; < 'hel'), nilu site'n
i (1447 Sek 13:27a), nik' iesin i 'la (1459 Wel
1:52b). Also occurs (unlike -ta-) after wo(C),
wu(C), u, and Vy: na'za 'woten i'ey n' (1445
Yong 51), mwot te'n i (1445 Yong 9), 'twut'en
't ay n' (1463 Pep 2:231b), 'mwut'iesi tun
(1482 Kum-sam 3:12a), nilu 'te'si-ngi 'ta (1459
Wel 7:53a), 'na-ka 'ys tesin i (1445 Yong
49), 'twu-ys. ten ta (1459 Wel 9:35c).
'te = 'te', abbr < twee = twë, abbr < twue, inf
< twuta.

te, adverb. 1. more (quantity); longer (time), on
longer; farther (distance), on farther; further,
on further; any more. 'Te tusici yo Have some
more (to eat/drink); Have a second helping.
Com te kel e ka ke la Walk a little bit farther.
Com te iss.ta ka kasey yo Stay a little longer.
Te iss.na yo? Is there any more?

2. more (than), still more; more than any
other, most (of all). Ku nun na pota khi ka
(te) khuta He is taller than I am. Yeq-twu pay
cwung ey i pay ka te khuta (1881 Ridel 38;
odd?) This is the largest of the twelve boats (=
bigger than any other of the twelve boats).

CF tewuk(-i), tekwu(nta)na, tel.

te hata, 1. adj-n. is more (so), is greater,
is worse. 2. vni. gets more (so), is aggravated/
worsened, it worsens; it grows (in intensity),
gets intensified. 3. vnt. adds it; increases it.

-tei(-kk)-, -ta) [obs] = -ti- (retrospective)

-tek/-tak SEE -tek/-ttak

(-teki postfix, suffix one, guy, thing. Ichën
a desipired person, a child of scorn ken
solid ingredients (in soup etc.). CF nwuteci (<
nwutec i + i) shabby clothes, tatters; muteci
(< mut = mot- + -eki) heap; kwuteci
maggot (? < mut = mot + -eki) heap. VAR (-teyki; (-tekkwungi.
CF (-ttuki.

(-tek.kwungi, suffix (-)teki (one, guy, thing).
'te la = t'e la, abbr < twee la = twë la, abbr
< twue la.

- 'te'la, retrospective indicative assertive. I wohi
"Gwue kulyeki "Gwue y 'bye 'ys.non 'pu'. s pi ch
ey 'sye 'cate'la (1481 Twusi 8:9b) the
ducks and the wild geese slept in the glow of the
fire that was lit. mer te'la (?1517: No 2:53b) ate.
See 'hote'la.

tele, pcl < to'lye inf < to'li ta ( > teylita take
a person along) 1893 Scott 19 typography tele
animate 'to'; 124, 216 just teyle. Cf te'pu'le.

1. (orders/tells/instructs/shows) to (usually
an inferior); CF poku, eykey, hanthey. Apesi
kkey se na tele sim-fulum kalo ko hasinta
Father tells me to go on an errand. Nwu ka na
tele cal-mos hayss.ta 'nun yu Who's blaming
you? (= I'm not blaming you). Ku nukun.un-
ka ai tele kil ul mul.ess.ta The old man
asked his way of a child. Ku i tele to ola ko mäi
hayss.ni? Did you tell him to come too? Cf
$10.8.11. SEE na i' tele (= na tele), ne i' tele
(= ne tele); but no *na lul tele, *ne lulu tele.

2. SEE ppun ~

tele chelem, pcl + pcl. Ku i tele chelem tom
näyla ko kaki him tun sälám un èps.ta He is
the hardest man on earth to get money out of.

tele cocha, pcl + pcl. Ku i tele cocha ola'mäi
i èps.ess.ta They didn't invite even him.

tele ka, pcl + pcl. Ku i tele ka ani 'la ne tele
kala 'nun kes ita It is not him but you that
they want to go.

tele khenyeng, pcl + pcl. Ku i tele khenyeng
na tele to ola 'n mâl i èps.tula They didn't
invite even me, much less him.

tele kkaci, pcl + pcl. Musung il lo na tele
kkaci kaca 'nun ya What on earth do you want
to go along for?


tele 'la myen. Na tele 'la 'myen ku sälám i
iss-ci malla ko hayss.keyss-ci If it were (to)
me he would tell me not to stay.

na tele lang, pcl + pcl. Poktong-i tele lang kath.i
kètul.e ewula ko hayss.nun tey cal haka
iss.nun ci moluykeyss.ta I told Poktong-i (and
them) to help him; I wonder if they are getting
along all right.

~ to. Ku i ka ne tele lang to kulen mâl ul
hatun? Was he telling you the same thing?
~ un. Ku i tele lang un kulture iyaki hadi
male Don't tell that story to him.

tele 'la to, pcl + cop var inf. Ku i tele 'la to
com wä se towa tälla ya 'keyss.ta I think I'll
have to ask them even him to come help me.
A Reference Grammar of Korean

PART II 805

tele 'la ya, pcl + cop var inf + pcl. 1Kkok
cuney tele 'la ya mál huci, talun sálum tele
nun mós hakeyss.ta 'y He says he will tell it
to you and to nobody else.
tele man, pcl + pcl. 1Ne tele man kacila ko
hatula He wanted only you to keep them.
tele 'na, pcl + cop advers. 1Ku i tele 'na towa
talla ko halq ka 1 wonder if I should ask HIM
for help.
tele 'na-ma, pcl + extended copula adversative.
1Ku i tele 'na-ma com towa talla ko hay ya
'keyss.ta I think I'll have to ask even him to
help me.
teleng, pcl → tul ilang
tele 'n tul, pcl + cop mod + postmod. 1Hyeng
hanthey halq swu iss.nun mál ila 'myen na
tele 'n tul mós halq key mue 'n ka What is it
that you can tell my brother and not tell me?
tele nun, pcl + pcl. Na tele nun a.yey tón talla
ko huci male Never ask me for money!
tele pota, pcl + pcl. 1Na tele pota ne tele hala
'nun kes ita He wants you to do it rather than me.
  1 nun. 1Na tele pota nun ne tele mál haki
ka swipkeyss.ta 'y (He says that) it would be
easier for him to tell you than to tell me.
  1 to. 11 Nolay nun opheyla kaswu tele pota
to ccacu-singke tele pulle talla 'nun key
côh.keyss.e It would be better to have a jazz
singer sing this song rather than an opera
singer.
tele puthe, pcl + pcl. 1Ku i tele puthe kac'tu
cwusey yo Bring his (order) first. Na tele puthe
mós hanun mál ul ne tele 'n tul hakeyss.ni?
Would they tell you something they wouldn't
be able to tell me first? Ku i tele puthe mence
hala ko hasio Tell him to do it first.
tele to, pcl + pcl. 1Ne tele to ola ko hatula
They (said) they want you to come, too.
tele 'tun ci. 1Sensayng nim kkey se ne tele 'tun
ci na tele 'tun ci kan ey il ul towa talla 'silq
kes kath.tula The teacher may ask either you
or me to help.
tele wa, pcl + pcl [awkward]. 1Ne tele wa na
tele ku il ul hay ya hanta ko sensayng nim
kkey se mál-ssum hasyess.ta The teacher told
you and me to do the work.
tele ya, pcl + pcl. 1Ku i tele ya etteh.key tón
ul náyla 'lq swu ka iss.na How could we ask
HIM to put out the money?

- mál lo. 1Ku i tele ya mál lo kipu lul
hala ko hay ya 'ci HE is the one you should
ask for a donation.
'1-ten [DIAL, lit] = '1-tun
- ten, retr mod. 1 'ep'ten 'pen' key 'lul ha' nol'h i
pol kisi n i (1445 1Yong 30) heaven shone with
lightning that had not existed (before). 'nyey
'ep'ten 'i' ol (1447 Sek 19:40b) "nyey
'ep'ten 'i' ol (1459 Wel 18:7b) an event that
is unprecedented. KHYENG "ho ten cyen cho 'Io
(1463 Pep 2:166a) for the reason that they had
spoken ill of the sútra. SEE 'hoten, 's;ten; CF
- i on. VAR - ian.
- te-angi 'ta, retr + polite marker + cop indic
assertive. 1kutuy s 'sto' ol mas'kwo 'cye
'ho-te-angi 'ta (1447 Sek 6:15a) he has been
wanting to meet your daughter.
'te-angi 'ta, abbreviation < 'ho te-angi 'ta after
voiceless sounds. 1SSILQ 'too 'STEW-CWON
'mal 'ko 'te-angi 'ta (1445 Wel 9:36d) it
really was like what the World-Honored said.
-teni [DIAL, lit] = -tuni
- te'n i, retr mod + postmod. ALSO -ta'n i
  1. (extruded epitheme). Not used?
  2. (summational epitheme used in an extended
predicate). it is [the fact] that - was/did.
'ppwong-thyen tthowo-'ccowoj 'sil's o v
[STEW-PANG CYE-HHIWU] y mwoi'te'n i (1445
'1Yong 9) since he served heaven and avenged
evil, the western lords gathered [round him].
SEE 'hote'n i.
  1 'la (copula indic assertive). 1 sywow
kkwu-ttam 'i kÀM-'Cya ngwen 'ey 'sa losil
'ss oy kÀM-'CYA 'ssi 'la 'too 'ho.te.n i 'ta
(1459 Wel 1:8ab) Gautama the Lesser was also
called Sugarcane Sire (Ikšváku) because he lived
in a sugarcane garden.
  -'ngi s 'ka (copula polite + pcl +
postmodifier). SEE -u'site'n i 'ngi s 'ka.
  -'ngi 'ta (cop polite + cop indic assert).
'kkon-'thalo-'ppa 'oy a'tol 'i nwol'Gay 'tol
pul'la 'chiLQ-'pPwoK kKum 'ul 'nwote'n i
'ngi 'ta (1459 Wel 21:190a) the son of the
gandharvas (Indra's musicians) was singing and
playing the harp of the seven precious things.
- ten 'ka, retr mod + postmod. SEE 'ho si'ten
'ka.
-ten ko [DIAL, obs] = -tun ka
- ten 'ta, retr mod + postmod. 1 'ne y 'i 'NYEM
'ul 'twu-'ys.ten 'ta a'ni 'twu-'ys.ten 'ta (1459
Wol 9:35c) do you hold this idea or don’t you?

"ne y e’uy ‘ka is ‘ten ‘ta (’1517: Pak 1:37b)

where have you been?

-t'en t ay n’, retr mod + postmod + pcl + pcl.

'kota ‘ka ‘wuli ‘khu’n ‘PEP ‘cul ‘kil mozo m ol

twuten ‘t ay n’ pwu ‘thye y na ‘l’ WUY

ho’ya TTY-SING ‘PEP ‘ul nilo’si’l i ‘las-

ongi ’ta (1463 Pep 2:231b) if we have kept

minds that rejoice in the greater dharma,

Buddha will for my sake tell the law of the

greater vehicle (mahâyâna). – ‘SYANG is ‘ten ‘t

ay n’ pan’toki CIN-SIM ‘ho’ya muy’ywu’m ul

‘nay.l i ‘te.n i ‘la (1464 Kumkang 79b) when

one had these distinctive marks (of ...) one

would emit glaring hatred (I recall).

-t’en t oy n’, retr mod + postmod + pcl + pcl.

t’zoWwo’toy na’za wo’n i mul’le’katen ‘t

ey n’ mwok’-swum mo’cho’l i ‘-ngi s ’ka (1445

Yong 51) knowing this he advanced; if he had

withdrawn would he have ended ( = lost) his

life?

-t’en t ol, retr mod + postmod + pcl. cis.ki

lol it hoten t ol cyeki mak.ki tywohulle.n i

(1677 Pak-cwung 3:45; cited from LCT) it was

good that there was little to hinder work on the

construction.

-t’en t oy n’, retr mod + postmod + pcl + pcl.

’hota ‘ka NUNG ‘hi mozo m ay selu ‘THYEY-

’SIN ‘ho’zopten ‘t oy n’ ingey elwu mas’-na

’TUK ‘ho’ya ‘cams.kan ‘two e’lyewe’m i

‘ep.su’l i ‘Ge’nul (1463 Pep 2:226a) perhaps if

we can trust each others’ bodies to our minds,

henceforth we will not have the least moment of
difficulty in getting to meet.

-tenya [DIAL, obs] = -tunya = -tun ya

-te’n ye, retrospective modifier + postmodifier.

’tas.ka’Wun pu’i t i ’epte’n ye (1459 Wel

8:91b) did he feel no regret? pwu’thye y

nilo’sya’toy na ’y nilo ten ’KWU-’TYEY CIN-

’silq ‘two ku’le’n ye a’n’the’n ywo (1459

Wel 9:36d) Buddha said “Was the emperor

Kwula really as I said or wasn’t he?”

-te’n ywo, retrospective mod + postmodifier.

‘ce y ’syuwukwong ’ul ‘en me ’y na pat’ie’n

ywo (?1517: Pak 1:19b) how much did he get

for his labor himself?

tepeki, postnoun. lots /heaps of.

(cin) hulk — paychwu a muddy cabbage. os i mek — ka

toyta gets ink all over one’s clothes. menci —

(all) covered with dust. mwun — covered with

snow. kalwu ~ caked with flour. CF tepulwuk

hata; pempek, thwsusengi.

te’pu’le, 1. inf < te’pu’l/ia. 2. (quasi-pcl) =

(ul) to lye to (an inferior). iSwU-’TAIQ ’i

‘SYA-’LU-’PULIQ te’pu’le mwu’lo toyo —

(1447 Sek 6:23a) Sudatta asks Sâriputra [as follows],

tepulta < te’pu’ll/ia, vt -l- (now normally

defective: gerund and infinitive only).

1. vt. takes/brings (a person) along; escorts,

is accompanied by. ika’cuk ul tepulka kata

trees with one’s family. ‘OLQ-CHYEN ‘PEP-’CT

tep’ul’Gwo (1449 Kok 109) accompanied by

a thousand brahmacàrin (ascetics).

2. vi. is entailed. iKu müncey ey yele kac

kön, ian i tepulko iss.ta The problem entails

many difficulties.

3. vi. — u/o/kwa tepul.e (together) with (= 

kwa hamckkey/kathi). icchenci lo tepulc

mukwung hata is everlasting with heaven and

earth. Ku i wa tepulc tathwil phil.yo ka

eps.ta You need not quarrel with him.

tes(-), adnoun, bound advbr [ < te + s]. added,

additional, put-on, affixed.

1. adnoun. SEE — cangphan, ~ cekoli, ~

keli, ~ keypi, ~ kwutwu, ~ mun, ~ mul.

~ nul, ~ nél, ~ pesen, ~ sin, ~ twuli,

tesq yangmal, tesq i = tes-ni /tenni/.

2. bnd advbr. SEE — nata, — näyta, —

puth.ta, — puth.ita, — tulta, — tuullita.

3. ip-tes morning sickness < ip [mas i] tes

[nam]. i( i) nata gets morning sickness.

tes < ‘tet, bnd n. interval of time (= tong-an).

enu-tes before one knows it, unwares, in no
time at all. ku-tes [obs] = ku tong-an (ey)

meanwhile. tes-eps.ta / tetétp/ta (most often as

modifier tes-eps.nun) is transient, ephemeral;

tes-eps.i / tetéps/i ephemeral [No particle
can intervene]. hayq-tes a short autumn day.

cék(,).un-tes [? DIAL; obs (SEE ‘tet)] in a little

while, in just a minute.

t’se = t’se abbr < tse = twel se = twel se, abbr

< twue se.

-te sin, retr hom mod ( = -u’siten). i’hota’ka

ti si ’alay s pwuhye ’hote’sin PANG-’PYPEN

’LUK ’ul ’NYEM ’ho’ya (1447 Sek 13:58a)

perhaps again bearing in mind the force of the

expedient methods (upâya) employed by some

earlier Buddha ...

-te’si-ngi ’ta, retr hon polite + cop indic assert

( = -u’site-ngi ‘ta). iZYE-LOY ’i na’la[6]
"spoou a'ni 'la nyenu na'la1.h ay 'two 'ta 'kye' sya "KHWO-KHWONG MWU-SSYANG MWU-
NGA [G]va 'LYWUK PA-LA' 'MILO' ul nilu te si-
ngi 'ta (1459 Wel 7:53a) the tathāgata was not only
in this land but also in other lands and he
told of the emptiness of suffering, the lack of
permanence, the irreality of the ego, and
the six parāmitās.

'tesi'n i, retr hon mod + postmod (= -u site'n i).
'nim'-'ku'm i 'na' ka 'ys' tes'i'n i (1445
1Yong 49) the emperor had fled away, MWON
'olu hol 'la kwu ti com 'kye 'iwu'-'ys'tesi'n i
(1447 Sek 6:2b) locked up all the doors firmly
and stayed there. See 'ho tes'i'n i.

'tesi'n i 'la, retr hon mod + postmod + cop.
'cokya s moz'o'm i nik'tesi'n i 'la (1459 Wel
1:52b) his own mind had matured.

'tesi'n i s 'ka, retr hon mod + postmod [+ 
elipted cop polite] + pcl + postmod. 'kutuy
'non a'ni tuuco Wa 'ys'tesi'n i s 'ka
(1447 Sek 6:17a) you have not heard [about Buddha's
name].

'tesi'ka, retr hon mod + postmod (=-u siten 'ka).
'CHYA-YANG k 'sey 'cwyu nyey 'two
is'tesi'ka (1445 1Yong 88) there were [not]
three rats on the eaves also in the olden days?!

'thwu kwu 'sey 'sa'l i 'nyey 'two 'sw'o
is'tesi'ka (1445 1Yong 89) there were [not]
moreover three arrows [shot] at the helmet also
in the olden days?!

'tesi'la, retr hon indic assert (= -u site'l'a).
'KYWOW-HWA 'ho tel'si'la (1447 Sek 6:44a)
he converted him. LYWONG 'kwa =KWUY-SSIN 'kwa
'wyo 'ho ya 'SYWELQ-'PEP 'ho tes'i'la (1447
Sek 6:1a) (he) preached the doctrine for the
sake of the nāga (serpents) and the ghosts-and-
spirits. "SYEN'HHYWEY tut' cop kwO kis'ke
ho'tesi'la (1459 Wel 1:18ab) [the bhikṣu
(almsman)] Shānghui heard [this] and rejoiced.

'tesi'tun, retr hon provisional (\= -u site'tun,
CF 'te-tun'). if, when. 'hota ka pwu'ihye y
'SYANG ol 'mwut tes'i'tun 'stwo NUNG hi
'SYANG ol'wo'TYO'TAP 'h0zo'wo.l i 'la
(1482 Kum-sam 3:12a) if one asks Buddha
about a phenomenon he will respond with a
phenomenon.

t'ess.ta, abbr < twess.ta, abbr < twesson.ta.
'let, n. a time (interval), a while. 'CHALQ-NA
'non a'ni han 'te.t i'la (1462 1Nung 2:7a) a
kṣetra (= an instant) is a brief moment. 'pup

me'kulq 'tet 'man 'nyeung TTANG-SSYANG 'i 'il
ol 'soyng kak ho'la (1459 Wel 8:8b) think
about this matter not just while you eat but all
the time. cyekun 'te.t ul' ye 'sywu'la (1481
Twusi 8:2b) they stand a little while.

t'e to = t'ē to, abbr < tewe to = twē to, abbr
< twue to.

'te tun, retr provisional (\= -te'-t un retr
+ 'fact' + pcl). but, and; if, when. 'nom to'ye
nilu'ii a'ni 'hote' tun QA'-NWO'K TA-LA SAM'-MAK
SAM-PPWO-TTYEY lol spo'l i 'tuk 'i 'mwot
ho'li i 'le.n i 'la (1447 Sek 19:34ab) I did not
tell the others but one cannot quickly obtain
unexcelled complete enlightenment (anuttara-
samyak-sambodhi). 'kutuy 'Gwos na'kanun 'lu
solang 'thi a'ni 'hote' tun 'kumwon na'il ay
'swo si'lu.m ul teu'l i 'las'la (1481 Twusi
15:31b) you failed to love the wayfarer, and
at the end of the month that will add more to
your sorrow. 'hay 'na y il' cuk 'a 'ti 'mwot 'hwola
'pol' 'syel 'a te'tun pwo'la 'ka s.'i tywo 'thas'la
[= "tywoh-ta-s-ta"] (1517 Pak 1:37b; accent of
"pol' sye a scribal error?) oh, I didn't know
earlier [of your illness], if I had known I
should have gone to see [how you were]. CF
'tesi'tun, -ke'tun.

tewuk, adverb. more, still more /less, much
more /less, all the more. \= te still more. \= more
and more, increasingly.

tewuk-i, adverb [usually spelled te-wu-ki]. 1. =
tewuk. 2. particularly, especially; into the
bargain; on top of that, what's more. 'Fi onun
tey tewuk-i palam kkaci pūnta It is raining
and on top of that the wind is blowing, too.

tewuk ina, adverb + copula adverbative [usually
spelled te-wu-ki-na; CF una]. still more.

tekwu(na)ma, adv. in addition, into the bargain,
to boot, what's more; moreover; more and
more, still more, all the more.

tey, quasi-free n. a place; a case, a circumstance.
'whihm han ~ a dangerous spot (place), phyo
phannun ~ a ticket-seller's, a ticket window,
a box office. 'annu ~ any place. Kanun tey ka
eti 'n ya Where/What is the place you are
go to? I kes un meli aphun tey mek.nun
yak ita This is the medicine you take when you
have a headache. CF kos, kyengwu.

tey, postmod. (given the) circumstance; and, but.

\= see-nun \= -tun \= -un \= DIAL tay.
\= ey cinaci anh.nunta is nothing more
than a case of ...
tey-, bound adverb. incompletely, partially, unsatisfactorily. 1 -ыта knows halfway, has a partial knowledge of. 2 kita is half-cooked. (cam i) -кесть comes half awake. -сæм.ta parboils. - sayngkita is immature. - toyta (vi) falls short. [? < тел]
t'ey, abbr < hatey; < itey.
-tey, FAMILIAR retrospective assertive. it has been observed that, it is known that, as we all (or as I) know, I hear (have been told) that, I've discovered (found out) that. Квæкынq kwun i мæнh.i otey (We noticed that) lots of people were coming to see the sight. Kyengchi ka kwæ.yen cоh.tey. The scenery sure was grand! Yo say un.ca kal cap.hinta ko hatey I understand (= I recall hearing) that lots of trout are being caught lately.

t'ëy = twey = тóy < toye, inf < toyta.
t'e ya = t'ë ya, abbr < twee ya = twë ya, abbr < twue ya.
tëkey, adverb. 1. < /teweykey/ = тókey very, terribly. 2. < /taykey/< /tækay in general, by and large.

(-)teyki, postn. suf; var < -teki. [pejorative] one guy, thing. 1 Southp = a mistreated / deserted wife. 'ям-sim ~ a jealous person. yang pók ~ [vulgar] foreign-style clothes, "duds". saychimq ~ a person who feigns modesty. puekh ~ a kitchen-maid.
-teykkwa [obs] = -lïkka (retrospective)
teyley, pcl [Ceycwu DIAL (Seng 1Nakswu 1984: 25); ? < tey lo. to/toward. Apparently after a consonant only; CF theley, leley. yek teley ka-pwola = yek ulo ka-pvá la Go check at the station. san teley kanta = san ulo kanta I am headed for the mountains.

-teygnteyng, bound adjectival noun (~ hata); after a consonant -utayntayng; HEAVY ➞ -taytay. ~ish, being slightly tinged/ colored; being slightly characterized by. SEE -(u)sulun.

tey nun, postmodifer + particle. Квæンsang cal понун tey nun cham ulo nольакi anh.улq swu èps.еss.ta I couldn't help being surprised at his ability to read faces (and tell fortunes).
t'e yo = t'ë yo, abbr < twee yo = twë yo, abbr < twue yo.

-teytta [obs] = -tita (retrospective)
tey 'ta (ka), postmod + cop transferzive (+ pcl). SEE -nu ~, -un ~.

-teyt, hnd adj-n (after a consonant -uteyt); HEAVY ➞ -taytay. -ish, being slightly tinged/ colored; being slightly characterized by. SEE -(u)sulum.

-tye to, postmod + pcl. despite the circumstance that ... even though. 1ce man han caycwu ka iss.nun tey to despite his talents, for all his gifts. Ce mankhum ayl luss.nun tey to silphay hayss.ta He failed in spite of all his efforts.

-tey tul, FAMILIAR retr assertive + particle tey ya, postmodifer + pcl. Оci мæлл y to cakkwu onun tey ya na 'n tul etteh.ki 'teq tõli ka iss.e ya 'çi?! What can I do when he keeps coming here though I tell him not to?! Mek,ess.nun tey ya halq swu èps.ci! If they have eaten, that is that! Hon nakayss.nun tey ya halq swu èps.ci! If I get into trouble, that's it (for me)!

-tey yo, FAMILIAR retr assertive + pcl (polite); (Occurs, but not accepted by some speakers.) Cf -ney yo.

tha₂ < 'tha, inf < thata < 'hota, mount; ride. 'ямуl 'ket-nanwla 'poy 'tha 'kata 'ka (1482 Nam 1:36b) to cross the water they go by boat, but ...

thà = 'tha, abbr < hata < ho'ta after voiced consonants and vowels other than a or e. Cf 'ta = 'lu; chi < 'thi, 'ci < 'ti.

'-tha, abbr < ho'ta after voiced sounds; Cf 'ta. 1 'es'tey e'lo 'TTYK ho'l! I 'Gwan tey 'TYYK 'ii a 'ni 'tha nilo 'lyo 'hota 'ka (1462 1Nung 1:75a) said "How can you say one is unattached when one is attached?" and then SYWU-PPWO-TTYEY mu'sum 'TTYW-'LI 'lol pwo 'kwo 'kwot HUY-'NGWUW 'tha nilo 'n 'Gwo (1482 Kum-sam 2:1b) seeing what logic did Subháí forthwith declare that it is rare? la'kwuy me'ki.m ye mol me'kywom 'kot 'la 'hwo.m on 'KAK-'PPYELQ hi 'ka'phwom 'pol'a'novon momoz 'ep.sul 's in i (1482 Nam 2:63b) when we say that it [= taking care of one's basic needs] is like feeding a donkey and feeding a horse we mean there is no particular expectation of repayment. SEE a'n 'tha.

'-tha = ---'h-'ta. 1 'wol tha = 'woth-'ta (1445 1Yong 107) is correct.

'-tha 'ka, abbr < ho'ta 'ka after voiced sounds.

'na-ka'kwo cye 'tha 'ka ('HWO-LANG) el cen'nwola [< ceh-no-wo-la] (1481 Twusi)'.
29a) I want to go out but I fear the tigers.
-thaki, bound postnoun (< summative of thata ‘splits/divides it’). |hom ~ a crotch.
-thali, bound postnoun. |wul ~ fence, hedge enclosure; outer rim of shoes (= sin wul). <
thal ‘place, edge’ (Cf pithal ‘cliff’) + i ‘one, thing’, Cf -tal.
-thang, suffix. LIGHT = -theng. |kopul ~ a bit bent.
- ‘tha-ngo ‘ta, abbr < ‘hota-ngo [il]ta. |svyek-
yang ye huny ‘lak ‘ol ‘nyem ho kwo ku’li thang ‘ta (1459 Wel 7:5b; the page numbers ‘5’ and ‘6’ are reversed) meditated on pleasure remote from the world of men and did such as that. ‘i ‘ko.t hi solang ‘kwo kis ‘ke ‘culkywo ‘m ol ‘nay ti a ni ‘tha-ngo ‘ta (1463 Pep 2:249b) thinking like this has created no joyous delight.
- ‘tha ‘n i, abbreviation < ‘hota ‘n i. |ku ‘psk uy mozo ‘m ay ‘na y ne ‘kywo ‘yoy ‘myelo: ‘ttwo ‘ay si le ni ‘lul Gwa ‘la ‘tha ‘n i (1463 Pep 2:23a) at that time my feeling was that I had managed to reach nirvana.

-thas < tas (also thas), quasi-free noun, vnt.

1. quasi-free noun. |a., fault (Cf cal-mos, ttaimun). |nwukwu ~ whose fault. caki (ku sallam) ~ one’s own (his) fault. |nay / cey ~ my fault. |ney ~ your fault. Musun thas in ya Where lies the fault? What’s the trouble?

2. vnt. ~ hata blames. |Thas halq key |eps. uni pyel ke l’ kaciko t’a thueip ul cep. ney He will pick on the least little thing to blame people for. Cf citawi.

- ‘tha s (‘ma.l i’la). abbr < ho ‘ta s (‘ma.l i la). |ney cca s ‘kwon non ‘pwn-loyd ‘twu-
ys.nwong kwang-myeng ‘i wo’no’l s ‘nal ‘hnyen ‘tha s ‘ma.l i’la (1482 Nam 1:15a) it means that the light originally put in the fourth phrase is manifest today.

-thay(ki), bnd n. |muang (~) a net (mesh) bag. sam-thay [DIAL] = sam-thayki a basket for carrying dirt/rubbish (~ ?). See -thaki.
-thayki, var < -thaki
-thayngi, suffix (? dimin. |lokum ~ the inner angle of a bend/curve. kwu ~ [Chwungcheg DIAL] corner (= kwusek).

the, noun, postmodifier.

1. a site, a place; building land, a building lot/site, the foundation of a building.

2. the foundation, the ground; a footing, a foothold, groundwork, spadework.

3. (= the-swu) one’s status, lot, financial/social standing.

4. postmod (= the-swu, sai) relationship, friendship, terms, a footing; (= kyengwu) circumstance, ~ ey in addition to, moreover.

Cal ánum the ey kulen soli lul halq swu nun |eps. ci I know him too well to say such things to him. Kuthun cangsa lul hanen the ey kulen soli lul halq swu nun |eps. ci We are in the same business; I couldn’t say a thing like that to him. Kulech’anhe to sai ka nappun the ey, ku il i iss. kwu na se puthe nun acwu mál to an hakaye tóys ta. We were on such a bad footing anyway that after that happened we stopped speaking altogether. Nwun i onun the ey palam kkaci pùnta Not only is it snowing but to make matters worse the wind is blowing. Kattuk ina elywun the ey pyëng kkaci nata ‘ni! Not only is it terribly difficult, but on top of that I have fallen ill.

5. postmodifier [lit] = they (plan, schedule; expectation, anticipation).

- (‘the), abbr < ‘hote-
-thek1, n. 1. jaw; chin. ~ sal same [vulgar]. DIAL thak.

1a. jaw. |alay/ į ~ the lower/upper jaw.

1b. chin. |iswuyem ~ chinwhiskers, beard. ~ cis a movement of (gesture with) the chin.

~ mith (right) under one’s chin, very near (= “right under one’s chin”). ~ pat. ki a bib, a pinafore. cwukesk ~ a wide flat chin like a rice paddle.

2. a rise, a swell, a bump, a hillock, a hill, a promontory. Æ (~) cita it swells, forms a rise. mun ~ a threshold, a door sill. cwung ~ the middle part (of a rise?). malwu ~ (i) a rise at the top of a hill. Cf enthek (1) the rise (of a hill etc.), (2) [DIAL] = entek hill [< obs en
elthark, adverb.
-theng, postnoun.
thelito, quasi-free noun, postmodifier, postnoun
-them, (limited) extent, only; just; moderation, limitation.
aicik ku thek ici yo That's all that is left.
3. a footing, a foothold; a basis; resources, backing, the means, wherewithal. 1 cam i ol thek i eps.ess.ta (Dupont 305) could not get to sleep.
4. postnoun = theym (as much as, all of).

NOTE: Though it is normally only quasi-free, thek does not require a modifier in ~ eps.ta 'is groundless, imperative, helpless' or ~ eps.i 'groundlessly, imperatively, helplessly'.
thek4, adverb. completely secure. 1maum ul ~ noh.ta puts one's mind at complete ease. = na-ota, ~ natha-nata appears with complete composure, son ul ~ capta holds one's hand passionately. son ul ~ nay milta asks for something without hesitation.
-theki, bnd postn (< theki1 + i). 1kulwu ~ a stump; stubble. malwu-thek(i) a ridge.
thela, abbr < 'hote.la. 1ho.ya cila thela (1514 Sok-sam hyo:2; cited from LCT) was wanting to do it.
thelitla [DIAL; 1936 Ruth 366] = ttulita
them, postnoun = theym (as much as, all of)
-theng, suffix; heavy ↔ -thang. 1kwupul ~ a bit bent.
(-)thengi, postnoun, suffix (? augmentative).
1kwuleng ~ a chasm, an abyss.
~ the'n i, abbr < 'hote'n i. 1 say cic ci'zi l' "mwot" 'key hwot'l ye the n i (1449 Kok 155) they wanted to make the construction of the new building impossible.
~ thesi'n i, abbr < 'hotesi'n i. 1'men'-kwuyki 'hi 'cul'kike'nul ['syeng-cyyeng] 'ey "woyta thesi'n l (1445 Yong 107) though all the land opposed he said "they are contrary to what is sacred" [and removed a thousand temples]. ci'p ul 'na a 'ka.l ye thesi'n i (1449 Kok 45) he planned to leave home.
~ 'la. 1'ccwoy 'lol ['chyeng] hon' oy ['cyang-chyo] s 'hay ['coyk·pelq] hwot'l i 'la 'thesi'n i 'f'la (1418 Twusi 24:13a) he said, "invite sin and you will pick up much future punishment".
-they, postmod. plan, schedule; what one has in mind; intention; expectation, anticipation; impression. see ul ~ (ta); -un ~, -nun ~, -tun ~. syn the.
they 'ci yo see -ul they 'ci yo -theyki, var < -thay(y)ki, < -theki.
they 'l = they [ij], postmod + cop pros: mod.
theyley, particle [Ceycwu dial. (Seng [nakwus 1984:26]?) to / toward (= teyley, leyley). All examples seem to be after a noun that had final -h in Middle Korean. 1wu theyley polay pwola = wi lo pala pwâ la look up above (MK wuh). twuy theyley polay pwola = twi lo pala pwâ la look behind (MK 'wuyuh). tulu theyley kanta = toul lo kanta I go to the moors (MK tu luh). polu theyley kanta = pata lo kanta I head for the sea (MK pa'tah = pa'lol < *pa'toh).
-theym, postnoun. as much as, all of (usually followed by ina). 1han sêm theym ina mektaha eats a whole bag of rice. Twu òl theym ina kellintu 'ni? You say that it takes two whole months? Vari them, themyi. Cf thek; ssum.
-they 'm = they [ijm, postmodifier + cop subst.
-they 'n = they [ijn, postmod + cop mod. ~ tey.
-(-)theyngi, [var] = (-)thengi
-they 'la see -ul they 'ta they yo see -ul they yo 'thi, abbr < 'ho to after voiced sounds; cf 'ti.
1 'cywong-tywung 'thi 'mwot 'ho stil i 'l's oy (1459 Wel 9:11b) since he cannot esteem it. ko'lo.m i hullwu.m i 'khuy·newun1 'ppymbi 'thi a'ni 'huto'ta (1418 Twusi 7; 12ab) the way the clouds are flowing is uneven.
'wuyi.m.o of 'wuy kwot 'saolu om of 'wuy thi a ni ho'm ye n' (1482 Kum-sam 5:48-9) when it is for my own body and not for (other) people ~ chyeng·cyyeng 'thi 'mwot 'kwot (1464 Kumkang 64b) is definitely not pure, and ~ kule 'thi 'mwot 'ke'tun (1468 Mong 33a) if it is not that way at all...
2. 'cywong-soyung 'o'liw 'qilq·chye
'sey-k'an ay s 'sin 'thi elye' Wun 'pep 'ul;
tentatively rejected: ithul ~ two whole days; han tal ~ one whole month; twō hay ~, I-
yen ~ two whole years; elma ~ to what extent; chen wen ~ a whole thousand wen;
payk-li ~ a whole hundred leagues; yelq kun ~ ten whole kun (pounds); sumu kay ~ a
whole twenty of them.

tho’lwok. CYWUNG-ZILQ th’lwok NGWEN-
KAK ol ’hwo’tay (1465 Wen se:Sa) enjoys
perfect enlightenment all day long, and ... ‘na
y san’to’ki CYWUNG-SIN th’lwok KWONG-
KUP ho’ya (1463 Pep 4:154b) without fail I
will contribute until my death, and ...

thwo’lwok. SIN i CYWUNG thwo’lwok
(1588 Mayng 13:29a; sic CYWUNG < CYWUNG)
until one’s body dies.
tholok ina, quasi-pcl + cop advers. Congil
tholok ina ayki luf pokey hako se tōn han
phun to an cwutun? You watched the baby
all day long and they didn’t give you one
penny? Ku tholok ina āy luf suuko an to’yss.ta
‘ni?? What a shame, to work so hard!
thong, counter. a (head of) cabbage, a gourd; (=
phil) a roll of cloth.
thong, 1. advverb (= ŏn-thong). entirely, all,
completely; (not) at all.
2. adnoun. whole, intact, untouched. 1 = keli
(lo) everything, in all, in toto. ~q kum the
total account/price. ~ namu a whole log.
kimchi uncut kimchi. ~ talk chicken cooked
whole. ~ cangek unchopped firewood.
~ phuth unground red beans.
3. bound noun. 1 = ccyay (lo) whole, intact;
untouched, uncut. ~ ulo samkhita swallows
it whole.

[? < “THWONG (of “THWONG-ZILQ” > thōng
‘unification’); ? < tong(-) ‘round’]
thong, postn. suffix. thing; part of body. 1mok
~ a throat; a screw. mom ~ body. āy ~
guts, bowels [figurative]. pay ~ belly. ekkay
~ the girth of one’s shoulders. sang ~
[vulgar] face. tali ~ thick legs. ? kok ~ a
hoof, a foot. pol ~ [DIAL] = ppymat tayki
cheek. ? yem~ the heart (= simcang).
sim(swul) ~ meanness.

[? < thong < “TTWONG ‘tube; caliber’] thong ey, postn, postmod (after -nun, -un). as
a consequence/result of, under the influence of
(something disturbing). SYN -(q) palam.
1. postnoun. 1Nān.li thong ey (= 1Nān.liq
El2 one.
chalilq lost palam ey; chayk too cold to get anything done. Nemu musewun iilnu an at Ahyen t'rom puthe kkaci the telephone anh.ta through; lcEnki live wire.
excretory regular ey ka has
ka has difficulty in
has no
ka has difficulty in urinating, suffers from anuria/anuresis.
tay-söpyen i thong hagi anh.ta has trouble getting rid of body wastes, has excretory difficulties.
6. goes/passes through, is circulated. I kongki ka cal ~ has good ventilation. tämpayq-tay ey yenki ka cal ~ a pipe draws well.

7. (a language) is understood, is spoken, is the medium of communication. Yenge ka ~ is able to speak (in) English; can get by (make oneself understood) with English. selo mal i thong hagi anh.ta are unable to communicate with each other because of the language barrier (problem). Hänkwuk ey nun Yenge ka thong hagi anh.nunta English isn't spoken in Korea.
8. enjoys (mutual) understanding; understand (each other). Iselo ünya ka ~ understand each other's sentiments. mireung wi ey ~ the conditions of the people are appreciated by those above (= the government).
9. makes sense. Kul ttus i thong hagi anh.ta a sentence doesn't make sense.
10. is well versed (in), is proficient (in), is an expert (in/on), is a master (of), is familiar/ conversant (with), is well up/informed (on). Yênnunn ey ~ knows a lot about astronomy. Yenge ey ~ is proficient in English, knows one's English. näymak ey ~ is well up on the inside story.

11. passes (for/as), is known (as). Kwen wi lo ~ is acknowledged as an authority. A 'la' ilum ulo ~ passes under the name of A, goes by the name of A.
12. passes, circulates, holds good, is good; is valid. Hwâphyey ka ~ a currency is valid (can be used). kyučik i ~ a regulation holds (good). cha phyo ka thong hagi anh.ta a train ticket isn't valid (is no good).
13. passes, serves its purpose, is admitted/accepted. Kulen kwusil un thong hagi anh.nunta That sort of excuse won't do serve. Ney ùkyuen un thong hagi anh.nunta Your opinion is not acceptable.
14. goes/passes; goes through. İpeukh ul ~ goes through the kitchen. cenkwuk ul thong hay se throughout the whole country. sinay lud thong huy kata goes through the city. sălam ul thong hay se (thong ha.ye) through a person, by the agency/medium (good offices) of a person. sălam ul thong hay se sosik ul cen hata sends news through a person. sălam ul thong hay se chwicik wintong ul hata tries to get a job through the good offices of a person, il-nyen ul thong hay se phyênci han cang ponayci anh.ta lets the whole year go by without writing a single letter.
15. informs a person of, lets (it) be known, tells. ᴵsёнgyeŋ ɰul ~ introduces oneself, gives/tells one's name. ᵵyᵽyen ɰul ~ lets (a person) know one's opinion. cᵉk ᵵyᵽkey pɪmɪl ɰul ~ lets the enemy in on a secret, betrays a secret to the enemy. ᵵeši kᵽi-mayk ɰul ~ have a tacit understanding with each other.

16. shares (intimacy with) = becomes intimate (with), commits adultery (with), has an illicit affair/contact (with). ᴵcᵉŋ ɰul ~ has illicit intercourse (with); ᵵC赉 eŋ ~ is in sympathy with (= 8).

thongi, postn. person, thing, one. ᴵsimswuŋ ~ a crosspatch, a peevish person. mo ~ (=m-o-thwungi) a corner, pol ~ [DIAL] = ppyام təyəki cheek. VAR thwungi: ᴵC赉 thongi, tongi. ᵵC赉 payki.

-- 'iho's 'ho'a = -'i-ho-tos 'ho'a. ᵵPpwo-ssalq 'i 'k'e cus ke's ul 'pwo to'y CCAY-LANG ce'thos [= 'ceh-tos'] 'ho no.n i 'la (1462 1Nung 8:86b) confronted by a falsehood the bodhisattva behaves as if in fear of a mountain wolf.

-- 'iho's 'ho'a = -- 'thus 'ho'a, abbr < ho-tu's 'ho'a. ᵵPpwo-PqPwo-'i taa'n i 'la 'iho's ho'n i (1462 1Nung 2:19a) it seems that it has been quickly exhausted.

-- 'iho's 'i = -- 'iho's 'i, abbr < ho-tu's 'i. like. ᵵK'jhr-A-JMwok kanyewu 'tho'[j's 'i] ho'f'm ym ye (1465 Wen 2:3:88b) it was like the eye was on guard, and ...

-thaythoy, bnd adj-n (~ hata); after a consonant -uthaythoy; LIGHT ↔ -thwithstanding. -ish, slightly colored/tinged. See -(u)sulum.

-- ᵵiho'l ey s < 'iul'h ey s. ᵵMwo'tin 'ssyang 'kwa so-'co [G]wa 'pem 'kwa 'ilhi 'Gwa 'kwom 'kwa 'mwo to'y po yum 'kwa muloq pel'Gey 'thu'l ey s mu'zuyye Wun 'i'li i i sosy 'two (1447 Sek 9:24b) even though you have frightening experiences with evil elephants and lions and tigers and wolves and bears and evil snakes and biting insects and all ...

-QaK 'on nwol'Gey 'chwum 'thu'l ey s çoy'cwo 'la (1447 Sek 13:9a; CFC 1463 Pcp 1:49b) music is the talents of singing and dancing and the like, and ...

-- sama'kwoy 'huk 'thu'l ey s he'mul i 'ep susyu'm i 'zi-sisip 'ngwaw 'ysi 'kwo (1463 Pcp 2:15-6) number 25 (of Buddha's distinctive marks) is that he has no blemishes such as moles or (black) spots or the like, and ...

-KKUY-NGWAN 'un 'kulim 'thu'l ey s çoy'cwo 'y'la (1475 Nay 1:28b; çoy'cwo = çoy'cwo) KKUY-NGWAN is (= means) talents like painting and so on. twot 'kwa kα'he 'Gwa yezo [G]wa yap 'kwa 'poyyam 'kwa 'kama 'kwory 'Gwa sosywo'ki 'thu'l ey s 'mwo 'm ilwo'ta (1550 1Yenghem 15b) they are bodies such as the pig and the dog and the fox and the monkey and the snake and the crow and the eagle. 'i 'thu'l ey s 'tep ul (1459 Wel 7:66b) the laws of these.

-- 'thulh. The expected -- 'thulh < -h 'thulh is unattested (unlike -- 'iho'th < -h 'iho'lı): *kelu 'thulh < *kulu 'thulh 'roots'.

thulita [var] = ttrlitə

thum < 'thum, n (< subst < thuta < *'iho'ta). 1. gap, chink, opening, crevice; crack, break. 2. room, space; interval; time. ₁Fenu ~ ey pelisse so soon, all of a sudden. CF saϊ. 3. spare time, leisure. CF kyelul.

4. opening, opportunity, chance. ₁~ ul thata takes advantage of (seizes) an opportunity, makes the most of a chance. ᵵTɑn to ęps.keni wa thum to ěps.tɑ Not only do I lack money, but I haven't the time/opportunity.

-- 'iho'ta, abbr < ho-tu's 'ho'a. ᵵIle 'iho hon 'hwa 'thi e'yẹeWun 'Käng-Kkang hon "ccwoy-kwo 'cywung-soyn 0l 'ttwo-'thulaw cok'one tun (1459 Wel 21:34a) when one emancipates this sort of hard-core sinners who are difficult to change ...

-- t̄o'lu's 'i, abbr < ho-tu's 'i. like. ᵵSyan'nyey ile 'thu's 'i 'qilq-çhjeYe 'ngwaw-ccYeng ul 'li-qyek to'woy'm ye qa'n-lak 'kuy ho'la (1447 Sek 9:41a; 'ngwaw-ccyeng → 'ngwaw-ccyeng) thus regularly comfort all sentient beings, becoming of benefit to them. ᵵIle 'thu's 'i kwo thye towoy sya'm i 'mwot nilo 'hya'l i le'em (1459 Wel 1:21a) thus it seemed one could not very well think he would become transformed.

-- 'iho'lı = -h 'two. ᵵHona'lıwəo [= honah 'two] 'ssilq hon "thuye 'ep se (1462 1Nung 2:98a) not one of them has any real substance, and ...

-- wuli 'tol'lıwəo [= 'tolh 'two] 'i çin-ccyeng 'tTony-peeP ul 'ce y 'tuk 'kwo 'cyee ho'ya (1459 Wel 18:3a) we want ourselves to get the truly pure great law, and ...

-Chałq-Te'yey-li 'kwam-'tyeNg ngwaw 'tol'lıwəo [= 'tolh 'two] tyang-ssywuW ho'kwo 'ppyeNg 'ep se [mistake for "ep se?] (1459 Wel 9:55ab) King
Abhiṣeka/Abhiṣka of the kṣatriya caste and all were long-lived and illness-free, and ... 

-thwo, abbr < ho'-two after voiced sounds. 'SYWUN thwo ani hon KYENG ey (1466 Mok 37; cited from LCT) in circumstances less than felicitous. il thwo cyeli thwo mwos hota (1748 Tongmum 2:59; cited from LCT) can do neither this nor that.

'thwo'na ywo, abbr < 'ho'-twoswo'na ywo after voiced sounds.

-thwo'swo-ngi 'ita, abbr < 'hotwo'swo-ngi 'ita after voiced sounds. ìmo rum i PPYENG-
'TUNG ho'ya QION'-TUK 'i talo'iti a ni thwo'swo-ngi 'ita (1459 Wel 10:31b) their hearts are equal and they do not differ in grace and virtue.

-thwo'ita, abbr < 'hotwo'ita after voiced sounds. 'jce woy f'jwof jtà 'thwo'ita (1463 Pep 2:7a) says that he himself is at fault. SEE ni thx na'ita.

thwu (? < °TTWOW, n. 1. habit(ual way). ~ ka pak.ita is stereotyped. màl hanun thwu ku sëthwuluta expresses oneself poorly (Dupont 277). màl ~ one's way of talking.

2. form, style. ìphyenći ~ the forms of letter writing, epistolary style.

-thwuli < -thwo'li, suffix. remnant. ìca ~ odd ends of yardage < cathwoli (1690 Yek.e 2:5a) ? < *cah twol-i. kkothwuli a pod, a shell; cigarette butt; origin, cause < kwo 'thwo'li (1527 Cahoy 3:3b=6a, [1517-]1614 Saseng 1:52a) ? < *kwoh twol.i.

thwungi, postn (var < thongi), person, thing, one. ìcam ~ a sleepyhead. cayng~ a person who has let poverty make him mean and cross [ < cayng- matter]. cec ~ [vulgar] a woman's breast. has ~ padded clothes (esp. worn out of season). kkoy ~ a person with a lot of petty guile/wiles. kocip ~ a hardheaded (stubborn) person. kwi ~ the base of the ear; (=mo-thwungi) a corner, an angle. kwul ~ a gimpocket, a gewgaw (bdn n ? < 'hollow', ? < 'oyster'). milyen/maylen ~ a stupid fool. mo-thwungi a corner, an angle. mút ~ a thing all water-soaked and swollen; a small annual plant (Pilea peploides). nolang ~ a person with an unusually yellow complexion. nwun ~ bags under the eyes. po ~ a bundle, a package. pol ~ [DIAL] = ppyam twayki cheek. Cf twungi, ttwungi, chwungi.

thwuse(y)ngi, postn. covered/smudged all over with, full of. menci ~ covered with dust. phi ~ all blood-smudged, all covered with blood. ppye ~ being all bones. os i hulk ~ toyta one's clothes get all covered with mud; gets one's clothes splattered with mud. chayk i osik ~ 'ta the book is full of (is riddled with) misprints. VAR thwuke(y)pi. thwukwuli, thy. pronounced /eh/. Usually an abbreviation of the syllable thi, as in pethye < pethie.

-thye (abbr < 'thye), inf < 'thi'ta (strikes). 'HHWUW ey THYEN PYENG i ca'cwo 'thye han SSI-CEYIQ ey 'za pi luse HHANG khe hia (1465 Wen 2:3:1:52a) only later on when the heavenly troops would regularly strike in great force did they submit.

-thye tw, postn + pcl [ < 'thye' tw], like (= chelem). ìcan stek thye tWO montola (1500+ Twu-hem 60a) make it like sticky rice cake.

'thaye' ? < 'THYEY (form, body).

1. n. postn. type, kind; pattern, shape. ìme'l 'thyey luh 'cyeki ki Giwa.s 'i ho'w.o i (1518 Sohak-cho 10:27a) the form presented by his head was small and lopsided. sywupak i.m ye pay 'me kywul thyey yey s ke.s ul meki.m i mas.tang thi ani ho.n i (1608 Twu-cip 2:4b) it is not suitable to feed them such as watermelon or pear or orange.

- tw like (= chelem). ìanum ul khl 'thyey 'hwo 'mal'm ye (1586 Sohak 3:9b) don't sit like a winnow, and ...

2. ~ 'ho'ia, postmod vni. pretends, feigns.

'-HWO'-HANG in chhey ho.m ye n' (1795 No.
cwung [K] 2:51a) = etin namco 'yn thyey hoketun (id. [P] 2:49a) = e tin namzin 'yn 'yang 'u'wo ho'kwo is.ke'tun (1517-190
2:54b) he was pretending to be a good fellow, but ... Cf 1887 Scott 204 "theye = chey (pretense)."

'ti(-) = 't i(-), bdn postmod + pcl/cop. See
(-i0)n 'i t i; 'nu ¡'t i, 'nwun 't i; (-i0)b 'i t =
(-i0)b/q 't i; -w0dilq 't i; -kan 't i, -tan 't i.

1. the fact that [as subject].
2. the time since [as subject].
3. (know) that [as nominative-marked object of verb of knowing]

4. + negative copula. Cf -'ti + neg cop.
5. 't i- (affirmative copula stem + further structures). SEE (w0d0q +) 't i 'Ge'n i, 't i ('Ge
i Gwattye), 't i'Gèn 'tyeng, 'i'Ge'ìa, 't i'li

A Reference Grammar of Korean
A Reference Grammar of Korean

PART II 815

(‘two), ‘t ilwo’ta, ‘t ilwoswo’n i, ‘t ilq ‘s oy, ‘t i m ye, ‘t i m ye n, ‘t i na, ‘t i n i, ‘t i n ‘a ni n, ‘t i ye, ‘t i ye n, ‘... 

-‘it, suspective (> -ei). This is the bound noun ‘t + nominative post ‘i, attached directly to the stem. Sometime between 1459 and 1518 the form took on the new status of a paradigmatic ending; CF -‘ti ‘Gwos and -‘ti ‘non. In the 1400s modern -‘ci (ul) was -t ol (surviving as -t ul in S Chwungheng) and modern -‘ci n(un) was -‘t on. The MK copula does not take the suspective (*‘ti).

Under the interpretation of the phonograms by Kim Wancin 1980 there is no example of the suspective in the hyangga. He takes antt (2:3) and antin (19:4) as simply equivalent to a ‘ni and a ‘ni ‘n, and dismisses antol (19:8, 21:10, 22:10, 23:4; 13:2) in the same disturbing way, though these strings would appear to contain the nominative and accusative markers. Kim has two examples each of the precursor of -‘iq ‘i (hoslit 3:4, hotli 3:8) and of -‘i ‘i on (alosilton 7:9, taoltion 25:1), but not of -‘i ‘i ol.

1. + negative auxiliary (a ‘ni ‘ho’ta, ‘mwot ho’ta, ‘mafl‘i’ta).

2. -‘ti ‘non (= -‘t on) + negative auxiliary.

‘nacywong ‘nay psu’ti ‘non ‘a ni ‘hwo’ta (1518 Sohak-cho 10:1b) in the end I do not actually use it.

3. See -‘ti Gwos.

4. (= modern -ki ka) as the complement of e’leyt ‘a ‘is hard to do’, ‘sul ‘ho’ta ‘hates to do’, ‘rywo’ta ‘like to do’, and pws ‘kull ‘a is embarrassed / ashamed to do.

‘Sin ‘ti e’leyt Wun ‘PEP ‘ul (1447 Sek 13:27a) a doctrine that is difficult to believe. ‘Hwa ‘ti e’leyt Wun ... (1459 Wel 21:34a) that are difficult to change. hye’ti e’leyt ‘a (1517-1 No 2:31a) = toloyki eleypta (1795-1 No-cwun [P] 2:28a) = toloyki cywochi ani hokwo (id. [K] 2:29b) (the bow) is hard to draw. ko ‘cang pwo’ti ‘rywo ‘ho n i ‘la (1517-1 Pak 1:5b) they are a joy to see.

di [DIACL] = -ci

dl, 1. < iti. 2. < hati.

‘ti, abbr < ho ‘ti (suspective) after voiceless sounds; CF ‘thi. ‘ko’tok ‘ti ‘a ni ‘hwnom ‘a ni n ‘i ol pan to ki a ‘lwo’t ‘a ilwo’ta (1462 ‘Nung 1:67a) one must realize that it is not that it is not full. ‘Hha iy ‘ti ‘thwalq ‘al ‘Tuk ‘ti ‘mwot ho’l i ‘m ye (1464 Kumkang 28a) is unable to obtain emancipation and ... ‘es tsey e’lo ‘TTAK ho’l i ‘Gwan’toy ‘TTAK ‘ti a ‘ni tha nilo’1 wvo (1462 ‘Nung 1:75a) how can you say that one is unattached when one is attached? NOTE: There is no -‘ti = ‘fyl’ti, abbr < *‘ti (cop suspective).

t‘i(-). [? DIAL] abbreviation < tul.i adv (hard, relentlessly). ‘t – ttwita = tul.i ttwita.

-ti, retrospective attentive [?< -tey, < -tun ‘ya]. 1. (= -tun ya) has it been observed that ?; is it known that ?; did you hear (have you been told) that ?; did you notice that ?; have you found that ?; ‘Ssan kes i iss?ti? Did you notice if they had any cheap ones? Elma ‘na khuti How big was it? Mues iti What was it?

2. X-ti X-ta really is, is ever so, is ever/quite (CF X-una X-un). ‘Kem. ti kem.ta is real black. khuti khuta is ever so big.

NOTE: This construction occurs for many one-syllable adj stems (chuta ‘cold’, coht.ta ‘good’, copta ‘narrow’, huyta ‘white’, kopta ‘pretty’, melta ‘far’, mipta ‘hateful’, pulkt.ta ‘red’, sita ‘sour’, ssuta ‘bitter’, talta ‘sweet’, yalp.ta ‘thin’, yath.ta ‘shallow’, ... ) but not for all: there are no such forms for cktta ‘little’, cktta ‘few’, ... . It is unusual for two-syllable stems, and apparently most speakers reject forms such as (?*)palpati ppaluta ‘is ever so fast’ and (?*)kkakapti kakakpta ‘is ever so near’ and (?*)ttukapti ttukkepta ‘is ever so hot’. The adjectival noun yak ‘weak’ occurs (yak hata yak hata ‘is ever so weak’), but the form is rejected for longer adjectival nouns such as co’yong hata ‘is quiet’. It seems to be fairly common to drop the liquid of - ‘t- stems in this structure: ta(l)ti talta ‘it is ever so sweet’, me(l)ti men kos ey ‘to a place that is awfully far away’. If a speaker feels uncomfortable with one of these structures, he can turn to a highlighted form (kilki to kilta / hata is ever so long) or, in the adnominal form only, a gerund-linked iteration: kilko kin kyewulq pam = kilki kin kyewulq pam a long winter night.

-ti [Phyengan DIAL (Kim Yengpay 1984:100)] = -ci (suspective)

t-ti, alt of -tu (retrospective) after formal (-sup-ti); followed by the assertive (-sup-ti-ta) and by the attentive (-sup-ti-kka).
ti-); followed by the imperative (sup-ti-ta) and by the intensive (sup-ti-kka).

- ti'Gwy (?< -ti'Gwy ?< -ti'Gwy, ?< -ti'Gwy yey) + NEG. but; and (yet). 1wo cik nwo'phon nwo'Gay 'ye [-kWUY-SSIN] is.non tos 'hwo.m ol 'a-ti Gwy mu'su.m ul 'Jla 'cwuye cvu'ke kwul.he:ng ey myes.kwy ywol 'i.l ol 'all t'Gwo (1481 Twusi 15:37b) we just may know that lofty songs seem to be spiritual, but how can we know the experience of starving to death and plugging up a hole [in the gutter]?

- ti'Gwo, suspensive + pcl. the more -. 1' i ha'no'l 'o'ot'h i nwop'ti 'Gwo mwok-'swu'm i wo'lan'o'i (1459 Wel 1:37b) the higher these heavens the longer life gets [wo'la-], usually descriptive (=- adjective) is here functioning as processive (=- vii). 'Gt&Q. 'POK pen pwul 'Gi ti 'Gwos te'wuk cyeng 'ho'ya (1462 'Nung 7:13a) a hundred times the more it flashed the finer it was, and ... 'wulGwei 'Gwo te nwopho'si'kwo pi'puy'i 'Gwo te kwetu st'i'ta ho'n i 'la (1633 Pep 2:173a) said the more that you raise your head the higher they [=? pimplies] are, and the more you rub the harder they are. it.it 'Gwos twuk e'kuy.m ye to.t. ti [-jGwos twuk 'me.n i (1579 Kwikam 1:6a) the better it is the more transgresses, and the more one runs the farther it is.

- ti'Gwy (?< -ti'Gwy, ?< -ti'Gwy oy) + NEG. but; and (yet). i'hon-kas 'ti- 'na 'kanon naku'nay 'nunw s 'mu.l ul pwo'-ti'Gwy [-'CYWU-ZIN] 'ay [QON- 'HYWEY] 'non et.ti 'mwot ho'li i 'liwo ta (1481 Twusi 7:10b) one looks upon the passing wayfarer's tears in vain, but [= for] he will not receive the master's grace and favor.

-ti'Gwy < 'TTI'-WUY, noun, counter, bd noun.

1. noun. position. i syen'gyen ti'Gwy 'ye'y 'mwot kal 'kw pu'nyel a'n'i hol ke's i t'i i (1518 Sohak-cho 8:13b) will not worry whether one might be unable to go to the position of a sage.

2. counter. time(s), occasion(s) = pen, pol.

i kyeng 'ul ma'zon a hwop ti'Gwy nilk 'kwo (1447 Sek 9:32b) reads this süttra forty-nine times, and ...

3. bd noun. See -ti'Gwy, -ti'Wi; thi'Gwy.

- ti'Gwy + NEG, abbr < -i-ti'Gwy (cot), is but; is and (yet). i'il 'hwu.m i 'HHWAN- 'TI
'CYENG-PEP 'ul poy'hwo'-ti 'Wi "ep'siGwu'm ul 'inal 'ss i Gwo' (1459 Wel 10:20b) the nun is to go study the true dharma and not to lose it (let it vanish).

ιο = ι2, postmod. 1. the fact that (nominalizer): 'ι ol, 'ι on, 'ι olw('; 'ι if(-), 'ι tin'ayn. NOTE: 'ι = 'ι it; perhaps -ιoy = -ιoy < -ι + (ι) (pcl) or -ι (suffix).

2. = 'ιoy place. 'ι'amwo to 'la 'sye won 'twong mwo' lo tes'i 'ι (1459 Wel 2:25b) she didn't know just what place it had come from ('la = [ila].

*:ιοφ- or -*ι-, bnd v (emotive). See -ιwo- (< modulated emotive). Postulated on the basis of that (modulated form) and the parallelism of the synonymous emotive -ιοφ-: -ιwo- and the processive (-ι)ιοφ-: -ιwo-

-ι to, abbr < -Ci/-ki to (in set expressions).

'Tut' to po' to mοs han sålam a person that I neither heard nor saw. NOTE: In earlier Korean the particle 'ιwo freely attached directly to the stem without the help of the nominalizing -ι that corresponds to most instances of modern -Ci/-Ki. See 'ιwo.

tο < 'ιwo, pcl of highlighting focus (reinforced emphasis). Ramstedt 1939:166 calls this the "augmentative particle", taking the term from Chamberlain's treatment of the corresponding Japanese particle mo.

I. 1a. also/too (or even) + AFFIRMATIVE; (n)either, (n)or even + NEGATIVE. 'ιNa to kakeyss.ta I will go, too. Na to an kakeyss.ta I won't go, either. Kiu ili tut tekk to mek.ess.ta They ate the rice cake, even/too. Ttekk to mekci anh.ess.ta They didn't eat any rice cake even/either. 'ιNayil to cöh.ta Tomorrow will be all right, too. 'ιNayil to cöh.ci anh.ta Tomorrow won't do, either. Kiu nun ili ul cal hal ppun ani 'ιla ppalli to hanta Not only does he work well, he works fast, too. Ku kes to kaciko osey yo Bring that, too.

Ib. both ... and + AFFIRMATIVE; (n)either -- (n)or -- + NEGATIVE (and also occasionally elsewhere -- see last example). 'ιNa to awu to kakeyss.ta Both I and my little brother will go. Na to awu to an kakeyss.ta Neither I nor my little brother will go. Ttekk to yes to mek.ess.ta They ate both the rice cake(s) and the taffy. Ttekk to yes to an mek.ess.ta They didn't eat either the rice cake(s) or the taffy. Pol man to hako tul.ul man to hata It is both worth seeing and it is worth hearing. Palam to pūlko pi to onta The wind is blowing and it is raining, as well, both. Kkoch to phiko iph to phinta The flowers are blooming and the leaves are coming out, both. Kim sensaying to Pak sensaying to Cang sensaying to pwass.ta I saw Mr Kim and Mr Pak and Mr Cang, all three (or ... all three saw it/me). Kim sensaying to Pak sensaying to Cang sensaying to an wass.ta Mr Kim, Mr Pak, Mr Cang -- none of them came. Tætæ to anh.ko sici to anh.ta It is neither sweet nor (is it) sour; It isn't sweet but it isn't sour, either. Kalq swu to ēps. ko, an kalq swu to ēps. ey yo I can't go, and yet I cannot get out of going. Palam i pûlq tus to hako pi ka oqg tus to hata It looks as though the wind might blow or it might rain.

2. even, yet, still, even though/ιf, if at all; indeed (Cf kkac, cocha, muce). 'ιHan pen to cal han nali ēps.ta There wasn't even one day when he did it well. Acič to cêm.ta They are still young. Cikum to canta He is still asleep. Enu nwu ka sakyess.nun ci, cham cal to saykyess.ta Whoever carved it, he certainly carved it well. Payk.hwa 'em ey se to mοs santa It cannot be bought even in department stores (either). Āmu kes to ēps.ta There is nothing; We have nothing. Āmu sålam to an wass.ta Nobody came at all. Ppalli to kaney It really goes fast! Mānh.i to moass.ta We have gathered a lot of them, indeed. Tal to palk.ta The moon is so bright. Elkwuli mοs to nass.ta (= mοs naki to hayss.ta) He has a real(ly) ugly face. Hanul ey nun pyēl to mānh.ta What a lot of stars are in the sky! See celeh.key to, etteh.key to, ha to, ileh.key to, kuli to, celi to, ku-ta(k)ci to, nemu ('na) to.

3. loosely refers to the predicate or to the sentence as a whole, though attached to a noun phrase. Cf Dupont 210-1: Cip to khe 'What a big house!' (in other contexts: 'The house is big, too' or 'Even the house is big'); Sålal to mānh.ta 'What a lot of people!'

4. (attached directly to stem). See --> 'ιo, 'ιwo.

NOTE: Except for occasional loose reference (as in 3), the Korean particle always refers to the immediately preceding word or phrase; English translations are frequently ambiguous. The meaning of to is exclusively with
that of un/nun (‘as for’) and usually with that of ya/ya (‘only if it be’), but Pak Yong-chel (1904-34) began a poem with the string to ya (Na to ya kanta ‘I go, too’) and at least one speaker today finds nothing objectionable about (?) Na nun iya kanta ‘I, at least, am going’.

The sentence Na nun ya silh.ta (LHS 1961: 1942a) ‘I, at least, dislike it (or: don’t want to do it)’ uses an abbreviation of iya. The particle to freely follows other particles and sequences of particles, but i/ka (nominative) and ul/lul (accusative) drop in standard colloquial usage.

SEE -ti to, -e to, -ess.e to, -key to, -ki to, -ko to, -ko se to, -ule to, -yule to, -ullay to, -umyen se to, -umye to; -tula to, ila to; (-un/-nun/-tun) key to.

to-, 1. bnd adv (?< TWO). to-math.ta assumes (takes on) all responsibility; undertakes in toto.

2. ? bnd noun. to-keli by the gross, in bulk.

CF toma support buying; thong-keli (lo) as a lot, unbroken, in toto; thongyca = thongyca the whole lump/mass; (on-)thong all.

to ani ‘ko, pcl + neg cop gerund. Ku kes un kaykwuli to ani ‘ko olchayngi to ani ‘ta That is neither a frog nor a tadpole.

to ani ‘ta, pcl + neg cop indic assert. X to Y to ani ‘ta is neither X nor Y. Hak to-pong to ani ‘ta = Cwuk to pap to ani ‘ta ‘is neither fish nor fowl’ (= does not make sense).

towun, n. 1. (< "TITWOW-TINTWUNG") on the way, en route; while traveling, while on the road; before arrival.

2. (< TITWOW-TINTWUN) accent borrowed from 1) in the midst, before finishing; (-nun ~) (in) the midst of doing, while doing.

tok < "TITWOK, adnom. by oneself, alone. ~ chaci monoply. ~ mutay (having) the stage all to oneself. ~ pang a room to oneself; a solitary cell. ~ sallim self-support. ~ thang a bath/bathroom to oneself.

tokon = two ‘kwo n’. pcl + pcl [obs] = pota than.

tokos = two ‘kwo s, pcl + pcl [obs] = pota than.

tol, adn. 1. wild; rough, untutored; inferior. ~ kam a wild persimmon. ~ pay a wild pear. ~ nom a boar. ~ nungkum a crabapple. ~ phath red wild beans. ~ minali wild parsley. ~ sam wild hemp. ~ phi wild barnyard grass.

CF tul < tu’luh moor; wild.


'tol, postmod + pcl. SEE -un ‘tol, in ‘tol, ‘yn ‘tol, 'lbound ‘tol, non ‘tol; -ten tol; -ulg ‘tol.

-tol, suspective + particle (= -ci lul). CF -'tol.

1. (+ negative auxiliary). l nay ne-huy ‘tol h ol ko ‘cang KWONG-KYENG ho ya ‘ep zi wo’tol ol a’ni ‘honwo’n i (1447 Sek 19:29b) I do not come without the utmost respect for you people. ‘PEP tut’ol af ‘ni ho’il ‘ila (1459 Wel 2:36b) will not heed the Law. ‘wohi ‘yey po’ki’ol ‘mwoor ho’yu (1462 ‘Nung 2:67a) being unable to make it clear. l SYWUN’ul nis’ol ‘mwoor ho,yu (1481 Twusi 7:9b) being unable to forget Shun. muce’k ul cwo’s ot a’ni ho’kwo (1482 Kum-sam 2:21a) but when we gave them medicine they did not want to take it.

tol(q) < *to|lof|q(q) < to|flf|ta is sweet. (1527 Cahoy 3:6b=14a.)

E to(q) < *to|lof|q(q) < *to|flf|ta hangs.

tolh, postnoun, postmodifier. the group (of -), the several ( - ); and others. SEE tholh (< -h ‘tolh); VAR ‘tulh, ‘thul (ey s).

1. postn. fun ‘kwa ‘pitari ‘tol[h] ‘syang ‘kap ho’kwo (?1517: Pak 1:7a) presented silver and silks, and... . PPWO-SALQ ‘tol[h] ‘wuy ‘ho’ya (1459 Wel 13:35ab) for the bodhisattvas. salom ‘tol’ol (1447 Sek 13:57b), ‘salom tol’h i (1459 Wel 23:74b) people. ‘kyeolip ‘tol’ol (1447 Sek 24:2b) the womenfolk. MION ‘tol’ol (1447 Sek 6:5b) doors. a zam ‘tol’h ol (1481 Twusi 8:20a) the relatives, the clan. ilie ‘n ‘NOWUW-CYENG ‘tol’h.o (on 1447 Sek 9:12b) such sentinets. ‘POYK ‘SYENG ‘tol’h.i (1449 Kok 11) the people, a ‘pi ‘CO-SIX ‘tol’h.i (1459 Wel 17:17b) fathers and sons. was ‘tol’h.i (1459 Wel 2:33a) fancy raiments. ‘i ha ‘tol’h.l (1459 Wel 1:37b) these heavens. PWU-ZIN ‘tol’h ila’n i (1459 Wel 8:100a) they were wives.

CYE PPWO-SALQ ‘tol’h’kwo [= ‘tol’h kwa] ‘two ‘swo’n ol sim ‘kye NGYENG-CYEP ‘ho’si ke (1459 Wel 8:48b) offering his hand to the bodhisattvas and all he welcomed them.

wuli ‘tol’h (we); SEE wu’li. ne-huy ‘tol’h (you people); SEE ne-huy.

2. postmodifier. stwo kal’h ay ‘hel.m
1. tol'i, postnoun (der noun < tölta). Cf twuli.

1a. to the point where, until (a result); (arranges/tries to do it) so that. 1kulenq il i épstolok caki kul kyengkyey hata is on one's guard so that such a thing will not happen. Acwu nolah.tolok mul ul tul.ye cwusey yo Be sure to dye it good and YELLOW. (Cf Acwu nolah.key — Be sure to dye it quite yellow.) Cöh.(usi)tolok hasipsio Do as you please. (Cf Com te cöh.key halq swu épst na yo? Can't you make it a little better? Com te cal halq swu épst na yo? Can't you do it in a little nicer way?) Yelq si ey copan ul mektolok hay cwusin Please have your breakfast by ten (or: Please prepare my breakfast so that I may have it at ten). 1Nayil achim ey ileck il.e natalok hashey yo (Im Hopin 1987:173) Please arrange/try to get up early tomorrow morning. Ppallye pich i huytolok ppa.e ya 'ci yo You have to wash the clothes until they become clean and white. Kulen tön un pat.ci anh.tolok hasipsio See to it that you do not ever take that kind of money. Tulko katolok ssa cwusisipo Wrap them up so that I can carry them. Nwun-mul i na-otolok wus.ee.tal I laughed till the tears ran down my face. Tön ul ponay nun cwuless.una kee piyong ina kyewu toytolok ponay cwuless.ta They sent us the money all right, but scarcely enough to cover the expenses. I.e pelici anh.tolok hasipsio Try not to forget (it). I kulus i kłayy cici anh.key cösim hatolok hakyeys.*up.nit (Im Hopin 1987:173) I will try to take care (so) that this plate does not get broken. NOTE: Though usually followed by a verb, the -tolok phrase sometimes shows the extent of an adjective: Ttang ey kullitolok kin chima lul hay ip.ul phil.yo ka épst.ta (CM 2:55) There is no need to wear a skirt that is so long it drags on the ground.

1b. (indirect requests). 1Ce pun i hak.kyo ey ositolok ku ai eykey mäl hayss.ta I told that boy to ask him to come to school [osikye would be inappropriate here].

1c. Ku sålam ul hayil oto/olok (= okey) huci yo I will see that he comes (or: Let him come) tomorrow. Ku pun ul yeki ey ositolok (= osikye) hakosiph.ta I'd like to get him to come here.
2. toytolok (imyen) ... as ... as possible; if (at all) possible. 1'Nayil un toytolok icicik il.e nakeys.ta Tomorrow morning I will get up as early as possible. Toytolok imyen icicik osips. Come early if you can. Cf II.yoil i toytolok ku i nun tola o ci ahn ess.ta He didn't come back till Sunday.

3. Tolatolok for a long time. nuc.tolok = nuc.key toytolok till (it gets) late.

SEE tholok, ku'holok: 'i'li - 'to lwok.

tolok ccum (un / iya), projective + pcl (+ pcl). 1Siksa cwunpi lul mânh.i nun mös hây to ppalli mektolok ccum iya hây tulici yo i'll get you something simple to eat right away without going to a lot of trouble. Nay him ulo ku il i ppalli toytolok ccum (un) halq suw iss.ci I guess I can see that that gets done fast without help from others.

tolok cocha, projective + particle. 1Cey ttay ey pap ul mektolok cocha an hây cwuwa 'ni kulen pep i eti iss.na What kind of deal is this - not even serving us on time!?

tolok i, projective + pcl [with neg cop only]. 1Pen os un menceq kes pota khutolok i ani 'la cäktolok hây cewusey yo Please make this garment small from the start, and not big.

-tolok-i, extended projective. [?] DIAL] so that (to the point that) indeed. 1Il i otolok-i mal-ssum ul tulyess.3 up.niTa I told him to come this way. Cf -key-sili- kkum. [? < - 'to two k ay]

tolok ila to, projective + cop var inf + pcl. 1Mannaci nun mös hal mangceng sesin 'yen.lak ul hatolok ila to hây cwusipsio Let me get in touch with him by letter, anyway, even if I can't see him.

tolok ina, projective + cop adver. 1Panchan un éps.e to cey ttay ey pap ul mektolok ina hây cwuwey.uyyen coh. keyss.ta With no side dishes, you'd think they could feed us on time, at least.

~ -ma (extended). 1Wang.lay nun mös halq mangceng phyenê 'yen.lak ul hatolok ina-ma tóys.uyyen coh. keyss.ta I can't go back and forth, but I'd like to keep in touch by letter, at least, anyway.

tolok in tul, projective + cop mod + postmod. 1Nay ka tôn man pêlmyen ne lul tâyhak ey katolok in tul mös halq ka pon ya Doesn't it look as though I can send you to college if I just earn (enough) money?

tolok itun ci, projective + cop retr modifier + postmodifier. 1Amu' h.tun ne lul Mikwuk ey katolok itun ci Yengkwuk ey katolok itun ci kkok hây cwum a Anyway, (I promise) I will send you either to America or to England.

tolok iya, projective + pcl. 1Kutung hak.kye lun mactolok iya mös hây cewukeyss.n' ya I think I can at least see you through school.

tolok khenyeng, projective + pcl. 1Ileh.key cip hyengphyen i elyeye se ya atul ul tâyhak ul kakey hatolok hâyeng phyeng cuhunah kâ pâw kekkeng ita Family circumstances are so tough that I worry about even seeing my boy through middle school, much less send him to college. Il i i ccum khukkey pcl. (e cyess.uni toytolok khenyeng âmu cak ey hây müs ssekey toyess.ta The job had grown so big that far from being a success, it has turned out worthless. Toytolok khenyeng an toytolok to mös hanta Far from merely being possible, it is sure to happen.

tolok kkacì, projective + particle. 1Hak.key ey tanitolok kkaci hây cwusini cêng-mal komapsup.niTa I am truly grateful to you for actually letting me attend school.

tolok mace, projective + pcl. 1Cey ttay ey pap ul mektolok mace an hây cwuwa 'ni kulen pep i eti iss.na What kind of deal is this - not even serving us on time!?

tolok malyen ita [DIAL, colloq]. SEE malyen.

tolok man, projective + pcl. 1Ipi ey pap i cet-le tul.e otolok man palanun keyulum-pangi an idler who seeks nothing more than a way to get food to fall in his mouth of itself.

~ ila to. 1Han pen maneye potolok man ila to hây cewusio Just let me touch it once.

~ ina -ma. Are there examples?

tolok mankhum (un), projective + pcl (+ pcl). 1Etteh.key hay se 'tun ci ney ka tâyhak ey katolok mankhum un hây cewukeyss.ta One way or another I will at least see to it that you get to college.

tolok man un, projective + pcl + pcl. 1Ileia un éps.e to cey ttay ey mektolok man un hây tulikeyss.3 up.niTa I will be feeding you in due course, even though we have no side dishes.

tolok pota, projective + pcl. 1Wutung-sayeg i toytolok pota sengsil han sälam toytolok nolyek hala Endeavor to become a true person.
rather than a ranking student.

- tollok puthe, projective + particle. 이 Ai tul i hak.kyo lun tanitolok puthe hay ya toylq key ani yo? Shouldn't we start off by putting the children in school?

- tollok to, projective + particle. EHak.kyo lun machitolok to mös hay cuwusieyss.ta 'n mäl-ssum ip.nikka? You mean you won't even let me finish school?

- tollok tul, projective + pcl. EToylq swu iss.nun tay lo hak.kyo nun machitolok tul hakey You kids try to finish school if possible.

- tollok un, projective + pcl. EToylq swu iss.nun tay lo hak.kyo lun machitolok un hay ya 'ci You'd better get through school if possible.

- t o 'lwo, postmodifier + particle. because, since. SEE -(4)dn =n -4don =; -(4)blq =.

- to'lwok, projective (+ )-tollok). ? < t o 'lwo + k (emphatic particle) or [ho]'k'ey]

1. to the point that, until, so that. E hon KEEP 'i 'nam to lwok nil' Ge two (1447 Sek 9:10b) even if I told it until there was only one kalpa (eon) remaining. i'Gwus cipf] s pu.I un 'pa.m i kipto'lwok pol'ka 'ys two ta (1481 Twusi 7:6b) the fire in the neighboring house was bright deep into the night. kwo'ki kapnon 'poy nwol'Gywo'm ol 'p'wonwo'la 'ho.ya [POYOX- 'zil.q] i wol'ma kato lwok 'hosila 'n 't oy 'man tyeng nut'kun nye'ilum 'cis.non 'nwo'm on mu'sus ke's i i'sye selu 'culkywo'm ol 'ta ho'l i Gwo (1481 Twusi 22:7b) not just have they spent much of the day's light enjoying the fishing boat, but with what [now] will the old farmers bring their mutual delight to its fullest?

- tolwo'k ay (+ pcl) SAME. Echwuk tolwo'k ay cwo'cha tor'nye (1447 Sek 19:21-2) I will follow after them until they die. 'say to lwok cye'mu tolwo'k ay kos'pi 'NGEP 'ul 'cis.no n i (1463/4 Yeng 1:41b) we busily create karma night and day.

2. (all) the more, more and more, increasingly (= ulq swulok). EMhan hi tut'tolwo'k 'etwuk 'sin thi a 'ni 'hono'ni (1482 Nam 1:36b) the more I hear the less I believe. cye'm'ku'to'lwok acol 'ho ya (1485 Kwan 3a) gets more and more confused as the night darkens.

Note: i'li'-to'lwok 'to this extent' (1459 Wel 8:101a) is an adverb lexicalized from the phrase i'li' 'ho' to lwok; CF 'tho'lwok.
7. (= mal) a yuch marker.
8. counter: one of the four rounds necessary to complete a game of yuch.
9. counter. a bundle (bunch, load).

tong2 < TTWONG, adn. the same; the said. .addProperty
- pênci the same/said address. - cemq-swu the same/said score. - panghyang the same/said direction.

tong3 < 'ntong (postmodifier)

tong-, ? bnd adv (CF tong1 6). .addProperty
- caluta cuts in long pieces. CF t(h)omak piece, tong-kulta is round.

tong-an, noun. [< ‘period of time’ + ‘inside’] 1. an interval, a while, a space of time, a period. After quantifier often -q tong-an. yele hayq tong-an (for) a period of several years. câmqaŋq tong-an (for) a little while. emlaŋ tong-an (for) how long. sip-nyenq tong-an ten years. han tulq tong-an for a month. meyq taq tong-an how many months (of time)? But: ku tong-an ( = ku kan) that interval; since the last time.
2. ( -nun - , -ulq - , -un - ) while (doing).
tong-i, cpd suffix. child, one. (forms endearing names for children). Poktong-i (or Pok-tongi) Little Poktong. ceclay - a frivolous urchin. mak(-nay) - the youngest son. yak - a clever boy. cheng meli - a blue-top kite. CF -twni, tenga.
tongsi < TTWONG-‘SSI, n. the same time/period.
- uy simultaneous, concurrent, synchronous, contemporaneous. - ey concurrently (with), at the same time, simultaneously, coincidentally; at a time, at once; while; both - and; not only - but also. caykan iss.un tongsi ey puclen hata is both talented and industrious. Tungsan un yukhway hana tongsi ey whom hata Mountain climbing is a pleasant sport, but it is dangerous, too. tongsi-seng simultaneity.

tos, adverb, adj-n attached directly to the stem (= -’tus = -’ tus ’i), (is) as if, like, as, giving the appearance of. 1 - POYK-’SYENG ’i cye’cay ka’-tos mo’o’ta ’ka (1459 Wel 2:7a) the farmers are starting to gather as if to go to market.

= “ho’ta. 1kwo’c i ‘phu’-tos ‘ho-ngi’ ‘ta (1463 Pep 1:85b) the flowers appear to be in bloom. TUNG-KWANG ’i cip pas’k uy i yye NUNG hi ci p ul ’chiwuy ii ’mwo’t ho-’tos ho’na i (1462 1Nung 1:53a) it is like being unable to light up a house with lamplight that is outside the house. kotok hon kes pat-tu’-tos ‘ho’ya (1586 Sohak 2:9b) it is as if one held up something b rimbulf. syen ’ki’-top-’tos ‘ho’ya (1447 Sek 6:4a) as if serving. ilkhor ‘cop-’tos ‘ho’ya (1447 Sek 9:26a) as if saying. see -’thos “ho’ta = -’hos “ho’ta.
tos, adverb, postmod adj-n. (is) as if, like, as, giving the appearance of; no sooner than -.

(‘4)no ’to’s ho’ta. [PI-SEYEJ ‘lol po’t ’mwo’t ho’ya, ya n’ mozo m’ ay il’ hun’ ‘tos ’hota. i (1481 Twusi 7:29a) (When he was) unable to see the secret document, it was as if he had lost his mind.

-wu’ten ’to’s ho’ta. [ICYEN-SYONG ay s’ll[I e’cey ’pwo’n ’to’s ho’ya (1447 Sek 6:9a) events in my former life are as if I had seen them yesterday.

(‘4)non ’to’s ho’ta. [IS.non ’to’s hwo’toy is il’a’ni ‘hwo’m i ‘suchy won a’nym’o’m i ‘al ‘la (1459 Wel 1:36a) that it seems to exist ye does not exist is not a matter of thinking [lik.

(‘4)bol(q) ’to’s ho’ta. 1 - cyang choi ’pwo’[l]owol ’to’s ho’no’n i ’la (1586 Sohak 2:25a) we are likely to see him in the future.

(‘4)bol(q) ’tus ho’ta. [I nat tus mal tus ho’ya (1608+ Twu-hem 25b) when they are about to emerge (= appear).

‘ta s ’tos ho’ta. [IN’GOWOK il ca pa’s s ho’m ye (1586 Sohak 2:9b) it is like grasping a jewel.

to’s ’i. as if, like. Isyang ‘nyey mek—to s i (1542 Pun-on 24a) as if always eating.

= to’s ’i (< ’ hi, der adv). as if, like.

(‘4)no to’s ’i. [UT kwo ’lo’t ’mwo’t tulua to’s ’i ho’m ye (1459 Wel 10:20b) they hear but act as if they do not hear, and ...

(‘4)non to’s ’i. [NO’TA TORNON to’s ’i (1481 Twusi 8:57a) as if flying along.

(‘4)nu’to’s ’i. [ICE ’y ‘mwo’m ay s kwo’lo’l pa hye ‘maynan to’s ’i ne’k ye ho’m ye (1447 Sek9:12a) it is regarded as like tearing the flesh off one’s own body.

(‘4)bol(q) to’s ’i. [I ‘kuy ti ’mwo’t ho’l to’s ho’m ye cyang chos il’hol to’s ’i ho’m ye
A Reference Grammar of Korean

PART II 823

(1586 Sohak 2:9b) it is as if one cannot win, and it is as if in future one will lose it, and

-tosolta, [lit] formal indic assert (= sup.nita).

Chencwyo ye ne nun inca hasitosorta (1936 Roth 537) O Lord, thou art merciful.


1. (attaches to adjective stems). Chuwuptota = chwupta is cold. Khutota = khuta is big.

3. (attached to processive modifier - mistake or hybrid form?) Hanun-tota, pat.nun-tota (1936 Roth 337).

to-taychey < TWO-'TTAY-'THYEY, adverb. (what, who, ... ) in the world (on earth), the devil/ deuce/ dickens, the hell/ heck; (not) at all, from the start.

1. anticipates a content interrogative. Ku sålham hako kkací mós kakey hani to-taychey musuñ yengmun in ci molukeyss.e I can't understand why in the world I'm not allowed to go even with him. Kim sensaýng kwa cocha an kakeyss.ta 'ni to-taychey mwukwu hako kakeyss.ta 'n màl iyo You say you don't want to go even with Mr. Kim, then who on earth do you want to go with? To-taychey eti 'l kani Where the hell/ blazes do you think you are going? To-taychey eteh.key hay tálla 'n màl ip.nikka What on earth do you expect me to do? (M 1:2:210).

2. (with a negative or a negative implication).

To-taychey (or: A.yey) kulenq yáýki mace puthe ka tsáng hata 'n màl ia To Begin with (or: Indeed) his story is very fishy in itself.

to tul, pcl + pcl. Nap to tul kakeyss.ey yo They will (all) go tomorrow, too, I think.

towoy'ta < toWoy'ia = toyta (becomes). VAR towoy'ya.

'itti'-ngwok 'i 'pyen 'ho'ya lyen 'mwo's i towoy'Ge-nji 'ta (1550 Yenghym 8b) hell turned into a lotus pond. tuha'i towoy'Goy pos'Ga 'rike'nul (1447 Sek 6:30-1) crumbles into dust. 'na 'lol nil'Gwey 'man ngwang 'i towoy'Gey 'hosyvo'sye (1447 Sek 14:50b) let me become king for just seven days. 'salo'm i towoy'lay pel'Gey cywangsonyng 'i towoy'lay

'ho'ya (1459 Wel 1:12b) sometimes becoming a person and sometimes becoming a bug or an animal. pwuthye iwo 'sek 'ca[h]i s 'mwo'm i towoy'sya (1447 Sek 6:44a) Buddha too had a body three cah (c. 6 ft) tall. KWONG-'TUK 'i t'le tangtung puw'thye y towoy'li 'le la (1447 Sek 19:33a) the virtue achievement was such that naturally he was to become a Buddha.

'nya y pwuthye towoy'wo.I ye hol's i.n i (1482 Nam 2:6b) I want to become a Buddha.

Tywohonor 'mwom towoy'Ge'na kwu'cu'n 'mwom towoy'Ge'na (1459 Wel 1:12a) whether one becomes a good body or becomes a bad body ... 'wu'li e'zi a'lo i 'woy lop'kwo 'ip'key towoy'ya (1447 Sek 6:5a) parent (= mother) and son we are left lonely and bewildered.

toy (= twéy = twáy) < toye, inf < toyta.

toy, l. < itoy. 2. < hatoy.

toy(-), (? bound) adverb. back, again, in reverse. -chac.ta, chita, kelkita, mut.ta, nemkita, pat.ta, satu, sálta, saykita, sit.ta, sipta, ssuyvuta, thwita, tol.a kata, tulta.

Syn toyo. Cf tolo, tolie; twi lo; twi(-).

-toy, concessive (= -e to) < -toy (accessive).

After iss-, ëps-, -ess-, -keyss- (and in dialects after all consonant stems) the shape is -utoy. CM 2:235 says -(u)toy "hardly ever attaches to adjectives, nor to certain verbs". The copula form is usually ilotoy. The ending probably derives from -'towy < -'wo'-toy, modulated accessible.

1. although (even though) it does/is. Pì nun otoy palam i an púnta It rains but the wind is not blowing. Tùn un mânh.toy sulug cuwul ol molunta He has lots of money but he doesn't know how to spend it. Cip i namhyang ilotoy tong ulo com chiwuchyss.ta The house faces south but it leans slightly to the east.

2. does/is and indeed (does/is). Palam i püli toy pöps pünta The wind is blowing and blowing very hard, too. Khi ka khutoy yekan khun khi ka ani 'ta He is tall, even unusually tall. Pi ka otoy chám mânh.i onta It is raining and really raining hard.

3. [DIAL, lit] and. Ñay ka ne lul ssis.ki-toy sängpu wa sängca wa sängsin uy illum ul in ha. ye hanola (1965 Dupont 151) = syengpu wa syengco wa syengsin uy ilhowm ulwo syeley Ley lül cuanwola (1916 Gale 33) I baptise
toe, quasi-free noun. place (where - ). 

toy, quasi-free noun. place (where - ). 

'ye le pa'lo[ll] sa'ka won'toy i sywo'toy (1462 1Nung 1:64a) they are among the seas and ... is non 'tos 'hwo' toy isi'ti a ni 'hwo'm i 'suchyom a'n 'ywo'm i a'n 'i la (1459 Wel 1:36a) that it seems to exist yet does not exist is not a matter of thinking [about it]. 'SIM 'hi na y 'KAM-SYANG 'hwo' toy ZYE-LOY s MWU-LYANG TH-KYEYN ul il'hwo'la 'ho'ta-ngi 'i la (1463 Pep 2:4b) I was moved to such grief I was about to lose the tathagata's immeasurable awareness. 

NGWANG 'i 'mas 'tule kas.ka 'Wi 'ho'kesi nol ... (1459 Wel 2:5a) the king looked upon her with favor and kept her close to him. "a zoWwo'toy na'za wo'n i mu'le 'katen 'teyn' mwok-'swum mo'chol i '-ngi s 'ka (1445 Yong 51) knowing this he advanced; had he withdrawn would he have ended (= lost) his life?

2. [introducing a quotation] and what follows is what was said; [said/thought] as follows - . 

'na y solang 'hwo' toy e'nuw 'CCANG s KUM 'i 'za 'ma'chi skol GI.I [i] 'ye'n ywo 'ho'nuwo-ngi 'i ta (1447 Sek 6:25b) I am thinking: just which vault's gold will it take for [that] to be properly covered, so am I thinking. "ku 'pwoop swo'li 'f'yey 'sye 'ma'ol nil' Gwo' toy - (1447 Sek 24:1b) what the drum said was this: - . ka 'stol to'yey mwu' tao' toy kutty s a 'pa 'ni'm i is.non i s 'ka (1447 Sek 6:14b) he asks the girl, "Is your father home?". "mwu'ilusya'toy ne 'y 'kecicp i 'kwo'Wo'n i ye (1459 Wel 7:10b) he inquired, "Is your wife beautiful?". "mwu' toboy SYWUW-HHOYG 'hwo'1 ye 'hwo'l 'tyeyn ''es.tyey HHANG': PPWOK 'hoy'1 i '-ngi s 'kwo ho'n i 'la (1464 Kumankei 11a) he inquired, "If I seek to pursue the discipline, how shall I subdue it [= my mind]?". SYWU 'TALO'1 i nil' Gwo' toy nilu'syan 'yang 'o' hwo'1 i '-ngi i 'ta 'THAY.' CO y nil' Gwo' toy na' y 'tvungtan 'hota'la (1447 Sek 6:24b) Sudatta says "I will do as you say, sir"; the prince says "I was joking". puw 'ythe y nil'o styo toy na' y nilo ten 'KUW-L 'TTEY CIN-'SSILQ 'iwo 'ku le'the'n ye a'i the'n ywo (1459 Wel 9:36d) Buddha said "was the emperor Kwula really as I said or wasn't he?". 

? to ya, pcl + pcl. See to (NOTE).

toye, infinitive < toytta, usually > tøy = tøye, tøkey, adverb (adverbative < toytta), terribly, very. VAR tøykey.

toyo, adverb. back, again, contrariwise, in reverse. Is this a preparticle toy(-) + ulo? Or var < tolo, der adv < toltta? CF twi lo, tw(-).

toy, mod < toyta1-3.

töyn, mod < töyta4. 1 ~ soli "hard" sounds = reinforced obstruents, geminates (pp tt ccc ss kk). 
toyta < towy- (1518) < towyo- < towy-: inf. 
toya, usually contracted to tøy = tøye (and further to t'øy), often treated as tøy. The past is toyes- > toyess- = tøyess(- > t'øyess-), often treated as tøyess-. See §9.4.

toyta1, vi. 1. becomes, gets to be, turns into, grows to be, is. (The complement is a noun, an adverb, or an adverbialization. The noun is marked by i/ka or ulo/lo; in MK it is either marked by i/y or left unmarked.) felun i- becomes an adult, grows up, attains adulthood. 
cangkanwain i- becomes a cabinet minister. sam hak.nyen i- becomes a junior (a third-year student). 

Kum hakca lo toyes.ta He became a rich man = He got rich. 

Kum hakca lo toyes.ta He turned into (became) an eminent scholar.
2. becomes, turns, reaches, attains. 『Pelisse
sikan i ã tóyss.ta Time is up already. yet-
tases sul i ã turns/becomes fifteen, attains/
reaches the age of fifteen. sengnyen i ã comes
of age. sél nal i toymyen when it gets to be
New Year's.

3. turns / changes / passes into, resolves / fades
into, develops into. 『mul i swu-cungki ka ã
water turns / changes into vapor. phlun pich i
cholok i ã blue changes / passes / fades into
green. mul i sánso wa swuso ka ã water
resolves into oxygen and hydrogen = water
is composed of oxygen and hydrogen. kâmki ka
ph'ey'yern i ã a cold develops into (leads to)
pneumonia.

4. comes, sets in, becomes. 『pom i ã spring
has come; spring is with us. cho salul i ã the
third of the month has come around.

5. passes, elapses, is (since). 『Mikwuk kan
ci sam-nyen toynita It is three years since he
went off to America. Ce namu sim.un ci ó-
nyen i toynita It is five years since we
planted that tree. Elma 'nu olay toyp.nikka How long
has it been?

6. amounts / comes to, runs up to, makes / is.
『meych chen chek ina toynun kiph.un mul
water that is several thousand feet deep. Twül
ey séys ul ka hamyun tases i toynita Two and
three makes five. Púchay ka ó-man wén i
toynita I have run up a debt of 50,000 wen.
Chongayk i sam-chen wén i toynita The total
comes / amounts to 3,000 wen.

7. it turns out, proves (to be), results in.
『kéécis mäl i ã turns out false. ilq-cang uy
kkwuim i ã turns out (to be) just a dream.
sónhay ka ã results in (proves to be) a loss.
chimyeng-sang i ã proves (to be) fatal. pap i
cal an ã the food does not turn out very well.
Ku kyelika ka eteh.key toylq ka What will
be the result? How will it turn out? Where will
it lead to? Sénke ka ecci toylq ka How will the
election turn out? Toylq tay lo tóy la (toyke
la) Go to the devil! Devil take him! I don’t care
a damn about it. I tám ul tola.se han sip-o
pun kamyen Changkyeng-wen i tóy yo Go
around this wall and you’ll get to Changkyeng
Park in about fifteen minutes.

8. consists (of); is composed (formed, made,
made up) of; forms (is in the form of). 『cip i
pyek tól lo ã the house is made of bricks.

chayk i séy kwén ulo ã the book consists of
(is published in) three volumes. Kwuk.hoy ka
sâng-ha lýang-wen ulo toyta The Assembly
consists of two Houses, upper and lower. Ku
hályu ka samkak-cwu lo toye iss.ta Its lower
reaches form a delta.

9. is made; is finished, completed; is attained,
accomplished; succeeds. 『chayk i ã a book is
completed. ii i ã one’s work is done; succeeds
in one’s attempt, a plan is effected, a project
materializes. tón i ã succeeds in getting
money. sâlam i ã becomes / is a fine man.
Encey toynun ya When will it be done / ready?
Sâlam toykoy an toynun kes un ney nolyek ey
tallyyess.ta It depends upon your own endeavor
whether you become a success or failure. Il i
toyko an toynun kes un wón ey tallinun swu
to iss.ta The success or failure of a plan
sometimes depends upon luck. Tà toyess.e yo
It is (We are) all done / finished.

10. grows, thrives, prospers. 『cip an i cal ã
a family is prosperous, thrives. cip an i cal an
toye kata a family is going downhill. cangsa
ka cal ã does (a) good business, business is
good. It tang ey nun cháyso ka cal toynta
Vegetables grow well in this soil.

11. serves the purpose, will do, works, is all
right, is OK (acceptable); (toyce anh.nunta =
an toynita) is unacceptable, is no good, won’t
do. ì I kes un an toynun tey! This one’s no
good! Ku kes un mál i toyce anh.nunta That
is nonsense / absurd. toyce anh.nun mál absurd
marks, nonsense, bosh. toyce anh.un casik a
worthless fellow / son, a good-for-nothing. An
toyss.Ìp.nita That’s too bad; That’s a shame.
Tóyss.e yo (1) OK; All right. (2) That’s OK
No, thank you.

-cí anh.ko se nun an toylq kes ita = an
---ko se nun an toylq kes ita just wouldn’t
do not to do it = has just got to do it.
-cí anh.umy an = = an ---umy an =
ought to (should) do it.

-cí mal.e ya = must not do it. With the
honorific (Dupont 33): osici mal.a ya toyp.nita
= oci malusye ya toyp.nita = osici malusye
ya toyp.nita you must not come.
- e (nun) an = must not do it. 『ilk.e se
an toynun chayk a book that you mustn’t read.
Nay chayk ul ilk.e se nun an toynita You must
not read my book.
-e se ya ~. \[Kuleh.key hay se ya toykeyss.ni?! That won’t do. (You shouldn’t do that.)
-e to ~. \[Hay to toypp.nikka? = Hay to coh.sup.nikka? May I (do it)? I thayksi tha to t½ y½? Is it all right for me to take this taxi?
-e y½ has (or is) to do/be; must, should, ought. \[T½ tul co’.yong hi hay ya toykeyss.ta Everyone should be quiet (Wagner 47). SEE -ci ma.le ya ~ [above].
-e ya man ~ just has to do/be. \[Pantusi kului ya man toynta It just has to be that way.
-nun kes un an ~ shouldn’t (mustn’t) do.
-ulye se nun an ~ shouldn’t try/seek to do.
-umyen ~. \[Ku t½n imyen toykeyss.ta That amount of money will do.
-umyen an ~ shouldn’t (mustn’t) do. SEE -umyen.
12. acts as, plays the role of, serves as/for. \[Haymullithu ka ~ plays the role (takes the part) of Hamlet. Alkol un sotok-yak i toynta Alcohol acts as a disinfectant. I kulu un cay-ttel.i ka toykeyss.ta This dish will serve as/for an ashtray.

toyta₂, aux v sep (follows the adverbative -key). It turns out, gets to be, comes to pass, happens (so that); gets (to); it is arranged (so that); comes (to); SEE -key ~.

toyta₃, postnominal verb/adjective.
1. la. v sep (replaces hata to make a kind of passive for certain verbal nouns). Gets to be, becomes, is. NOTE: Often i/ka can be inserted. \[Sitak ~ begins, has a beginning. keckeng (i) ~ is worried/ anxious (about). sónhay (ka) ~ results in a loss, proves (turns out to be) a loss. \[1nwù (ka) ~ is troublesome, is vexing [KEd mistakenly put with 2]: háykyel ~ gets solved/resolved. cali kacwúnpí ~ a table is ready. phok.kyek ey uy ha.ye phákoy toyn kénchwik-mul buildings (that got) destroyed in the bombings. Páypuk un swángi un lónhayun toynta The rationing is going nicely/ smoothly. Selyu nun kilok i toye iss.ta The documents have been recorded. Wéncu mulqca ka ð.yong toyty' yém.lye ka iss.ta There is a fear that aid goods may get misused. Kénkang un wáncen hi báypoy toyntss'.uy nip.nikka Is your health completely recovered?
1b. adj-n + toynta = abbr < adj-n + hakey toynta. \[Hón.lan ~ gets disordered.

2. [often -q toyta] adj insep. forms adjectives from nouns, bound nouns, adverbs, and bound adverbs; Cf súlepta, lopta, tapta. \[lasyq ~ looks young/new. cap ~ is vulgar. chamq ~ is genuine, pure, truthful, sincere. ecwungq ~ is excessive, undue. hes ~ is false; is in vain, is futile. ip ~ has fancy tastes, is a gourmet, mak’ ~ is rough, rude. máng.lyeng ~ is silly (in one’s dotage); is unreasonable/preposterous. saq ~ is private, is to one’s private advantage. \[s}sang ~ is quite (utterly) vulgar. sayng ~ is immature, green. sok ~ is vulgar, common. swunq ~ is simple-hearted, sincere. tél ~ is not ripe, is unfinished, is deficient, is no good. wàngchêngq ~ is widely disparate. \[?< koto]-toyta is trying, tough, hard.

SEE mós ~, es ~; Cf ilq toyta (adv + vi) ripens early.

toyta, adj. 1. (gruel/paste) is thick, (rice) is hard.
2. is severe, intense, heavy; is hard, trying, bitter, tough. Cf toykey.

-ìt: -‘(40)b ’it = -(‘40)q ‘i (–) -ttak, suffix (makes impressionistic adv); LIGHT ++ -ttak. kkol-ttak kkol-ttak gurgling < kkol kkol. Cf -(c)ak, -(kkak.

(-)ttakcèi, postnoun, suffix. “crud” [vulgarizes nouns]. \[takam ~ gill plates. aph ~ the vamp of a shoe. kkol ~ an unpleasant face, a “mug”: a “pan”. kóm-po ~ a poached marked person, kyel ~, kol ~ (a fit of) anger. simswul ~ ill temper. wupho ~ a postage stamp. Cf kho ttakcèi snot, wúnu ttakcèi eye matter (scum). = (–)(ttakcèi), postn, suffix. \[Ìchel ~ (good) sense.

SYN (–)ttakw(un).]

ttalta < *ptol’ta, bnd adj -t.: oy ~; Italo, tan. ttalo < *pto’l(w)o, adverb. separately, apart. [der adv < *ttalta = *ttaluta < taluta] ttalum, 1. subst < ttaluta v (follows etc.).

2. postmod (subst < *ttaluta adj). just, only (= ppun). SEE -ul ~ (ita).

*ttaluta, ? reinforced variant < talu-, adjective (different). SEE ttalum (2), Italo, ttan (adn).

ttan, quasi-free n (–) ey nun ~ un; rare except for cey ~ and nèy ~). one’s own kind judgment. \[ney/tangsin ~ ey nun in your own eyes. cey/cakí ~ ey nun by one’s own kind judgment. nay ~ ey nun in my own eyes.

cakí tul ~ ey nun in their own eyes. caney atul ré ey nun in your son’s own eyes. \[< -q- tan? < directly normalized adnominal tân < no lan.
'sweet(ness)', CF kkkan; ?< Tawan 'decision, judgment' or 'edge', Tawan 'platform'

tan, adv. another, different, separate, irrelevant.

* - sâlam quite another (a different) person; a new being, a changed person. Ku nun incey acwu ttan sâlam i toyesst. ta He has become a new man. - phay another (a separate) group. - swucak irrelevant remarks. - tòn money set aside for another purpose. - ttay (at) another time, (on) a separate occasion. - tcy another place, somewhere else. Tàn sayngkak ul hamyen mös ssunta You should not let yourself get distracted (by other thoughts).

Also: - maum, màl, mas, soli. CF pyel, taluta. [attested ?1800 Hancwung; abbr < ttaulun mod < *ttalu- reinforced var of adj talu-, CF italo]

ttan un, adv (? abbr < nay ttan un). now that I come to think of it, as for that, to be sure.

ttawi, postnoun. (and) the like, (of) the sort, (and) such, et cetera (etc.). Ñongeak-mul - agricultural products and the like. i (ku / ce) - [pejorative] a thing/person of this (that) sort; such a one; this kind/ sort (of).

NOTE: - ttawi when adnominal.

[-< -q tawi < taw-i, der n < tupta]

ttay1, < *pttay ?< *psk ay (SEE psk), n. The earlier p survives in compounds with -pttay: ipttay < i pttay, cepttay < ce pttay, imamt- tttay < i man pttay.

1. time (= sikan). l - ka kata time passes (goes by, elapses). - ka kanun tey tatalq as time goes by, in the course of time. - kanun cwwul molutta is unconscious of (ignores) the passage of time, takes no note of time. - lul akkita watches (is careful of) the time, is sparing of time, begrades the time. - lul ponayta passes one's time, spends time (in). - lul kath.i hata agrees in time; is contemporary with. - lul kath.i ha.ye at the same time/ moment. - lul ekita is behind time, is not punctual, is late. - lul ekici anh.ta is on time, is punctual.

2. occasion, (con)junction, moment, time, season; case, instance; (cd) ka êps.ta never, (cd) ka iss.ta) sometimes. CF eek, il.

2a. N ~ ; -un, -mun, -tun, -ul ~. Tcények ~ evening (time). Cençayng ~ wartime. Whem han ~ a time of danger. Chwuswu ~ the harvest time. Kkokh phi ~ the flower season. Hun ttay (at) one time, sometime. Etten ttay n(un) on some occasions, sometimes. Ilen ttay n' ku sâlam ila to wâ cwwess. umyen siph. ess.ta I wish that he were present at such times. Ku ttay nun uysa lul ponun kes i coh.ta In that case, you had better consult your doctor. Palo ku ttay kwôù-cha ka tataless.ta The ambulance car arrived at just that moment. Kkok coh.un ttay wass.ta You have come at just the right moment. Kyuchik un ttay ey tttale pyènkyeng halq suw iss.ta The rule may be modified as the occasion demands. Musunq il i iss.ul ttay ey nun in case of emergency. Incey ya mól lo wul ka kwelki hal ttay 'ta Now is the time for us to rouse ourselves to action. Phoun i chwul.ip hal ttay 'myen i tali wi lul cîinâko n' hayss.ta When Phoun came and went, he would pass over this bridge. Ku nun éncy 'na musun mól ul hal ttay nun cayphan-kwan aph ey se chelem phyôceng i kwut.e cinta Whenever he talks he gets stiff as if he were before a judge. Ku nun cam ul cata (ka) kkaci soli lul náyko wülttay ka iss.ts ta He sometimes sobs even in the midst of his sleep. Acwu eyewul ttay nun halwu ey ssal han hop cuum ssik ulo to sal.e wass. ess.ta At the most difficult times we managed to live on a hop of rice a day.

2b. -ul ~ (the time) when. Cèlm. ess.u1 ~ in one's youth, when young. Männass. ul ttay ku iyaki lul hayss.ta I told him about it when I saw him. SEE -ul ttay.

4. opportunity, change, time. Italun ~ (at) another time, some other time. - lul mannonata has a favorable opportunity; the time is in one's favor; has one's day (time of prosperity), had luck. - lul noh.chita misses (passes up) an opportunity/chance. - lul kîallita waits (bides) one's time, waits for a favorable opportunity. - lul yes-pota watches for an opening/opportunity, watches and waits. - et.un - timely, opportune, seasonal, well- timed. - lul et.cí mös han sâlam a person who is out of tune/touch with the times. - lul thata awaits oneself of an opportunity. Ca, ttay ka wass.ta Now the time/chance has come. Now is the time/hour. Incey han pen him sse pol ttay 'ta It is high time for us to try our best. Ttay ka hi lopeî mös hata It is not a favorable moment/time. Môtun kes ey tâ cey
ttay k'a iss.ta There is a time for everything.

5. a meal time; a meal - CF k'ki(n). Ttay lül kelless.tuni sicang hata Having skipped a meal, I am hungry. Halwu han ttay pakk ey mós mek.ess.ta I had only one meal a day. Onul un twú ttay lül kkulh.eyess.ta We made / had two meals today.

ttay₂ < ‘ptoy, n. 1. dirt, grime, filth. 2. a mean streak, meanness. 3. a false charge, a stain/blot (on one's honor).

(-)ttayki SEE (-)tayki

ttaym, l. vt subst. mending, soldering (= -cil).

2. postn. warding off, stopping, staying (evil fate). Twûnswu / phalqca - holding off fate.

ttaymun, postn; [DIAL] quasi-free n, postmod.

1. postn. (follows n or -ki) reason; because of. Na ttaymun ita It's because of me. Ku ttaymun liss.ta It was for that reason.

~ ey. Òmues ~ ey for what reason. ku ttaymun ey for that reason, because of that. (kuleh.ki) ttaymun ey therefore. Ka (se) cwumusey yo - Na ttaymun ey caci anh.ko kitalici mäsko yo Go to bed - don't wait up for me. Pi ka oki ttaymun ey hóy ka yenki toyess.ta Because of the rain the meeting was postponed. Chwupki ttaymun ey mos i e.ess.ta The pond is frozen from the cold. Tôn i éps.ess,ttaymun ey ku chayk ul saci mós hayss.ta I couldn't buy the book because I had no money with me.

SEE -ki ~, kkatalik. NOTE: Instead of (?)-keyss.ki ttaymun ey, use -keyss.ki ey.

2. quasi-free n [DIAL]. (for) the sake of; on account (because) of. Na ttaymun ita It is for my sake. Nwukwu uy ttaymun iy in Ya for whose sake is it? Musun ttaymun ey na lül yok hanun ka Why do you slander me? NOTE: These examples (taken from KED) are rejected by Seoul speakers, but they are said to be used in Southern dialects.

3. postmod [DIAL]. -nun/-un ~ = -nun/-un kkalikat, -ki ttaymun (CF CM 2:70). ÊNamuq iph tul i pulk.key toyn ttaymun iss.ta It was because the leaves had turned red (Wagner 39).

-ttek, suffix (makes impressionistic adv); HEAVY + -ttek. kkwul-ttek kkwul-ttek < kkwul kkwul. CF -(c)cek, -kek.

Ttethwi, bnd n. luck. Ònal ~ the day's luck. pal ~ the luck of the road (in consequence of one's destination). son ~ a touch for (good / bad) luck. [?< -q tek hoy = tek < 'TUE 'virtue' + hoy < inf. HWHOW 'a time / round']

-tek.e, defective infinitive. ~ ttelita drops it. ~ cita it drops.

tteli, postnoun. thing [vulgar]. Itung tteli back. [Is this the only example?]

ttelita₁, vt. -l-. VP ttelita; INTENSIVE ttelita;

DER N ttel.i.

1. trembles (quivers, shivers, quakes, shakes) with (one's body, hands, limbs, ...).

2. shakes it, beats it.

3. takes it off / away, deducts it.

4. clears out (gets rid of) stock, closes it out.

5. strips / robs of, empties; loses the contents of (one's purse).

6. drops it. SEE ttel.e (cita, ttulita).


tto < 'stru, adv. 1. and, also, too, (not only) but also, (both -) and, again, besides, what is more, moreover. Ttto kuliko and also / besides.

2. once / one more, again. Ttto tasi yet again; once more, over again; (for) a second time.

3. while, on the other hand, contrary (to expectations etc.).

Ttto-han, adv. also, too, again, likewise; either, neither. Often preceded by N to. Ku kes to tto-han müncey 'ta That, too, is a problem. I kes to tto-han świpi anh.ta This one is not easy, either.

-ttok(ay), bnd n. Ëkám ~ a windfall persimmon. Ttolay, quasi-free n. of the age / size. ÊKo ttolay meych i chace e wass.ess.ta A group (of boys) of that age had been here to call. KU ttolay lül meych kay te sa 'ta cuwo Buy a few more of that size. Motwu ku ttolay 'ta All are of the same age / size. Examples from NkJ: aul kwa kath.un ~ uy ~ of the same age as my son; Tonsik-i ~ ka sip-yé myeng i mo.ye over ten of Tonsik-i's age got together; Wuli ttolay cwung ey se ku ka kacang ttek-ttok hata He is the brightest of our age group.
Grammar of Korean

\( \text{ttu.nu, adv + pcl. or (else). T\'nayil \text{ money tomorrow or the day after. SY}n \text{ hok un.} \)

(-tuk, suffix (makes impressionistic adverb). T\'huuy-ttuk huy-ttuk splotchy white \( < \) adj huyta is white.

(-ttuki, postnoun, suffix. [pejorative] one, guy, thing. T\'salpil \text{ a cross-eyed (or squint-eyed) person. sikol \( \sim \), ch\'on \( \sim \) a hick, a country bumpkin. Sewul \text{ a Seoulite, a city slicker. chil \( \sim \) a person born prematurely (in the 7th month of pregnancy); a moron, an idiot. CF -teki, -teyki, -ttayki; chi. []? \( < \) ttuta, CF el ttuki a half-wit \( < \) el ttuta is slow-witted)]

ttulita, auxiliary vt sep. \( \text{VAR} \) thulita; CF chita, ciluta. 1. follows an infinitive - intensifies the transitivity of vt (1a) and of certain defective [bound] infinitives (1b); makes vi transitive (1c). CF cita.

1a. T\'heya \text{ scatters, disperses. kkay \text{ breaks/smashes it. kke \text{ lets a fire/light go out. kkwey \text{ punctures it. naylye \text{ drops it, throws it down. nem.e \text{ topples it. okule/wukule \text{ curls/warps/breaks it. the \text{ bursts (explodes/collapses) it. ttle.e \text{ drops it.}]

1b. T\'kkamule \text{ causes to faint - also used as an intensive vi (= kkamule cita). T\'kkakwule \text{ throws it down. (k)kopul\text{a} / (k)kwupule \text{ bends/curves it. (k)kwawule / (k)kwuul.e \text{ tilts it. mangkule \text{ puts it out of shape, ruins it. p\text{b}/usule \text{, pule \text{ breaks it. pekule \text{ splits/separates it. sakul\text{a} / \text{collapses it, withers it. sosul\text{a} \text{ frightens, startles, ssule \text{ topples/tumbles it.}

1c. T\'kiwule.e \text{ tilts it. nule.e \text{ dangles it.}

2. attached directly to vt stem [? as abbr of -e ttulita]. T\'cicic\text{ tears it apart. kamu- \text{ = kamulita steals it. putic- \text{B destroys it in something. ssot- \text{ spills/slops it. ttle- \text{ acts haughty. tul.-i \text{ tosses it in.}

Note: The following are cited by CM 1:408 as lacking a corresponding cita (vi) form: n\'ay-\text{, tatak-\text{-, tak-\text{-, mangku-\text{-, putic-\text{-, cac-\text{-, cec-\text{-, chi-\text{-, kki-\text{- But all the pre-cita forms are infinitive (or defective infinitive) in -e or -a, so this finding is surprising only for n\'ay(-), if that is the infinitive rather than just the stem.}

ttut.i /ttuc/i, postn (der n < ttut-). T\'ppye \text{ meat off the bone. al \text{ late-autumn crab that has spawned.}

tu-, bnd adv (emphatic adj prefix). very. T\' \text{ malk.ta is very clear. } \text{nelp.ta is very wide. } \text{noph.ta is very high. } \text{s\'eyta is very strong. [?] \text{ vt tulta; } [? \text{ var < te; [?] < to < \text{ "TWO 'degree'; CF To-}]

-tu-, retrospective. Occurs after honorific (-usi-tu-), past (-ess-tu-), future (-keyss-tu-); before assertive (-tu-la), conditional (-ess-tu-myen), and apperceptive (-tu-kwumen, -tu-kwun, -tu-kwulye). Alternants -ti- after formal (sup-ti-); -t- before plain active (t-i), familiar assertive (-t-e), the modifier (-t-un), and the sequential (-t-un). See itey, iley.

Note: According to Cang Sekcin 1973:74 "the subject of discourse, direct or indirect, cannot be coreferential with the speaker (in direct discourse) or the reporter (in indirect discourse)." The recollection by the speaker (in a statement) or the hearer (in a question) is based on his own observation of the event or state described in the discourse, and not on his own participation in it. See p. 325.

tuikka [var] = -tunikka (= -ptikka)
tuita [var] = -tunita (= -pita)
tukwulye, retr apperceptive. See (-)kwumen. SY\text{N} -tun kwulye.
tukwuman (yo) = -tukwumen (yo)
tukwumen (yo), retrospective apperceptive. See (-)kwumen. SY\text{N} -tun kwumen (yo).
tukwun (DIAL) = -tukwumen

tukwun (yo), retrospective apperceptive. See (-)kwumen. SY\text{N} -tun kwun (yo).
tukwun a, retr apperceptive. See (-)kwumen. SY\text{N} -tun kwun a.
tul < tu\'luh, n. 1. a plain, a moor (SY\text{N} pel, pel phan); uncultivated field (CF path). T\'mu.yen han \text{ a vast field. SY\text{N} tul phan, [obs] sell.}

tul < tu\'lh, postn, pcl. adv. (acting as) a group, all, all together, and others, together with others, etc. CF ney, kkill.

1. postn. T\'wuli \text{ we/us. s\'alam \text{ people, other people. elin ay \text{ children. Y\'ay tul a Hey you people/folks/guys/all! Seoul Pusan Phygengyang tul khun tosi ey nun c\'en\'cha ka iss.ta There are streetcars in the large cities such as Seoul, Pusan. Phygengyang, and so on. Haksaying tul i m\'anh.i onun kwun a The}
students are coming in droves, I see. Note: namu hako phul tul (1) trees and grasses/plants (those things). (2) a/the tree and some grass — Cf phul tul hako namu some grasses/plants and (the) tree(s).

2. p.c. (acting) severally. (Follows almost any word in a sentence to indicate that the subject, stated or implied, is specifically plural.) YCal tul hayss.up.nita You all did nicely. Ppalli tul kass.ta We all went quickly. Ese tul tanye osey yo Please be on your way, people, I’ll see you all later. Calif tul kongpu hasey yo Study hard, people. M añh.i tul mek.ess.ta They / We ate lots. Caymi iss.key.tul nösipsio Have a good time, everybody. Nölle kapinta or Nölle kapinta tul Let’s all go out and have some fun. Ta tul kass.nun ya Has everybody gone? Mös tul mek.nun ya? Aren’t you folks eating? Mek.ìi ey tul papputa They are all busy eating. Ili tul osey yo Come this way, you people. Pi ka oki taymun ey tul kyelqse k i mänh.kwun a We have quite a lot of absences because of the rain, I see. Mek.ko tul nönta They eat and play. Mek.umyen se tul nönta They play while eating. Mekìi tul màsio Don’t eat it, anybody! Mek.e tul pocà Let’s (us) try it (and see how it tastes). Tul.e tul osio Come in, you people. Kem.e tul pointa They look black. Motwu ipputa tul They are all pretty. Wuli nun'mom i thunthun tul hata We have strong bodies. (Our bodies are strong.) Yeki anc.usio tul Sit here, (you) folks. Ttek ina mek.e la tul Have a rice cake or something, children. Cikum kongpu tul halq ka tul Shall we study now? Cikum yeki se nöp.nikka tul Are they playing here now? Kkaykkus tul hata They are all clean. Hänkwuk ey se nun Ilpon mäl ul hay se nun an toyanta ko tul haei anh.e? Don’t they all say you shouldn’t speak Japanese in Korea? Kuhle.key tul tì-tìuki màsio Don’t make so much noise, you people!

Mek.ìi tul huca Let’s get them to eat (or let them eat) — reference is to the underlying subject ("they will eat"). Kuleni-kka tul kekceung iyo That is why we are bothered. Ili 'ta ka tul ecìi toyca 'nun kes in ya What is to become of us if we let things go on like this?

See (-)kwumen tul (yo). (-)kwumen yo tul.

3. [colloq, rare] adv. Tul nöpsita Let’s go (= play), you all! (On with the game!) Tul anc.usey yo Sit down, folks. Tul onta "They" (= the police) are coming.

Note 1: The frequent use of tul seems to be spreading, perhaps as a result of equating it with foreign plurals. It is not unusual to find such pleonastic uses as Chaye tul I mänh.i iss.ta ‘There are lots of books’ and even Mänh.i tul wass.ta ‘Lots of them have come’ — mänh.i tul seems to be used only of people.

Note 2: There are several possible ways to say ‘You all hurry up and get your studying done and then play (with us)’:

(1) Ne-huy tul ese kongpu hako nola la.
(2) Ne-huy tul ese tul kongpu hako nola la.
(3) Ne-huy tul ese kongpu tul hako nola la.
(4) Ne-huy tul ese tul kongpu tul hako nola la.
(5) Ne-huy tul ese kongpu tul hako nola la.
(6) Ne-huy tul ese tul kongpu tul hako nola la tul.

Note 3: As a particle, the reference is to the "actor", who is usually the subject. But when the sentence is causative or it is passive, the reference can be to the indirect (underlying) subject, whether stated or implied: Kólìm ul külìkey tul nösipsio Get them to draw pictures = Ku i tul eykey (or Ku i eykey tul) kólìm ul ... In an adnominalized sentence, the plural reference is to the UNDERLYING subject (now the epitheme): san ey tul iss.tun namu must be taken as ‘the trees on the mountain’. But when the nature of the underlying subject does not permit a plural interpretation, the reference will be to some other noun: san ey tul iss.tun nwn 'the snow which was on the mountains' (1954 Lukoff 201). This represents a kind of loose reference; some speakers will prefer the rephrasing san tul ey iss.tun nwn. Notice that Cosim tul hasey yo means ‘Everyone be careful!’ and not "Take every precaution!"


Note 4: There are variable constraints on the acceptability of structures that contain this particle. It is most comfortable after an adverb, but that phrase should not be placed before an overtly stated subject: Cal tul hanta ‘They do well’ and Haksaying tul i eal tul hanta ‘The students do well’ are both fine, but (2)Cal tul haksaying tul i hanta seems awkward, at best: I kes ul tul hanta ‘They do this thing’ is found acceptable by many speakers; (2)I kes i tul
sentences appearincs of tul students, they lerch.un conced.

language, -nun. would normally comc stop. this acceptable fbr to

\(1^59\) Wel

nallita, nollitu, pokk.ta, nullita, mollita, pokk.ta, putic.chita, pusita, sswwita, ssuta, twutulita. But tul-ttetulita

'(people) make noise' (KEd 535b, NKd 1045b) must be just tul (plur. subject) + tê-tulita (vi): Kuleh.key tul tê-tulita (tul) mäiso (*Kuleh.key tul-ttetulita mäiso) Don't make so much noise, you people. CF tul.i, tul-ipta; tul-tul, tule-. [? < tulita].
tula, 1. < itula. 2. < hatula.

-tula, retrospective assertive.

1. it has been observed that − , it is known that − , as we all (or I) know, I hear (have been told) that − , I noticed that − , I've discovered (found out) that − . Šu i ka akka celi katula He was (noticed to be) going that way just a little while ago. Ecey nun phek chwuptula It was indeed quite cold yesterday (as I noticed). Kumkang san ul ka-poni-ka kwâ.yen myengsan itula I went there and found that the Diamond Mountains really are magnificent mountains.

2. − sam.e to, − (son) chitula to even if we/one (should) suppose that − ; CF -ta son chi(tu)la to. Šu Aymulî cal tttitula son chitula to cik.ep sênswu ey tang hal ya No matter how fast he may run how can he match a professional trackman?

-tula 'ci, abbr < -tula (ko) haci

-tula 'ki, abbr < -tula (ko) haki

-tula ko (yo), retr indic assert + pcl (+ pcl) = -tula (as an afterthought). Šu Aymulî call ttitula son chitula to cik.ep sênswu ey tang hal ya No matter how fast he may run how can he match a professional trackman?

-tula man, retr assertive + particle. Šhac.e kani coh.a (haki n?) hatula man, nemu sinseýkkichinun key mian hay se ... They were glad to see me (all right), but I hated to cause them so much trouble.

-tula 'myen, abbr < -tula (ko) haryen [always preceded by past]. if (we said it had been observed that) one had done; if only; if it had been. Šu Com te khes.tula 'myen nay pal ey mac.ulq kes ul kulayss.ta It the shoes had been a little bigger they would have fit my feet. Ku sâlam iess.tula 'myen manna pwass.ulq kes ita If it had been that man I would have seen/noticed him. Ku pun i twi si ey wass.tula 'myen mannass.ulq kel' if he had come at two o'clock I could have seen/met him. Ku il ul hayss.tula 'myen coh.ass.ulq kes ul I wish he
had done it (but he didn't) – counterfactual. 
Cf Ku il hayss.ta 'myen yecek ita if he did that, then he is a traitor. Cf -tumyen: -ess.ulq kes kath.umyen: -e pota.
-tula 'n', abbr. 1. < -tula (ko) han. 2. < -tula (ko) hunun.
-tula to, retr assert + pcl [? abbr < -tula (ko) hay to]. even though (it has been observed that ... ). ò museunq il i iss.tula to whatever may happen, under any circumstances (whatever). Pi lul mac.tula to ka ya hakeyss.ta I have to go even if I get drenched in the rain. Sellyeng cal-mos toyn kis i iss.tula to yöngse haspisio Even if (you have discovered that) there is a mistake, please forgive him for it. Cf (-ta son) chitula to.
-tula tul, retr assert + pcl. ò Poli pap ila to cal man mektula tul They eat heartily, even when it is nothing but barley rice.
-tula 'tun ci, abbr < -tula (ko) hatun ci. ò Ku tul i i kil lo katula 'tun ci ce kil lo katula 'tun ci yëyki com hay cwsyeye ta toyq key ani yo? Whether they take this path or that, surely you should tell us.
-tula 'y, abbr < -tula (ko) hay (says it has been observed that ... ). ~ yo.
-tula 'yo to, abbr < -tula (ko) hay to. even if (it is said that it has been observed that ... ). even though. ò Kel.e katula 'yo to han sip-pun pakk ey an kellinta It takes no more than ten minutes even by foot. Na n' talun kos un mös potula 'yo to Yensey Täyahak ul kkkot pokko siph.ta Even if it means skipping other places, I want to be sure we see Yensey University.
 tul.e, 1. inf < vi tulta enter, ... .
 2. inf. < vt tulta hold, take, ... ; < vt tut.ta listen, hear.
 3. intensive quasi-prefix [< < vt inf] takes and does. Cf tul-.
tuleng, pcl - tul ilang
tul eykey, postn + pcl. to/by/for the group of ... . Cf eykey tul.
'tulh [var] = 'tolh, postn (group). òwo 'tlan kye'ley tul'h i (1586 Sohak 6:75a) = wo 'lan kawmwan 'tol'h i (1518 Sohak-cho 9:81a) the ancient clansmen. poy tulthwo < < tulh two] (1676 Sin.e 5:17b) the boats too. See 'ituh.
tul hanthey = tul eykey
tul.i-, 1. bnd adv. hard, extremely, recklessly, suddenly: ~ ciluta, khita, pat.ta, ph'e püs.ta, pusita, sshah.ta, ssusuusa, takchita, tempita.
 2. vc stem or bound adverb. into, inward: ~ khita, kkiwuta, kus.ta, mac.chwuta, masita, seywuta, ttulita.
tul.i, postn (der n < vt tulta holds), holding ~ (the unit of holding capacity). òse maí ~ calwu a sack holding three maí, a three-mak bag, maykewu too thanu ~ sängea a box holding two dozen bottles of beer.
tul.i, postn (der n < vi tulta enters). òcip ~ (hata) (has) a housewarming party.
tul ilang, postn + pcl. SYN tul ney lang, ney tul ilang, ney lang.
 1. = tul sekkken all of them and so on.
 2. = tul hakó /kwa with them.
tulita₁, vt [? < tulита vc < vt tulta holds]. SYN pachita. 1. (humbly) gives, offers, presents.
 2. aux v sep. does as a favor (for a superior). SEE e tulita. For pilyye tulita see cvuta NOTE tulita₂, vt. winnows (the grain from the chaff by fanning). [? < tulita vc < vi tulta enters] tulita₃, vt. twists (in several plies), entwists, throws. [? < tulita vc < vi tulta enters] tulita₄, vt. makes, arranges, installs, puts in (a floor, a room). [? < tulita vc < vi tulta enters] tulita₅, vt. shuts up, closes (a shop for the day). tulita₆, vt = tulwulta (lets hang down, ... ).
tulita₇, vt (vc < vi tulta enters).
 1. lets/allows in, admits.
 2. lets join/participate, admits, lets in.
 3. employs (a live-in servant); adopts, takes into the family.
 4. takes/brings/carries in, gets (in).
 5. acquires (a taste for), takes to.
 6. induces, invites (sleep). òlin ay eykey
cam ul ~ puts a child to sleep.
 7. dyes, soaks (a dye into). òos ey kemceng
cul ul ~ dyes one's clothes black.
 8. (kil ul ~) imparts (training to); tames, domesticates, trains, breaks in; teaches.
 9. (kil ul ~) gives (a polish to); polishes, shines (up), puts (a sheen /luster on).
 10. puts in, spends (money, time, effort).
 11. (ttam ul ~) causes (sweat) to subside, lets (sweat) cool off; rests, cools off.
 12. aux v insep. SEE e tulita.
tul iyo, pcl + pcl. òNwukwu tul iyo (1) = Nwukwu tul io Who are they / you? [AUTH]. (2) = Nwukwu tul yo Who all? [POLITE sentence fragment].

tul (1) postmod (2) tu'tul/la(q), prosp mod < tu'll/ta. Example?

tul (1) postmod (2) tu'tul/la(q), prosp mod < tu'll/ta. \* tul i 'la (1462 'Nung 8:40a). \* tul i 'Gwo (1459 Kum-sam:2a). 

tulm < tulm < tu'lfo/m (lifts), < tu'l (< tu'lta) (enters, subst < tu'tla < tu'll/ta (lifts), < tu'll/ta (enters). \* tul'm ye n' (1447 Sek 6:25a) entering. CF tu'lwum, tu'lwum. 

tul ney lang, postn + postn + pcl = ney lang tul sekken, postn + pcl. SEE tul ilang. 

tulta1 < tu'll/ta, vi -L. VC tul.lta; CF tulita, tulil kita. Infinitive tul.e < tu'le (1449 Kok 101) but also tu'la (id. 157); CF tu'lwulq = ?* tu'lwolq. 

1. enters, comes / goes in. 
2. puts up (at), stops (at). ò Enu yekwan ey tul.e ss.nun ya What inn did you stay at? 
3. visits, attacks, afflicts, breaks into. 
4. (a season, etc.) comes round, sets in. 
5. it dyes, it takes color, is dyed; is stained, tained, tinged. 
6. joins (a society), goes into. 
7. enters (a school); passes (an examination). 
8. it is included / inserted / contained = holds it, accommodates (an amount). 
9. it is contained = has it in it; is in it. 
10. it is needed / required / spent = takes / costs it. 
11. maum ey = is acceptable, satisfactory; is to one's taste / liking. 
12. mas i = a taste sets in; gets a taste to it; gets ripe; becomes stale, gets to tasting (stale). 
13. (a knife, -) cuts (well). 
14. nai (ku) = puts on years, grows older. 
15. (rain / weather / it) clears up. 
16. (sweating) subsides, stops. 

tulta2 < tu'll/ta, vt -L. VP tulilta, tulikhita: VC tulilta; CF tulita. 

1. raises, lifts (up), puts / holds up. 
2. holds, has, carries. 
3. partakes, drinks, eats. SEE tusita. 
4. cites, mentions, offers, gives (an example), produces / raises (evidence). 
5. SEE tu- (emphatic adj prefix), tul.e, tul.i. 

tulta3, aux v [ < vi tul.ta; enters]. into, upon, at. 

SEE -e tulta, -ulye (ko) tulta. 

tul tul, 1. pcl + pcl. ò Ku i tul tul com posey yo (= Ku i tul com posey yo tul) You people take a look at them! 
2. tul (q) pcl + vt prosp mod. ò Han can tul tul they 'n ya You people want a drink? 

tulum, subst < tu'ta (hears). \* tulum ye ye (1459 Wel 17:34b) will hear and ... 
\* tu'lwolq = ?* tu'lwolq, modulated prosp modifier < tu'll/ta (enters). ò tu'lwolq 't i 'n i (1462 'Nung 2:111a). 
\* tu'ilwolq, modulated prosp modifier < tu'll/ta (lifts). 

Example? 
\* tu'lwum, modulated subst < tu'll/ta (lifts). 
\* tu'lwu'm i (1482 Kum-sam 3:22a). 

\* tu'lwum, modulated subst < tu'll/ta (enters). 

Example?


CF (-)kwumen tul yo = (-)kwumen yo tul. 

tum → tulm 
-tuman [DIAL] = -tukwumen, -tumen [DIAL] 1. = -tukwumen, 2. = -tumyen -tumyen, retr conditional [always preceded by past]. if one had done –; if it were (or had been) –. NOTE: This is obsolete or dialect usage; replaced by -tula 'myen in the standard language. 

ò Hak.kyo ey kass.ess.tu'(la ')myen sensayng ul pwass.uql kes ita If I had gone to the schoolhouse I would have seen the teacher. 

Ama i chayk i ssass.tula '(myen cikum ecum un tâ ēps.e cyess.uql kes ita If this book were cheap(er), by now all the copies would have disappeared. 

ò i chayk i ssass.tu'(la ')myen na to han kwên sss.kehrss.ta If this book had been cheap(er), I would have been sure to buy a copy myself. 

Te kel.ess.tu'(la ')myen pyêng i nass.uql ci to molunta If I had walked any more, I might have come down sick. CF -tula 'myen. 

tun, mod < tulita. 

1. < tun < tu'lju'n < tu'll/ta (lifts). \* tun i (1481 Twusi 8:35a). 
2. < tun < tu'lju'n < tu'll/ta (enters). ò tun i (1447 Sek 13:10a). sangca ey tun kes what (= the thing that) is inside the box (= sangca ey tula e ss.nun kes). 

-tun, retrospective modifier. 

1. ... that has been observed to (be / do); ... that has been doing, that used to do; ... that was, that used to be. ò Hak.kyo sensayng itun Kim.
sensaying the Mr Kim who was (or used to be) a schoolteacher. 톨 in eps.tun / eps.ess.tun sàlam the person who had no money, alh. tun i (ka) ppá ciin kes kath.ta "is like having a sore tooth fall out" = feels sudden relief. Yeki ka yùnnëng han Kyengki Konye ka iss.tun cali ya This is (the place) right where the famous Kyengki Girls' High School used to be. Ecey kiph.tun mul i onul un yath.ta The water which was (noticed to be) deep yesterday is shallow today. Haksaying iess.tun yëgs nal ul sayungkak hanta I think back to the old days when I was a schoolboy. Kath.i kul paywutun yëgs tongmu ka kulpinta I miss my old class mates. Cham ku cen ey ssutun nay hën sikyey acik to iss.ey yo? Oh, is the old watch that I was using before still around? Olayq tong-an chám.ko iss.tun nwun mul i ku man ttle.e-ciki sticak hayss. The tears that had been long suppressed began to fall.

2. SEE -tun kes

3. abbr -tun ci. Icwukun (ci) sáltnun (ci) ssawun engages in a life-and-death struggle. Cwukun (ci) sáltnun (ci) na molunta I don't care whether he lives or dies. Ecci töyss.tun (ci) na nun kanta I am going, in any event. Tangmyen han cëy-il khun müneckynun ãmuli him i tultun (ci) cëyphum uy cil ul noph.inun kes iess.ta The biggest problem facing us was to raise the quality of the goods, however hard that might be.

NOTE: With paired phrases, if either ci is expressed, both must be present.

4. = -tun ya

5. [DIAL] = -ci nun

'tun, 1. < itun. 2. < itun ci. 3. < hatun.

-tun = -ton. SEE "ston.

'tun < 'ton, postmodifier + pcl. SEE -[ / ]mon 'tun, 'ilen 'tun.

-tun a = -tun ya

?-tun cëos-cëos SEE cëos-cëos

-tun cek, retr mod + n. the time/occasion that it has been observed to have happened:

-(ess.)ess.tun cek i iss.tun has ever done/been, once happened

-(ess.)ess.tun cek i iss.ess.tun had ever done/been, once had happened

-(ess)ess.tun cek i eps.tun has never done/been

-(ess)ess.tun cek i eps.ess.tun had never done/been
hasipsio Take a change of climate, no matter where. Ku i ka musun mål ul hatun ci kan ey na nun ku *yea wa kyeohon hal they 'ta No matter what he says, I'm going to marry her.

4. in paired phrases of contrastive meaning: (regardless) whether or ... ; - kan ey SAME. SYN -una, -kena, -tun. Yotun ci an otun ci or otun ci mâltun ci whether it comes or not = o(ke)na an o(ke)na = wâ to an wâ to. Pam itun ci nac itun ci kalici anh.ko nul il ul hanta He keeps working all the time, whether it he night or it be day. Ku sălâm i wass.tun ci an wass.tun ci sangkwan i âps.ta It makes no difference whether he is here or not. Ku sălâm i wass.ess.tun ci an wass.ess.tun ci sangkwan i âps.ta It makes no difference whether he was here (= had come and left) or not. I kes itun (ci) ku kes itun (ci) tvâlq ewung uy hana kajectives yo Take one of the two, either this one or that one (= i kes ina ku kes ina ... ). Katun ci otun ci muum tay lo hakey Come or go, whichever way you please. Pi ka onun tey com te kyeysita kasitun ci, i wâsul ul kakiko kasitun ci hasipsio It is raining; either stay a little longer or take this umbrella along with you. Ku-nyang iss.ki ka silh.umyén katun ci, kaki si silh.umyén na hanun tay lo nây-pelitun ci (= way kuleh.key yâtan in ci molukeyss.e) If he doesn't like being here in this situation, he can go; and if he doesn't want to go, why doesn't he let me (alone to) do things my way?

5. [?] DIAL ~ (to moluta), ~ (yo) (I don't know whether) maybe/perhaps it has happened / been. Cusen se kaluchyess.tun ci to môlla Perhaps he had been teaching in Korea. Ku sălâm i pelssse wass.ess.tun ci Maybe he has already been here (for all I know). Cam catun ci yo Maybe he was asleep. [2d verb ellipted:] Il ul ku man twutun ci hay ya 'ci kuleh.key aphe se etteh.key hani You may as well (or really ought to) leave off working where you are — how can you go on in such agony?

6. given the state of having been (doing): etteh.key ~ has been (doing) to such an extent/degree/amount that. Etteh.key kichim ul hatun ci kumsey swâm mak.hye etwuulq kes kath.ess.ta He coughed so hard that I was afraid he might choke to death right there.

7. ~ lul SEE -tun ul.
Mom i com kotan hay se swiko nass.tuni
mom i kattun hata I was rather tired, but
since I've had the nice rest I feel much better.
Hal mal ul tā hako nass.tuni kasum i tā
siwen hata Now that I have had my say ("have
got that off my chest") I feel much relieved.

Chayk ul ilk.ulye ko hayss.tuni cēnki ka
kkunh.e cyess.ta I was about to read a book
when the lights went out. Sānqpo na-kalye
ko hayss.tuni, wēyn ke I sonak-pi ka ssot.a
cyess.ta I was going out for a walk but then,
by George. it started to shower.

Cēnsim ul mek.una māna hako wass.tuni
pay ka pelss kuhputta Having picked at my
lunch (having eaten hardly any lunch) I'm now
very hungry. Cam ul cana māna hayss.tuni
mopsi kotan hata Having slept but fitfully I
am very tired.

Mukewun cvul al.ess.tuni kapyewum tey
yo I thought it was heavy but it's light! Ku lul
pāpo 'n cvul lo man al.ess.tuni kuleh.ci'to
anh.tukwun I thought he was nothing but a
fool, but I see he wasn’t. Mōs hanun cvul
al.ess.tuni cal hanun kwun a I didn’t think
you could, but you’re doing it nicely! Cwuk in
cvul al.ess.tuni pap iki man hatula I thought
it was grael but I see it’s rice. A.le pwass.tuni
ku nun i-nyen cen ey cvuk.ess.ta I found out
that he has been dead for two years.

1c. [uncommon] (attached to verb future
-keyss-, usually with first-person subject). Sēe
-keyss.tuni.

2. (sentence-fragment: is this just a case of
-tuni i, ?) It used to be that ... but/and now ...
į'vēys nāl ey n' kaul imyen sassum n i nayle
otun( )i In days gone by the deer used to come
down in autumn (but not any more). Ku tāy
nun sanyang kwun i tumutili (At that time)
there used to be very few hunters (but now ...).
Ku cen ey nun i kos i īyen-mos itun(ji) This
used to be a pond.

-tuni i → -tun i

-tun i 1 , retrospective modifier + noun.
1. the one/thing/person that has been (or has
been doing it); the one that it has been doing.
2. the act/fact of having been (or having been
done).
3. abbr < -tun i 'la.

Cf -tun kes; -ul i, -nun i, -un i.
-tun i 2 = -tun ya
A Reference Grammar of Korean

PART II 837

-tunikka [lit. obs] = -tikka. ñim i kkoch ul salang hatunikka? Is my lord pleased with the flowers?

-tunita [lit. obs] = -tita. 1. ku maut uy mus sâlam i ku uy tek ul chingsong hatunita Everyone in the village extols his goodness. SYN -tuita.

-tunq il, retr mod + postmod, the experience of having (been observed to have) been doing:

- (ess.) ess.tunq il i ess.ta has ever done / been, once happened

- (ess.) ess.tunq il i ess.ess.ta had ever done / been, had once happened

- (ess.) ess.tunq il i ëps.ta has never done / been / happened

- (ess.) ess.tunq il i ëps.ess.ta had never done / been / happened

- 1. ñay ka elyess.ul ttay kiph.un swuph sôk ey se kil ul ihl.ess.tunq il i ess.ta Once when I was young I lost my way in a deep forest. Ñal i mospî tewe se pataq ka ey kass.ess.tunq il i iss.ta Once it was so hot I went to the seashore. Ku cen ey nun keki ey kako siph.ess.tunq il i ëps.ess.ta I'd never had the desire to go there before. Ñeki nal i côh.ass.tunq il i ëps.ta We have never had good weather around here.

-tunila = -tun i 'la

-tun i 'la, retr mod + postmod + cop quotative indic assert. (I tell you) it used to be that -- [semi-literary, didactic flavor]. ñak.nyen ey iss.tun seki nun kul-sîl lut cal ssutun i 'la The clerk we had last year used to write a good hand. Ñey cen ey nun i san ey pêm i mânh.un i 'la At one time there used to be lots of tigers in these mountains. Ku cen ey nun i kos i khun 'yen-mos itun i 'la This used to be a huge pond. ABBR -tun i. SYN -tun kes ita. CF -nun i 'la, -un i 'la; -nil/fa.

-tuni man (un), retr sequential + pcl (+ pcl). - and NOW/THEN; -- but NOW/THEN. ñpalam i yele nal pûtunîn man (un) khun pi ka onta The wind has been blowing for several days and now we get a heavy rain. Han pen katuni man (un) sosik i ëps.ta We've had no word from at all since he left.

-tun i tul, 1. retr mod + postmod + pcl = -tun ya tul.

2. retr mod + quasi-free n + pcl. the ones which were (observed to be / do).

-tun i yo. retrospective modifier + noun + pcl (polite) [? awkward]. it used to be that --. ña cen ey nun i kos i khun 'yen-mos itun i yo (cikum un path i toyyess.yo) This used to be a huge pond (and now it has become field).

-tun ka, retrospective modifier + postmodifier.

1. (the question) whether it was (observed to be / happen); (did you notice) was it?; (did you hear / find) was it? = yo same [polite]. ëti iss.ta. tun ka Where was it? Chan, nay ka tungsin hanthey i sikseyq caps ul tulyess.tun ka yo Oh, did I give you the money for the watch? Ku kes i khutun ka cáktnu ka Was it large, or small (I wonder)? Elma 'na khutun ka How big was it? Ku ka ëti lo katun ka Where was he going (I wonder)? Ku kes i ëti iss.ta. tun ka Where was it? Where did I leave it? Elma 'na mânh.ess.tun ka kiekk i an toyp.nita I fail to remember just how many of them there were. Ñay ka way kuli hayss.tun ka hwûhoy toyp.nita I have come to worry why I did that. Ku ka nwukwu yess.tun ka i.e. pelyess.ta I have forgotten who he was. Cip ey iss.ess.tun ka ëps.ess.tun ka mul. e pwâ f lá. Find out whether he was home or not (CF -- iss.ess.tun ya ko mul.ess.ta I asked whether he was --). Ñi pu pang ey kyèsstun ka (1936 Roth 236) Is the Father in the room [you just left]? 2. 2a. (either --.) or else. ña nun pâm imyen yenghwa kwûkyeng ul katun ka cip ey se sosel ul ilk.ess.ta Of an evening he would either go to a movie or read a book at home. Kongpu lul halye 'myen yelqsim hi hatun ka, kuleh. ci anh. umyen a.ये kongpu lul mâltun ka hay la If you are going to study, then study hard, or else give up the idea of studying altogether. Halımeni ka ositun ka emeni ka osikeyss.ci (CM 2:242) Either Grandmother will come, or else Mother will come. Kwul.tay ka te kwulk.tun ka, pakhwi kwumeng i ceök. e ya 'keyss.5o (CM 2:242) Either the axle will have to be bigger, or else the wheel hole will have to be smaller.

2b. V1-tun ka V2-tun ka hay se by either V1-ing or V2-ing. ñekki ey sâlam ul ponaytuñ ka phyencî lûl hatun ka hay se ppalli i mócey lûl hakyel hay ya 'keyss.5up.nita We will have to settle the problem either by sending a person there or (else) by writing a letter.
3. -tun ka pota (adj) 'it seems there is a question of its being having been observed to do/be' = maybe it has been (has been happening). 
    'Ku ttay Pak sensaeyng i cip ey se kongpu lul hako iss.eess.tun ka pota Maybe Mr Pak was doing some studying at home.
4. ila 'tun ka [colloq] = ina or.

-tun ka ka, retr modifier + postmodifier + pcl.
    'Ku ttay pi ka otun ka ka mîncey 'ta The question is whether (it was noticed that) it was raining at that time.
-tun ka lul, retr modifier + postmodifier + pcl.
    'Pi ka otun ka lul u.e pwâ la Find out if it was (noticed to be) raining.
-tun ka 'm, abbr < -tun ka (ko) ham. 

Weyn yakweu lul nuw ka kuleh.key capsuwisula 'yss.tun ka 'm? What's your complaint, did someone order you to drink all that whiskey?!
-tun kan ey = -tun ci kan ey
-tun ka tul, retr modifier + postmodifier + pcl
-tun ke, abbr < -tun kes
-tun ke 'ci, abbr < -tun kes ici
-tun ke 'l, abbr < -tun ke lul = -tun kes ul.

CF -ess.tun ke 'l, -keys.tun ke 'l.

NOTE: When followed by the polite particle yo there is reinforcement: ke l'q yo /kellyo/.
    1. the thing/one that has been doing (or that someone has been doing) [as the direct object].
    'Nay ka ssutun ke 'l' ku ka kacey kass.ta He took away the thing/one that I had been using.
    2. despite the fact that it has been doing (or being done); anyway, despite reservations, after all, indeed, so there! ~ iyô, ~ yo ~ -tun ke l'q yo /tunnel/yo. (the tentative tact).
    'Sikyey ka kal katun ke l' kongyen hi kochile ponayss.ta You needn't have sent the watch to be repaired -- it was working all right. 
      Ku nun mûl ul cal hatun ke l' He spoke well, after all! Kumkang san ul ka-poni cîh.tun ke l' I have been to see the Diamond Mountains and found them very nice, indeed.
-tun ke 'l(q), abbr < -tun kes il(q)
-tun ke 'la, abbr < -tun kes ila
-tun ke l'q yo (kellyo) SEE -tun ke l'
-tun ke 'n, abbr < -tun ke nun = -tun kes un
-tun ke 'n, abbr < -tun kes in
-tun ke 'na, abbr < -tun kes ina
-tun kes, retrospective modifier + noun.

A Reference Grammar of Korean

someone was doing.
1. the thing/one that (it has been observed) someone was doing; the one that was doing it.
    'Ku i nun nay ka saynggak hayss.tun kes pota khi ka khes.ta He was taller than I had thought he would be.
3. the tentative fact that (it has been observed that) one has done: ~ ita has been doing (according to observations at that time); ~ iess.ta was doing. 
    'Kyôswu ka yênkwu hatun kes ita It's the one/thing the professor has been doing research on ~ or: The professor has been doing research, you see. 
    Ku ttay Kim yang u nâmûyûl phitun (or phiko iiss.tun or phiko iss.eess.tun) kes iess.ta Miss Kim was smoking at the time. 
    Ku i nun chongchong hi hak.kyo ey katun kes iess.ta He was in a hurry on his way to school.
4. 4a. ~ ul but: SEE -tun ke l'. SYN -tun pa.
    4b. ~ i but: SEE -tun kes i., -tun key.

5. ~ ulo poita [written style] it appears/ seems that one has/had been (doing). 
    'Cengpu nun i kyêhyok ul chànseng hayss.tun kes ulo pointa It seems that the government had already agreed to this plan. I kyêhyok ul silqsi haki nun eyewess.tun kes ulo pointa It must have been hard to put this plan into effect. Ku sàlam
    han ttay sinmun kica yess.tun kes ulo pointa He seems to have once been a newspaperman.
-tun kes i., retr mod + postmod + pcl. 
    'Akka pi ka otun kes i (= otun key, otuni) nwûn l onto It was raining a while ago, but now it is snowing. 
    Ku ka onta 'tun kes i nwûn l onto kwu n (CM 2:219) They predicted rain, but it's snowing!
-tun kes kath.ta, 1. (kes is summational), it seems that it has been (doing) or that someone has been doing.
    2. (kes is an extruded epitheme), it is like the one/thing that has been (doing) or that someone has been doing.

-tun key, 1. abbr < -tun kes i
    2. abbr < -tun kes ie/ia
-tun key 'ta, abbr < -tun kes ita
-tun ke ya, abbr < -tun kes iyà
-tun key 'ci = -tun ke yei, abbr < -tun kes ci
-tun key 'la = -tun ke yla, abbr < -tun kes ila
-tun key 'na = -tun ke yna, abbr < -tun kes ina

938 PART II
A Reference Grammar of Korean

PART II 839

-tun key 'ney = -tun ke yney, abbr < -tun kes, iney

-tun key 'ni = -tun ke yni, abbr < -tun kes ini

-tun ke yo = -tun key yo (1, 2, 3)

-tun ke yo man, abbr < -tun kes io man it's that -- did/is but [AUTH].

-tun ke ya = -tun ke ya

-tun ke yo, abbr. 1. < -tun kes ie(y) yo it's that -- did / was [POLITE], etc.

. 2. < -tun kes iyo [POLITE fragment].

. 3. < -tun kes io it's that -- did / was [AUTH]

-tun kil, retrospective modifier + noun. 1. (while on) the way (one has been observed to be doing); the way from doing. I kass.tun kil ey while (I was) out, while (I was) there, on my way. Sänpo lul hatun kil iess.ta It was while I was taking my walk. Hak.kyo ey katun kil ey sensayng ul manmass.ta I met the teacher on my way to school.

. 2. [DIAL] = -tun il

-tun kkataalk, retr mod + noun. (for) the reason that (it has been observed that -- ). I Nay ka ku chinkwu lul ilh.un kes un phýēnīi līl an hayss.tun kkataalk ita My losing that friend was because I didn’t write him letters. Nay ka sikan i nuc.un kes un kicha līl noh.chyess.tun kkataalk ita The reason I was late is that I had missed the train.

-tun ko, retr mod + postmod. [colloq; poetic] the (usually rhetorical, exclamatory, or quoted) question whether it has been (doing).

-tun kwulye, kwumen, kwun (a) See (.)-kwumen

-tun mo.yang, retrospective modifier + noun. the appearance of having been doing.

~ ita. appears to have been doing. Examples limited to -ess.tun ~?

(asterisk) ~ ulo. No examples.

vu non, , tunon See tunun

-tun pa, retrospective modifier + noun [lit].

. 1. = -tun kes

. 2. ~ (ey) did and as a consequence (= -tun tey2 = -tun); since, when;

~ ey ya if/since (as long as) one has been doing. I Hatun pa ey ya kyeysok hay ya hanta Since we have been doing it we should stay with it.

. 3. that which did (which one did). See pa 3.

-tun sesul ey [? DIAL] ~ -nun sesul ey

-tun tey1, retr mod + n (= -tun kos), the place where (it has been observed that) it has been or (someone) has been doing. I ai ka nōltun tey the place where the child has been playing.

-tun tey2, retrospective modifier + postmodifier.

. 1. = -tun tey (ey) (given) the circumstance of its having been observed that -- ; under the circumstance that it has been; has been -- and / but / so. I Phulsang su māl to kongpu hatun tey pen.yek-ka ka tolyq kes kath.tukwun yo He has (is known to have) been studying French also -- (that being the circumstance) maybe he’s going to become a translator! Akka ku i ka otun tey ec ci i cali ey poici anh.nun ka I saw him on his way here a little while ago -- how come he hasn’t shown up? Ecey poni-kka āmu to ēps.tun tey n’wuku ka ilen kes ul hay noh.ass.uluq ka I didn’t see anybody around here yesterday, so who could have done this? Ku itay poni-kka wungpyen itun tey way ēleh.kaey sa.yang hasey yo I know you are a good speaker from that other time, so why do you hesitate to make the speech? Sang ul thass.ta 'tun tey han tehk nāysic yi You got an award, I hear; you should treat me (to celebrate that).

. 2. ~ (yo) You see it’s a case of (being found that -- )! (sentence-final exclamatory). I Yenge lul kongpu hatun tey yo Well, what do you know -- I found that he’s (been) studying English! Caney atul i kongpu līl cal hatun tey But I have found your son doing quite well in school (why do you worry?)

3. rhetorical question [INTIMATE]. I Sōmun tut.un kes pota ka-poni(-kka n’s) kuleh.ci tu anh.tey ?! Different from what I had heard, when I went there (whaddaya know but) I found out they weren’t like that.

'tun tey, abbr < hatun + postmod. See -ta ~

-tun tey (ey) See -tun tey

-tun tey (ey) se. from the situation/place of having been (doing). I Cwuk.uluq suw pakk ey ēps.tun tey (ey) se eki lo hey(e) na-wass.ta With much effort I managed to get myself out of a situation/place where I was sure to die.

-tun tey ’ta ka. not only did but moreover (in addition, what’s more, on top of that). I Son nim tu i wass.tun tey ’ta ka ilq son i mo-cala se cēngsin ēps.ess.ta I had all those guests come and then there wasn’t enough help (to clean up after), so I was beside myself!
tun tey to. *Sihem ul cal chiess.ta 'tun tey to
mit.e cici anh.nunta I can't believe my ears
that he did well on the exam!
-tun tey tul, retr mod + postmod + pcl. *Ai tul
i pay kopha hatun tey tul mek.ulq ke l' sa
ekacilo kapsita The children have been showing
signs of hunger so let's buy them something
to eat before we leave.
-tun ttay, retrospective modifier + noun, the
time that (it is known that) it was happening.
*wang ul éps.ayko caki ka wangi to tseyle ko
cacun kkoyl lul ssutun ttay (at) the time when
he was employing all his wiles with the idea of
getting rid of the king and becoming the king
himself. Nay ka siimsim hamyen elin ai tul
hako kath.i noltun ttay ka mânh.ess.ta Many
were the times that (I recall) I used to play with
the children when I was weary of myself. Nul
phinan sâ.l.i hatun ttay sayingkak hanta I
always think of the days when I was leading a
refugee life.

NOTE: The preferred usage is -(ess.)ul ttay.
-tun tul, retr mod + postmod [lit (always after
past?)]. granted that, even if (it had been
known to happen that); if it had happened that.
*Ku nun ppalli uysa eykey poyess.tun tul an
cwuk.ess.ulq kes ita If he had seen the
doctor right away, he would not have died. *Ýi
Swunsin i èps.ess.tun tul sêkyey uy 1yeksa
nun pyên hayss.ulq kes ita If we had not had
[Admiral] *Ýi Swunsin the history of the world
would have changed. Cf -tula *myen, -e to.
-tun tus hata, retr modifier + adj-n. gives the
impression of having (been observed to
have) done. *Nay ka eyless.ul ttay ku sâlam ul
cô.h.a hayss.tun tus hata It seems to me that I
liked him when I was young.
-tun tus 'i, retr modifier + der adv. as if having
(had been observed to have) done. *Ce nulk.un i
nun han ttay cângkwan ina cinayss.tun tus 'i
ekêman hata The old man is as conceited as if
he had sometime been a cabinet minister or
something.
-tun ul = -tun ci lul. *Se.yangq sâlam itun (ei)
tongyanyq sâlam itun (ei) lul mak.lon hako,
tâ aî tul un cô.h.a hanta It matters not whether
one is Occidental or Oriental, everyone likes
children.
tunun, processive modifier < tulta.
1. < tunon < tuf/lu/non < tul/la (lifts).
2. < tunon < tuf/lu/non < tul/la (enters).
tun'won, modulated processive modifier <
tul/la (lifts). Example?
tul'won, modulated processive modifier <
tul/la (enters). Example?

-tunya = -tun ya
-tun ya, retrospective modifier + postmod.
1. is it (known) that - ? was it observed that
- ? did you notice that - ? *Ney hyeng:
cikum i.e hatun ya Is your brother getting up
now? Ney hyeng i i.e nass.tun ya Has your
brother gotten (ten) up? Se sensayng i cinan
cwumal ey eti lul cass.tun ya Where did
Mr Se go this past weekend? Ku i ka eti ko
katun ya Did you notice where he was going?
Ku sâlam i khutun ya cäktun ya Was he tall
or short? Ku kes i mues itun ya What was
that?
2. (in quotative constructions) whether it has
been observed that - . *Nâli ka wass.tun ya
ko mút.nunta He wants to know who was here.
tun ya, mod < tulta + pcl (did it enter?, ...
...). *Ney maum ey tun ya Do you like id eti?
-tun yang, 1. abbr < -tun mo.yang
2. ~ hatu vni. pretends to have been doing?
-tun ya tul, retr mod + postmodifier + particle.
tus, postmod used as adv (= tus 'i der adv <
tus hata). appearing (to he), looking (like);
seeming as if; as if/though. *Khun g i la
hanun tus ('i) yâtan pepsekkata fusses about
as if one were doing some important job, khun
pyesul han tus ('i) ppekita swaggerers as if one
had become a high official. pic ul cwulq tus
('i) iyaki hata talks as if one would give'a
loan. sâlam ul chilq tus ('i) tempo tulta goes
at a person as if he is going to hit him.

See tus hata, tus siph.ta, tus siph.i
" tus = -tus 'i, (is) as if, like, as, giving
the appearance of.
1. abbr < -nun (? - or -ulq?) + tus ('i).
2. *So mek' tus ('i) mekta eats like a horse. Ney
hyeng i ha' tus ('i) hay la Do as your brother
does. Myomok i wôhuw eu cwukswun na-e
tus ('i) na-onta The young trees spring up like
bamboo shoots after the rain. Nwun-mul i pl
o' tus ('i) ssot.a ciinta Tears pour down like
rain. Sëwyel i mul hulu' tus ('i) kanta Tim.
flies. Cőy pêm haki lul mul masi' tus 'i hanta (1936 Roth 423) He commits sin as if it were water to drink.

2. Occasionally attached directly to adj stem. ICLE-tus ('i) /kulethusi/ seeming to be that way. Apeci ka khi ka khu-tus ('i) atul to khi ka khuta Just as the father is tall, so is the son.

tus hata, adj postmod insep (= postmod + postnom adj insep), seems (to be), looks; seems as if, looks as though; gives every appearance of (being). Pom i on tus hata Spring seems to have come. Cwi cwuk.un tus hata "It seems as if all rats have died away" = not a sound is to be heard, is very quiet. Pi ka onun tus hata It seems to be raining − CF Pi ka o' tus hata It is as if it were raining [This distinction is possible in the processive present only]. Pi ka olq tus hata It looks like rain. Congi ka com nam.ulq tus hata It looks as though we will have more than enough paper. Huyn tus hata It looks white. Haksaying in tus hata He looks like a student. DER ADV tus 'i. Cf tus, tus − tus hata, tus siph.ta, kes kath.ta, mo.yang.

'1. tus hata. is like, is as (if).

1. abbr < -nun tus hata.

1a. Ilkangq iph ey pul puth' tus hata flares up like tinder = gets mad at the drop of a hat. kul-ssi kul këy-pal kuli' tus hata writes like a crab's claws = henscratches, scraws. kwulengi tăm nem.e ka' tus hata is like a serpent going over a wall = (succeeds) in an unnoticed way. kan han cip ey cëysa tol.a o' tus hata seems to come round as often as the anniversary of a poor man's ancestors (= "comes around as often as the bill collectors"). Nwûn i o' tus hata It is as if it were snowing − CF Nwûn i onun tus hata It seems to be snowing [This distinction is possible in the processive present only].

1b. ['? attached directly to v stem] kaymi cheyq pakhwi tol' tus hata goes round and round like ants on the frame of a sieve.

2. abbr < adj-un tus hata [uncommon]. Machi hwang-so him sëy' tus hata He is strong as an ox. Caki apeci pucilen ha' tus hata He is diligent like his father.

tus "ho' ta = 'tos "ho' ta (is like). Inal tus mal tus ho.ya (?1608 + Twu-hem 25h) when they are about to emerge (= appear).
twa, abbr < towa, inf < tōpta.
twāy = twēy = tōy < toye, inf < toyat.
twe = twē, abbr < twue, inf < twuta; as aux usually short. ABBR t’ē = t’ē.
twēy = tōy < toye, infinitive < toyat. Usually spelled twāy.
twi < 'twuwyh, noun. ANT aphp; Cf hwā, taum.
1. the back, the rear (end), behind.
2. the future, later (on); afterwards; (-un ~) after doing.
3. the end, the conclusion, the latter part; consequences, results, aftermath.
4. a descendant, offspring, descent, posterity.
5. what is left behind by a predecessor; the footsteps of.
6. what is wanted, one’s needs.
7. [EUPHEMISM] feces, excrement, stools; a bowel movement.
8. the tenth place around the outer circle of a yuch board, diagonal from the starting point.
9. the north.
10. (= mangken ~) a net worn under a horsehair headband.

tw-, bound adverb [ < twi]. Cf toy-; twita vt.
1. back(wards), opposing: – huntulta, kkapulta, nēm.ta, (noh.ta), nōltta, pyēntek sulepta, ttuta.
2. extremely; recklessly, rashly; randomly: ~ eph.ta, kkhul.ta, pakkwuta, paluta, pat.ta, pemulita, pota, sekk.ta, thulta; twi-ttelta (< ttēlta); twi-tteltulta (< ttēl-tulta); twi-pempkek.
3. thoroughly, completely: ~ teph.ta (and some of the verbs under ?).
- two-, emotive (< bad v *-tîf-: + modulator). See -twos-, -two’swos-, -two’ta.
-two, particle = tu (also, even, ...).

NOTE 1: The MK pcl could freely attach to a stem before a negative auxiliary. Whether or not it is the correct historical explanation, we can (following Ramstedt 1939:104) treat the structure as the result of an optional ellipsis of the suspicive ending -'ti (= -kil/-ci): 'khuy ‘cek’[tij] two ‘khu’[tij] ‘two a’ni ho’kwo (1459 Wel 1:26b) was neither tall nor short; pwof’[jil] ‘two’[mwo vs ho’m ye tuf’[tij] ‘two’[mwo] ke’n i (1447 Sek 24:28b) (you say) you were unable to see and unable to hear; ‘CCYEX-MYELQ un ‘saf’[tij] ‘two a’ni ho’m ye cvukf’tij ‘two a’ni ho’l’[s’ i n i (1459 Wel 2:16a) the (state of)
nirvāna means neither living nor dying. CF He Wung 375. Notice, however, that swo’n i ‘wona two (1481 Twusi 25:23a) ‘though a guest comes’ is the effective infinitive + particle.

NOTE 2: The MK particle attached to the “free” form of such nouns as namwo’n'hank - = namwo ‘two (1447 Sek 23:22a) the trees too.

 populace, der adv < towoya’so. that it becomes. \[PHYER ‘lol mwo’womay CYLENG-SYEN two’i ho’m ye (1475 Nay 1:76-7) ought to turn one’s vice into sincerity, and ...). [PITYENG two’i ke’nik’la (1481 Twusi 16:9a) I regard it [the local capital] as plagued.

two’kwo [var] = two’kwo, particle. than.
~ n’ (abbr pcl). [pulun cey hon mal etum, twokwo n’ nau.n i (1795 No-cwung [K] 1:40a = - nau.n i ‘ta [P] 39b) = pulun cey hon mal, ‘e’twum twu’kwo n’ te’un i (1517 ‘No 1:43b; ‘e’twum = ‘e’twum it surpasses getting a pack [of rice] when you are full.

~ s (pcl). [pwom kwos twokwo s cywohay’la (1763 Haytong 103; cited from LCT) are nicer than spring flowers.

twol (< *two’l[il](q), prospective modifier < *two’il[ta] (goes around).

twola = ‘tal’la (reflexive request). \[a mwo’yGe na’wa - ‘twola’ho, ya’two (1459 Wel 1:13a) whoever might come and ask you to give him ...). [~ < twola’la (1481 Twusi 8:5a) < twala- twola’G ‘make it go (pass it) around.
.
twoln = *two’ilom, substantive < *two’il.

two’l[om], variant < -il twok. hon pstay, ‘kyetwo’twok (1459 Wel 7:9b) to the point that/where a certain amount of time had passed.

twon, 1. n. money. 2. < *two’ilofjn, modifier < *two’il[ta] (goes around).

twong, postmod. [knows/asks] wh- (whether).

See -non ‘twong, -un ‘twong, -ulq ‘twong.

two-, emotive-emotive.
’twos’ta (indic assert). [cheem pwo’twos.ta (1632 Twus-cwung 13:30a) we see it [a red sun] for the first time.

’twos’te’la (ret ind indic assertive). [CHYEK- LYNEN] ‘ul ‘pwoy’twos.te’la (1481 Twusi 8:38b) you have shown me a wagtail. pwo’na’i no’m oy [il] s’ tam ‘tof[h] ta mul’Ge ‘ii’twos.te’la’ (1517 Pak 1:9b) I see the walls

of his house have all fallen down! ce ‘y talli ‘lol ‘pe’ho’y’twos.tela (1579 Kwikam 1:18ab) why

he had cut his own leg!
"twos-te-agi 'ta (retr polite + copula indic assertive). See *hosti t'wos-te-agi 'ta.
"t'wos.ten kwo (retr mod + postmod). *nuw y'la sye kamakuy lu kemko hywang thu h'ot'wos.ten kwo (1876 Kakok p.59) who has declared the raven black and [therefore] evil?!
"t'wos.ten t i (retr mod + postmod + pcl). *CHYUNPHUNG WONG T'YEK SYENG uy chey-com ul styotn'wos.ten t i (1747 Songkang 1:2b) from having just fallen asleep I awoke to the sound of a jade flute in the spring breeze.
*two sго-, modulated emotive-assertive: - *t'wo sго-ngi 'ta (polite + cop indic assert). *SHEY-CWON i 'SSLQ hon "TTWOW 'lol nilo si-ti'Gwuy PAS-SYWUN un 'i "i'i ep 't'wo sго-ngi 'ta (1463 Pep 2:26a) the World-Honored preaches the true Way, but [the devil] Papiyan never does this.
*t'wo sго-ngi 'ta, abbr < *hot'wo sго-ngi 'ta. See - *thwo sго-ngi 'ta.
*t'wo sго-n i (modifier + postmodifier). *kwuy-s kes 'kwa "mwo'tin cywungsong mu'zuyy t'wo sго-n i (1447 Sek 6:19b) there are ghosts and evil creatures to be afraid of! ci’p i [SYWYM-SIK] mu'lwol toy "ep t'wo sго-n i (1481 Twusi 7:39b; the nominative particle is loose reference) there is no place to ask news of home.
*t'wo sго-n i 'ya (modifier + postmodifier + postmodifier). *ka'le 'ho t'wo sго-n i 'ya a'ni 'ho t'wo sго-n i 'ya (?1468; Mong 57a) is it so or is it not?
*t'wo sго-n ywo, (mod + postmod). *swo nilo la mo'cho'm ay "es'ie 'ho t'wo sго-n ywo [t'wo sго-n ywo in the reading aid to the Chinese text] (1468; Mong 52b) also tell me, how it will be in the end?
*two ta, emotive indic assertive. *i 'za mozo.m ay hwen hi 'calk kep'two'ta ([1447-1562] Sek 3:20b) this very thing is a great delight to my heart. 'i kak'si 'za na 'y 'et ni'nwon mozo m ay mas 'two'ta (1447 Sek 6:14ab) precisely this very girl matches the purpose I am pursuing. kutuy ka 'tul ci'p i pol'ssye "t'wo ta (1447 Sek 6:35b) a house for you to go enter has already been built! "il ho ki yey ko'lin ke'si 'cyek'wo'ta (1481 Twusi 25:7b) but few hindrances in doing things. 'kwot-kwo't ay "mwoy h ay s kwo'e i 'phatwo'ta (1482 Kum-sam 3:33a) everywhere mountain flowers are in bloom. "THYEY "pwo'm i e lye'ep t'wo sgo'no'n i mwoy Gwu.m ul "mwo t ho m ye ku'e he 'lwo'm i e lye'ep t'wo'ta (1482 Kum-sam 2:7b) it is hard to see the form (body); there is no movement and it is so firm that demolishing it is difficult. *SSLQ a'ni 't'wo'ni MYENG' PPOYK h'ot'wo'ta (1482 Kum-sam 2:27b) it is clear that it is not the truth. *sol'k'wua kas 'kwa y isiti a'ni thwo'ta (1481 Twusi 8:2a) < solh 'kwa kac 'kwa 'isiti a'ni hor'wo'ta flesh and skin are (both) lacking. kutuy 'nay kos pi 'za 'worwo'ta ma'lon (1447 Sek 23:53b) you people make haste to come but ... talon kowol'h i "nyey s kowol ila'wa 'rhythwo'ta (1481 Twusi 8:35a) the other towns are better than the [war-torn] home town of earlier days, ku li 'Ge'n i 'ywu pwok hor'wo'ta (?1517; Pak 1:46b) he who did so is fortunate indeed!
See *t'wo'ta, - *thwo'ta; - *t'wo-sgo-.
*two'na, abbr < *hot'wo sго'no'na. *mo'cho.m ay 't'wo'na m i t'wo'sgo'ni 'ma'm *mwo t 'ho'na i (1475 Nay 2:2:14a) in the end I could not be of help.
*two'ya < - *wo'ya. *cye'kun a'ho'y 'lo'col Goh'chi'wuy (1586 Sohak 5:2b; sic "cye'kun = "cye'kun) = hye'kun a'ho'y lol kolo'chyo'wo'ya (1518 Sohak-cho 6:2b) in teaching a small child ... 
*TWOY 'ho'ya, vnt = tay huta. *i 'ta YWEN 'ul *TWOY 'ho'ya, phyeywon 'ilu (1482 Kum-sam 5:35b) this all developed with respect to prataya (secondary causation). kwuy-s-ke's uy nos 'kwa SSIN-LYENG uy me li no ch ol 'TWOY 'ho'ya, 'wok'et'ion (1482 Kum-sam 3:27b) when you come to confront the face of a ghost or the face on the head of spirit.
	*twu, particle [variant] = to twu, alt (before noun or counter) of twol 'towo'. - twu = - t'wo- (emotive). See - twu'ta = - t'wo'ya. -(t)twuk, suf (makes impressionistic adv). *cet-ttwuk cel-ttuk limping < cь-l. elk-ttwuk elk-ttuk all pockmarked < elk-, kk'ak-ttuk kk'ak-ttuk chopping < kkak'k. Cf (c)cwuk.
?twuk, postmod. person. *iippun ~ a good-looking person (Cf ippu-tongi a pretty child).
?miwun ~ a hateful person.
twuko (n') < twu'kwo (n') (≠ 'twu'kwo ger < twu ta), pel [obs] = pota (then). Var toko < two kwo (n'), [wuh]'s 'salom two kwo teum 'yang ho'ya (1447 Sek 19:4a) in a manner greater than the superiors. pa'kol twu'kwo ki phu'm ye (1459 Wel 21:78b) is deeper than the sea, and ... hi'mi SSYANG-LEY S 'QILQ-POTYK SSYANG two kwo te 'sey'm ye (1459 Wel 1:28a) has a strength that is greater than a hundred ordinary elephants, and ... coy'cwo hol 'syeng i 'nom two kwo n' teu'n i nom (1518 Sohak-cho 8:37b) those who have talent greater than others.

-twukwuma, var of -twukwuma. ¶-twukwuma (1916 Gale 83) "a low form of ho-pheita" [ta is misprinted as 'ma'].

twul, adn. sterile, barren (of a female). ¶ - amthalk a sterile hen. - amso a sterile cow.
  - amboth a sterile sow. - amkhay a barren bitch. [< tol < 'twolh 'stone'; Cf meanings of Chinese sek < 'S'|EYK]

twul < 'twulh', num. two. ALT twu ... < 'twu ...

-twul, 1. bnd n [var < tol'i; irreg der n < twuluta], round: - kitwul, - pan, - pen; kâ ~, they ~. 2. ~ twul-i (two people).

twung, postmod. you can't tell whether; may or may not: one of two contradictory but equally likely appearances, of which the second is usually, but not always, some form of màta 'desists'. Either or both may be followed by the particle to and the entire expression is usually concluded by hanta (aux v) or hata (aux adj) as appropriate, but hata (or kuleh.ta) may be preferred when the V-nun is viewed as static. See -un ~, nun ~, ulq ~. DIAL twung.

-(0)twung-eli: mom-ttwungeli = mom-ttwungini.

-(0)twungini, suf. postn, postmod. thing, one, guy.

¶ mom-ttwungini a body, a frame. èlipalam-ttwungini a crazy person, a crackpot, a nut. wuk-ttwungini a hothead, a rash person < wulk-kem/kkam-ttwungini a Negro, a black. em-ttwungin a brindled dog, "spotty"; a person with a birmarkh. cikki-ttwungini tough stuff, a tough fellow. cis-ttwungini [vulgar] = cis (act, ... ). ténw twungini [pejorative] a person burned or scalded. kwiyem-ttwungini ( = -tongi) a lovable child. ? pangtwwungi the rump; ? mungtwwungi a stick. CF -tongi; -thwungi; -tengi; -swungii.

'twun nom'uy = 'twufe ifx. no'n i 'uy (1586 Sohak 5:95b). See 'twus ta.

'twus ta = 'twu' 's' ta. abbr < 'twue is(?) ta (also 'tways ta = 'twu' 'y's ta). has put it away. ... = (-e ~) did it for good, got it all done. ¶ 'twun non uy = 'twufe ifx. no'n i 'uy) 'mal' i 'a'n i 'n (1586 Sohak 5:95b) are not words vested with ...

... 'twu'seq y'la = 'twu' 'sye' 'yla, abbr < 'twue if' 'sye' 'yla (< ?). ¶ 'tve y na 'y un ta twung ul 'pre-tiGwe 'twu' 'sye' 'yla (1517-Pak 1:34a) that guy short-changed me five taels of silver [= money]!

-twuta1 < 'twu'ta, vt. CF noh.ta.

1. la. puts, places, lays: puts away, puts up.

- Pangkum chayk-sang wi ey twun chayk i éps.ta I cannot find the book that I just put on the table.

1b. leaves it intact (as it is), leaves it alone; stops, does no more. ¶ Ku tay lo twue la Leave it as it is. Chayk-sang wi ey chayk tul ul i tay to twue la Leave these books on the desk just as they are. I'll put it in the middle of my work (of all times)! Ku man twula 'ki ka com mian hata I feel sorry to tell him to give it up. Kuleh.key hethun soli n' ku man twue Cut out such silly talk! I'll give you some ha. ye him tul e ku man twuess.ta That was an endless job, and at last it got so tough that I gave up on it. Ku cen (= yëys na) kath. umyen ku-nyang an twuess ula key 'ta If it were the old days I wouldn't have let you get away with it. Namulamyen tasi nun an okeyss. kî (ey), ku-nyang twuess.ta Thinking not to come again if only to be scolded, I left them alone. Ku ay willa kaman twue la Leave the child alone or he will cry. Ne sensayng nim poko yok hayss. kes.ta ~ eti twuko poça You would call the teacher names? ~ (let's) cut that stuff out!

2. leaves (behind). ¶ Cângkap ul eti ey 'n' ka twuko wass. ey yo I have left my gloves behind somewhere. I chayk ul twuko ka yo I'll leave this book (and go).

3. keeps, stores, holds. ¶ Sök ey twun kes i chayk ilyetta It must be books that are in it.

Ttwukkeng ul teph.e han sahul twuess.ta ka mek.munta You cover it with a lid and let it stand for about three days and then eat it.

4. posts, stations, puts (in a post).
5. keeps, employs, engages; has (in one's household). ı'kay lul ~ has a dog, chep ul ~ keeps a concubine. Salam i ta hyengeey luy twayes,kenul nay hol lo ıps.ota. While all others have brothers, I alone have none.

6. sets up, establishes.

7. places, puts, appoints.

8. leaves (an interval); puts (time/distance between). İ'sey sikan ul twuko for three hours.

9. bears, entertains, cherishes, sets (one's mind) on, has, holds (feelings). İ ... ey maum ul twuko iss.ta has one's mind set on ~; CF ... ey maum ul noh.ko iss.ta has one's mind (taken) off ~.

10. gives (a pledge).

11. (~ ey swukyel ul ~) signs (a document), puts one's signature to.

12. = noh.ta: puts into, adds (to); stuffs/pads with. İ(os ey) ~ ul ~ pads (a garment) with ...; ı'noh.ta: (cängki lul ~ / patwuk ul ~) plays (chess, checkers), moves (a chessman, a checker/marker).

12. twuteta ~ aux v. SEE -e twuta.

-twua ta = -two.ta (emotive indicative assertive). İ ayGwa thyey as'kyem 'cik 'hotwu'ta (1462 ı'Nung 3:116b) is inclined to be anxious and possessive. ywo kwoy'-two'wo'm ol 'ati 'mwo't ho'lwu'ta (1518 Sohak-cho 10:18b) is quite unaware that it is weird.

twu's ta = 'twu' ys.ta, abbr < 'twue is(i)'ta (also 'twus' ta = 'twu' 't's.ta). has put it away, ... (ce ~) did it for good, got it all done.

ty dental stop + palatal glide; this is usually a reduction of the syllable ti, as in titye < titie. tye (ce), adn, n. tye + 't ~ tye y (also 'rey y), tye + 'ulu'wo ~ tye'l'wo; tye + 'ulan ~ *tyel'lan. CF 'tyel'wo, tyengey.

1. adn.noun. 1a. that; those; the. t'i kwot tye kwot ay (1445 ı'Yong 26) in this place or that place. tye pwehyse s 'sta'h i (1447 Sek 9:10b) that land of Buddha's, Buddha's land. tye pwehyse s 'HHOYNG 'kwa 'NGwen 'kwa KwONG-'KHYWOW 'hosin PANG-'PYPEN 'un (1447 Sek 9:29a) those deeds and words of Buddha and his ingenuous expediences.

1b. of him (her, it); his, her, its. no'm oy 'kye'cip towyo'nwo'ni i chol hi 'tye kwo'ma towyo' Ga ci'la (1463 ı'Pep 2:28b) I would rather become his concubine than another man's wife. (m'l löl nil'Gwol / Jinlyey 'tye KAY-CHA y "ep'kwo f'/HHOYNG 'ol nil[/'GWol / Jinlyey KWOONG 'ol ssal'jha [/'zsa somof]'cho.1 i 'j'n i (1463/4 ı'Yong 1:22a) when we speak of the principle, there are no differences of level, and when we speak of practice, for it to sink in we must accumulate merits.

2. noun. that (one); those; he / him, she / her, it, them. İ tye 'uy mwo'k' 'swu'm ul kus'kuy ...= kuch-'kuy'] hoke'tun (1447 Sek 9:17a) given that they brought his life to an end ... tye 'uy 'hi m ul kapke'n i 'Gwa (1462 ı'Nung 8:124a) not only rewarding his strength but also ... ta'si 'tye'oy wolt'mkyo'm i towyo'ya (1462 ı'Nung 1:19b) it came about that he moved it again. tye non hwo'za "salom a'n i 'ka (1475 Nay 2:1:16a) isn't he a single person all alone?

NGwen hon 't on 'wu'li "CCWOY 'lol 'zywo 'ho'sya 'tye 'Gwa kyes'kwa 'mas-pwo'key 'hosywo'ye (1459 Wel 2:70b) we beg of you, please forgive our transgression and allow us to confront him in competition. "ês tyec i 'yang o'wo' 'tye'ol 'CHA" TUNG 'ho'ya LWON-LYANG ho'm ye (1468-1475) how come in your consideration you grade him this way?

- tye, 1. -e 'tye (< ti), infinitive < -e ti ta (infinitive + auxiliary).

2. (postmod) = 't ye, postmod + postmod. SEE -un 't ye, -an i 'n 't ye, -mwo'n 'ye.

3. SEE -kwa'ye. -Gwa tye.

'eye < ti'ye, inf < ti'ta tye kuy (abbr < *tyenge'kuy), adv, n. that place, there.

'Tyele (> cele), defective inf. like that, so. CF 'i'le, ku'le, 'es te, 'a mo'la.

'Tyele 'ho'ta, adj-n. is that way, is such. İ ci-HWOWY y 'tye'le hosil 'ss oy ... (1445 ı'Yong 92) his extreme filial devotion was such that ...

'Tyele'hi, der adv. İ 'tyele'hi 'kot 'hwo'mol [NGUY-SIM] 'hono'wa (1481 Twusi 15:23b) I am suspicious of such resemblance.

'Tyele'lor 'wo'na la ('1517-1'No 1:57b) you go there (and come back). CF 'tyel'lor.

'Tyele'no, abbr < 'tyel'le hon. such. İ 'tyele'n 'mwo'tin 'i i 'HHAAY 'thi 'mwo't ho'm ye (1447 Sek 9:17b) such evil things can do no harm and ...

Tyel'i (< 'tyel'le 'hli), adv. like that, so. İ cey 'kan 'ol 'tyel'i mwo'lo 'ss oy (1449 ı'Kok 11)
since they did not know their own rating to be such...

tye ti- 'two hwok, adverb (abbr < *tye[e] ['hli ['hol [two'] hwok'], to that extent/degree/amount.  
1 'i 'salo'm i 'pwo poy 'lol ty'e 'li- 'two hwok a'ni as 'kinwos 'ta (1447 Sek 6:25-6) this man does not begrudge treasures to that extent!

tye'l two (=? = tye 'two with confeked liquid) = ee lo as /with/by that. 
1 'tye 'non SONG- 
MYENG 'ul me ke 'tyel'two pa'to'm ye 'chom'key 'ho non cyen'cho 'two mas 'pwo'm ay "ti'-na "SSYWWU-KHWO 'lol 'PELO 'ho 'ya (1462 1Nung 8:104b) because the tongue puts up with letting him eat (all) his life it initiates suffering through taste. CF 'i1'two, kal'two, nal'two; nellwo; muel-lo.

'tye' man, n + pcl. just that. SEE ku-man 'tye-man.

'tyen = 'ty e n', postmodifider + postmodifider [question] + pcl. SEE -wolq  
tyeng, bad n (postmodifider/postnoun). but. SEE -ken 'tyeng, -ul 'spwun 'tyeng, 'man 'tyeng; mangeeg, eneeng.

'tuyeng, abbr < *tuyen 'kuy (CF tye 'kuy, ingey, kungey), adverb, noun. (at/to) that place, there.
1 'tyen'YEN-QUING 'ho 'sy a 1m 'la (1459 Wel 14:58a) it is placing the cause right there. 
'tyengen nan CHYN-ONYEN 'iGe 'za (1463 Pep se:7b) not until it is a thousand years since it [the gathering] happened in that place ...

- 'uy (to that person) SEE 'uy 'tyengey.

- 'uye. 1 'cuka 'hi 'tyengey 'uye 'ep' se twolo wo ZIN-KAN 'ay 'na a (1447 Sek 9:12b) suddenly was absent from there and appeared again among human beings and ...

tuye. 1. abbr < tuyengy (or < tye 'kuy), n, adv. 
(in/at/to) that place, there. 
'tuye 'two HE- 
KHWONG 'i 1n i (1482 Nam 1:50a) that place too is a void. wuld kuces tuye 'tule ca 'kwo ka 'eye ('1517- 1No 1:10b) let's go in over there and sleep before going on. tuye 'ka 'sek 'io.l i 'na mwuk 'nwo la 'ho 'ya ci p saks ['mwu'le sywokyel 'ep' si he 'pi ho l i 'las 'ta ('1517- Pak 1:54a) i went there and uselessly wasted my money to pay the rent thinking I would stay for some three months.

2. = tye 'y, abbr < *tye ey, n + pcl. SEE tye 'y 'yeye.

'tye 'y- , n + cop. 1 'PI 'non 'tye 'y'Gwo (1459

Wel 26a) [the word] "PI means 'that', and ...
'kwa tye y 'la 'hosya'm on (1462 1Nung 3:2a) that one says straightway it is him ...
'tye = tye y, noun + particle. that one, he [nominative]. 1 tye 'him isi'm ye (1462 1Nung 8:124a) he has strength and ...
'tye = tye y = tye y, n + pcl. 1 tye y an 'cok 'jcul 'kye sul'hi ne 'kei ti al 'fli 'ho 'fj ye (1463 Pep 2:85b) still rejoicing he does not find it displeasing, and ...

'tyeyn, postmod ( < 'tye n'). SEE -wolq  
'tyeyn y = = tyeyn 'tye, postmodifider + postmodifider (< *tye 'yin 'tye). SEE -wolq.  
'tye y 'eye = *tye ey 'eye, n + pcl + pcl. 1ku 'ccwoy y 'swro 'ye 'ye ne 'mu l i 'la (1463 Pep 4:83a) such sin is greater than that.

U Not distinguished from e in many parts of Korea. Usually not distinguished from uy when initial (both are pronounced u); often dropped or absorbed when following a vowel. If you cannot find a word you seek with the spelling u, try uy or e.

/u/ < u, a high nonfront (= central or back) unrounded vowel; the high counterpart of /o1/ (> a...), u, sometimes o or e); the unrounded counterpart of /wul/ < uu; often euphemic, with MK alternant /o1/ (> u) after /o1/ or /la1/.

-ug-. SEE also -o-

u, pcl [S Kyengsang DIAL (Mkk 1960:3:31)] = uy 
-u- < -u- < *G-, suffix; CF -i-, -ki-, -chi-.  
-kwu-, -chwu-, -ay-, -o-, -Gi-, -Gw-,  
-Gwo-, makes vc.  
kiwu- < kilu- /kilG- < kilu- /kiG- rise, rear, nurture  
ki- < kilu-long; [obs] be/ get big, grow. tolu- < twolo /twolG- < *twolG- distribute, deal out/around, cause to turn around to l- < tolu- < *twol- < *twol-lo- revolve, turn.

-ucapcu, bnd adj-n (~ hata); after a vowel  
-capcu; LIGHT  
-isch, slightly colored/tinged. SEE (u)sulm.  
-ucepcu, bnd adj-n (~ hata); after a vowel  
-cepcu; HEAVY  
-isch, slightly colored/tinged. SEE (u)sulm.

-uchichik, bnd adj-n (~ hata); after a vowel  
-ichichik. -isch, slightly colored/tinged. SEE (u)sulm.
-uchwungchung, bnd adj-n (~ hata); after a vowel -chwungchung. -ish, slightly colored / tinged. SEE -(u)sulum.

-ocekok, bound adj-n (~ hata); after a vowel -cekok; LIGHT ↔ -ucwukewuk. -ish, slightly colored / tinged. SEE -(u)sulum.

-ucwukewuk, bnd adj-n (~ hata); after a vowel -cwukewuk; HEAVY ↔ -ocekook. -ish, slightly colored / tinged. SEE -(u)sulum.

-ui, [var, with adj only] = -so (AUTH indicative after a consonant): cek.ui = cēksa < cēkta are few; but chuwuui = chwupso < chwupta is cold, naui = nās.so < nās.ta is/get better. 

Caney màl i olh.ui You are right. ABBR -uy = -i. NOTE: A grammatical tradition says that this is the adjective assert indicative in the FAMILIAR style; that tradition would limit -ney to verbs. But present-day usage is in conflict with the traditional prescription.


-iul - so tul (SEE -ui)


-u' kkey, immediate future (abbr < -ulq key; after a vowel -' kkey). I will do right away (I promise); ~ yo SAME [POLITE]. Čamqkan tanye o' kkey = kitaliko iss.ke la Please wait here ~ I'll be right back. Nay ellun pokok cwu' kkey = čamqkan man poye cwue yo Please show it to me for a moment ~ I'll give it right back to you. Nay ka cip.u' kkey I've got it! (when reaching for something dropped). Nay ka itta (= iss.ta) mun ul tat.u' kkey yo I'll shut the door a little later.

-ul - SEE ALSO -ol--ul < 'uol, particle (after a vowel lul, abbr l'), accusative case marker.

1. marks the direct object of a transitive verb; translates as English object of verb or of verb + preposition. Sisunun ul pota reads (or looks at) the newspaper. Sālam ul chac.ta visits (or looks for, or finds) a person. Mal ul thata mounts /rides a horse. Thum ul thata seizes (makes advantage of) an opportunity. Ttay lul kitalita bides one's time; waits for (awaits) the time. Sihem cŵnpi lul hata prepares for the exams. Pap ul mēkta eats one's food / rice, eats (has a meal). Sālam uy meli lul taylita hits a person's head == hits a person on the head. Pata lul pokul wēn hata (palata) wants (hopes) to see the sea. Čal haki lul palata hopes that one will do well. Kuleh.key haki lul cōh.a/sih.e hata likes/hates to do so (do that). Háypngok / Kënkangg / Sengkong ul pip.nita We pray for your happiness / health / success. Ku kes ul /i pokok siph.ta I'd like to see that. I kes ul kaciko kasio Take this with you. I mål ul ku i hanthey cen hasio Give this message to him.

2. marks the direct object of a transitive passive verb with the meaning "suffers it", and often gets translated as an English preposition. Čengkayngi lul kkyita gets hit in the shin. Song-kalak ul khal ey peyita gets one's finger cut on a knife. Kasum ul chayita gets kicked in the chest. Yakeem ul cap.hita has one's weak spot seized / played upon. Pal ul cap.hita gets caught by the leg. Mok ul ccallita gets one's throat cut; "gets fired". Kongsan-kwun eykey Sānghayul ppay-as.kyess.ta suffered the loss of Shanghai to the Communist troops.

3. marks the goal or direction of a verb of movement, with or without a preceding pel ey (CF ey, ulo). Hāk.kyo (ey) lul kata goes to school. Eti lul kana wherever one goes (one may go). Eney Sewul ul wass.n' ya When did you come to Seoul? Pang ul tul.e kanta (1936 Roth 278) I go into the room.

4. marks the path of a verb of movement. Čelul lul kēt.ta walks (down) the street. Hanul ul nalla files (in) the sky. Kāng ul kēne kata crosses a river.

5. marks the purpose of a verb of movement (CF hale). Iyejayng ul tte-nata sets out on a trip. Yenghwa kwūkyeng ul kata (or yenghwa lul kwūkyeng kata) goes to see a movie. Iisa lul ota / kata moves (house) here / there.

6. marks the duration of a verb (CF tong-an ey). Časulul ota comes for three days. Sam-il ul aphess.ta was ill for three days. Sān-yanul haksayng ulo ku hak.kyo ey iss.ess.ta I was in/at that school four years as a student. Pi ka hallo (= halwu) lul wass.ta It rained for a day. Han sikan ul kitalikeey (1936 Roth 278) Wait an hour. Twu sikan ul cam cata sleeps (for)
two hours. I mun i ő-payk nyen ul se iss.nun tong-an during the 500 years that this gate has been standing. QA-NAH i 'Chiyul' Ka hon "Hwuw 'two 'su mu na'mon 'hoy lol pwayh Ye cwocto' Wu [+- cwoch-cop-'(a)] i 'sy' (1447 Sek 24:2a) Ānanda has followed the Buddha for over twenty years after leaving home (to become a monk).

7a. marks the frequency ("for - times"). Sëy pen ul wass.ta (1936 Roth 278) They came three times: "cen mo'i 'hyen pe'n ul tin 't ol (1445 'Yong 31) however many times the limping horse may fall.

7b. marks the sequence order of a verb (CF ulo). Ñehes ñay lul kata goes/ranks first.

8. marks the cognate complement of a verb. Camul cata sleeps (a sleep). Chumul chwuta dances (a dance). Swümul swita breathes (a breath).

9. [colloq] as a paraphrase of other particles (often ey), ul marks various kinds of indirect objects, etc. In sloppy speech that occasionally leads to two objects both marked with the same particle, this usage can be treated as adding emphasis to a specific marker, which need not be (but often is) omitted. See §10.6. Cf N ul pel/sang cwwuta (1936 Roth 277) 'gives a reward/punishment to N, punishes/rewards N'. In most of these structures, the "sloppy object" is best put right before the verb, with a normal object placed earlier: Chayk ul ku ñyea (eykey/hanthey) lul cwwes.ta 'I gave her the book' sounds better than (?)Ku ñyea (eykey/hanthey) lul chayk ul cwwes.ta. 9a. = ey to, in, on, with. ñaph-cang ul suta stands in the van/lead. KI ya pleiss yeke lul [= ey (lul)] meyoh tal iss.unii-kkya yo That's because I've been here a few months already (1954 Lukoff 111).

9b. = eykey = hanthey to/for (an animate indirect object). Ña la' cwe (= Na lul cwe = Na hanthey tâla) Gimme! (= Give it to me!) Nwul ka elin awu lul/eykey os (ul) ip.hinta The sisters dresses her little brother. Sakwa nun emeni lul tulihye 'ntu I intend to give the apple to Mother. Chayk un sensayng ul poye tulinta He shows the book to the teacher. Na lul ola 'I (= na eykey olu ko hal) kkatalk i iss.na?! I see no reason he should ask me to come. ñ-so-' hoyi 'lol nyen k ul "cww. I i 'ye (1445 'Yong 20) would the four seas be given to anyone else?! With particle ellipted: la kwai me ki.'m ye mole me kywom 'kot hi (1482 Nam 2:63b) like feeding a donkey and feeding a horse.

9c. (= ulo) as, for, so as to be. KI ssal ul/ulo pap ul ciss.nunta They use that rice for cooking. Yengswuk-i lul cakI uy myenululul sam.ess.ta He made Yengswuk his daughter-in-law. Mukwuk ulo yângda lul kass.ta They went to America as adopted children.

9d. (= uy when it is marking a whole-part relationship, in which either could separately be treated as the object). Ñoll ul ssi lul puplintu I sow the barley seed. See §10.6. 10. 10a. marks the direct object of an omitted verb expression. Ñay ku il ul [mål hae anh.ko] camcakho iss.ess.ni Why did you keep the matter to yourself (keep quiet on the matter)? KI-kkacis iq il [kakiko] mwé kuleh. key yâtan in ya (keckeng in ya, sipi 'a ya, chamykyn in ya) Why are you raising so much fuss (worrying so much, arguing so much, meddling so much), when it is such a trivial thing?! Kulanq il ey mwe l' (hako) nopal-tâyulpul ia Why get so mad about it?

10b. Ñek.kwuk inmin i Cosen inmin pota sam-pay lul te manh.a yo (Roth 1936:278) The German people are three times as numerous as the Korean people.

11. marks a transitive relationship between two noun expressions when no verb is expressed. The second phrase is usually marked by the particle ulo 'as, so as to be', and the gerund hako 'making it' can often be added at the end. X ul sangtay lo with X for a counterpart (and opposite number). X ul kipan ulo with X for/as a basis. ku kes ul kwâsil lo with/fusing that for an excuse. Ñewul ul cwungsim ulo with Seoul as the center/focus. munqep ul cwungsim ulo kongpu lul hata is working mainly on grammar; is studying with the main emphasis on grammar. Pânto lul mûtye lo (hako) with the peninsula for a stage. Putsungsan ul cêtang ulo unhayng ey se pic ul nayta gets a loan from the bank with one's real estate as/for collateral. Ñewul ul cipan ulo chwulma hata runs for election with Seoul for one's constituency.

12. emphasizes a negative expression when it is attached to -ci and followed by the negative
auxiliary. *kaci lul anh.ta (or mès hata) just won't go. See -ci lul; CF -ci ka.

13. 13a. emphasizes a desiderative expression when attached to -ko and followed by the auxiliary adjective siph.ta. See -ko lul.

13b. emphasizes the purposive. See -ulye lul.

13c. emphasizes the adverbative, apparently only in the structure -key lul/ka an toynta. See -key lul.

Note: Although some of the expressions that can be emphasized by attaching ul may be regarded as adverbial, the adverbs in general cannot be so treated. We reject *ppalli lul kako siph.ta 'wants to get there fast' (HSIKL 3:384) as well as *'ko ka cha lul etteh. key lul kochyess.ni 'How did he fix the car?' (HSIKL 3:390).

14. [JOCULAR] attaches to an infinitive with a following verb or auxiliary — for a humorous effect. *mek.e lul pota takes a bite of it (just to sample it), tol.a lul kata trots off home.

15. marks an antithetical clause that ends in a modifier + kes. although, but; (it’s) too bad (that/ yet ...), in spite of the fact that ... anyway, so there! (used to end a sentence with the meaning ‘indeed’, or ‘despite contrary anticipations/reservations’, or ‘I guess.’) Cf -ulq ke 1', -un ke 1', -nun ke 1', -tun ke 1'; -kenul. *Sih.ta ko hanun kes ul pumo ka cangka lul tulkey hayss.ta His parents made him get married over his protests (in spite of his refusal). Keki n' cham pissaql ke 1' (= Keki nun cham pissaql kes ul) But that place would be very expensive! Hayss.tula 'myen cöh. ass. ulq kes ul I wish he’d done it anyway (but he did not do it). Ama molusìq ke l'q yo (kelly) But you probably wouldn’t know, in any event. Ku yenghma nun cangha wuli Inchen ey to olq ke l' After all, that movie will come to us in Inchen one of these days. Ku nun mäl ul cal hatun ke l' He spoke well, after all!

16. *Hänkwuk-e'na Hänqe-a'na lul mullon hako regardless whether it is Korean or Sino-Korean (Chinese). Eccil paiqtal toyess.na lul poca Let’s see how it has developed.

17. marks an object raised from the subject of a putativized sentence: (na nun) ku nameca ka maum-ssi ka cöh.ta ko mit. ess.ta 'I believed that he was of good nature' → ku nameca lul maum-ssi ka cöh.ta ko mit. ess.ta 'I believed him to be of good nature', but not *ku nameca lul maum-ssi lul ... for only one nominative phrase can be raised to serve as the object of a putative sentence (as was observed by Choy Yengeck 1988:178:n8): ku nameca uy maum-ssi ka cöh.ta ko mit. ess.ta ‘I believed that his nature was good’ → ku nameca uy maum-ssi lul cöh.ta ko mit. ess.ta ‘I believed his nature to be good’.

18. in MK marks the underlying subject of a causativized verb (where we expect a dative): *HHWUW s 'salu'ol 'al Guy honon ke's i 'la (1447 Sek se:1a) it is (written) so that later people may know. CF 9.

Note 1: Sequences of ul/lul followed by another particle (ul man, ul cocha, ... ) are just literary or formal variants of colloquial expressions in which the ul/lul is omitted. But the particle obligatorily drops before the focus particles un/nun, to, and ya/iya. See ey lul, ey l'; eykey lul, hanthey lul.

Note 2: The MK particle has two versions, 'ul/ lul and 'ol/ lol. The shapes *ul/ lul are usually picked when the vowel of the preceding syllable is u or wi, as in mu'su'ul k ul (1459 Wel 7:28b, 9:23b), *pu'ul ul (1447 Sek 13:43b, 1459 Wel 2:64a, 1463 Pep 3:47a, 3:180b), e nu 'nwi 'ulul (1449 Kok 52), and *i 'twul'ul (1449 Kok 52). But there are a few examples of the other shapes: e'nu 'lol (1482 Kum-sam 2:69a); SSSANG-TTWSU 'lol (1462 1Nung 6:66a); I'KYWULQ-YWULQ 'lol (1418 Twusi 20:34b), *cwul ol (1481 Twusi 15:47b), *LYWULQ 'ol (1462 1Nung 1:19a), *swul 'ol (1459 Wel 21:14a) - CF *SWUL 'ul (1463 Pep 3:86a). After a syllable with uy or way both versions occur, but *ol/ lol seems to be more common: e'tuy 'lol (1468-Mong 13b), *PEP-NGuy 'lol (1447 Sek 13:26b), NGUY 'lol (1465 Wen 2:3:2:68a), I'LYWOK-KURY 'lol (1481 Twusi 8:3b), [KUN-KURY 'lol (1481 Twusi 20:52a); pwul 'hwuy 'lol (1447 Sek 6:30b, 1449 Kok 99), MWW-QWULQ 'lol (1462 1Nung 6:43a), TTIN-LYWULQ 'lol (1462 1Nung 1:24b), [QAN-NGWULQ 'lol (1481 Twusi 10:12a), SSSANG-TTWSUL 'lol (1459 Wel 17:23b) - but K'WULQ-''YWUL 'ul (1468-Mong 32b), *twul'ul (1447 Sek 19:10a), TTWUNG-K'WUL 'ul (1459 Wel 1:30a).

The higher-vowel shapes are common when the syllable of the preceding syllable is e or ey,
as in ne 'ul (1447 Sek 23:24b, 24:3a; 1459 Wel 8:101a, 8:86a; 1462 'Nung 1:90b; 1481 Twusi 7:20a; 1482 Nam 1:48b; ... ) and ke's ul (1462 'Nung 8:86b, 1481 Twusi 8:34a, 25:29a; ... ), 'ney h ul (1459 Wel 10:4b) and thiye 'ul (1518 Sohak-cho 10:27a). Only a few examples are found of the lower-vowel shapes, as in pwu thyel 'ul (1463 Pep 5:121b) - CF pwu thyel 'ul (1447 Sek 6:19a, 9:24a), ma' se's ol (1588 Mayng 13:26b), and kalu' mey 'ol (1447 Sek 24:20b). But after -YEl the only examples are of 'ol: MYENG-'SSYEY 'ol (1447 Sek 6:8b), 'SYYE 'ol (1463 Pep 4:148b), 'KXYEY 'ol (1447 Sek 19:31b, 1463 Pep 6:83a), SAM-PPWO-TTYYE'ol (1447 Sek 19:34b, 1459 Wel 21:222a, 1463 Pep 2:6b), CHYENG-TTYYE 'ol (1459 Wel 23:93a), 'SYYE 'ol (1463 Pep 4:148b), 'PHYEY 'ol (1475 Nay 1:77a).

After wo or woy the lower-vowel shapes are usual, as in coy' cwo 'ol (1463 Pep 1:49b), PPEN-'WWOW 'ol (1459 Wel 1:18a), mwwo.m ol (1482 Kum-sam 5:48b), 'swon 'ol (1586 Sohak 6:102b), LYWONG 'ol (1447 Sek 6:32a, 1449 Kok 192); ca'chwoy 'ol (1462 'Nung 2:114b), NGUY-'HWOY 'ol (1463 Pep 2:24a), '/CCWOY 'ol (1481 Twusi 24:13a). The other shapes are not attested after wo and I have found only two examples after wo, SSYWUN-PWONG 'ul (1463 Pep 4:148b) and /KALQ-HHWONG/ 'ul (1481 Twusi 21:34a). After a, ay, o, or oy, the shapes 'ol / 'ol are overwhelmingly favored, as in 'na 'ol (1447 Sek 6:4a; 1459 Wel 8:98a, 9:35d; 1481 Twusi 23:44a), na' la'h ol (1459 Wel 7:29b, 1463 Pep 2:77a), nwol' Gay 'ol (1459 Wel 21:190a), yang' co 'ol (1447 Sek se:5a, 1459 Wel 8:19b), 'ho'y 'ol (1447 Sek 24:2a), ZYE-LOY 'ol (1459 Wel 17:36b, 1464 Kumkang 69b), 'CYWUNG-SOYNG 'ol (1447 Sek 6:5b, 1482 Nam 2:6b). But there are rare examples of the higher-vowel shapes: 'SYWU-'HWA 'ul (1588 Mayng 13:19b), kseng 'ul (1457 Nay 1:70b), 'KUM- 'KAY 'ul (1462 'Nung 8:77a), na' kunay 'ul (1481 Twusi 15:31b).

After syllables containing the vowel l both versions occur, but the low-vowel shapes are more common. For a given word I have not found competing versions: only il'ol (1447 Sek 6:18a, 6:27a, 19:40b; 1459 Wel 8:8b, 10:21a, 18:7b; 1481 Twusi 8:24b; ...) 'affair' and i'ol (1449 Kok 45, 1462 'Nung 1:53a) 'house'.

-ul(q) < -'ool(q), prospective modifier [after a vowel -l(q)]. Initial p t c s k of a following word are regularly reinforced to pp tt cc ss kk, unless a pause is inserted, so we write -ulq p- etc. Most of the cases of word-initial y and j (including ly ny li ni) are treated as ny and ni when directly preceded by a consonant, so what we write as -ulq y- (i-) is pronounced /ully.../ (/ulli.../). The modern Hankul spelling usually ignores these reinforcements. The earlier texts sometimes did the same, but quite often they wrote -q or gominated the following obstruct. On a possible source of the -q see -ul s.

1. - that is to be/do; - that will be/do; - that one will do (at/to/from/with). 'Catong-cha lul phalq səlam the man who will (is to, wants to) sell the car; the man with the car for sale. ku səlam i phalq catong-cha the car that the man will sell; the car that the man has for sale. ku səlam i catong-cha lul phalq kos (sikan) the place where (time when) the man will sell the car. ssulq phyeu∈i letters to write. phyeu∈i səul səlam tul persons to write the letters; persons to write letters to. na hantheu phyeu∈i səul səlam tul persons to write letters to me. nay ka phyeu∈i səul səlam tul persons for me to write letters to. tte-nal naI the day that one is to leave. Na ha ko kathI wǔntong halq səlam ul chac nun cwung fa I am looking for someone to play (the sport) with me. Kulelq casin i épsta I lack the confidence to do that. Ku kes un cci halq təlI ka épsta There’s nothing to be done about it. Halq il i mânh.ta There is lots to do (to be done). Na nun ynkuk-cang ey kal hexa ləI (helak ul) et.ess.ta (1936 Roth 548) I have (obtained) permission to go to the theater.

'kata 'ka two'la wolq [kwun-ssoy] (1445 1Yong 25) the troops who had returned from going [off to battle]. 'nyey [lwɔk-sani] oy [lwɔn hol koŋ]'it ol 'mwoł'a n i - (1481 Twusi 15:47b) (?) in the old days they did not know rebellion by the mountain feodoms -

2. (with time words). SEE - ttay, - cek, - mufye, - tong-an, - sai.

3. SEE - cwul, - kyem, - li, - man, - ppun, - swu, - the(y).
NOTE 1: -(ess.)ess. ula and -ula, nun also occur.

NOTE 2: After a consonant-final stem the MK ending has the two shapes -'ul(q) and -'ol(q).
Choice of the shape is determined by the vowel of the preceding syllable. After aC, oC, or woC only -'ol(q) occurs, as in tas'kol (1447 Sek 13:36a), mo'chol (1447 Sek 6:3b), and two'olq (1449 Kok 14). After e, uC, wuC, or iC only -'ul(q) occurs, as in me'kulq (1459 Wel 8:8b), sul'hal (1459 Wel 2:22b), cuw'kul (1459 Wel 7:18b), and miirulq (1447 Sek 6:11b).

Stems ending in -ul- reduce the expected strings l-ul and l-on to just l, as in 'ilq'ka (1462 1Nung 4:383b) < 'il- 'be formed' and tul (1463 Pep 1:55b) = 'tulq (1462 1Nung 2:114b) from 'tul- 'enter' - compare tululq (1447 Sek 6:8b, 1462 1Nung 2:107a) < tu- 'listen'. But after the postmodifiers 'i 'fact' or 'one' and ye (also ya?) 'question', only the epenthetic vowel is suppressed, leaving ili: tul il 'la (1462 1Nung 8:40a), 'til il 'le'n i (1445 1Yong 123), mel'il 'ngi s'ka (1459 Wel 8:1b), all il 'Gwo (1459 Wel 21:14a; 1481 Twusl 15:37b, 47b). The postmodifier itself sometimes vanishes: yel'lil 'ye'n ywo (1481 Twusl 7:25b). Notice that the basic forms (such as *tululq, *alolq, ...) never surface except in one of the two reductions; as tulq or 'tul (i), as 'alq or al'il (i), ... When the contractions were made, those stems which begin with the low (unmarked) pitch kept the high accent of the ending and blended it with the low pitch to produce the rising tone marked with the double dot (\*); that is why the dictionary form (= the indicative or interrogative) of an -l- verb begins either -l- or -l-. The modulated prospective modifier is formed as expected, with the -l- of the stem (and its high or low basic accent) intact, simply appending the modulator and the ending of the prospective modifier (-w|+lq), as in mu'sum 'pho'lwol 'lil (1715 1No 2:3a) 'the business of what to sell' and sa'lwol 'chye'swo'lol (1518 Sohak-cho 8:3a) a home to live in ...

ul a = -ul ya

-ula < -\*ul'a (\* < -\*ul'i [yla or -\*ul'i [G]a 'willya'; \* < -\*u'a 'you will!') subjunctive arterial; -la < -la after a vowel or l-extension of -l- stems. See ho'la.

1. (command, literary or in quotations) do it! may/let it happen! Anc. ula = Anc.e la Sit down! Iss. ula = Iss.(ke) la Stay! anc. ula (ko) hatsa tells one to sit down. Iss. ula (ko) hatsa tells one to stay. Sinpu nim i ilecik cwumusilula ko hay yo (Dupont 123) Tell the Father to get to bed early. Hänkwuk ey thongil i iss.ula Let there be unification in Korea! ilcye muli 'ho ya he'mu l i 'ep suo la ho kwo (1475 Nay 1:8a) let there be no blunders in the early evening, it says, and ... "QILQ-SIM 'u'wol kwoy Gwo y 'ho'la (1464 Kurangla 12a) be utterly quiet [and listen to what I say]!

2. 2a. = -ule [going] for the purpose of doing, to do. KUM-LYWUN NGWANG a'tol i 'chwyulq-ka ho'la 'kano'n i (1447 Sek 6:9b) the son of the Golden Wheel King is leaving to become a monk. ema "nim i PPI-LAM NGWEN 'ul pwo'la 'kasi'n i (1449 Kok 17) the mother went there to see Lumbini Park. "TTWOW-"li poy'wo'la 'na'a 'ka'sya (1459 Wel 1:5a) goes out to study the doctrine.

2b. [DIAL] = -ule. CF -'ulo la 'na 'joy.

3. = -ta (ka) < - 'tka (transferrative); CF -ul ak, -'ulo'ak.

3a. doing in alternation. Polsh] kwu'phi la phyel sso'zi 'yet (1459 Wel 21:4a) in the interval between bending and spreading one's arm.

3b. and then; then; whereupon. 'cans, kananco la nonon kama kwoy 'non (1441 Twusl 7:1) the crow who perches for a moment and then flies on.

'u'la = 'u'wo, pcf (after a vowel 'la = 'wo). mu'su.k u'la (1481 Twusl 22:39b) = mu'su.n u'la (1447 Sek 6:3a) for what reason, why. VAR u'lye. NOTE: There is no attestation of -"o'la, unlike 'olan. But see 'ola'wa.

-ula 'ca, abbr < -ula (ko) haca

-ula 'ci, abbr < -ula (ko) haci

-ulak = =ul ak

-ul ak, prosp mod + postmod; the shape is -l ak after -l- stems (and colloquially that is optional after all vowel stems), -l ak after other vowel stems. one of two alternating conditions: -mal lak (hanta) [auxiliary vil] (is) on the point/verge of doing, almost does, (hesitates) whether to do (or not).

O1l ak kal ak coming and going, milling about. oluul ak naytil ak rising and falling, fluctuating. phulul ak nulul ak now green
now yellow. milchil ak tålchil ak pushing and pulling. Kwulum i ol ak kal ak hanta The clouds come and go. Pi kal kal ak kal ak hanta It rains off and on. Cëngsin i ol ak kal ak hanta I don’t know whether I am going or coming (I am so terribly busy/tired/drugged). Elkwul i pulp.uk ak phaluk ak hanta His face gets red and blue (with anger).

(1) Cikum wus.(ul) lak mäl lak hanta He is on the verge of laughing. Soli kal tulill (l)ak mäl lak mëlli sala cinta Hardly to be heard, the sound fades away in the distance. Ku uy ilum i sayngkak nal (l)ak mäl lak hanyen se sayngkak naci anh.nunta His name is on the tip of my tongue, but I just can’t think of it. Satali ka ssule cil (l)ak mäl lak hani tah.chici mal.e la Don’t touch the ladder — it is so delicately balanced that it may fall at any moment. Onul un kwulum i mân.he se hay ka nal (l)ak mäl lak hanta The sun can’t make up its mind whether to come out or not, it’s so cloudy today. Mäl ul hal (l)ak mäl lak hanta He is hesitating whether to say anything or not. Welkup i °-chen wen toy! (l)ak mäl lak hanta He has a salary a bit short of 5,000 wen. Mak cam i tul lak mäl lak hanun tay cënhwa ka wass.ta Just when I was on the point of falling asleep, the telephone rang. NOTE: (1916 Gale 81) “hol.nak mal.nak howo [= hal lak mäl lak hao] expresses indifference, inattention to the work on hand or interruption of the same”.

This structure might be a contraction of -ul(la) k[o] = -uley ko, as suggested by M 3: 3:103. If so, the postmodifier ak is a new entity and perhaps just an artifact of the analysis. The dialect variant form -tak suggests that /lak/ may, instead, be a lenition from /tak/, which looks like a shortening of -ta ka; but some kind of restructuring would have to be posited to account for the epenthetic u after a consonant stem. Neither of these two histories, however, seems likely in view of the examples from early Hankul texts which show a structure identical to the modern one. Yet, since -(l)b) lak also had the meaning of - ta ka, perhaps it was a lenited variant from early on (Cf. ’ila ’ka). See -ul.lak.

‘ho’lak, nonfinite ending (< - ’ho’lak, ? < -ta k[af].

1. doing alternatively/sometimes. ćçw ’kú’lak ’sal’lak ’ho’ya (1447 Sek 24:29a, 1459 Wel 1:12b) [constantly] dying and living. ’salo’m i towoy’lak pel’Gey cyiwungsayi ’i towoy’lak ’ho’ya (1459 Wel 1:12b) sometimes becoming a person and sometimes becoming a bug or an animal. phye’lak ’cwuy’lak ’hwo’m ol ne hant a twono n i (1462 1Nung 1:108b) you see it keep opening and closing. ’komol’lak ’piu’lak ’hono’ta (1481 Twusi 7:2a) [the dragonflies —] are sinking and floating. ’twut[h] ’cay s hyeng ’un wó’lak ka ’lak ho’kwo? (1517- Pak 1:39b) Number Two Brother keeps coming and going. 2. and/or but then (at once). ćte’uwu’lak twolwo ’hoyno’ n i (1481 Twusi 7:14b) it gets dark and then it gets light again. ’soym swo’l 1ol ’tulu’lak ’stwo kus.nox’n i (1481 Twusi 7:23c) one hears the sound of the spring and then it ceases. CANG:’SSO ’uy pôl[h] kwu’phi’lak phyl so’zi ‘kot ’ho’ya (1485 Kwan 4b) it is like the interval between a strong man bending his arm and stretching it out, and ... [SEYE(1)two kkak.ta cuts. This style would be a piece of straw < ciph straw. kkakkulaki < awns and bits of rice or barley husk < kkakk.ta cuts. pasulaki < crumbs, shreds, bits < pas.ta = paswuta smashes, breaks. VAR -ulakyi.

-ula ’ki, abbr < -ula (ko) haki. Ċku man twula ’lki ka com mian hata I feel sorry to tell him to give it up.
-ula kko [LIVELY] = -ula ko
-ula ko, subj attentive + pcl. ĊKot kala ko ille la Tell him to go / get there at once. Ese ula ko yûtan i nass.ta They are really raising the roof for you to come at once. I kes ul pola ko hasle Tell him to take a look at this. Mas i coh.ula ko kuleh.key kuulu.yess.ta I boled it that way to make it to taste good. Maypci mâ’ala ka kocwuq kalwu l’il neh.ci anh.ess.e I left out the red pepper to keep it from being spicy.

~ (yo) [sentence-final] do it (I tell you); (fragment of quoted command).

-ula kwu, 1. = -ula ko. 2. [sentence-final, northern DIAL] = -key nu (FAMILIAR command).
"ula 'l, abbr < -ula (ko) hal. 'Na lul ola 'i kkatalk i iss.nn?! I see no reason for him to ask me to come.
-ula 'la, abbr < -ula (ko) hala
-ula 'm, abbr < -ula (ko) ham. 'Ceng-mal ku man twula 'm? Do you really mean for me to give it up?
-ula 'myen, abbr < -ula (ko) hamyen. If/when told to (do), if I tell you to do, if you tell me to do. 'Kala 'myen kasey yo If I tell you to go, you go!; 'Kala 'myen kakeyss.ey yo If you tell me to go, then I will go (M 1:2:165). But some speakers reject examples of the past, such as (?)*Kala 'myen kass.ey yo (ibid.) When I told him to go he went.

'ulan, pcl < 'ula 'n = 'u 'l'wo n'; 'lan after a vowel or l or LQ (VAR ['llan]; ku + 'ulan → kal'lan. as for — marks a theme, normally not one extruded from the underlying subject, for in that case the particle *hen is preferred (Kim Sungkon 1978:66). VAR (after -oC or -woC) 'o 'lan; no examples of -oC 'ul'lan, and only one of -woC 'ul'lan.

'Icicy eye'mun ce'k 'u 'lan ani'cok mozom sko 'cang 'nwo 'ata 'ka 'cola'm ye n e'lwu 'PEP ul poy hwozo 'Wwo 'l i 'ngni 'ti 'la (1447 Sek 6:11ab) now while I am young, you see, I will have fun to my heart's content for a while and then when I am grown I can duly learn the Law. kasoy 'lwo 'hwon [MWN] 'ulan sywokcyel [ *ep.si [*yef 'hi [*mal 'la (1481 Twusi 7:9b) do not to your regret open a door that is made of thorns. nye 'lum ci 'zwul "il 'lan "salo'm oy [*mal] 'ti ol tu'i'kwo 'mwoy[h] s 'pi.ch 'ul'lan 'say uy 'culki 'mwn 'ptu.t ul 'pwonwola (1481 Twusi 7:11a) harvest work — I hear the people talking; the radiance of the mountains — I see the joy of the birds.

'THVEN-'co y 'wu'li 'T'TWOW-'LI 'l 'lan po'lisii'kwo 'men 'tuy s HHWO-'KYWOW 'lol KKWW 'ho'sino'ni i (1459 Wel 2:69a) the son of heaven rejects our doctrine and pursues alien teachings from distant places. kos.ka 'ho'non t oy 'l 'lan mul me'kiti malla ('1517-1No 1:35b) when one is trying hard let water not be drunk. na 'ya 'swona'won 'il 'lan kwo thi'kwo no'm oy sa 'wona'won 'il 'lan kwo thi'ma'iwol 'i'n i (1518 Sohak-cho 8:15a; no'm is smudged) one should correct one's own bad deeds and not correct the bad deeds of others. 'hywohon

"il 'lan na 'y key pwo 'nay 'Gwoo kwu'cun "il 'lan no'm oy key 'cwunu'n i (1464 Kumkang 21b) sends good things to me and gives bad things to others. swul lan homa maop.swo (1676 Sin.e 1:19b) give up drinking now.

'Mozom 'o 'lan a'ni tas 'kwo (1449 Kok 121) not cultivating one's mind. 'loe -SOYNG hon "salo'm oy twu 'yey'le'wani'ku m'eyy 'pwo.m o 'lan il 'hwu'm ul mu'su.k i la ho'i ywo (1462 Nung 2:31a) when the man who has cataracts sees a round image what does he call it? KHOWONG-CWONG 'on 'NGWU 'lan QUY 'Gwa KYEY 'Gwa y'la nilo'kwo KHWONG 'o 'lan NGWEN-SYENG 'i la niloke tun (1465 Wen 1:1:106b) when the Sunya sects say that reality for us is dependence (on others) and counting everything as real ([PYEN]-KYEY = parikalpita) and they say that unreality is complete perfection, ...

-ul'an. 1. → -ula 'n, abbreviation < -ula (ko) han. 'Ku i tele kheneng na tele to ola 'n mäl i ēps.tula They didn't invite even me, much less him,

2. → -ula 'n', abbr < -ula (ko) hanun.

'-Ub'la 'n SEE - *Ub'la 'n i oy
-ula 'na, abbr < -ula (ko) hana
-ula 'ney, abbr < -ula (ko) haney
-ula 'ni, abbr < -ula (ko) hani. CF ila 'ni, ila 'ni.

-ula 'ni-kka, abbr < -ula (ko) hani-kka. 'Na kala 'ni-kka (Dupont 127) [I thought I] told you to go!

-ula 'nta, abbr < -ula (ko) hanta. says/tells one to do. 'Meli lul eteh. key kkakk.ulla 'p.nikka How does he want me to cut his hair? — Nemu ccalpci anh.ulq cengto lo kkakk.e cwusipsio Not too short, please.

-ula 'nta 'yss.ca, abbr < -ula (ko) hanta (ko) hayss.ca. 'Amuli na poko i il ul hala 'nta 'yss.ca na n mös hakeyss.e Tell me to do this as you will, I won't do it. SYN -ula 'yss.ca.

'-Ub'la 'n i oy, abbr < - *Ub'la 'hojn 'i oy, subj assert + abbr v mod + postmod + pcl. if, when; since (= -ulq kes katham. umyen, -lq cintay).

- CYENG-'SYA ci 'zula 'n 'i oy ilhwu'm ul - 'KUP-KWO-'TTWOK NGWEN 'i la ho'la (1447 Sek 6:40a) [the two together] set to build the monastery, so call it AnÂha pi?n?n?da Garden [With Prince Jeeta's Trees]. 'ile 'n 'salo'm i QAN-LAK 'ol pwo la 'n 'i oy 'PWOK moyng ko'la 'THWO-'TI lol ka phwolq 'i
\textit{Ge’ndul} (1459 Wel 21:125a) if such people enjoy peace and joy they create happiness and make up for the earth [that is needed to build a monastery], and so. \textit{[KWANG SANJ \textsc{s ’kul
nilk’ien sta’h ay me’li }’syeyla \textit{’n’i’ oy tyowhi two’la }’wol \textit{’i.n i \’la} (1481 Twusi 21:42b) in the land of Guang Shan where I was studying my hair was turning white where I have well come back. See ho’la \’n’i’ oy, hosila \’n’i’ oy.

-ul’a nun, abbr < -ula (ko) hanun. \textit{Ku mul
un kwail capsususin hwu ey son ul ssis.ula
’nun kes ip.rita} The water is to wash your hands in after you have eaten the fruit. Kisa lal ssula
’nun puthak ul pat.ess.ta I received a request to write a newspaper article. Chinkwu
ka cakkwu hala \’nun tey haciy kulay Since your friend keeps telling you to do it, go ahead and do it. Ku tul uy yokwu nun wusen pup
ul mek.key hay talla \’nun kes ita Their demand is that they be allowed to earn their bread first of all. I kes ul hala \’nun twung ce
kes ul hala \’nun twung mal i manh.ta All I hear is do this, do that. Hak malinh.un salam
kawunteny way na poko ku il ul hala \’nun ya
Why do you pick me among all the people to do the work? K.elumye ka ani \’la talkimye ce
phyocek ul mae.hila \’nun ke \’ta They want us to hit that target running, not walking. Ileh.ta
celeh.ta mal haci malko, hala \’nun tay lo hay
la Stop fussing and do what you are told. Way kulen, nuwu ka kaci mulia \’nun ka \’m? What
is your trouble — is anyone keeping you from going?!

-ul’a \’o, abbr < -ula (ko) hao
<ul’a \’p.nita, abbr < -ula (ko) hap.nita tells one
to do.
<ul’a \’ta, abbr < -ula (ko) hata
<ul’a \’tey, abbr < -ula (ko) hatey
<ul’a \’ti, abbr < -ula (ko) hati
<ul’a \’toy, abbr < -ula (ko) hatoy
<ula tul, subj attent + pcl. \textit{Pang socey com
hala tul} You kids clean up your room a little!
<ula \’tula, abbr < -ula (ko) hutula
<ula \’tun, abbr < -ula (ko) hatun
ula’wa, pcl. See \’ola’wa, la’wa, ila’wa.
<ula \’y, abbr < -ula (ko) hay: ~ to, ~ la, ~
se, ~ ya, ~ yo.

1. says/tells one to do. \textit{Ku lulu ol \’y se
kath.i nolca Let’s ask him to come play with
us. Ku lulu kuth ol \’y ya toykeyss.ta I must tell
him to come at once.

2. \textit{[? DIAL]} \textit{Na com pola \’y Look at me (I
tell you)}!

-ulayki, [var] = -ulaki

-ul’a y’ssa.ca, abbr < -ula (ko) hayss.ca. \textit{Amull
na poko i il ul hala \’yss.ca na n’ mos
hakeyss.\textit{e Tell me to do this as you will, I
won’t do it. SYN -ula \’nta \’yss.ca.

-ulq cakeeng, prosp mod + n. the intention/
resolve / decision to do, being decided to do.

~ ita is decided / resolved / determined to do,
plans / intends to do. \textit{Ku tong-an ye’soim hi
paywulq cakeeng ita I have decided to study
real hard during that time.

~ ulo with the intention of doing; decides
to do and. \textit{Uysya ka toyiq cakeeng ulo Sewul
ey \’a se tayhak ey ip.hak hayss.ta Resolved to
to become a doctor, I came to Seoul to enter the
university.

CF -ulq ye’ceng, -ulq sayngkak, -ul they;
-uluye, -ule; -ki to cakeeng / ceng hata.

-ulq ecey = -ul cee= -ulq ecey (when). Not
from -ul tay.

-ulq c\textit{\textsc{f}}/eksimyen, prosp mod + bnd postmod. if
it is a case of doing, if you like to do, if one
does, if it comes to doing, if (it becomes a
matter of doing) \textit{[LIVELY, JOCULAR, OR LIT for
-umyen]. \textit{Polq c\textit{\textsc{f}}/eksimyen \textit{\textsc{--}} (1) If you ask
me \textit{\textsc{--}}, it seems to me that \textit{\textsc{--}}; (2) In appearance /}
[said in introducing a description]. \textit{Tul.ulq
c\textit{\textsc{f}}/eksimyen \textit{\textsc{--}} (1) From what I hear \textit{\textsc{--}; (2) If
you will listen; Just wait till you hear \textit{\textsc{--}. \textit{Alq
}}
c\textit{\textsc{f}}/eksimyen \textit{\textsc{--}} If you know (then tell).

-ulq cek, prosp mod + n. the time when it
does (or is about to do). \textit{Pap ul mek.ulq
cek ey son nin i wass.ta A guest came when
we were eating. Na nun Sewul kalq cek mata
tongmul-wen ul kw\textit{\textsc{y}}kung hanta I visit the
zoo whenever I go to Seoul. ABBR -ulq cey.

CF -ul tay.

\textit{\textit{Yulq ce’k uy, prosp mod + n + pcl. \textit{Pwul
byye \’na sliq ce’k uy} (1459 Wel 1:8b) at the time
when Buddha was born.

\textit{\textit{Yulq cey, abbr < -\textit{Yulq ce’k uy (when). \textit{\textit{\textsc{I
\textit{\textsc{tut cop’i t”mot hozo’wa }\’sliq ce’k uy} (1462
Nung 2:2b) when I was unable to hear ~
-ulq cey, abbr < -ulq cek (ey) when. \textit{Kalq cey
when one goes. pulk.ulq cey when it is red
koon ilq cey uy sungthay (CM 2:66) conditions
when it is high-temperature. \textit{celm.es.sul cey}
A Reference Grammar of Korean

(1894 Gale 31) = celm.ess.ulq Cey when (I was) young.

-ul cham, prosp mod + n. the time/tun to do; when it is about to happen, when one is going (set) to do. Icxy nun Ok. huy ka kuney lul wittal cham ita And now it is Ok.huy's turn to swing. Ney ka kal cham ita It is your turn to go. Cf -num/-tun ch'am.

-ulq ci, prosp mod + postmod. 1. la. (= -keyss.nun ci, -ul.nun ci) the uncertain fact that it will be/do, whether it will be/do. KU ka olq ci an olq ci molukeysst.ta There is no knowing/telling whether he will show up or not. Nwukwu uy khi ka te khulq ci tay(e) pwä ya âlkeyss.ta We will have to measure ourselves against each other to see who is taller. Cangcha musunq il i sayngkilq ci cimcak ul môs hakeyss.ta There is no guessing what will happen in the future.

1b. ~ mälq ci whether to do or not. Mek.ulq ci mâlq ci sayngkak cwung ita I am considering whether to eat or not. Nal-säi ka nappe se kalq ci mâlq ci hako iss.ta The weather is so bad I'm uncertain about going. Cf -ulq twung mâlq twung, -ulq ka mâlq ka.

2a. ~ (yo) I wonder whether it will be/do. Kulsex kalq ci (yo) I wonder if he will go. Kuleh.key sikan i mânh.ulq ci I wonder if I'll have that much time to spare.

2b. ~ (to moluta, yo) maybe/perhaps it will be/do. Kalq ci (yo), Kalq ci to molunta Perhaps he will go.

3. ~ 'na (~ ina) it is proper/right to do it but. Ciöy ul pwä se nun empel ey che halq ci 'na In view of the crime, it is only proper to inflict a severe punishment, but . Sinkan ul ilk.ulq ci 'na kwu hay ya ilk.ci I ought to read the new books but that means buying them.

4. ~ 'n i (~ in i) it is proper/right to do and (so). NAY ka ilk.ulq ci 'n i co'.yong hi tule la I am to read, so listen quietly (= carefully).

5. ~ 'n i 'la (~ in i 'la), ~ 'la it is proper/ right to do; surely will, must. Hakasyung a konpju ey him ssulq ci 'n i 'la (ssulq ci 'la) It is proper for students to devote themselves to their studies.

-ulq ci enceng, prosp mod + postmod + pcl (< -ulq 'i iGen iyeng). even if; Cf -ul mangceng.

Kwulm.e cwuk.ulq ci enceng ku hanthey sinsey nun an cikeyss.ta Even if I starve to death, I won't ask a favor of him. Cwuk.ulq ci enceng kwusok un pat.ci mös hakeyss.ta I'd rather die than be confined. Nakey halq ci enceng khening un an hanta I'd rather fail than cheat. [-ess.ess.ulq ci enceng occurs].

-ulq cieta, prosp mod + postmod =~ 'ulq 't [I'm it]. [lit] = -la (command). Polq cieta! Behold! Cf -e cila (ku), -e ciita.

-ulq ci 'la See -ulq ci 5

-ulq ci 'la to, [lit]. even though, although, notwithstanding that ..., regardless of (= -to). Samswu kapsan ul kalq ci 'la to hal mâl un hay ya 'keyss.ta I have to speak my mind now, no matter how far I may be sent in exile for doing so. Him un yah halq ci 'la to maum un tantan hay ya hanta You should be firm in mind even though you are weak in mind.

-ulq ci 'na See -ulq ci 3

-ulq cine, prosp mod + postmod =~ 'ulq 't in 't ye (1598 Secen 1:8a, 8b). It behooves one to do (= kkok hay ya hanta). Hakto nun Säse ul ilk.ulq cine It behooves students to read the Four Books. Khun mul i naci anh.key halq 'myen san ey namu lül mânh.i sim.ulq cine To prevent floods we should reforest the mountains. [Past forms occur: -(ess.)ess.ulq cine it behooves one to have done.]

-ulq ci 'n i See -ulq ci 4

-ulq ci 'n i 'la See -ulq ci 5

-ulq cintay, prosp mod + postmod (~ 'ulq 't in 't oy). [obs] = -umyen (if, when). ~ (un) same. Ney ka kulq halq cintay n' na 'n tul (= na in tul) ecci hal? If you do that, what am I supposed to do? [Past -(ess.)ess.ulq cintay occurs.]

-ulq ci nun, prosp mod + postmod + pcl. KU sayksi uy maum-ssi ka kwuluq ci ettelq ci nun te koykke pwä ya âlkeyss.e I will not know whether that girl has a nice disposition or not until I have seen more of her. Ku sålam i onul ulq ci an olq ci nun cênsim ttay ka cina se ya âlkey toylq ke ya It won't be clear until lunchtime is over whether he is coming today or not.

-ulq ci puthe, prosp mod + postmod + pcl. Elma 'na mek.ulq ci puthe al.e kaeiko ümsik ul mantul.e la Find out how much people will eat before you prepare the food.

-ulq cuum [var] = -ulq cuum

-ulq ci to See -ulq ci 2b.
-ulq cuum, prosp mod + noun. about the time when. Hak.kyo lut kalq cuum ey pi ka oki siceak hayss.ta About the time I went to school it started to rain. Pyel i pich naki siceak hako mën san ey se n' pueng sây soli ka tullye wass.ta; ileq/kuleq cuum imyen u'ley ey ku nun cenyek hwâ uy sänqpo lut na-kanun kes iess.ta The stars began to shine and from the faraway mountain came the hoot of an owl; at such an hour it was his wont to go out for an after-dinner stroll.

-ulq cwul, prospective modifier + postmodifie. 

1. the assumed fact that it is to be/do or that one will be/do. 2. the way (how) to do.

- (lo) âlta thinks (supposes, assumes, expects, believes) that it or one will be/do. - (ul) âlta (1) knows (realizes, senses, is aware, recognizes, acknowledges) that it or one will be/do, (2) knows how to do - CF -ulq swu (ka) iss.ta is able to do. Kot tol.a olq cwul lo sayngkak hanta I think he will be right back. Ku ka na hanthy phøyenci lut suluq cwul un möllass.ta I didn’t know that he was going to write a letter. Musunq îl îtun ci cengseng ul tâ hamyøn pôtham sâm imyen sengkong halq cwul ânta I believe the ordinary person will succeed at anything if he throws himself into it wholeheartedly. Yenge lut halq cwul âsey yo? Do you know (how to speak) English? Can you speak English? Cênhcha lut thako keki kalq cwul un molucî man kel.e se kalq cwul un ânta I don’t know how to get there by streetcar, but I can get there on foot. Nappun kes un an kaluchyess.ulq cwul lo âp.nita I feel sure they didn’t teach any bad things.

Note: Correct the entry -ulq cwul in KEd (1301b) to accord with what is said here.

-ule, purposive (-le after a vowel or -extension of -le- stems). (moves) for the purpose of. in order to: mek.ule to eat < mekta, ciule to build < cis.ta, tul.ule to hear < tut.ta (CF tulle to enter/lift < tutla). Must be followed by a verb of going/coming (except in use 3).

1. Na nun il hale kanta I am going to work. Ne lut pole wass.ta I have come to look at (or after) you. sälki côh.un kos ul chac.ule tanita goes looking for a suitable place to live (in). hak.kyo ey konghpule tanita goes to school to study.

2. ñanphung kwûkyeng hale Kumkang san ul chac.ta visits the Diamond Mountains to see the autumn leaves. Ku lut pulule ponayss.ta I sent for him. Nuy ka sil.mö lut sêythak hale ponayss.ta I sent the maid to do the laundry. Sikye hul kcohile ponay.pp.nita I will send the watch (out) to be repaired.

3. (in questions, often rhetorical) Mwe hale cwuk.ni Why did he (have to) die? [present used for vivid past]. Mwe hale (= halye ko) "il hay Why do you work (when you need not)?

DIAL -ula, -ulo, ?< -ulc (lye; CF -ulye.

-ulke, suffix: HEAVY -- -ulek. diminutive.

-kkuthuleki chips, shaving shaps < kkuth end. cisulek. remnant, refuse ? < cis.ta aborts. pusulek. crumps, shreds, bits < pas.ta = puswuta smashes, breaks. VAR -ulekyi. --

-ule lut, purposive + pcl. Kakkum nôlle lut kakeyss.âup.nita We’ll go play sometimes. --

-ule nun, purposive + pcl. Swul mek.ule nun ka to yenghwa pole nun an kakeyss.ta I might go for a drink but I don’t want to go to any movie.

-ule to, purposive + pcl. Yenghwa pole to an kakeyss.ta 'n mål in ya? You mean you’re not going even to see the movies (or: to see the movies, either)?

-ule tul, purposive + pcl. Yenghwa pole ful kasey Let’s go see the movie. Nôle tul kapsita (= Nôle kapsita tul) Let’s all go have fun.


-uley, bad adj-n ( - hat). somewhat ..., -ish.

-huy- / hay-kkumuley < huy-kkumuley whitish. pulk-uley reddish. CF -swukuley -- -swuk-uley; -(u)uley < -(u)muley; -eły hat.

-ule ya, purposive + pcl. Aem, yenghwa pole ya ka ya ’ci! Oh sure, by all means I simply must go see the movie!

-ulekyi [var] = -uleki


-ul = -ul i

-ul i < -ulc (lye, prosp mod + postmod.

1. the one (thing/person) that is to be/do one who(m)/that ...

la. (epithem extruded from the subject) one who ...

kwos 'kwa "kwâ-sulq 'Gwa phul / jGwa / ilkol me'ku.1.1
A Reference Grammar of Korean
PART II 857

'two isif jm ye (1447 Sek 3:33b) there are also those that eat flowers and fruit and grass and wood, and ...

1b. (epitheme extruded from the object) one whom/that - - 'nne 'Gwa kal 'Wo'l i 'ep.su'nu i 'la (1459 Wel 18:57b) there is no one to compare with you.

2. the act/fact that it is to be/do. SEE - munkhum, ho'l i 'za.

2a. (= - 'la) it is (the fact) that it will do/be [an explicit statement]. 'SYENG-\"CYHUJ z al ph oy 'nay 'nay puw's kuli'i i (1445 Yong 16) he would be ever embarrassed before the Chief of Heroes. 'NGWOY-'TWOW 'yn 'i ol a'ni cwo coco 'Wo'l i (1449 Kok 99) will not follow any false doctrines.

2b. is it (the fact) that it will do/be? [an explicit question]. 'SYENG-ZIN SSSN-'LUK\' i e'n'o "ta so'l 'Wo'l i (1445 Yong 87) how can one tell all the divine power of this saintly man? MYEY-'HHWOYK e'nu 'phul'i i (1449 Kok 74) how is one to escape confusion?

3. [poetic, lit] = -ulita/-ulila

4. - (yo) = -ul ya (rhetorical question).

1 Kongca (i)n tul huneel i eps.ul i (yo) Would Confucius himself lack faults? Ocwuk coh.un chayk ii i (yo) Wouldn't it be a fine book, though? SEE -ul i yo.

-uo'l i 'Ge'n i 'Ga, prosp mod + postmod + postmod (= 'ka) will it (do/be)? 'LWOK-\"KUYI lol \"sal'o m i si'le-\'kwom twu'l i 'Ga (1481 Twusi 8:3b) [with no coral for the market] will the man be able to maintain his thoroughbreds?

-uo'l i 'Ge'm ye = -uo'l i ['yj]'Ge'm ye, prosp mod + postmod + cop effective subst + cop inf. lwuhwe ye'ul 'NYEM ho'ya KWONG-'KXENG 'ho zoWo m ye n' ta pe' se na'i i 'Ge'm ye - 'ta pe' se na'i i 'la (1447 Sek 9:24b) when you show respect in thinking of Buddha all will be shed, and [if -] they will all be shed. CHYENG-\"CYENG hon 'PEP ul e'luw poy' hwo'l i 'Ge'm ye (1459 Wel 2:12a) you can well learn the pure dharma, and - - ku'ci 'ep.sun 'pru.t ul 'ta 'al'i i 'Ge'm ye (1482 Kum-sam 5:37b) you will be aware of all the boundless meaning, and ...

-uo'l i 'Ge'n i, prosp mod + postmod + cop effective mod + postmod. 'pi non \"salo'm ol cuw'l i 'Ge'n i 'homol'mye \"nye-na'mon \"chyenlyman is.to'n ye (1447 Sek 9:13a) will give those to the begging people; are there still other provisions? SAM-kay ye'y na'l i 'Ge'n i 'CCWOY-'PWOK i \"es'bye na \'ykey pu'thu.l i 'Gwo (1482 Nam 1:63a) born (as I am) into the Three Worlds, how can sin or joy attach to me? 'MYWOW-HHAY 'lol \"etu'l i 'Ge'n i \"es'ye\'y e'luw NGEN-\"KYWOW ay pu'theye \"KWUW-'KXENG ol sa\'ma MYEYG-SWU TYWUNG \"ey 'p'i 'tye isil i 'Gwo (1482 Kum-sam 5:24b) about to get the wondrous understanding, why would you have adhered to verbal teachings, created limits, and fallen among the many people?

-uo'l i 'Ge'n i 'Gwa, prosp mod + postmod + cop effective mod + postmod + pcl. 'hon KEP i 'nam'to'lwok nil' Ge'e two \"mwot 'ta nilu'i i 'Ge'n i 'Gwa ku'le \"na \\"ye puwhwey s \"sta h\'i \"CCAP mal \"ep si CHYENG-\"CYENG ho'kwo (1447 Sek 9:10b) I could not tell it all, to be sure, even if I spoke for over a kalpa (eon), but Buddha's land, to put it briefly, is pure and - - ne \"nyu'n un puwo'l i 'Ge'n i 'Gwa mu su.k u'wo mozom sa\'ma na \"cywome\'kywuy pi 'chhuwyywo'm ol TANG honon 'ta (1462 Nung 1:84a) your eyes may see, but what will you make your heart be that it face the radiance of my fist?

-uo'l i 'Ge'n i 'ston, prosp mod + postmod + cop effective modifier + postmod + particle. \"hota ka' i 'PANG ay 'tu'lwolq 'i in 't ay n' kwam'ul ye ye PPYENG 'ul ka'hwoGwo'm ay pan'oi ki HE-KHWONG \"oy \"na'm ol pwo'l i 'Ge'n i 'ston (1462 Nung 2:122a) perhaps if one enters in this direction it will open holes and tilt the bottle so that we are sure to see emergence into the void. e'wu'le swon s patang i 'ano\'ta 'hwolq 'i in 't ay n' ye'hu\'y ye \"CHYWOX 'i 'ulwo'm ay po'l'kwa [= po'l\'kwa \"KWOLQ-\"SUYW y pan'to'ki 'stwo 'tulg SSI-'CYELQ s ca'chwoy \"lol \"al'i i 'Ge'n i \"ston (1462 Nung 2:114b) when joined, the palms of the hands are said to know, but separate them and at the entering of a feeling the arm and the marrow, too, must be aware of a trace from when it entered.

-uo'l i 'Gen ma'lon, prosp mod + postmod + cop effective modifier + postmodifier. 'ha'no'l s \"HEMI 'un mol\' jchof 'im ay [NAN] 'tji sye'l i 'Gen malon sep [MWON] \"ey e'nu ta'si 'ti-na ka'l'i Gwo (1481 Twusi 7:9b) at last one finally
stands with difficulty at heaven's cliff but how
is one to get past it to the twig gate again?
'-40'l i 'Ge'nel, prosp mod + postmod + cop lit concessive. FKWONG-'TUK i 'ku'c i 'ep.su.'l i 'Ge'nel 'homol'mye QA-LA'-HAN 'KWA 'lol 'TUK 'key 'hwo'm isto'n i-ni's 'ka (1459 Wel 17:48-9) if the virtue achievement is boundless does it happen that one is allowed to get the
karma of an arhan? SEE ho'l i 'Ge'nel.
- u'l i 'Ge'ta, prosp modifier + postmod + cop
effective indic assertive. F'TTAY-COOK-QWEN-
QYANG 'TYYQW [G]WA KWONG-'TUK TAS.nON
na 'y 'mwo'm i 'CYENG-'KAK na 'l'ay maCwo
'pwo'l i 'Ge'ta (1459 Wel 8:87a) the mandarin
duck of vast compassion and my body which
practices the achievement of virtue will meet
on the day of sambodi (Buddha wisdom).
-40'l i 'Gwan'toy, prosp mod + postmod + cop
semi-lit sequential. SEE ho'l i 'Gwan'toy.
- 'u'l i 'Gwo, prosp mod + postmod + postmod
(= 'kwo). will it (do/be)? VE'lwA ni'cu.l i 'Gwo (1463 Pep 3:56a) can one ever possibly
got? SAM-'KAY yey na'l i 'Ge'n i 'COWO-
'PWoK i 'es'tey na 'y key pu'hu.l i 'Gwo (1482
Nam 1:63a) born into the Three Worlds,
as how can sin or joy attach to me? e'n' oy 'TOY
'yey e'tin 'sa'lon 'i 'ep'su.'l i 'Gwo 'hote'l'u
(1586 Sohak 5:48b) asked in which age will
there be no nice people. "cywong 'kwa mol
'Gwa 'lol hyenma 'yn 't ol 'al i 'Gwo (1449
Kok 52) I wonder how many slaves and horses
there are, ha'nol s [HEM] 'un mof [M]h[y]
[NAN] [']hi sye'l i 'Gen malon sep [MWON] 'ey
e'nu 'sa' 'si 'ti'na ka'l i 'Gwo (1418 Twusi 7:
9b) one finally stands with difficulty at heaven's
cliff but how is one to get past it to the twig
gate again? SYENG-MWUN 'i Kwan 'ho ya WUY
'cyekwo 'may is ta nile'1 l i 'Gwo (1463/4 Yeng
2:62a) how can the four dogmas be so lacking
in greatness that the srâvaka (hinayâna disciple
in the first stage) would look at them and say
"they have a small degree of position"? e'tuy
'sien SAM-PWUN 'i 'mwot ko'ca 'PALQ-'POYK
sa'wona 'Won 'i l i is'i'l i 'Gwo (1447 Sek 19:
10b) without three divisions provided, where
will there ever be eight hundred bad events?

MYWOW:'HAY lol "etu'l i 'Ge'n i "es'key
'e 'lwA nGEV-'KYWOW 'ay pu'thye 'KWO-
'KYENG 'ol sa'ma MYENG-'SWU TYYNG 'ey
'pye 'tiye isi'l i 'Gwo (1482 Kum-sam 5:24b)
about to get the wondrous understanding why
would you have adhered to verbal teachings,
created limits, and fallen among the many
people? SEE ho'l i 'Gwo.
- n' ("homol'mye). FPWOW-TTYYE i 'Gwu.l i
'Gwo n' 'homol'mye han KYENG 'ey "ta NUNG
'hi "SYWYW-TTTI ho'm ye n' ku YWEN 'i te'wuk
'SING ho'm ye ku "sal'o m i te'wuk CWON
'ho ya pu'wthye towowy'wono i "QIQ-'TYENG
'thwo ta (1463 Pep 4:75a) as to the question
of achieving bodhi (enlightenment), if one obtains
everything that one can out of a single sûtra, its
causality will all the more carry one and that
person gets more respect and is assured of
becoming a Buddha. pilo me'kun ye.s oy
'mwom two 'et'ti 'mwot ho.l i 'Gwo n'
'homol'mye [CHIENG-'CCYENG PPWOW-TTTYE
'KWA] 'lol ["KAY 'hi 'pola'1 ya (1579
Kwikam 1:36a; 'mwom = 'mwom) (the question being
that you may not get even the body of a mangy
fox, so how can you expect to see the fruit of
pure bodhi (enlightenment)? SEE ho'l i 'Gwo a'.
- 'u'l i 'Gwo, prosp mod + postmod + cop
sequential. k: I'mwom ssw'p o1 pwoj'f1 h;
'/Gwo k (1462 Nung 1:64b) on looking into
oneself.

-ulkaka, prospective attenuate (-likka after a
vowel or 1-extension of -L stem). will it do/be?
(= -keyss.ni). 'Nwu ka halikaka (ilk.ulkaka) Who
do (read) it? Cikum kot ka olikka Shall I go (and come back) right now? [< - u'l
'i '-ngi s 'ka]
- ulikko = -ulikka
- ulila (-lila after a vowel or 1-extension of -L
stem) < - u'l i 'la.
1. (in quotations) = -ulita. SEE - siph.eess.ta
(under siph.ta).
2. = -ulila (lest, etc.)
3. (it is that) it will do/be; is to do/be; is.
1[12800] KWONG-'TUK i 'za 'NGUY-'LWO4
'hwo'tq 'cwul 'ep su.'l i 'la (1447 Sek 19:10b)
there is just no way one can argue with 12,800
individual achievements of virtue. "ne y ho'ma
mas'-nazo 'Wa'n i CCYENG-SOYNG "CCWIO-'NGEP
'u l e 'lwA pe'su.'l i 'la 'hosil'ss oy (1459
 Wel 2:62b) you have already faced it; because he
A Reference Grammar of Korean

PART II 859

says you are to rid yourself well of the sinful deeds of an earlier life ... VQLQ-SOYNG 'ay s CHAM-'HHAK 'ho.ywol 'i l i mo'cho, l i 'la (1482 Kum-sam 2:1b) declared that the act of pursuing the study of Buddhism for a lifetime would come to an end. pan to'ki MATUNG 'i i'sye 'za e lwu hon ka'ci 'la nilo'l i 'la (1462 Nung 1:17a) Matanga will necessarily have to be present before we can say that it is the same. pwuhye towoylq 'ol 'all i 'la (1462 Nung 7:26a) knows that he will become a Buddha. SEE ho'i i 'la; -wo.l i 'la; -u si i 'la.

-ulila 'ci, abbr < -ulila (ko) hachi
-ulila 'ki, abbr < -ulila (ko) hako
-ulila 'ko, abbr < -ulila (ko) hako
-ulila 'l, abbr < -ulila (ko) hal. Not used (CM 1:403).
-ulila 'm, abbr < -ulila (ko) ham
-ulila 'n, abbr < -ulila (ko) han. ~ cuk.
~ * - tul. Not used (CM 1:403).
-ulila 'na, abbr < -ulila (ko) hana
-ulila 'ney, abbr < -ulila (ko) haney
-ulila 'ni, abbr < -ulila (ko) hani
-ulila 'nta, abbr < -ulila (ko) hanta
-ulila 'nun, abbr < -ulila (ko) hanun
-ulila 'o, abbr < -ulila (ko) hao

-uo'i i 'la s, pros mod + postmod + cop indc assert + pcl. I i 'non ZYE-LOY s QA-SUNG-KKI KWONG-TUK 'ul nil Ge 'tuo NUNG 'hi 'la "mwo' ho l i 'la s 'pTu'u ul 'KYE-LQ 'ho ya na'ihwosi n i 'la (1463 Pep 3:47a) this expresses the clear meaning that the tahthaga's asankhyeya (countless) achievements of virtue can never all be told, tell as one will.

-uo'i i 'la.f]s-ongi 'ta, pros mod + postmod + cop indc assert + bnd v polite + cop indc assert. SEE -u si i 'la.f]s-ongi 'ta.

-uo'i i 'las'ta, pros mod + postmod + cop retr emotive indc assert. Ikuute 'Gwo na'kanay 'lu'l solang 'thi a ni 'hote tun 'kumwom na'l ay 'stru si 'la.m ul teul i 'las'ta (1481 Twusi 15:31b) if you, indeed, have not cherished the traveler, by the end of the month you will be all the lonelier. "TITWONG-SAN i nil 'Gwo toy NGAM-TITWUW [G]wos a ni 'len i 'un 'TUK-SAN s HALQ 'ol i'mwo' al l i 'las'ta 'ho ya'nl (1468- Mong 32ab) Dong Shân said if it had not been for Yân Tôu I would not have known of the thirst of De Shân. SEE ho'i i 'las'ta.
-ulila 'ley, abbr < -ulila (ko) hatey -ulila 'tun, abbr < -ulila (ko) hatun
-ulila 'y, abbr < -ulila (ko) hay

-uo'i i 'le'la, pros mod + postmod + cop retr assert. "KONG-TUK 'i i le tangangi pwu 'thye y towoy l i 'le'la (1447 Sek 19:34a) the virtue achievement was such that naturally he was to become a Buddha. 'ile thu's i [ < ho-tu's i'] kwo thye towoy 'ya m i 'mwo' nilo 'nye'l i 'le'la (1459 Wel 1:21a) thus it seemed that one could not very well think that he would become transformed. SEE ho'i i 'le'la.

-uo'i i 'le'n i, pros mod + postmod + cop retr modifier + postmod. I "KWA-ZEN 'qak 'u'wo THYEN-'HHA 'lo'l' nwo'l'lay l i 'le'n i (1463 Pep 2:28b) indeed would shock the world with evildoing. "nye'y 'hay 'non kas'ka'wa 'sway 'al l i 'le'n i (1518 Sohak-cho 8:41a) the harm of the old days is readily recognized from up close.

-uo'i i 'le'n i 'la, pros mod + postmod + cop retr modifier + postmod + cop indc assertive. "THYEN-LYANG 'ul pilwok phye'it 'mwo' 'ho ya 'two [LANG-]MYWOW 'ay n 'NGU-ZEN 'hi ton'n i l i 'le'n i 'la (1481 Twusi 24:59b) even though wisdom and virtue have failed to develop, one would visit the government offices occasionally. SEE ho'i i 'le'n i 'la.

-uo'i i 'len' i ay n', pros mod + postmod + cop retr mod + postmod + pcl + pcl. I "SAM-PWOT-TTYEY 'lot i'Gwu'l i 'len' i ay n' pan toki 'TST-A-SSING 'u'wo 'TWO-THWALQ 'ul 'TUK ho'l i 'Ge nul (1463 Pep 2:6b) when you have achieved sambodhi (perfect enlightenment) you are sure to obtain emancipation through the Greater Vehicle (mahâyâna), but ...

-uo'i i 'le'n ywo, pros mod + postmod + cop retr mod + postmod. SEE -usi i 'le'n ywo.

-uo'i i 'lesi'ta, pros mod + postmod + cop retr hon indc assert. Iwo cik 'PWU-'MWO s 'skuy 'SYWUN 'ho ya za 'ka 'hi 'pse kunsim 'ul 'phul i 'lesi'ta (1586 Sohak 4:9b) only when you obey your parents will you be freed of your worries [confused spelling of 'skuy; PWU-'MWO = "PPWU-'MWO, "SYWUN = 'SYWUN].

-ulo i 'lota = -ulita; SEE -u'o i 'lwo'ta.

-ulo i 'ly 's oy, pros mod + postmod + cop retr mod + postmod + particle. "THYEN-ZIN 'i mwo io l i 'l 'ss oy CYE-THYEN 'i 'la kis.so 'Wo'n i (1449 Kok 13) the heavens all
are joyful that the angels will assemble. MI-
'MY WOW hon 'TTWOW ay na'za ka'il i 't's ss oy
'i le 'n i olwo 'PEP-HHWA'-HHWOY 'SSYANG ay
'ra's i 'TTT+WU y s'ma' i 'ep' susi kwu (1462
Nung 1:18b) with their progress into the sub-
tle teachings there was thus no more talk of
for the Lotus doctrine study group. 'NGUY lol pu' the 'KWA n niluwoy ta' za pi'lause CIN-CYEN hon SYWUW-HHGYNG i
towoy.i i 't's oy (1465 Wen 2:3:2:68a) for
only when one raises one's consciousness by
relying upon righteousness does proper ascetic
practice come into being. SEE ho'il i 'tq's oy.
- 'Uol i 't'wo swo-ngi 'ta, progressive moderator
+ postmod + var cop modulated emotive polite +
var cop indic assert. 'SYEY-PANG 'ay 'SYENG-ZIN
'i 'nasi 'niwuwo n i 'i 'HHWUW 't'wo CHYEN-
NYEN 'i'm ye n' ku 'PEP 'i ingey 'na'iwo l i
't'wo swo-ngi 'ta (1459 Wel 2:49a) a sage has
been born in the west; a thousand years from
now his Law will appear here! SSIN-LUK 'u't'wo
cu'nun 'KEP 'ey 'hayeGu' i ye t'wo 'uwet 'all
i 't'wo swo-ngi 'ta (1459 Wel 21:14a) even if,
with supernatural power, I were to reckon for
a thousand kalpas (eons) I could not know it.
pan'toki pwu' the y towoy'i i 't'woj'swo-ngi
'ta ho'n l (1463 Pep 1:249a) said he is sure to
become a Buddha. SEE ho'il i 't'wo swo-ngi
'ta.
- 'Uol i 't'woswo'n i, prosp moderator + var cop
modulated emotive mod + postmod. 'moy h
ay sye 'wunon swi' ey' chozom sa' t'wo m ol
tulul i 't'woswo'n i namwo 'ci'non nwo' Ngu
non 'cyeki molzol' olwo 'na' wonwo's ta (1481
Twusi 7:39a) with the sound of wailing from
the moor I first hear the warfare, then a few
wood-chopping songs emerge from the village.
pan'toki cw'u'ki'li i 't'woswo n i (1463 Pep
2:240a) since he will inevitably kill me. SEE
ho'il i 't'woswo'n i.
- 'Uol i 't'woswo' n ye, prosp mod + postmod +
var cop emotive mod + postmod. 'TWOW-LI
THYEN 'ey mw0'ta 'ys.no n i lol ' ne y 'swu
'lot 'all i 't'woswo n ye (1459 Wel 21:14a)
those who are assembled in the Indra heaven
(Trayastrimsa), would you know their number?
' ne y palo 'al l i 't'woswo' n ye ('1517: Pak
1:14b) do you understand it correctly? LYENG
KWONG 'i PWU-IN to'iye mwu'le kol'Gwo toy
'al l i 't'wo'swo'n ye 'i i nwu kwo (1586 Sohak
4:29b; PWU-IN < PWU-JIN) Lord Ling
asked his wife "Do you know? Who is this?"
- 'Uol i 't'woswo-nyg" 'ta: SEE ho'il i -
- 'Uol i 't'wo ta, prosp mod + postmod + var
cop indic assert. y wu ye yessu'l i 't'wo ta
('1517: Pak 1:2a) I will spend amply. na y
palo 'al l i 't'wo t'a ('1517: Pak 1:14b) I under-
stand it correctly. SEE ho'il i 't'wo t'a.
- 'Uol i 't'wo toy, prosp mod + postmod + var
cop accessible. SEE ho'il i 't'wo toy.
-ul i mankhum, prosp modifier + nown + pcl
[ABBR -ul mankhum]. enough to do, as much
as necessary for doing. y na nun cip ul ciul (i)
mankhum t'n i eps.ta I haven't got money
even to build a house. Na nun sip-li lut
kel ul (i) mankhum him i eps.ta I lack the
strength to walk another ten leagues. Na nun
i hak.kwa lut (i kwanok ul) kaluchil (i)
mankhum anun kes i eps.ta I am without
sufficient knowledge to teach this subject (this
course). Na nun ku eykey chungwo hal
mankhum ku i hako chin hae anh.ta I'm not
a good enough friend of his to give him advice.
Pay ka an kophu i mankhum mek.es.ta (i)
have eaten enough not to feel hungry. Silil
com cing i nal mankhum can-soli lut hako iss.ta.
He complains so much that I get sick of it.
- 'Uol i 'm ye, prosp mod + postmod + cop sub-
+ cop inf. 'ipsak on qwuy-nguy na thwo.ill
'm ye (1463/4 Yeng 2:19a) on the outside
displays a dignified mien, and ... 'PPUWULQ TI-
'KYN 'ol 'yell i 'm ye (1463/4 Yeng 2:20a) it
opens Buddha's [penetrating power of] wisdom
and vision, and ... wo'cik ('SYWUW) y isn
(TTL) y 'ep.su'm ye n' ki' lum 'ko.t hoy ya =
'ko.t ho ya = 'got ho ya 'hule ti'l i 'm ye
(1579 Kwikam 1:21b) if you only have water
and have no land it flows down like oil, and
SEE ho'il i 'm ye.
- 'Uol i 'n, prosp mod + postmod + cop mod.
SEE ho'il i 'n.
- 'Uol i 'ngi s'ka, prosp mod + postmodifier +
cop polite + pcl + postmod. 'sa hwo m i 'ile
khe nul 'za a'tol of ye huyl i 'ngi s'ka
(1449 Kok 143; khe'nul 'za < 'ho kenul')
with life the way it is, is one actually to give
up a son? [SO-CYA] 'lolo naysin 'i'ol
'CHILQ: 'TTQY CI NGWANGI 'ol nwu y ma ko'i
'nigi s'ka (1445 1Yang 15) he sent his commis-
sioners, but who was to stop the kings of the
seven dynasties? [> -ulikkua]
-"yo'l i 'ngi s 'kwo, prosp mod + postmod + copula polite + particle + postmod. 'pwutuyhe s 'PEP i CYEN-MI 'ho ya cye'mun a hoy e'nu wuwo i 'ngi s 'kwo (1447 Sek 6;11a) Buddha's Law is so intricate, how can a young lad presume to take it in? "es'tvey ho ya 'za 'e mi 'NGA-'KWUY 'lol ye'huyl i 'ngi s 'kwo ([source?]) just what must I do to get rid of the hungry ghost of my mother? "es'tvey ho'ma taon mwo-'swu m i e'nu teul i 'ngi s 'kwo (1447 Sek 9;35a) how can a life that is already exhausted get any worse? cephun 'ptu i e'mu isi'li i 'ngi s 'kwo (1449 Kok 123) how will one have a feeling of dread?! "es'tvey 'ta-mon 'yelkhwa [= yelh 'kwa] 'QILQ-'POYK 'kwa s stolo'm i.i i 'ngi s 'kwo (1475 Nay 2;2;72a) how come it is only a hundred and ten? See ho'li i 'ngi s 'kwo.

-"yo'l i 'ngi 'iu, prosp mod + postmod + copula polite + copula indicative assertive. 'CO-SWON 'i ku'chu'l i 'ngi 'ta (1449 Kok 36) [if Buddha's son renounces the world] there will be no more descendants. 'i 'ol s 'su'mu 'nal 'psk ay 'kil'h 'na'l i 'ngi 'ta ('1517: Pak 1: 8b) on the twentieth day of this month we will leave. See ho'li 'ngi 'ta. [> = ulita]

-ulini (< -"yo'l i 'nn i), prospective sequential (-lini after vowel or l-extension of -l- stem). as/since it will happen (= -keyss,uni); this is usually followed by a command, proposition, or statement of volition. Nay ka si il ulph.ulini ne nun nolay lul pulle la As I will be reciting a poem, you sing a song.

-"yo'l i 'nn i, prosp mod + postmod + cop mod + postmod. 'in 'ya 'pa'l ay s hon 'the 'li 'lol 'mwo't mwwu'l i 'nn i (1447 Sek 6;27a) will not move a single hair of my foot. 'PAN-'KEP 'ti-'nayGwo 'za QA-LA-'HAN 'ol il 'Gwu.l i 'nn i (1459 Wel 8;583b) only after half a kalpa had passed were the arhan (saints) created. '"SOP-'PYENG ye 'huy.n i 'za CHYENG-'CYENG 'ul 'all i 'nn i (1465 Wen 2;3;1:110a) only he who has distanced himself from the Four Ailments (mistaken ways of seeking perfection) will know parisuddhi (perfect purity). 'it'wo pu 'the THYEN 'SSTANG 'ay na'l i 'two isi'li i 'nn i (1447 Sek 9;19a) from this/here some will be born in heaven, too. See ho'li i 'nn i, -wo.l i 'nn i.

-"yo'l i 'nn i 'la, prosp mod + postmod + cop mod + postmod + cop indic assert. 'hon 'kut 'two il 'hwwu'm i 'ep'su'l i 'nn i 'la (1518 Sohak-cho 8;2b) there will be no loss of even an end of it.

-ulini/la, prospective lint indic assert (-lini/lia after a vowel or l-extension of -l- stem). is sure to do, will surely be [old-fashioned - used by old people talking to the young]. "Ku cup un payk-man wen un halinila I tell you the house will certainly cost a million wen. Kuleq pep to iss.ulinila That may well be.

NOTE: The usual form is ~ulinila [< -ul i 'nn i 'la "it is a fact that it is a fact that one will").

-"yo'l i 'nn 'tay n', prosp mod + postmod + cop mod + postmod + pcl + pcl. 'QIN-'KWA 'lol 'psu'le po'll i 'nn 'tay n' 'CI-'KKUK hon 'khun 'HHAY n i 'la ('1468: Mong 47b) if you sweep away the cause and effect it is harmful to the extreme. See ho'li i 'nn 'ja ay n'.

-"ul i 'nn 'ye, prosp mod + postmod + cop mod + postmod + postmod. See ho'li in 'ye.

-ulio 1. = -ul i yu. 2. = -ul i 'Gwo.

-"yo'l i 'si.l i 'li 's oy SEE ho'li 'si.l i 'li 's oy

-ulita, prospective assertive (-lita after a vowel or l-extension of -l- stems). SEE -ulita.

1. I (or we) will gladly do it. NAY ka halita (ilk,ulita) I'll be glad to do (read) it. Ku il un nay ka math.e polita I'll take care of that.

2. will probably be/do (= -ulq kes ita). Ku paim ul kentuliminyen nullilita If you touch the snake you'll get bitten. Ku pyëngsey nun palam ul ssöymenyen te halita If you expose yourself to the outside air, your condition (= illness) will get worse.

[< -"yo'l i 'ngi 'ta]

-ul i tul, prosp mod + postmod + pcl = -ul ya tul

*uluya (pcl + pcl) → iya. See 'ul 'za.

-"yo'l i 'ya, prosp mod + postmod + pcl. 'nwu 'y 'stol 'ol kol 'hoy.ya 'za mye'nol 'i towoyya wo'l i 'ya (1449 Kok 36) whose daughter is the one we are to pick as a wife for my son.

-"yo'l i 'ye, prosp mod + postmod + postmod (question). 'TTAY,SSING un 'SYEY-'KAY PAS'k uy 'two 'wohi 'ley pey 'PEP-'SYENG 'SOYK 'i is.ken i 'i 'SO-THTEN 'i hon-kas "ta 'pway.l i 'ye (1459 Wel 1;37a) the Greater Vehicle (mahàyāna) has rather the character of lawfulness even beyond the world; will the four heavens all be empty alike? SAN-HHA 'pwo ma'y TANG ho ya LYWW.
Li 'lol pwo' i 'ye (1462 'Nung 1:58a) facing the sight of mountains and rivers will one see emeralds?

'Uo'l i 'ye' ma'lon, abbr < 'Uo'l i 'yen ma'lon, prosop mod + postmod + cop effective mod + postmod. 'QON'-JIHYWEY "za mwo'lo.l i 'ye ma'lon "ney ka'ci s "SYWWU-KHWO 'lol "way 'ho'yu honwo'la ([1447=]1562 Sek 3: 35a) perhaps I know nothing of my obligation, but I work on behalf of [relieving] the Four Miseries.

-ul i yo [POLITE] = -ul ya (rhetorical question).

'Na 'n tul (= Na in tul) ecci hal i yo What can I do about that? (= Nobody can do anything.)

-ulq 'iyu, prosop mod + n. the reason that it is to be/ do. 'Nay ka keki ka ya halq 'iyu ka eti iss.n' ya Where do you find any reason for me to have to go there? Way kongpu lun an hanun ci molulq 'iyu 'p.nita I fail to understand why he doesn't study. Way say os ul ipki silhe hanun ci molulq 'iyu 'ta I don't see why he doesn't want to wear his new suit. Ieh.ta 'lq 'iyu ka 'eps.ta There isn't any special reason (to speak of).

- 'ul'I 'za, prosop mod + postmod + pcl. 'se'yh 'ita 'za ho'li i "Gwo (1459 Wel 14:31b) they must be three in number. See ho'li i 'za.

-ulq ka < - 'ulq 'ka, prosop mod + postmod (-lq ka after a vowel); usually spelled -(u)lkka in South Korea.

1. (the question) whether it is to be/ do; will it be/ do?; ~ yo SAME [POLITE]; -ess.)ess.ulq ka occurs.

la. 'Nayil to hal i huliq ka Will it be cloudy again tomorrow? Ku ka way ili lo olq ka Why is he coming this way? Ik.e man pokol 'aqswu iss.ulq ka How can one expect to know it just by reading it over? Ku-man kes ul eul mös halq ka Who can't carry that much on his back? 'Nayil mäl ya wuli yenghwa kamyen etelq ka How about us, uh, taking in a movie tomorrow? Senke ka eeci toylq ka How will the election turn out? Ku kes i elma 'na toylq ka cimceak hay pwa la Guess how much it amounts to. 'Nayil kw cà.yen nal i malk.ulq ka mâncen y 'ta It is doubtful whether the weather will be clear tomorrow after all. Na nun i tal welkup ulo sîkeylul hana salq ka mangsel iko iss.ta I am toying with the idea of buying a watch with this month's pay. Ku ka eeci toyess.ulq ka What happened to him? = (1) How can he be like that?, (2) What has become of him?

1b. [rhetorical] 'Nay khi ka ce sâlam chelem cecum ina toylq ka Surely I am tall as he is. Cip cip mata 'na na-wass,umyuen il i toylq ka There'd be no problem if people had come from each house. Nay ka hak.kyo ey tule kakey mun toymyen elma 'na coh.ulq ka How nice it would be if only I could get to go to school!

2. 2a. shall we do? = let's do. [Usually with fall-rise intonation.] 'Kalq ka (yo) Shall we go? Let's go. Ce cecum kkaci ka-polq ka Let's walk on as far as over there. Cacen-ke-lul thako kalq ka yo, kel.e kalq ka yo Shall we ride our bikes, or walk? Enu kit lo kalq ka Which way shall we go?

2b. shall I do? = I might as well do; let me just (do). 'Sansaying nim kkey 'na mu.le polq ka I might just ask the teacher Kiwang on kim ey com nolta (ka) 'na kalq ka As long as I am here I may as well stay a while. Kul 'na hay polq ka I might do it that way.

3. - hanta: 3a. is thinking of doing. (Cf -ulq ka pota 5b.) 'Cenyeuk hwê ey cengkwul halq ka hanta I am thinking of playing tennis after supper. Cenyeuk cen ey hak.kyo ey ka se sensayng nim ul mannalq ka hanta Before supper I think I'll go to school to see the teacher. Ku taum ey nun nose-kwan ey ka se chayk ul pilliq ka hanta Then after that I think I'll go to the library and borrow a book.-

3b. thinks it/ one might. 'Hâyeng-ye 'na ka kalq ka olq ka hako kitalyess.ta I waited thinking he might just happen along. Pi ka olq ka hay se wòsan ul kacye wass.ta (Im Hopin 1987: 173). I brought an umbrella, for I thought it might rain. Hyeng nim kkeye 'na yôngq-loo ul cwusilq ka hay se chuce.e wass.'up.nita I came to see you hoping that you at least might give me some pocket money, Brother. Tapang ey kamyen sensayng nim ul mannalq ka hayss.e yo (Im Hopin 1987:173) I thought I might see you if I went to the teahouse.

4. - mâlq ka (hanta) (is) on the point of doing, is just about to do; is hesitating/deciding whether to do or not. 'Cikum mak kalq ka mâlq ka hanun/hatun cwung ita I am just on

A Reference Grammar of Korean
the point of going (or: deciding whether to go).

5a. it seems that (it is a question of) its going to be / do; it might, might as well. CF -uleye 'nun ka pota. 

Pi ka olq ka pota It seems as though it might rain. I kes ik kes pota khlulq ka pota This looks larger than that. Talun sālam tul i kani na to ka-polq ka pota Since the others are going, I might as well go, too.

5b. I think I will, I may. (This seems to be limited to the forms pota and pwā.) CF -ulq ka hanta. 

Swul com musye polq ka pwā I think I'll have some wine. Ḥul ᵐicak halq ka pota I guess I'll get down to work. 

Nayil achim ilcek il.e nälq ka pota Tomorrow morning I may get up early.

5c. -ulq ka pon ya what makes you think I will?! 

Ile hanthey cewulq ka pon ya I would not dream of giving it to you!

6. perhaps (one may) but. 

Samu-sil ey se 'na ku lul manalq swu iss.ulq ka, cip ey se nun manakki him tunta You may be able to see him in the office, but it would be difficult to see him at home. Cickep ka se 'na yēyki halq ka, cēnhwa lo ya etteh.key yēyki ᵐay We might talk to him directly but how could we dare tell him on the phone?! 

-uleye 'ka, prosop mod + postmodifier (usually spelled -ulka or -ulka). 

'nuw 'ul 'la'colpilq 'ka (1449 Kok 143) whom would one compare [with him]? - kulye 'za 'a zol 'kka (1445 Yong 43) would we have to record it [his achievement] to know it! 

NAN -TFTA y twu 'li ye ca'pa nyehul 'kka 'ho 'ya (1459 Wel 7:13b) Nanda was afraid, thinking they might take him and put him in, and ... . ngwang 'i nil' Gwo 'toy 'e'te 'pwo zol 'kka (1447 Sek 24:43b) the king said “can I see it?”.

-ulq ka p'a = -ulq ka pwā (se). 

Pumo tul un pyeŋ tun atul i cewulq ka p'a 'nyēm.leye hay yo (1936 Roth 410) The parents are worried that their ill son may die. 

-ulq kaps ey, prosop mod + n + pcl. [DIAL] = -ul mangceeg (even though) 

-uleye 'ka s SEE s pcl 15c.

-ulq ka tul, prosop mod + postmod + pcl 

-ulq ke, abbr < -ulq kes 

-ulq ke 'ci, abbr < -ulq kes iि
A Reference Grammar of Korean

864  PART II

-ului ke 'lq sey, abbr < -u1q kes ilq sey. probably will. ᴰMikwuk ey kamyen ku sâlam ul mannakey toylq ke 'lq sey When you go to America you will probably meet him. Ku sâlam eykey ecum iya cici anh,ulq ke 'lq sey I won't give in to the likes of him. Han salam aph ey cwumek-pap twô-šene kay ecum ssk cwumnyen cêmim i toylq ke 'lq sey If each person is given two or three rice balls, that will do for lunch. Tases salam man onta chiko 'la to mân wen un tulg ke 'lq sey Even though we assume there will be only five guests, it will cost at least ten thousand wen. Amuli tôn ul cal suntsa haty to Choy pûca chelem kkaci nun mös ssulq ke 'lq sey However much money you spend you won't be able to match the rich Choy family [of Kyengcu]. Sichio ey nun sîlphey lul hayss.ul mangeeng macimak kkhuth mayc.ki ey man ila to cal hamyen kwayynchanc.un hyóqkwa lul ketwulg ke 'lq sey Even if you fail at the beginning just so you finally do well at the end at least, you will probably get satisfactory results.

-ului ke 'lq yo (kellyo). See -ul ke 1'.
-ului ke n', abbr < -ului ke nun = -ului kes un -ului ke 'n', abbr < -ului kes in
-ului ke 'na, abbr < -ului kes ina (= in ya). [lit. poetic] will/shall ? ( = -ului ka) shall we, let's. ᴰHwiyengchêng palk.un tal ey nim mac.ulye kalq ke 'na With the moon lit so brightly, shall I go out to welcome my beloved?
-ului kes < -'4ului kes, prosp modifier + noun / postmod. The most common meaning is 3.

1. a/ The matter that is to be/do or that one is to do. ᴰNa nun ʰayîl kalq kes ita I am to go tomorrow. Tangsin i sangkwan halq kes i ani 'p.nita That is none of your business (M 1:2: 262). Tempinun palam ey chayk ul kacye kalq kes ul i ce pelyss.ta In my hurry I forgot to bring the book. Ku nun puha tul eykey cochi lul chwi halq kes ul myêng.lyeng ha.yess.ta He ordered his subordinates to take the necessary measures.

2. the one that is to be/do or that one is to do. ᴰIk.ului kes i hana to éps.ta There isn't a thing to read. Aph kil ey kelliq kes i éps.ta There is nothing standing in my way. Pûthak halq kes i hana iss.e wass.ta I have come to ask a favor of you. An cewulg kes ila 'myen a.yey poiciel na mâtun ci if you're not prepared to give it then you shouldn't show it in the first place.

3. the tentative fact or likelihood that it is (to be/do) or that one is to do; probably, likely.

- ita it is probable (a probable fact) that it will, I think that it will, probably will (do/be). ᴰMînney kot tola ulq kes ita He will be right back. Pissulq kes ita It must be (I bet it is) expensive. Ku kes i elma 'na halq ku hani han chen wen un halq kes ita If I were to say how much it costs, I would say maybe about a thousand wen. Ney nwun ulo pwass.ta 'y ya ku ka kot.i tul.ului kes ita He will really be convinced only if you tell him that you have seen it with your own eyes. Ku tay lo kata nun ön caysan ul tâ kka mek.key toylq kes ita You keep on at that rate and you will find yourself eaten out of house and home! Emeni kkey se pota apeci kkey se te kippe hasulq kes ita Father will be more delighted than Mother. Ku i ka òymu cängkwon i toyonta son chlitla to Hân-Il kwankleyul wen manen hi hyâkryel halq swu éps.ului kes ita Even suppose he does become Foreign Minister. I don't think he can resolve Korea-Japan relations in a satisfactory manner. Hâki nun kuleh.key toye ya halq kes ita Indeed it has got to be that way. Hata mös hay tân payk-wen ul pat.e to ku manhêm 't lowulq kes i ani 'n ya At the worst, if you get only 100 wen you are at least that much ahead.

.Botwil ulq kes ita) 1447 Sek 6:11b the body is not to be trusted.

4. reason, point, need, call. See -ului kes éps.ta.

5. - uolo poita [written style] it appears/ seems that one will do/be. ᴰCengpu nun ʰayîl höuyul lul kacîlq kes uo poîp.nita It appears that the government will hold a conference tomorrow. Ku mînney ey hap.uy lul pokî nun elyewulg kes uolo poîta It seems that it will be difficult to reach an agreement on that question. Ilchak un wûli Hânkwuk sênswu ilq kes uolo poîta It looks as though one of our Korean athletes will take first place.

6. - i = - ul but: See -ului kes i, -ului kes ul. Note: Salq kes ita (1) It's a thing that one will/ would buy: (2) It's the one that one will/ would buy; (3) One will/would probably/likely buy it. Wûmcik ilq kes ita (1) It's the thing that will move (or that one will move); (2) It's the one
that is to move (or that one will or is to move), it's the one to move; (3) It is likely to move (or one is likely to move it), it probably moves.

-ulq kes ëps.i, prosp mod + n + adv. without doing (cf -ci anh.ko, -ci malko). \[Wu3]wilo talun kes kwúkyeng halq kes ëps.i kot siktang ul olla ka se cëmsim mekci Let's break off our sightseeing and go right up to the restaurant to have lunch. Ku sàlam ul kitâli11 kes ëps.i wuli kkili mence mekci mek.e Let's go ahead and eat without waiting for him. i kes ce kes halq kes ëps.i with no further ado, without making a fuss; including everything, without discrimination. iieni celeni mîl halq kes ëps.i without saying this or that, without further ado, without any useless objection, with good grace. Nwukwu nwukwu halq kes ëps.i tâ napputa You are all to blame, every last one of you. NOTE: The particle i cannot be inserted. [More examples: Pak Sengwen 297.]

-ulq kes ëps.ta, prosp modifier + noun + qvi.

1. = -ulq kes i ëps.ta there is nothing to (do). \[Polq kes (i) ëps.e/yo There is nothing to see/read. Mek.ulq kes ëps.na yo? Isn't there anything to eat?

2. [pci i cannot be inserted] there is no need to (do), one need not (do); there is no point in doing; there is no reason/call to do it. \[Kalq kes ëps.ta There is no need to go. Kongyen hitto salq kes ëps.ta There isn't any point in buying another for no good reason. SEE -ulq kes ëps.i.

-ulq kes i, prosp modifier + noun + particle.

1. will/would but; although; yet. \[Ìlleen il i iss.ulq ka pwà se iléèk-il onta ko han kes i ... (nemu pappe se mòs wass.ta) I was afraid that this kind of thing would happen, so I meant to come earlier but ... (I was too busy to make it). Yelum kath.umen acik hay ka noph.i iss.ulq kes i pelss hay ka ciko etuwwe onta (CM 2:219) If it were summer the sun would still be high but the sun is already setting and it is growing dark. Cf -ta ka.

2. (expected meanings) SEE -ulq kes.

-ulq kes kath.ta, prospective modifier + noun + adv. [-(-ess.)es.ulq kes kath.ta occurs.]

1. it seems that it will be/do. Cf 1936 Roth 479-80. 2. [less common] it is like the one/thing that will be or that (one) will do (= -ulq kes kwa kath.ta). \[Olv kes kath.ta It seems to be coming. (Less common: It is like the one that is to come.) Ku cutuung-cha ka ssiulq kes kath.ce anh.ta It is hardly likely that the car will be cheap. Òhwu ey pi ka olq kes kath.ta It is likely to rain in the afternoon. Etteh. key kichim ul hatun ci kumsey swôm mak.hye cewuk.ulq kes kath.ess.ta He coughed so hard that I was afraid he might choke to death at any moment. Ku yenghwa ca caymi iss.ulq kes kath.ta The movie is likely to be interesting.

3. -ulq kes kath.umen if it seems/happens to be; if it is. \[Çwüngyo hanq il ilq kes kath.umen yen kù sàlam hanthey allisey yo If it seems to be an important matter, inform him right away. SEE -ess.ulq kes kath.umen.

-ulq kes man siph.ess.ta = -ulq tus man siph.ess.ta. SEE siph.ta.

-ulq kes ul, prosp mod + n + pci: SEE -ulq ke i'.

1. \[Tom te kess.tula 'myen nay pal ey mac.ulq kes ul (kulayss.ta) If the shoes had been a little bigger they would have fit my feet. Ku il ul hayss.tula 'myen coh.ass.ulq kes ul I wish I had done it (but I didn't). Ese cip ulo ka ya halq kes ul ney ka way puth-tulko noh.ci anh.nun ya (CM 2:225) Why are you detaining me when I have to hurry home?

2. (expected meanings) SEE -ulq kes.

-ulq ke 'ta, abbr < -ulq kes ita

-ulq key, abbreviation. 1. < -ulq kes i. \[Mues ponaysilq key iss.9up.nikka? Do you have something to send?

2. < -ulq kes ie/ia. probably does or is.

3. = 'u' key (immediate future).

-ulq ke ya, abbr < -ulq kes iya, < -ulq kes ia.

-Ku sàlam i onul olq ci an olq ci nun cëmsim ttay ka cina se ya âlkey tolyq ke ya It won't be clear until lunchtime is over whether he is coming today or not. Kaptong-i cheem ecum man kongpu hamyen Sëwul tây-hak.kyo tul.e kaksi mûncêy ëps.ulq ke ya If you study just like Kaptong-i you'll have no problem getting into Seoul University.

-ulq key 'ci = -ulq ke yci, abbr < -ulq kes ici

-ulq key 'la = -ulq ke yla, abbr < -ulq kes ila

-ulq key 'na = -ulq ke yna, abbr < -ulq kes ina

-ulq key 'ney = -ulq ke yney, abbr < -ulq kes iney

-ulq key 'ni = -ulq ke yni, abbr < -ulq kes ini

-ulq ke yo = -ulq key yo. abbr (1, 2, 3). \[Ku
kes i nwukwu 'n ci n' kot álkey toylq ke yo
You will soon get to know who that is. / That's
something anyone will get to know right away.
-úlq ke yo man, abbr < -ul kes io man it probably is but [AUTH].
-úlq key 'ta = -ulq ke yta, abbr < -ulq kes ita.
[Ne honca man ulo se nun com him tulq ke yta It will be a bit hard for you all by yourself.
-úlq key ya = -ulq ke ya, abbr < -ulq kes iya,
< -ulq kes ia.
-úlq key yo, abbreviation. 1. < -ulq kes ie(y) yo: now largely replaced by -úlq ke 'ey yo.
2. < -ulq kes i yo [POLITE fragment].
3. < -ulq kes io probably does/is [AUTH].
-úlq kil, processive modifier + noun.
1. a way to do. ²halq il i épst.ta there is no way to do it.
2. [DIAL] = -ulq il
-úlq ko < -'ulq 'kwo, prosp mod + postmod (-lq ko after a vowel), often spelled -ulkko;
[coloquial; poetic]. the (usually rhetorical, exclamatory, or quoted) question wh- will (BUT NOT whether ...). Cf. -ulq ka; 'kwo. ²I pi ka èncey 'na kàylq ko Will this rain (n)ever get around to clearing?! Ku kes i mues ilq ko What might that be? Ku kes i elma 'na halq ko hani han chen wen un halq kes ita If I were to say how much it costs, I'd say maybe about a thousand wen.

?ul kwa, particle + particle. No examples from the modern language; instead, we find kwa lul.
The few MK examples of 'nal Gwa/ and me/ego' are objects, so that they may be representing *na lol kwa = 'na l' Gwa: zin kwa 'na l' Gwa 'pwo'no'ni (1447 Sek 13: 25ab) 'see the Benevolent (= Manjuiri) and the ego', -- 'twu "salo'm i 'Gwo 'na l' Gwa kol'Gwo.n i nil'kwa p i n i (1475 Nay 2:1:22b) 'together with two people and me it is seven'. But both the internal structure and a nearby paraphrase cast doubt on that interpretation for 'nal Gwa TA-'PWOW ZYE-LOY 'Gwa 'stwo CYE 'HWA'-PPWULQ 'pwo i it towoy'ni i 'la (1463 Pep 4:140a) = na 'G/Jwa TA-'PWOW ZYE-LOY 'Gwa 'HWA'-PPWULQ 'ul 'pwo'm i it towoy'ni i 'la (1463 Pep 4:140b) they got to see him himself [the tathágata] and the Ancient Buddha (Prabhütārāta) and also the incarnate Buddhas (Nirmāṇabuddha). And that explanation cannot account for /nwul 'Gwa/ (1482 Twusi 8:46b) = 'nwul 'Gwa (1482 Nam 1:66b) 'with whom', where it may well be a relic of the source of the particle 'kwa, which I think was contracted from the infinitive form of a transitive verb, probably *(... ul) kol'Wa < *kółp-'a 'lining them up, comparing, competing'. Note: King 1991a reports that iñalkwal 'with me' is found in 1904 Khlynovskiy.

'-'ulq 'kwo, prosp modifier + postmod (usually spelled -ulkko or -ulkwo). ¹cwozo towoyn kil'h ey e na'la ay 'za 'kin [KWA'-KUK] ul 'mal kko (1481 Twusi 10:27b) just what day (at last) will they give up long spears on the major roadsways?

-úlq kyem, prosp mod + noun. combining (one thing); (doing it) with something else; (doing)
along the way. See kyem. ²Insu tulilq kyem meych mati cek.ess.²up.nita Please excuse my brevity; this was just a short note to say hello.

V₁ - V₂ = V₁ - V₂ = K₁ ko V₂ 'i both to do V₁ and to do V₂. ²Sewul kwuyeŋ to halq kyem höy ey ke kalq kyem (or --- halq kyem --- kako or --- hako --- kalq kyem) taim erwul ey nun Sewul ey kakeyssta I am going to Seoul next week both to sightsee and to go to a meeting. Pamal to ssōyko chinkwu ta mannalq kyem, pataq ka ey osipsio Come to the seaside to enjoy the breeze and see your friends, too. Cha to masiko cōh.un um.ak to tul.ulq kyem Kumkang Tapeng ey kaca Let's go to the Diamond Tea room where we can listen to nice music while we have our tea.

-úlq kyengwu, prosp mod + noun [rare?], the event/circumstance to do. ²Pi ka olq kyengwu ey nun höy lut ¹nwecwu lo yenki hanta In case of rain the meeting will be postponed a week.

-ulla [DIAL] = -ulye (Mkk 1960:3:35); = -ula. ²ulla, prospective adjective (-lla after a vowel).

1. (= -nula) what with doing. ²Kongpu hulla (phýênci lul ssulla) cam calq say ka épst.ta What with studying (and writing letters) I have no time to sleep.

2. [?] abbr < -ullala] lest, for fear that it will (introduces a command after a warning). ²Pi ka olla wusan kakico kake la Take your umbrella, for it may rain. Kekceng tul.ulla ese cip ey kake la Go home at once, or you will catch it. Pyęng nalla ku man mek.e la Stop
eating before you get sick. Ku ay wülla kaman twue la If you don’t leave the child alone he’ll cry. Kkok cap.e la – noh.chilla or Noh.chilla kkok cap.e la Hold it tight or it will get away. NOTE: M 2:2:434 says that -ulla is essentially sentence-final and that it makes an exclamation with a meaning something like “it is about to happen unless steps are taken to prevent it (or at least cope with it)”, those steps often getting expressed in a following advisory command (as in the examples above). Cf 1916 Gale 84 hol.na (= halla) “This form is used as a warning or caution. Be careful.”


5. SEE -ess.ulla, -ulla ko/kwu.

-ulla chimyen, progressive adjective + vt conditional. [DIAL] (“if you consider what with doing” =) whenever, if (= -umyen). Pom i toylla chimyen i san ey kkoch i mân.h.i phinta When spring comes, many flowers bloom on this mountain. Il.yoil kath.un ttay tôngmul-wen ey ka-polla chimyen sâlam i koyngcang hi mân.h.ta If you visit the zoo of a Sunday, you will find an awful lot of people there.


-ulla kko [LIVELY] = -ulla ko

-ulla ko, progressive adjective + particle.


2. = -ulye ko [S Kyengsang DIAL (Mkk 1960:3:35)].

3. For more on this form, see NKd 1137a (-llakwu).

-ulla kwu = -ulla ko. 'Amulye ‘ni ku ay ka kuten cis ul hayss.ulla kwu Surely he would not have done such a thing?! Amuli khi ka khuta hay to na mankhum iya khulla kwu? However tall he might be, surely he can’t be as tall as I am. Kukecang ey kat li ka iss.ulla kwu You can be sure he will not go to the theater (M 3:3:119; more: M 3:3:123).


ullan, particle (llang after a vowel); BABYISH or RUSTIC. 1. (= un) as for (marking the topic). Ne llang celi kako ce ai llang ili ola ko hay la You go over (there) and tell that boy to come here.

2. (= iyo) uh, and-uh, don’t you know, you see (a kind of pause particle that is similar to Japanese ne). Keki se llang pi lul manna se llang cako se llang ecey wass.½o We were, uh, caught in the rain, and uh, we stayed there overnight, and uh returned home yesterday.

-ulangki yo [DIAL] = -ulye ’nun ke(s i)yo. An mek.ulangki yo? = An mek.ulye ’nun ke yo? You’re not going to eat them?

ullang un, pci + pci = ullang


-ullawi ~ -ull nawi

-ulla ’y (< DIAL abbr of -ulla hay).

1. = -ulye (ko) hay to even if wanting/trying to do. = to SAME. Kkunh.ulla ’y kkunh.ulq swu ëps.nun sai ka toyess.ta They are quite inseparably bound up with each other. Kath.i kalla ’y kwuyenchanh.e? I want to go with you, OK? (or: May I go too? or: Shall we go together (or: with them))? (Examples: M 2:2:273). Poktong-i lang mace sai ka nappe cyess.unî icye n’ nwukwu hako nôlla ’y Who (are) you gonna play with now that you have broken up even with Poktong-i? Ne ku sâlam kwâ nay mâl halla ’y an halla ’y Are you going to tell him about me, or not? Mul com kac ’ta ewulla ’y? You wanna bring me some water?

-ulla ’y ’ki = -ulye (ko) haki (ey)

-ulla ’y ’ta = -ulye (ko) hata (ka)

-ulla ’y ya = -ulye (ko) hay ya

-ulla ’y yo [POLITE] = -ulye ’y

-ulle, [var] = -ulla; -ullay; = -ulye; = -ule

-ullela (-llela after a vowel) [DIAL] = -keyss.tula (future retrospective assertive)

-ullen ka [lit] = -keyss.tun ya; = -ul.nun ci I wonder if it will. Kkwum ila to kkwumyen un = cam tulmyen mannallen ka If I but dream, when I fall asleep I wonder if we will meet?

-ullen ko = -ullen ka

-ulleni (-leni after a vowel) [DIAL] = -keyss.tuni (future retrospective sequential)

-ullen ya = -ullen ka
A Reference Grammar of Korean

-ulle (-iley after a vowel): 1. [var] = -ulla 'y
2. [DIAL] = -keyss.tey (FAMILIAR future retrospective assertive)

-ulleyla = -ullela = -keyss.tula

-ul li, prosp modifier + postmod. a reason to do. ~ ka iss.ta? surely there is no good reason to do or be. ~ ka éps.ta there is no reason to do or be. See li.

? ul lo, particle + particle. Marginally occurs in hypostatic contexts only: ‘nay ka’ ‘ulu lal’ lo kochyess.ta corrected ‘1’ to ‘me’.

? ullo, var < ulo, particle. See llo.

-ullya [DIAL] = -ulye
-ullye [DIAL] = -ulye
-ullye ’ni [DIAL or emphatic] = -ulye ’ni
-ullyn man (un) [DIAL or emphatic] = -ulye man (un)

-ul mäl, prosp mod + n. the word that one is to do/be: ~ lo nun/ya [lit] speaking of ... 1Pun ham ul cham.ul mäl lo nun na to nwukwu mös-ci anh.ta When it comes to keeping temper under control, I yield to no man. Ku yak i cöh.ul mäl lo ya mues ey ’ta pikil ya?! There is nothing to compare with that medicine for effectiveness.

? -ul man (ani ’la), abbr < -ul i man (ani ’la)
-ul mangeeng, prosp mod + bnd n -(ess.)ess.ul mangeeng occurs]. even though, it’s true that ~, but (of course); CF -ulq ci enceng. -ki ey mangeeng ici. 1Mom un yak hal mangeeng maum un kwut.ta He may be weakly of body but he has a strong will. Kwulme cwuk.ul mangeeng totwuk-cil un an hanta I’d rather starve than steal. Ney täyin Sewul ey nun mös kal mangeeng tose-kwan ey ya mös ka cwukeyess.ni?! While I can’t go to Seoul for you, it’s true, I can go to the library for you. can’t I? Pil.e mek.ul mangeeng ku hanhhey sinsey nun an cikeyss.ta Even though I were brought to begging, I would never ask a favor of him. Pat.un kyöyuk un ép-ul mangeeng änum kes i mänh.ta He has had but little in the way of education, it’s true, but he knows a lot of things. El.e cwuk.ul mangeeng kyeq pul un an ecöynta “I will not stoop to warm myself with fire made from rice hulls even if I freeze” = I maintain my pride even at the price of discomfort/distress.

-ul man hata, prosp modifier + adj postmod. See man hata.

-ulu mankhum, abbr < -ul i mankhum
-ulu maum, prosp mod + noun. a mind to (do), the intention of (doing), a desire to (do).

1Kule maum i ép.s.e I have no intention of doing so; I have no desire to do so. Täyahkan-wen ey ip.hak ul hal maum i iss.ta I have it in mind to go to graduate school; I would like to go to graduate school. 1Yehayng hal maum iss.ta (maum ul mek.ess.ta) (1936 Roth 206) I have it in mind to take a trip.

-ulo mo.yang, prosp mod + n. the appearance of going to do/be.

~ ita appears about to do, seems/looks as if it will do, shows signs of becoming/being. 1Nwün i ol mo.yang ita It looks like it’s going to snow.

? ~ ulo No examples.

-ulo nalum, prosp mod + postmod. depending on ...

~ ita it depends upon ...

-ulo.nun, prosp proc mod. Attaches to any stem (v. adj, cop) but occurs only before postmod ci; CF -ulq (ci), -keyss.nun (ci). ~ ci:

1. (the uncertain fact) whether it will do/be. 1ee ci toyl.nun ci maum coita worries about what will happen. Ku kes ul phal.nun ci mule poq ka Shall we ask them if they are going to sell it? Pi ka ol.nun ci ka múncey’ta (CM 2:225) The problem is whether it will rain.

2. ~ ci (to moluta, yo) (“I wonder whether” =) maybe/perhaps it will do/be. 1Pi ka ol.nun ci (yo) I wonder if it’s going to rain. Ku ka kal.nun ci (to moluta) Maybe he will go. Ku ka kass.ul.nun ci (to moluta) Maybe he’s left/gone. Tôn i mänh.ess.ul.nun ci to mölla There may/might have been lots of money.

-ul nyekh SEE nyekh

-ulo [S Kyengsang DIAL (Mkk 1960:3:35)] = -ule

-ulo < ’ulo’/wo, pcl (lo < ’wo after vowel or l).

1. (manner) as, in, with; ? SYN ulo sse. 1hol

lo alone, by itself/oneself. both ulo singly, in a single sheet. sengsim ulo sincerely, with sincerity, in good faith. sil/cinsil/sásil lo, cham ulo in fact/ truth. as a matter of fact.

keth ulo outwardly, sök ulo inwardly. cikcep ulo directly. käncep ulo indirectly. hapiong ulo jointly. pyel lo (not) especially. say lo newly. sęy al lul chalyey lo ane.hita seats the
three children in order. pôthong (ulo) [better without the particle] as a (as the) usual thing, usually, commonly.

2a. (function) as, for, to be, in the capacity of; SYN ulo se. Táphylo lo as representative.

kwan.in ulo Hànkwuk ey kata goes to Korea as a serviceman. Mikwuk sâlam ulo khi ka cákta is short for an American. Ppang un etten kes ulo tulliq ka yo What shall I bring you in the way of bread? Nay ka nues ulo ne hanthey kaph.ulq ka What shall I pay you with? Mues ulo kâmsa uy phylo lul hal.nun ci yo What shall we present/give as a token of our appreciation? Hànkwuk uy ýymu-pu nun Mikwuk ulo chimyen kwuk.mu-seng ita Korea’s Foreign Ministry (if we reckon it in terms of America) is the same as America’s State Department. Mikwuk ulo chimyen cal han stym ita From America’s standpoint it can be regarded as well done. Wuli tâphyo-pan ilum ulo tansin eykey chwuk.ha lal tulip.nita I greet you in the name of our delegation. “Hankul mûn-tap” ila ’n ilum ulo yekke.na nátya compiles them under the name/title “Questions and Answers about Korean”.

2b. (as a substitute for ul when the direct object is the result of a choice). Côh.un kes ulo koluta chooses the good ones. Kanswumey lo ka’ ta cuwois Bring us consommé (for the first course). Wuli Phulanguu ppang ulo haca – ku kes ulo cuwioso Let’s make it French bread (rather than some other kind) – bring us that. Phyoei ka tun-tun han kes ulo kolla cuwispisô Pick out a well-bound one for me.

3a. (state) is and, being as; ? SYN ulo sse; Cf Iko, iyo, ila, ica. Kû n’yece nun Kim sensaying ttal lo Pusan ey sâlko iss.ta She is Mr Kim’s daughter and lives in Pusan. Yâng ulo ‘na cil lo ‘na whether (it be) in quantity or in quality. Mat ulo nata is born eldest. cong ulo nass.ta was born a slave.

3b. (state or status recognized, known, or thought) to be, as that, knowing it as, in view of; SYN ulo se. Pi lul mwùn ulo al.ess.ta I took the rain for snow. Kâig-ca lul cinq-ca lo inceng hayss.ta I considered the fake to be genuine. Onul puthe caney lul nay chinkwu lo sayngkak hacì anh.kehss.ta From this day on I shall not think of you as my friend. Ku i nun sâlam ul kây lo ânun ka pota He acts as if he thought people were dogs. Nay kes in

cwul lo al.ess.ta I took it to be (I thought it was) mine. Sâlam uy casik ulo ecci ney ka kuleq swu iss.n’ ya As a human being, how can you do such a thing? Yangsim iss.nun kâyûk-ca lo kulen mài lya halq swu iss.na? As an educator with a conscience, how can you say such a thing? Yelq-sey sal kkacî sõin ulo chinta Up to thirteen you are considered to be (you are counted as) a minor. Elin ay ka yang cayq-mul ul sathang ulo âlko mek.ulye tul.ess.ta The baby was about to eat the caustic soda, thinking it was candy. See (ulo) cwul.

3c. – poita it seems to be. [Of limited occurrence.] Hànkwuk sâlam ulo poinun n’yece ka han pen chae.e wass.ta A woman who seemed to be a Korean once came to call. Cito lo pointa It appears to be a map. Cf -/ulq/-/nu/-/ton kes ulo poita.

4a. (change of state) into; Cf i’ka. Khun hakca lo toyess.ta He turned into (became) a great scholar. Penhwâ hatun sewul i ku man swwu path ulo pyên hayss.ta The once-flourishing capital had been reduced to a mere field of sagebrush. San i pata lo pyên hako, pata ka san ulo pyên hatula to though the mountains turn to seas, the seas to mountains.

4b. (exchange) for; (purchase/sale) at, for. Ihen kes ul say kes ulo pakkwata exchanges an old one for a new one. Chen wen ceilings ul can tôn ulo pakkwata breaks a thousand wén bill (into small change). Mân wen ulo sâta/ phalta buys/sells it for a thousand wén.

4c. (making/arranging it) so that. Hàki lo hata decides/arranges/plans/agrees to do it. Hàki lo toyta gets to do, gets so one does, has it arranged so that it/one does; comes to do. Kakup-cek tôn ul pîllye cwcui anh.ki lo hako iss. up.nita (I have it fixed/decided so that) I don’t lend money if I can help it.

5. (means) with, by (means of), using; SYN ulo sse. Pi phayng-ki lo ota comes by plane. Pus ulo ssuta writes with a brush, inkhu/ yenphil lo ssuta writes in ink/pencil. Khun/un soli lo mál hata speaks in a loud/soft voice (loudly/softly). Say hay luly say kipun ulo (sse) mac.i haca Let us greet the New Year with a new state of mind. Ciph ulo cipung ul is.nunta thatches a roof with straw, kiwa lo cipung ul teph.nunta tiles a roof. Um.lyek ulo n’ onul puthe lulu velum ila ko hap.nita
ul ley (-lley after a vowel). l. [var] = -ulla 'y
2. [DIAL] = -keyss.tey (FAMILIAR future retrospective assertive)

ul leyia = -ulela = -keyss.tula

ul li, prosp modifier + postmod. a reason to do.
- ka iss? na? surely there is no good reason to do or be. ~ ka ëps.ta there is no reason to do or be. SEE li.

ul lo, particle + particle. Marginally occurs in hypostatic contexts only: "nay ka" lul "na lul" lo kochyess.ta corrected "I" to "me".

ul lo, var < ulo, particle. SEE lio.

ul ly [DIAL] = -ulye
ul ley [DIAL] = -ulye
ul ly 'ni [DIAL or emphatic] = -ulye 'ni
ul leyen man (un) [DIAL or emphatic] = -ulyen man (un)

ul mål, prosp mod + n. the word that one is to do/be: ~ lo nun/ya [lit] speaking of ... Ìpun ham ul cham.ul mål lo nun na to nwuku mòs'ci anh.ta When it comes to keeping temper under control, I yield to no man. Ku yak i cõh.ul mål lo ya mues ey 'ta pikil ya?! There is nothing to compare with that medicine for effectiveness.

? - ul man (ani 'la), abbr < -ul i man (ani 'la)
ul mangceng, prosp mod + bnd n [-ess.ess.ul mangceng occurs]. even though, it's true that ...
- , but (of course); CF -ulq ci enceng, -ki ey mangceng ici. Ìmom un yak hal mangceng maum un kwut.ta He may be weakly of body but he has a strong will. Kwulm.e cwuk.ul mangceng totwuk-ci un an hanta l'd rather starve than steal. Ney täysin Sewul ey nun mòs kal mangceng tose-kwan ey ya mòs ka cwukyleys.ni?! While I can’t go to Seoul for you, it's true, I can go to the library for you, can’t I? Pil.emek.ul mangceng ku hanthey sinsey nun an cikeys.ta Even if I were brought to begging, I would never ask a favor of him. Pat.un kyöyuk un èps.ul mangceng ìnun kes i mãnh.ta He has had but little in the way of education, it’s true, but he knows a lot of things. El.e cwuk.ul mangceng kyeq pul un an ecöynta “I will not stoop to warm myself with fire made from rice hulls even if I freeze” = I maintain my pride even at the price of discomfort/distress.

ul man hata, prosp modifier + adj postmod. SEE man hata.

-ul mankhum, abbr < -ul i mankhum
-ul maum, prosp mod + noun. a mind to (do), the intention of (doing). a desire to (do).

Kule maum i ëps.e I have no intention of doing so; I have no desire to do so. Tóyhek-wen ey ip.hak ul hal maum i iss.ta I have it in mind to go to graduate school; I would like to go to graduate school. Ìyehayng hal maum iss.ta (maum ul mek.ess.ta) (1936 Roth 206) I have it in mind to take a trip.

ul mo.yang, prosp mod + n. the appearance of going to do/be.
~ ita appears about to do, seems/looks as if it will do, shows signs of becoming/being.

Nwùn i ol mo.yang ita It looks like it's going to snow.

? * - ulo No examples.

ul nalum, prosp mod + postmod. depending on ...

~ ita it depends upon ... SEE nalum.

ul.nun, prosp proc mod. Attaches to any stem (v. adj, cop) but occurs only before postmod ci; CF -ulq (ci), -keyss.nun (ci). ~ ci:
1. (the uncertain fact) whether it will do/be. Ìêcci toyt.nun ci maum coita worries about what will happen. Ku kes ul phal.nun ci mul.e polq ka Shall we ask them if they are going to sell it? Pi ka ol.nun ci ka müncey 'ta (CM 2:225) The problem is whether it will rain.

2. ~ ci (to moluta, yo) (“I wonder whether”) = maybe/perhaps it will do/be. Pi ka ol.nun ci (yo) I wonder if it's going to rain. Ku ka kal.nun ci (to molunta) maybe he will go. Ku ka kass.ul.nun ci (to molanta) Maybe he's left/gone. Tôn i mãnh.ess.ul.nun ci to möllä There may/might have been lots of money.

-ul nyekh SEE nyekh

ulo [S Kyengsang DIAL (Mkk 1960:3:35)] = -ule
ulo < 'ulo'wo, p-cl (lo < 'wo after vowel or l). 1. (manner) as, in, with; ? SYN ulo sse. Ìhol lo alone, by itself/one'self. hoth ulo singly, ìna a single sheet. sengsim ulo sincerely, with sincerity, in good faith. sil/cinsh/sásil lo, cham ulo in fact/ truth. as a matter of fact. keth ulo outwardly. sök ulo inwardly, cikcep ulo directly. kâncep ulo indirectly. hapjong ulo jointly. pyel lo (not) especially. say lo newly. sëy ai lul chalyey lo anc.hita seats the
-ulley (-iley after a vowel). 1. [var] = -ulla 'y
2. [DIAL] = -keyss.tey (FAMILIAR future retrospective assertive)
-uleyra = -ulelela = -keyss.tula
-ul li, prosp modifier + postmod. a reason to do.
- ka iss. na? surely there is no good reason to do or be.
- ka ép.s.ta there is no reason to do or be. SEE li.

? ul lo, particle + particle. Marginally occurs in
hypostatic contexts only: "nay ka" lul "na
lul" lo kochyss.ta corrected "1" to "me".

? ullo, var <ullo, particle. SEE llo.
-ullya [DIAL] = -ulye
-ulye [DIAL] = -ulye
-ulye 'ni [DIAL or emphatic] = -ulye 'ni
-ullyen man (un) [DIAL or emphatic] = -ulyen
man (un)

-ul moll, prosp mod + n. the word that one is to
do/be: \( \sim \) lo nun/ya [hit] speaking of ... ñ'Pun
ham ul cham.ul moll lo nun na to nwukwu
mós- 'ci anh.ta When it comes to keeping
temper under control, I yield to no man. Ku
yak i cóh.ul moll lo ya mues ey 'ta pikil ya?!
There is nothing to compare with that medicine
for effectiveness.

? ul man (ani 'la), abbr < -ul i man (ani 'la)
-ul mangceng, prosp mod + bnd n (-ess.ess.ul
mangceng occurs]. even though, it’s true that
-, but (of course); CF -ułq ci enceng. -ki ey
mangceng ici. ñ'Mom un yak hal mangceng
maum un kwut.ta He may be weakly of body
but he has a strong will. Kwulim.e cwuk.ul
mangceng totwuk-cil un an hanta I’d rather
starve than steal. Ney táysin Sewul ey nun
mós kal mangceng tose-kwan ey ya mós ka
cwukeyss.ni?! While I can’t go to Seoul for
you, it’s true, I can go to the library for you.
can’t I? Pil.e mek.ul mangceng ku hanthley
sinsey nun an cikeyss.ta Even when I was
brought to begging, I would never ask a favor
of him. Pat.un kyóyuk un ép.s ul mangceng
ánun kes i mânh.ta He has had but little in
the way of education, it’s true, but he knows a lot
of things. El.e cwuk.ul mangceng kyeq pul
un an écöynta “I will not stoop to warm myself
with fire made from rice hulls even if I freeze”
= I maintain my pride even at the price of
discomfort/distress.

-ul man hata, prosp modifier + adj postmod.
SEE man hata.

-ul mankkhum, abbr < -ul i mankkhum
-ul maum, prosp mod + noun. a mind to (do),
the intention of (doing), a desire to (do).
Kuleul maum i ép.s.e I have no intention
of doing so; I have no desire to do so. Táyha-
wen ey ip.hak ul hal maum i iss.ta I have it
in mind to go to graduate school; I would like
to go to graduate school. ñ'Yehayng hal maum
iss.ta (maum ul mek.ess.ta) (1936 Roth 206) I
have it in mind to take a trip.

-ul mo.yang, prosp mod + n. the appearance of
going to do/be.
- iتا appears about to do, seems/looks as
if it will do, shows signs of becoming/being.

? - ulo Na examples.

-ul nulam, prosp mod + postmod. depending on
-.. ñ'ita it depends upon .. SEE nulam.

-ul.nun, prosp proc mod. Attaches to any stem
(v. adj, cop) but occurs only before postmod
Ci; CF -ułq (Ci), -keyss.nun (Ci). ñ ci:
1. (the uncertain fact) whether it will do/be.

-eci toyl.nun ci maum coita worries about
what will happen. Ku kes ul phal.nun ci
mule połq ka Shall we ask them if they are
going to sell it? Pi ka ol.nun ci ka müncey.ta
(CM 2:225) The problem is whether it will
rain.

2. - ci (to moluta, yo) (“I wonder whether”
=) maybe/perhaps it will do/be. ñ'Pi ka
ol.nun ci (yo) I wonder if it’s going to rain.
Ku ka kal.nun ci (to molunta) Maybe he will
go. Ku ka kass.ul.nun ci (to molunta) Maybe
he’s left/gone. Tôn i mânh.ess.ul.nun ci to
mölla There may/might have been lots of
money.

-ul nyekh SEE nyekh

-ul [S Kyengsang DIAL (Mkk 1960:3:35)] =

-ul < 'ulo' i'wo, pcl (lo < 'iwo after vowel or I).

1. (manner) as, in, with; ? SYN ulo sse. ñ'hol
lo alone, by itself/onself. both ulo singly, in
a single sheet. sengsim ulo sincerely, with
sincerity, in good faith. si/çinsil/sâsil lo,
cham ulo in fact/truth, as a matter of fact.
keth ulo outwardly, sök ulo inwardly. cikcep
ulo directly. kâncep ulo indirectly. hapióng
ulo jointly. pyel lo (not) especially. say to
newly. sêy al lül chalayye lo anc.hita seats the
Summer begins today by (according to) the lunar calendar. Māl pota silqey hayngtong ulo (sse) mopem ul po.ye cwunta He gives an example in actual behavior rather than words. Ku sayngsayng han näyyong un iyaki lo (sse) phyohyen hanun kes pota chalali yenghwa lo (sse) poy cwunun key nās.keys.ye yo Rather than express that keyly content in a story it would be better to show it as a film.

6. (SYN ulo sse):

6a. (consistency, constituency) of: ulo toyta gets is composed of , consists of , is made (up) of , forms ... Ku hāyku ka samkak-cwu toye iss.ta Its lower reaches form a delta. hoth ulo toyess.ta is made of (forms) a single sheet.

6b. (content) (full) of, with, 1mul lo chata (katuk hata) is full of water. I kos un ikkal namu lo katuk chass.ta This place is full of larch trees.

7. (material) with, of (made) out of; SYN ulo sse. 1namu/tōl lo ciun cip a house made of wood/stone.

8. 8a. (the general direction) toward(s), to, (heading) for; CF ey, ey lul, ul. 1ili lo this way. pang an ulo tule ota comes into the room. Ōyn/palun phyen ulo kasey yo Go to the left/right. San ulo (pata lo) kaca Let’s go to (or: head for) the mountains (the sea). Eti lo na-kanun ya Where are you off for? I kil lo kamyen Ōyewu lo kako, ce kil lo kamyen Wensan ulo kantu This road will take you to Ōyewu, and that one to Wensan. thāyq malwu cen ulo anc.ta sits toward the front of the porch. Tūl phan ey se sanq kisulk ulo onthong pay namu ’ta What there is nothing but pear trees in the field all the way up to the foot of the mountain. Tūl phan ey se sanq kisulk ulo onthong pay kko och hā.yah.ta The fields are white with pear blossoms all the way up to the foot of the mountain. San mith ulo iss.nun cip tul man ku-nyang twunta They are leaving alone only the houses that are up toward the bottom of the mountain.

8b. = ey se (at/from): SEE ulo puthe.

9. 9a. (general time) at, in. 1Aph ulo tto mannapsita See you again (in the days ahead). Sēycong ihay lo from Seycong’s time on.

9b. (timing of a gradual increase) gradually more by (a unit of time). 1nal lo by the day, day by day. tāl lo by the month, month by month. Achim cenyek ulo senul hay cinta It is getting cooler of a morning and of an evening. Hānkwuk uy kongep un nal lo yakein hanta Korea’s industry leaps forward by the day. ...

10. (cause) for, as, with, from, because of, due/owing to; (result) as a consequence of, (in accordance with). SYN ulo sse; SEE -ki lo, -um ulo. 1Phungnyen ulo in hay se ssaq kaps i ttle.e cyess.ta With (= because of, as a result of) the good harvest year, the price of rice has fallen. Phyēq-pyeng ulo cwuk.ess.ta He died of/from with TB. kāmā lo nwnuwe iss.ta is in bed with a cold. ku kkutalk ulo for that reason. musun tōngki to with what motive. i kes ulo malmiam.5a, i kes ulo in hay se (na ha.ye) as a consequence of (or: due to) this, ttal uy müncey lo pyēng nakey toyta gets ill because (as a consequence) of one’s daughter’s affairs. yelšīm hi kongpu han tek ulo onul uy sengkong ul hayss.ta achieved the success of today as a result of (thanks to) one’s hard work. silphay lo ūy ki ca cēsang hata one’s spirits drop with (= because of) the failure. welkan-ci uy yocheng ulo ssuta writes it/at (a response to) the request of a monthly journal;

11. (agent) by. A somewhat literary substitute for ey(key) in certain passive sentences.

12. [S Kyengsang DIAL (Mkk 1960:3:31)] = ul/lul (accusative marker)

SEE eykey/hanthey/kkey lo; chiko (se); ulo ha.ye(-kum), ulo in ha.ye, ulo malmiam.5a

NOTE: Occurs with bound preparticles as follows: sinap ulo at odd moments, kakkas ulo barely, pa.yah ulo nearly, kekkwu lo upside down, no-pak.i lo fixedly (= puth-pak.i lo), ken ulo in vain, sayng ulo raw/unreasonably, nal lo raw; ? ka ( ) lo horizontally, ? sēy ( ) lo vertically, ? se ( ) lo mutually.

ulo cocha, pcl + pcl.

1. Ku nom i cip ulo cocha an kakeys.ta ’ni etteh.key hamyen coh.keys.e He even refuses to go home; what should I do?

2. [DIAL] = ulo puthe from (a distant place). SEE cocha 2.

ulo ha.ye, pcl + v literary inf. due/owing to, on account of. 11 pen ey palphyo toyn Cengkap Cengkap-pep ulo hay se kwāke uy cengkap-in tul i cengkyye ey na-oci mōs hakey tōyss.ta
On account of the recently published Political Purge Law politicians of the past have become unable to appear in the political world.

 loro ha.ye-kum, pcl + adv (< ν literary inf).

 "Sensaying ulo ha.ye-kum hwangang sikhilye myen pwsu manh.i cwue ya hanta If you want to improve teachers, give them rewards.

 ulo ka, pcl + pcl. as, with, ... [as subject or as complement of negative copula]. "Wuli uy saynghwai un ku tay lo ka nolay 'ta (CM 2:126) Our life is a veritable song. Na nun tangsin uy tong.lyo lo (se) ka ani 'la ... It is not as your colleague (that I speak, but) ... .

 Cip ulo ka ani 'la kongcang ulo kanun kil ita It's the way to the factory, not home.

 ulo kkac'i, pcl + pcl. 'Ku pun un wuli nala lo kkac'i was s.up.nita That gentleman came all the way to Korea. Ce salam i tayhuk kyoswu lo kkac'i toyess oo.up.nita He even became a university professor. Pesu lул Ceng-nung ulo kkac'i yencang hanta 'y I hear that they are extending the bus line all the way out to Ceng-nung. Cf kkac'i lo.

 ulo 'l' = ulo lul

 ulo lang, pcl + pcl. 'Cenyek imyen wiq cip ulo lang ivwus ul kako n' hayss.ta Of an evening I would go visit neighbors up the street.

 ulo 'la to, pcl + cop var inf + pcl. 'Sikan i nuc.ess.uni wuli cip ulo 'la to kapsita The hour is late, so let's go to my house. Pheyn i eps.umyen yephil lo 'la to ssukey If you don't have a pen, write with a PENCIL.

 ulo lul, particle + particle (accusative used for emphasis).

 'Caki atul ul cwuk.in nom ul atul lo lul sam.ess.ta He actually adopted the rascal who murdered his son.

 ulo mace, particle + particle. 'Cip ulo mace an kakkeyss.ta 'n mài in ka Do you mean you won't even go home?

 ulo man, particle + particle. only / just with (as, by, ...). 'Iphyen ulo man ssuta writes only with a pen. I kes ulo man pwa to ku i ka cengeik han kes ul álkeyss.ta This fact alone shows how honest he is. Cf man ulo.

 ulo n', abbreviation < ulo nun. 'Ku hwú lo n' hyéntay sosél to mánh.i sse cyes.s.ta From that time on (= after that) many modern novels got written. Kongep citay lo n' eti ka cêy-il cührungyo han kos in ya As an industrial region what is the most important place?

 ulo 'na, pcl + cop advers. as / with / ... or the like; whether as / with / ...; as / with / ... whatever.

 yang ulo 'na cil lo 'na sitan ey se man häypang toyn wuli nala uy kipaky kwa úyki lül polq swu iss.ta Whether it be in quantity or in quality, the spirit and will of liberated Korea can be (fully) seen only in the field of poetry.

 ulo 'na-ma, pcl + copula extended adversative.

 Köhyang ulo 'na-ma kalg swu iss.umyen elma 'na cóh.keyss oo How nice it would be if I could go to my old hometown at least. P pang han cokkak ulo 'na-ma kkini lül ttaey wa 'keyss.ta For lunch I'll have to make do with a piece of bread at least (if there is no rice).

 ulo nun, pcl + pcl. as for (its being) as / with / ... .

 Pothon ulo nun kuleh.key an hanta We usually don't do that. Cosenq sâlam ulo nun khi ka phek khun sâlam ip.nita He is awfully tall for a Korean. ënggan ulo nun thay-naci anh.ess.ci man though he was not born of a noble family. Chinkwu lo (se) nun hac'i mós halq il ul hayss.ta He did something that as a friend he should not have done. Tôn ulo nun nay kyelqism ul pyén hac'i mósa hanta Money cannot induce me to abandon my resolve. I kes ulo nun an toynta We can't do it with this. (This won't do.) Yo say kwunham ul nunm lo nun mantulei anh.nunta Nowadays men.of. war are not made of wood. San ulo nun kac'i másey yo Don't go to the mountains. Kwukca cêyceng hwú lo nun yûmyeng han sîn i nanwss.ta (With the period) after establishment of the national script, famous poets appeared.

 ulo pota, pcl + pcl. 'I cokc ulo pota ce cokc ulo kanun kes i cóh.keyss.kwun I see it would be better to go that direction rather than this.

 Hyénkum ulo pota swuhipho lo cwusipso I'd prefer to have it as a check rather than in cash.

 ulo puthe, pcl + pcl. 'I Hak.kyo lo puthe tol.a olq kes ip.nita He'll be coming back from school (1954 Lukoff 109). Wuli cip ulo puthe hak.kyo kkac'i nun yak payk mithe kãyling toyp.nita [better: Wuli cip ey se (puthe) ... ] It is about a hundred meters from my house to school. Ku sâlam ulo puthe pat.uq tòn i elma 'na toyp.nikka [more colloquially: Ku sâlam hanthey se ... ] How much are you due (supposed to get) from him?

 ~ ka. 'San kwa tûl lo puthe ka ani 'la,
ulo se  < 'Ho'-wo 'rive. particle + particle.
1. An emphatic synonym of ulo in some of its meanings, including these:
   la. (function) as, for, to be, in the capacity of, Itäphyo lo se as a representative.
   lb. (state or status that is thought/known/recognized) to be, as: that, knowing it is, in view of. Icwe nun caney lun lay chinkwu lo se sayangkak hae anh. keyss.ta I will not think of you as my friend any more.
2. From, from the direction of (= ulo puthe). Palam i pata lo se ulo e ota a wind blows in from the sea.

Note: Followed by various other particles:
~ ka. I'Nay ka hanun kes un kyl kho kongmu lo se ka ani 'la, tâ-man chinkwu uy cenguy phyosi lo se ppun ita My telling you this is not as something official but just as an expression of concern by a friend.
~ uy. I'kyoša lo se uy chayk.im one's duty as a teacher.
~ to. I'Na lo se to kaman hi iss.ulq swu ka éps.e Me being the way I am, I just can't stay quiet.
~ ya. I'Na lo se ya ku isang etteh. key hakeyss.nun ka Me being just myself, what more can I do?
~ nun. I'Salam ulo se nun mös halq kes ita It is something that one cannot do as a human being.
~ man. I'ku i nun yele pangmyen ey se hwal.yak hayss. ess.una, cikum un cwu lo Hân-hakca lo se man ku ilum i nam.e iss.ta He was active in many fields, but now his name is preserved mainly just as a scholar of Chinese classics.
~ pota (to). I'ku nun cengchi-ka lo se pota to, siin ulo se cal allye cyess.ta He is better known as a poet than as a statesman.
~ ppun. I'Nay ka hanun kes un kyl kho kongmu lo se ka ani 'la, tâ-man chinkwu uy cenguy phyosi lo se ppun ita My telling you this is not as something official but just as an expression of concern by a friend.
~ puthe. I'Wuli nala choki uy, kuliko chôysk.uy munhak un hyangka lo puthe sêck hanta Korea's earliest and oldest literature begins with the (poems called) hyangka.
ulo sekken, particle + particle = ulo lang
ulo se 'ni SEE -ki lo se 'ni ulo se nun, pcl + pcl + pcl. Ðtòn man ulo se nun ku il i häykyel toyci anh.nunta You can't settle the matter with money alone. Ne honca man ulo se nun com him tulq ke 'ya It will be rather hard for you all by yourself.
ulo se to, pcl + pcl + pcl. I'ku sâlam ulo se to ecci halq tölî ka éps. ess. ci yo Even for him there was no way out.
ulo so 'ni, [DIAL or mistake] = ulo se 'ni ulo sse, particle + vt inf ('using'). An emphatic synonym of ulo in certain of its meanings; (means) with, by, by means of, through, using; (constituency, content) made of, formed from, full of with, (made) out of; (cause) for, as, with, from, because of, due to; (result) as a consequence of, with, in accord(ance) with; ? (state, status) as, being; ? (manner) as, in, with. Ðsselmay lo sse kâta goes by sled. Mânyen-phil lo sse ssuta writes it with a fountain pen, namu/töl lo sse cis.ta builds it of wood/stone. Ku nun hakca lo sse Kim paksya wa pikyo halq swu ép.s.ta He cannot compare with Dr Kim as a scholar. I lo se ku uy cim. uy lutil cimcak halq swu iss.ta His true intentions can be surmised from this. Ku tâyhwâ lo sse motwu mânucey ka häykyel toykî sêck hayss.ta As a result of that talk the problems all started to get solved.
~ to. I'ku kes ulo sse to an toyta 'myen, toce hi pul-kanung hanq li lei If it cannot be done with that either/even, it must be quite impossible.
~ nun. I'Han nala tâykwel lo sse nun com cak.un kâm in iss.ei It gives one the feeling that it is rather small for the royal palace of a country, I'd say.
Cf ulo 'ta (ka); -um ulo (se).
ulo 'ta (ka), pcl + cop transferentive (+ pcl) [emphatic] = ulo sse. I'icwe n' mânh.un ke ! kikkeyy lo 'ta (ka) haki (lo) malyen iey yo We are arranging to do many things by machine from now on. Conghap-cek ulo 'ta ka cal tóys.ta ko polq swu pakk ey ép.s.ta We have to regard it as well done in general.
ulo to, pcl + pcl. as /with / also /even /either. Ku i nun siin ulo to ilum i iss.ta He is noted also as a poet. Ku i nun sensayng ulo to simmun kica lo to silphay hayss.ta He was a failure both as a teacher and as a newspaper reporter. Ku cangkwang un mål lo to pus ulo to hyengyong swu halq épstTa The grandeur of the country is beyond description by speech or ny pen. Keki nun catong-cha lo to kicha lo to kalq swu iss.ta You can get there either by car or by train.

ulo tul, pcl + pcl. Eti lo tul kasip.nikka Where are you (two/all) going?

ulo uy, pcl + pcl. (the one) as, with, to, ... Isan ulo uy kil the road to the mountains. Cip ulo uy sosik news (intended) for home.

ulo ya, pcl + pcl. Cikcep ka se 'na yéyki halq ka, cénhwu lo ya eteh.eyéyki l' hay We might talk to him directly but how could we dare tell him on the phone? Tasi könhyang ulo ya tol.a kalq swu iss.na yo! How could I dare go back home?! Phayng-ki lo ya halwu man ey kalq swu iss.ci By plane you can get there in a single day.

mål lo [somewhat awkward]. Wi lo ya mål lo kaci mós hanta It just won't go up!

-ulo pa, prosp mod + n [lit; -(ess.)ess.ulo pa occurs]. 1. -ulo kes 2. 2a. ëy (nun) if/since one is to do; if it is arranged that; if one is obliged to do; if it's a matter of doing (- ulye 'myen).

Hwong te-nalq pa ey cwuce halq kes i mues iss.na Since we are leaving, why shilly-shally? Tôn ul cwulq pa ey nun toytolok pälli cuwsio If you are going to let me have the money, please do so (give it to me) as soon as possible.

2b. ëy ya if/since (as long as) one is to do.

Echaphi kkwuwung ul tul.ulo pa ey ya solqic hakaye mål-ssum ina yecwulq kes ul As long as I was going to get scolded anyway, I might as well have let him know just what I thought. Ku kes ul salq pa ey ya cóh.un kes ul sapsita If we are (supposed) to buy it, let's buy a good one (M 1:2:118).

3. that which is to do (which one is to do).

-ulo pakk, prosp mod + noun [-ess.ulo pakk occurs], outside of (other than, alternative to) doing: ëy (eps.ta) = -ulo swu pakk ey (eps.ta).

Halq il èps.uni chayk ul ilk.ulo pakk ey I have nothing to do but read. Tôn l èps.uni pic ul nágylq pakk ey töll ka èps.ta Since I am broke, I've got to get a loan. Ha to ei èps.nun swuuck ul hani wus.ulo pakk ey (eps.ta) His remark is so absurd that I can't do anything but laugh (I can't help laughing).

-ulo pen, prospective modifier + postmod adj-n (? insep). See pen hata.

-ulo pep See pep (hata)

-ulo ppen ë-ulo pen

-ulo ppun, prosp mod + postmod (See ppun).

-tele.

ul pu ’the See ’ol pu ’the

-’ol s. 1. prosp mod (as direct nominalization) + adnominal pcl. HHAP kwa ‘HHAP a’ni Gwa s ‘LI ta nilo’yan ‘pitt tuthul s ‘HHWAN-SYANG ’i n i (1462 Nung 2:107a) the meaning of all he has said about the principle of what is meet and what is not meet is [that it is] the illusion of [floating] dust. ku’chul s ‘sus (1459 Wel 7:58b) = ku’chul ’sus (1462 Nung 7:23a) a period of cessation. se 2w’sy tu’lii s HHWAN-PYENG ‘ul nwo’khwo (1459 Wel 10:119a) placing a vase with a capacity of three cupfuls. pes’kil s kap’s ol (1517: No 2:17b; pes-kils-kap-sol) (contract) copying fee. NOTE: This is probably the source of the -q of -ulo.

2. prosp modifier + postmod. Ta’ol s ’ep’si (1462 Nung 1:4b) without ever running out, inexhaustibly; ta’ol s ’ep’se (1463 Pep se:18a) is inexhaustible; Cf ta’ol s ’ep’swum ul (1463 Pep 2:131a, incorrectly cited [“taols”] by LCT 1973:205 and ["1:131"] 392) with the prosp modifier directly nominalized. sulphul s ’ep’st (1481 Twusi 25:53a) with no sadness. See a’ni ho’l s; a’ni is’; ul s kol’Gwa.

-ulo sa [poetic, lit] - attaches to v or adj as exclamatory. See NKd. [? < -’uloq ’se ye]

-ulo sa hata See ssa hata

-ulo salok [DIAL] = -ulo swulok

-ulo sang paluta See sang paluta

-ulo sanggulu hata prosp mod + postmod adj-n [DIAL - Siberian?]. it looks to be. Nathal-ssi ka cóh.ulo sanggulu hata (1954 Kim Pyengha 231) It looks to be nice weather.

-ulo sang paluta See sang paluta

-ulo sang siph.ta [var] = -ulo seng siph.ta. Citay nun san.lim pota mokceang i cóh.ulo sang siph.sup.nita This area would seem to be better for ranches than for forests.
1. pros mod modifier + postmod < -ulq 's oy. [obs] since, as; while.
2. = -ulq sai, pros mod + noun. the time (opportunity to do).
4. → -ulq sey

-ulq sayngkak, pros mod + n. the thought/idea/plan/intention/hope to do.

- ita is thinking of doing, has the idea to do, plans/intends to do. 4 Penq 'yu'-wel ey te- naulq sayngkak ita I am thinking of leaving (planning/hoping to leave) this June. 4Yehayng ul mänh.i halq sayngkak ita I hope to do lots of travelling.

- ulo with the thought/idea/intention of doing. 4Cheypho toylq sayngkak ulo teymo lul hauss.ta They demonstrated with the idea of getting arrested.

-CF -ulq cackceng, -ulq yeyceng, -ul they; -ulye, -ule, -ki lo.

-ulq sekis ey, pros mod + n (+ pcl) [? Cenla DIAL]. despite the fact that one ought/should, although expected (to), while anticipated that.

-Kaciko olq sekis ey tolie talla 'nta He really should have brought it with him, but instead he is asking us for one!

-ulq seng SEE seng (quality)

-ulq seng puluta = -ulq seng siph.ta

-ulq seng siph.ta, prosp modifier + postmod + postnom adj insep. seems (it will), looks like (it would), gives the appearance (of going to do/be). 4Nwân i olq seng siph.ta It looks as though it were going to snow. Mul i kiph.ulq seng siph.ta The water looks (looks as if it would be, looks to be) deep. CF -ulq tus hata.

-ulq seng ulo [? DIAL] = -ulq sêym/sayngkak ulo with the expectation that; with the idea of; with an eye to. NOTE: The example at the bottom of CM 1:135 is rejected.

-ulq sey, prospective modifier + postmodifier.

1. [? DIAL] = -ney (FAMILIAR indic assertive - with adj and cop). 4Cham cÖh.ulq sey That's fine. I cuum kipun i etten ka - Kuçe kule kule halq sey How are you these days? - I feel only so-so. SEE ilq sey. Cf. kulsse; -um sey; -ulq si ko.

2. ~ 'la (< ila) [obs] (there is a fear) lest, there is a danger of; it will, it might/could (= -keys.ta); in a way so as to avoid/forestall (= -ci anh.key, -ci anh.tolovak). 4aphulq sey 'la it might hurt you; lest you feel pain, so there won't be any pain. Canq 'yen khayle 'ye ta ka kwulk.unq 'yenq iph tachilq sey 'la I am afraid you will hurt the large leaves of the lotus in trying to take the small lotuses.

3. ~ mál ici "what fear is there that" = there is no risk/danger of, there is hardly any chance/likelihood that; I ask you now (what chance is there?! etc.); I tell you there's no likelihood. 4Pi ka olq sey mäl ici (1) It will be all right if it rains, but it won't; (2) Will it rain? - believe me, it won't. Namuq kac li lina kkek.kess.ta ko yân hana namuq kac li elma 'na khulq mäl ici He is making such a fuss over the branch I broke, but I ask you, how big a branch is it anyway?! Ku nom i sülám ilq sey mäl ici He isn't even a human being (= You should have nothing to do with him; Never mind what he says).

4. ~ 'ta = -ul syyeta (1894 Gale 65) = -ulq seng siph.ta (seems).

5. = -ulq sey = -ulq sai, = -ulq 's oy.

-ulq sêym, prosp mod + postmod. ~ ita, ~ ulo SEE sêym.

-ulq s'i, prosmod + (postmod s + pcl i) [obs], the likely fact that it will be/do. 4Cêki omu, sülám i Pak sayngwen ilq s'i punmyeng hata. There is no doubt that that is old Pak coming from over there.

-ulq 's i, pros mod + postmodifier + pcl.

- 'salom mute 'ni ne' kil 'ss i CUNG-SSYANG-MAN 'i la (1447 Sek 9:14a) [the word] CUNG-SSYANG-MAN means treating people nicely.

- ulq 's i'Gen 'yeng, pros mod + postmod + cop effective mod + postmod. 4wo cik a'pa 'nim s 'PPYENG 'i 'têyo'hostil 'is 'Gen 'yeng 'mwo'm ol 'POYK-CHYEN ti 'Gway po'lye 'two, e'leyp 'ti a'ni ho'n i (1459 Wel 21:216ab) but even if your father's illness improves, it is not (difficult =) uncommon to discard one's body hundreds of thousands of times. SEE holq 's i'Gen 'yeng.

- ulq 's i'Gwo, pros mod + postmod + cop gerund. 4CWONG 'on palot 'ss i'Gwo HIWOYING 'on pis'kul 'ss i'la (1462 Jung 1:113b) [the word] CWONG means to be upright (= vertical) and [the word] HIWOYING means to be sideways (= horizontal). SEE holq 's i'Gwo.
A Reference Grammar of Korean

PART II

875

• unhq 's i'lu, prosp mod + postmod + cop indic assertive. *MYENG-CYUNG un mwok- 'swun mo chol' ss i'la (1447 Sek 6:3b) [the word] 'MYENG-CYUNG means life coming to an end. (Similar examples: 1447 Sek 23:3a, 14a, 14b, 15b; 24:2a, 10b.) 'TTYWU-TTI non PPYEN-QAN 'hi 'TTYWU 'ho ya ka cye isil' s i'lu (1456 Wen se:5a) [the word] 'TTYWU-TTI means having a peaceful life. woy ywo.m i stwo wol hwo.m i la hwo.m on 'ysi Gwa pi 'Gwa y hon 'THYEY 's ila (1482 Nam 1:39a) when we say that being wrong is also being right we mean that yes and no are a single entity. SEE hol 's ila.

• unhq 's i'm ye, prosp mod + postmod + cop subst + cop inf. SEE holq 's i'm ye.

• unhq 's i'n i, prosp mod + postmod + cop mod + postmod. *CYEY non kul ci zul 'ss i'n i (1451 Hwn-en 1a) [the word] 'CYEY means to create a written composition. (Similar: 1447 Sek 23:3a, 24:2a.) SEE holq 's i'n i.

ul sikhye (se) SEE sikhinta. CF ulo ha.ye-kum, eykey.


• hol .s kol Gwa (< kol 'Wa), prosp modifier + postmod + vt inf ('lining up the doing').

1. by the time it has happened = translates the Chinese bi-jî = shî (= Japanese = ni na'tte kara). *tye y ka tyem 'e tul .s kol Gwa 'tye twul thwa (= 'twulh 'twa) wol i 'la? (1517-1. No 1:66b): tyey ka tyem etu.m ay micho.m ye n' tye twul [ht] two wol i 'la (1795 No-cwung [P] 1:60a) = cyey ka ('TTIM) ul chooco.m ay micho.m ye n' (id. [K] 1:61a) by the time I get there and find the shop those two will be getting here, also. *cil si 'twa'm ul mo'chol .s kol Gwa 'tye 'twa 'pap-ek'i mo'chol i 'lwa (1517-1. No 1:45b) = cil sis.ki moschom ay micho.m ye n' cye two pap mek.ki mocho.i i 'lwota (1795 No-cwung [P] 1:41a) = cil sis.ki moschom ay tutolu.m ye n' cye ye pap ul stwo mke.e moschol sike s i'n i (id. [K] 1:41b) by the time we are done getting the packs loaded he will finish eating, too.

2. while; and meantime = translates Chinese biji = qi'jjiân. *ne y pwoy 'phol .s kol 'Gwa ku so [f]i ye' y na y yang 'sa (1517-1. No 2:21a) while you are getting the cloth sold I'll buy some sheep.

• unhq 's ol, prosp modifier + postmodifier + pcl. *SYENG-'KAK i 'kas polk ta 'hoya'y m on mol' ka kowy Gwoy '[hi i sye pi 'chuyulq 's ol nil' Gwo'toy mi- 'MYWOW 'hi polk'wo.m i'Gwo (1462 Nung 2:43ab) his saying that the inherent knowledge is unmistakably bright means it shines in its calm clarity; it is a subtle radiance, and ... *cyey te nwo pha 'PEP ul 'ep si'Gwu' ye 'no m' ol 'ep si'Gwul 'ss ol nil' Gwo'toy CUNG-'SYANG-'MAN 'i'la (1463 Pep 1:172b) [the word] CUNG-'SYANG-'MAN [hinayâna arrogance] means that one, being being superior himself, scorn (the law of) the Lotus sûtra and scorns others.

With a dangling accusative, in valence with whatever verb the copula is propredicating: "CYWONG-'CYWONG 'hi 'PELQ-MYENG holq 's ol il 'hwa'm i 'MANG-'SYANG 'i'na (1462 Nung 2:61a) the name is "Wild Thought" which means to discover all sorts of things. *YWOX 'ay i 'swoy toy 'YWOX "ep.su'm ye TTIN 'ey i 'swoy toy TTIN ol ye huy 'ss ol 'SYEN i 'Gwo (1'468 Mong 63b) and dhyâna means to have no desire in the midst of desire and in the midst of dust to keep one's distance from the dust.

With epithematic identification (a stylistic inversion of the underlying subject = the Identified): cyens'kos "cywung i tu'le 'nay Gey hol 'ss ol nil Gwon 'cco-'co 'ya (1462 Nung 1:29a) [the word] 'cco-'co (pravârana = end of restraint) means letting the monks express themselves as they will.

*hol(q) solwok, prosp modifier + postmod (< 's o'wo k). the more = the more. *sa kwownon pru tun nul' kul 'solwok 'stwo [CHIN] 'hotwo'ta (1481 Twusi 21:15a) the older I get the more sociable I feel.

-ulq son, 1. prosp mod + n. the hand/guest/_ that will be/do.

2. [obs] prosp mod + postmod s + pcl [var of un]. the likely fact that it will be/do = -ulq kes (un).

3. [obs] prosp mod + postmod s + ? [lon (< 'i ywon, modulated copula modifier). _ ya, - ka, - ko will /would it? how can/could it? (rhetorical question). *Sêysang i n tul kiin sanswu cocha na i' kilq son ya People may play tricks on me, but nature will never (do
so). Insa pyên han tul sanchen iya kasilq son ya Human affairs may change, but nature will never change.

- "ulq 's on, prosp mod + postmod + pcl. 1es.ti hol s on i ('MYEN'-THYEPI) kw'o (1795 No-cwung [K] 1:3b; i 'this?') = es.ti hol s on ('MYEN'-THYEPI) in kw'o (id. [P] 1:3b) = "es'ti hol 's i ('MYEN'-THYEPI) in 'kw'o (1517-1 No 1:3b) how is one excused from registering?

-ulq sonya - ulq son ya
- "ulq 's oy, prosp mod + postn + pcl. See holq 's oy.

- "la (cop indic assert). Iwu'le cwo 'chwo'm on 'go'v mun 'tuk po'lywo'm i e'yewu' olq 's oy 'la (1463 Pep 3:97b) that she (the mother) follows them in tears is because it is hard to give up (her) love all at once.

- 'm ye (cop subst + cop inf). I'TTAY-SSING 'ey si'hwok tu'l e 'HE 'hoy'sa'ym on 'TTAY-SSING 'ay s 'salo'm on 'HHOYING 'i ka'col 'ss oy 'm ye (1463 Pep 6:145b) that sometimes allows [those in] the Greater Vehicle (mahāyāna) to listen is because the people in the Greater Vehicle are perfect in their performance (of the discipline), and ...

- 'n i (cop mod + postmod). I'OILQ TTII 'tuo 'swo SAM-CHYEN pas'k i a'ni 'l 's oy 'n i (1482 Kum-sam 5:18a) it is because -- and the one Buddah-nature, moreover, is not other than everything in the chiliosom (Buddha-world). "SSILQ 'hvo'm 'ep.swu'm un 'PEP'-THYEPI KWONG-CCYEK 'ho'ya 'SYANG 'i e'lu'a 'TUK 'hwol 'kses 'ep.sul 'ss oy 'n i (1464 Kum-kang 87b) the lack of reality is because the body of the law is beyond materiality and form cannot acquire it? (--) or: it cannot acquire form).

- 'n i 'la (cop mod + postmod + cop indic assert). I'ZEY-LOY S CCYEN-SIN i isil 'ss oy 'n i 'la (1463 Pep 4:89b) it is because it has the tathāgata's whole body (= strength). See holq 's oy 'n i 'la.

- 'ulq so 'zi, prosp mod + n. (the time/interval) while one does. I'a'cik na 'y 'pap me'kul sso 'zi 'l' ki'tull la (1447 Sek 24:22b) wait a bit while I eat. pol[h] kw'u phi'la phyel sso 'zi 'ye (1459 Wel 21:44a) in the interval between bending and spreading one's arm. 'CANG-SSO 'uy pol[h] kw'u phi'la phyel so 'zi 'kor 'ho'ya (1485 Kwan 4b) it is like the interval between a strong bending his arm and stretching it out ...

- "ulq 'pvun 'tyeng = "ulq 'spwun 'tyeng, prosp mod + postmod + han n (postmod/postnoun). I'CYWUNG-SOYING i 'chozom "NAY-CYWUNG 'ul 'pwozo'Wols 'pwun 'tyeng 'PEP-SIN on na'm ye 'ta 'lasya'm i 'ep'susi'n i 'la (1447 Sek 23:44a) the living beings have only seen the beginning and the end, but the essence of being (dharmakāya) fails to get into them. See 'spwun.

-ul ssa hata, prosp mod + postmod vni. seems. See Ssa hata.

-ul ssa 'la = -ulq sey 'la (lest, etc.)

- "ulq 'ssoy = - "ulq 's oy

-ulq s-un, prosp mod + (postmod s + pcl un) [obs]. the likely fact that it will be/do = -ulq kes (un). VAR -ulq son.

-ulq 's un = -ulq 's on

-ulq swhon(-) = -ulq son (-)

- ul'swongi' ta = - ulq 's [fy]wo-angi 'ta. See hol swnongi 'ta.

-ulq swu, prospective modifier + noun.

1. an occasion to do/be: a possible/likely occasion (event, happening, instance, situation, case, circumstance); a possibility, a likelihood.

- Kuleq swu iss.ta It may be so; (It) could be; That's possible.

2. a way/means to do: a remedy, a resource, a help; the possibility of doing/being.

- HaIq swu pakk ey âps.ta I just can't help doing it.

-Kyenthang hani anh.ulq swu âps.ta You can't help admiring them.

-Kel.ulq swu pakk ey âps.âup.nita (1936 Roth 207) We will have to walk.

-Mânh.ulq swu pakk ey âps.ta There are bound to be a lot of them. Ku kes i côh.cl anh.ulq swu (= an côh.ulq swu) âps.e yo (M 1:2.221) It has to (must) be good; it can't help but be good.

3. the ability/capability/capacity to do; Cr -ulq cwul. HaIq swu iss.ta /âps.ta is able/unable to do; can/cannot do. Na lul towa cwulq swu iss.âup.nitka (1936 Roth 206) Can you help me?

NOTE: The copula form ilq swu is little used, despite an example like ... sôpak han kes ilq swu pakk ey âps.ta 'are nothing if not naive' (Kang Henkyu 1988:288). Where ilq swu is wanted, ... i/ka toylq swu can be used instead. But the negative form occurs: See âni 'ilq swu.

-ilq swulok, prosp mod + postmod (< sulwok < 's o 'lwo k). increasingly with (being/doing); the more (hitter, bigger, etc.) -- the more.
1. 'Kaluq swulok san ila The farther we go, the more mountains we encounter (run into). Khuluq/cak.uluq swulok cōb.ta The bigger/litter the better. Khun san ilq swulok namu ka mānh.ta The bigger the mountains are, the more trees they have on them. Ŭmsik un tewulq swulok cōb.ta The warmer the food is, the better. Tōn un ssulq swulok sayngkinta “The more money you spend, the more you’ll get” = Don’t worry about money; there’s more where that came from. Ku hwacho nun nāi cinaulq swulok khe cinta That plant gets bigger by the day. I chayk ul ilk.uluq swulok caymi iss.ta The more I read this book, the more interesting it is.

2. (X-umyen) X-ulq swulok. Śālam tul un (mān̄h.umyen) mān̄h.uluq swulok (te) cōb.ta The more the merrier. In these expressions X-umyen is optional and te ‘more’ is optional before the final predicate. CF Pak Sengwen 241.  • Ṽulq ‘s ye. prosp mod + postmod + postmod. (rhetorical question used as exclamation; much like the modern apperceptive).  • YEM-PWPW-TTYYE yey me’li ’syey ‘wossid ‘ss ye (1447 Sek 23:29a) why, he has come to us in Jambudvipa from far away! “KHWO lop- two “KHWO lowoyl ‘ss ye (1447 Sek 24:15b) oh, it is hard, hard! See holq ‘s ye.


5.  – ul syeyta (1894 Gale 65) = – ul syeng pwuluta = – ulq seng siph.ta

6.  – ulq(ŋ) ta, prosp mod + postmod.  • ne y na y ‘ma’l ol ‘ta tulul ‘ita [= tulul ‘ta] ho.ya nol (1447 Sek 6:8b) when I asked whether you would heed all of my words, ...  • ne y icey ’two nowoy ya ‘nom mwyWun ‘p’tu ul twul ‘ita ‘ho.yasti nol (1459 Wel 2:64a) asked whether even now you still harbor hateful thoughts toward others, whereupon ...  • NUNG hi han ‘TWOK ‘ol l’kaylq ‘ta (1459 Wel 21:118b) will you be able to conquer the many poisons? e’nu cey [THOU PWU-ZIN] s [ITTANG] wu h uy a’zom ‘tol h ol mwoy hwol ta (1481 Twusi 8:20a) when will you gather the clan up to the hall of the dowager? ‘nu ‘lol solang ’ho.ya [NUNG] ‘hi ‘ruwa-[ lze [CCO] ‘lol se ‘nilGwayltq ta (1481 Twusi 23:44a) will you be able to achieve the writing of a few words [of poetry] with me in mind? ‘en’meh ‘y hon phan ‘sik hol ‘ta (?1517: Pak 1:10a) how much (does it cost) per board? twolwo pwonayl il i mwsos twol y ta nilusi.m ye n’ [sic] (1676 Sin.e 8:8b; sic mwsos) when/ if he asks whether it will be impossible to send them back, ... See holq ‘ta.

7.  – maiq ‘ta whether or not.  • NUNG ‘hi me’mul ‘ta ‘mal ta (1481 Twusi 15:42b; LCT 266a has ‘mal ‘ta) can I stay [for this year’s festival] or not?

-ulq tay lo See tay lo

-ulq tey, prosp mod + n. Cf -keyss.nun tey.

1. a place/circumstance to be/do.  • salq tey (= salq kos) a place to live. ssulq tey ēps.ta is useless, worthless, unnecessary; lacks a place to use it. kapsi pissaalq tey lui mulqsayk hanta looks for places that will rise in value (bring higher prices in the future).

2.  – kcai.  • Kitalilq tey kkaci kitalica Let’s wait as long as we can. Iss.uluq tey kkaci iss.e pokeyy.ta I’ll try to stick around (stay/wait) as long as I can. Cf -nun/-unney kcai.

3. – ul tay (‘time) when’.

-ul the, 1. prosp mod + n. the site/place to do it.  • Cip ul ciul the ‘ta It is the place to build the house (= the site to build the house on).

2. prosp mod + postmod = ul they.  • Cip ul ciul the ita = cip ul ciul they ‘ta is going to build a house.


– ‘ta (= copula ita) intends/expects to, is going to, will (likely); is expected/supposed to.  • Phyenći luli sses.ni? – Ani, nacwung ey ssul they ‘ta Have you written the letter? – No, I’m going to write it later. Ku i ka musun mâl ul hatun ci kan ey na nun ku ‘nyeac wa kylehon hal they ‘ta No matter what he says, I am going to marry that girl.

M 1:2:143 says that this meaning is limited to statements with a first-person subject and questions with a second-person subject. When used with a third-person subject the meaning is
one of "supposition or anticipation", with the translations 'I think he/she/it — ' rather than 'going to — '. A general translation of they is 'what one has in mind (to/that — )', so that 'I have the impression that it will/would — ' covers many of the 'I think' situations.

Cf -ulq cackceng, -ulq sayangkak, -ulq yeyceng; -ulye, -ule, -ki lo.

-ul they 'ci (yo), prosp mod + postmod + cop susceptible. ¹Ku kes un kwaynnchul. they 'ci yo I think it will be OK (M 1:2:143). Onul kanun kes i côh.ul they 'ci yo It will be better to go today, you know.

-ul they 'm, prosp modifier + postmod + cop subst; - ulo. Ëyenghwa lulu pokey toyl they 'm ulo since we are planning to see a movie; since we expect to get to see a film.

-ul they 'myen, prosp mod + postmod + cop conditional. ¹Sacin ul ceik.ul they 'myen ppalli ceik.usipsio (M 1:2:404) If you are going to take a picture, hurry up and take it. See also M 1:2:403-4.

-ul they 'nu, prospective modifier + postmod + copula adversative or FAMILIAR indic attentive.

-ul they 'ney, prospective modifier + postmod + FAMILIAR copula indicative assertive.

-ul they 'ni, prosp mod + postmod + cop mod + postmod. ËNey ka nay mäl ul an tule pwâ (la) hon nako mäl they 'ni If you don't listen to me you'll be in trouble for sure. Ne na tele silh.ta ko hayss.kes.ta - tasi nun an ol they 'ni yI say you hate me, I won't come again!

-ul they 'ni (PLAIN question) = -ul they 'n ya.

-ul they 'ni, prospective modifier + postmod + copula sequential.

¹Ku os ul kacici nun anh.ul they 'ni maneye ccum ponun kes un kwaynnchul. keyss.cl? That dress will not be mine, but may I just try touching it, at least? ËI ul math.kimyen cal hal they 'ni ëyem.leye mäsio In undertaking the task, I intend to do a good job of it, so don't worry. M 2:2:384 says the subject is usually 1st or 3rd person with verb, always 3d person with adj as in: Ku ka cikum puncwu hal they 'ni kaci mà I think he is busy now, so don't go (M 2:2:385). See also M 1:2:372-3, 2:2:384.

(-kka). ¹Eey ccum Mikwuk ey tochak hayss.ul they 'ni-kka kot sosik i iss.keyss.ta He is supposed to have arrived in America yesterday, so we'll be hearing from him soon.

-ul they 'n tey, prosp mod + postmod + cop modifier + postmod. Cf Pak Sengwen 135-6.

1. Kanan hun sallim ey kwî han mulken to èps.ul they 'n tey (= the in tey) One wouldn't expect a poor man's house to have valuables in it. Ayki ka ani 'l they 'n tey You are not (supposed to be) a baby, after all! Cikum ccum un ku i ka pyêngwen ey se na-wass.ul they 'n tey He must have been discharged from the hospital by now (but I haven't seen him).

2. Preceded by -ess.e to, -ta 'myen, or -tula 'myen: if it had happened — would have done/been. ²a. ¹Ilq-cwuiil cen pathe m nîcak hayss.e to cikum ccum un tâ tôys.ul they 'n tey If we had only started a week ago we could be done by now!

2b. With (place). côh.ass.ul they 'n tey I wish that it had happened. ¹Kim sensayng i yeki ey wass.tula 'myen côh.ass.ul they 'n tey I wish Mr Kim had come (M 1:2:140).

-ul they 'n ya, prosp modifier + postmod + cop modifier + postmod. ¹Mek.ul they 'n ya an mek.ul they 'n ya (= the in ya) Do you expect to eat or not? Han can tul they 'n ya You want a drink? — here tul is prosp mod <, tu-l 'lift'; CF Han can tul tul they 'n ya 'You people want a drink?' where the first tul can only be the particle marking an explicitly plural subject, the second can only be the prosp modifier.

-ul they ya (< ia). ¹Sêy si kkaci ccum (= Sêy si ccum kkaci) kitalyè pota (ka) an omeny kan they ya i'll wait till around three o'clock and then if you haven't come I'll leave.

-ul they yo, 1. abbreviation < -ul they 'ey yo < -ul they iey yo. I or you have it in mind (of that), I/you intend to do; I think (I'm under the impression) that — . Çe nun 'nayil un pappul they 'n tey yo I think I will be busy tomorrow (M 1:2:144). Onulq cenyek ey eti kasîl they yo Where are you going to go tonight?

2. prosp mod + postmod + AUTH cop (io).

-¹wolq 'ït= — -¹wolq 'i (ït=), prosp modifier + postmod + pcl (cop). that it/one will.

SEE - wolq 'ït=): — iGe'n i, — iGe'nl, — iGe'nul, — iGen 'ryeng, — iGe'ta, — i'Ia, — Ila 'two, — lhwo'swo'n i, — lhwo ta, — i'm ye, — i'na, — i'n i, — i'n i 'l 'la, — i'n i 'ngi 'la, — in 'i ay n', — ye n'.

SEE - wolq 'ryeun, - wolq 'ryeun 'yae.
during the interval that he retreated to the body... (1623 1Nung 7:26a) knows that he will become a Buddha. *SHEY-CWON 'i SYWU-TTLQ 'i wol 'it ol 'a losi kwo (1447 Sek 6:20b) the World-Honored, knowing Sudatta was coming... ce 'y 'mwm cwa'kul 'it ol mwo'lono n i 'ngi 'ta (1459 Wel 7:18b) is unaware that his body will die. *ep.sun 'HHWUW ey 'za e'lwu 'MYWOW-PET 'ey 'tul 'it ol 'pwoy si.n i 'la (1463 Pep 1:55b) only after its absence was it possible to show that you can enter saddharma (the wonderful truth of the Lotus sutra). *i 'salo'm on 'TTYEY-QILQ HUX-*NYGWU hON KWONG-TUK il 'Gwul it ol 'all i 'Iwoq 'Jswongi 'ta (1464 Kumkang 72b) this person knows that he will succeed in the rarest kind of virtue achievement. twos k uy mululq 'CYWUNG isil 'it ol mi'li 'alosi m ye (1463 Pep 1:168a) knew in advance that there would be a crowd who would retreat to their seat mats, and... See holq 'i ol.

? - *holq 'i olwo, prosp modifier + postmodifier (*fact*) + particle. because it/one will.

- *ulq tong-an, prospective modifier + noun. during the interval while (one does). *Nay ka kass.ta olq/onun tong-an sinmun ina ilk.e pwâ yo have a look at the newspaper while I am out. Nay il ul halq/hanun tong-an, caney n' um.ak ina tut.ko iss.key You listen to some music while I am working.

- *holq 'toy, prosp mod + n (place). *ica'chwoy e'lwa pu'pthul 'toy *ep.swan 'i i'la (1465 Wen 1:1:15b; *ep.swan = *ep.swan) there is nothing one can rely upon in the way of a clue.

- *ol rt- See - *hol(q) rt-

- *ul halq, prosp modifier + postmodifier. just, only: ~ itu it is just/only that ~. *Ku i nun tâmpay man phiwul (phiwuko iss.ul) halq iess.ta He was just (sitting there) smoking. Kwittwulami ka wûl halq iess.ta The only sound was the chirping of crickets. Nam eykey cõh.unq Il man halq ita I'm just doing good things for others. Ây man ssul italum ita I'm just trying, that's all.

- *ul ttay, prosp modifier + noun. the time when (it is/doe, was/did, will be/do) ~ CF -un ttay; (ess.) iss.ul ttay occurs. See ttay.

- Yeoneyal ttay time to make dinner. Sewul ey ol ttay mata every time I come to Seoul. Ku i ka kal ttay na to kakeyss.ta When he leaves, I'll go too. Elyess.ul ttay lul sayngkak hay posio Think of the time when you were a child. Khoy ka iss.ess.ul ttay when I had the chance. ney ka keki kass.ess.ul ttay when you were there.

NOTE 1: Both kapkap hal ttay and kapkap hun ttay have the meaning 'when it is boring; when I am bored'. Some do not like the -un ttay version, but it is freely used in Seoul.

NOTE 2: The string -ul ttay ('time') when is often pronounced the same as -ulq tey.

ul tul, pcl + pcl. *Mues ul tul chacini What are you people looking for? Sahul ul tul mös cham.e se kuleh.key yitán tul iyo They are raising a fuss, unable to wait three days for it!

- *ulq tus ('i), prosp mod + postmod (+ der adv). as if/though to do/be; tending to. *kumpang ttayililq tus 'i nolye pote glares at you as if he were going to strike you at that very moment. cwuk.ulq tus 'i sin.um hata groans as if he were going to die.

- *ulq tus hata, prosp mod + adj postmod. gives the idea/impression that it will; looks as if it would/will. *Palam i pûlq tus to hako pi ka olq tus to hata It looks as though there might be wind or rain. CF -ulq seng siph.ta, -ulq syeota.

- *ulq tus siph.ta, prosp modifier + adj postmod insep + adj. gives the impression of going to be/do - feels/looks as if it will/would - "something tells one it will". *Nwûn i olq tus siph.ta It feels like snow. Ku i ka imi tennass.ulq tus siph.ta I had the feeling he must have already left. Ku i ka keki kass.ess.ulq tus siph.ess.ta Something tells me he has been there (and left). Ku i ka ku il ul halq tus siph.un ya Is he likely to do that?

- *holq 'twong, prosp modifier + postmodifier. *TTYEYEN hol twong mal twong ho.ye 'la (1730 Chengkwu 104; cited from LCT) it is barely conveyed (?). phyul stwong mal stwong ho.ye la (1763 Haytong 61) it is about to bloom.
-ulq twung, prosp mod + postmod (< -ulq 'twong'), whether or not will/may -- (with equal likelihood). ❧ Ku nun kalq twung mālq twung hanta He is not sure whether he will go or not. He hesitates to go. Ku nun cip.ulq twung mālq twung hanta He is uncertain whether to pick it up or not. Nwīn i olq twung mālq twung ha(n)ta It may snow, and then again it may not [v/adj: see twung]. Ku kkoch pongoli pich i puls.ulq twung mālq twung hata The buds of that flower look somewhat reddish.

-ulu, suffix (makes adv); CF -wulwu. ❧(c)cilulu slimy < citla be damp. (c)colulu / (c)cwululu trickling, dripping (CF cwul); (c)cwululu splashing, rushing down. ituluulu = itul itul lustrous (CF ikul ikul glowing). okuluulu = okul okul in swarms. palulu, palulu boiling, flaring up. pālāncicilulu = pālāncicil pālāncicil sleekly (CF pantilew- < pancil + -ew). pālāntululu = pālāntul pālāntul smoothly (CF pantulew- < pantul + -ew). payngkululu / pikngkululu smiling. (p)pe/-/p)pa/-/p)pu-/ (p)pop-kuluulu = (p)pek (p)pek boiling, seething. sululu = sul sul gently. wāl/kuluulu = wakul wakul in swarms. waktukulu / vektukulu = waktal wak- / tak-takul rattling. waykululu = waykul waykul in scattered bits / grains.

-ulululuk = -ulululuk, cpd suffix (makes adv). ❧(c)colululuk / (c)cwulululuk trickling, dripping; (c)cwululuk splashing, rushing down.

-ulum, bnd adj-n (< -ulata), abbr < -usulum. -ish, characterized by. ❧ petulum slightly protruding < pet-ulum < pet.ta it spreads out. ABBR -um.

'ub'wo (l'wo after vowel or I or LQ). pcl = ulo. After a consonant (other than I or LQ) the MK particle has two shapes, 'u`wo and 'o`wo, and there is a less common variant 'wo`wo. After oC the shape is always 'o`wo. as seen in han `salom `o`wo (1463 Pep 2:22a) 'for people in large numbers' and mozol`h `a`wo (1481 Twusi 7:39a) 'to the village'. After aC the shape is usually 'o`wo, as in nilu`syan `yang `o`wo (1447 Sek 6:24b) 'as you say' and 'kal.h `a`wo (1462 1Nung 6:109b) 'with a knife', but there at least two examples of 'u`wo: 'PIL'-LYANG 'u`wo pu`the (1463 Pep 2:41a) 'stemming from comparison and inference', e'tin namzin 'in `yang `u`wo (1517: 1No 2:54b) like a good fellow. Only the shape 'u`wo is used after uC and wu`C, as in SSIN.-LUK 'u`wo (1447 Sek 6:7b) 'by the divine power' and mu`su.k `u`wo (1462 1Nung 1:84a) '(making it) into what', skwu.m `u`wo (1445 Yong 13) 'in a dream' and wu`h `u`wo (1447 Sek 13:13b) 'upwards'. And 'u`wo is usual after eC, as in 'i kes `u`wo (1463 Pep 2:77a) 'for this' and PEP 'u`wo (?1468: Mong 35a) 'according to the Law', but we also find hon nye.k `o`wo n` - hon nye.k `o`wo n` (1446 Sek 6:33a) 'on the one hand - on the other hand' and 'SSIP.-SSYNEN `o`wo (1459 Wel 1:25b) 'to the ten virtues'; notice too 'i`le `n`i `o`wo (1462 1Nung 1:18b, 1463 Pep 7:140a, 1481 Twusi 7:27a, 1482 Kum-san 2:15b) 'hence, thus'. After iC both versions occur: 'pal s`pi.oh `o`wo (1447 Sek 9:4b) 'with the radiance of fire', 'him `o`wo (1482 Nam 1:50b) 'with one's strength'; na`y `hen ci`p `ulwo `sye (1481 Twusi 20:52a) 'from my shabby home', 'TTAY-SSYN `u`wo (1459 Wel 13:36b, 1463 Pep 2:6h) 'through the Greater Vehicle'. The only two examples I have found with VyC take 'o`wo: CYWUNG-SSYNE `o`wo (1447 Sek 13:27a) 'by all living beings', 'nwy.h `o`wo tol`Gywo m`ay (1459 Wel 13:32a) 'because it depends on the future'. For the variant, see `wo lwo. See also 'il`wo, k`ul`wo, `yel`wo; `nal`wo, nello`w; `ul`a, `ul`an; lu.

**NOTE:** The MK particle attached to the "free" form of such nouns as pwulmuw / pwulmuk- and kolo`koG-: pwulmuw `u`wo (1465 Wen 1:1:2: 17b) 'with bellows' (and not *pwulm`k `u`wo*), kolo `u`wo (1677 Pak-uwng 2:1; cited from NKW) 'with flour' (not *kol`Go `wo*).

'ub`wo k, pcl + pcl. See 'lwo k, 'il`wo k.

'ub`wo n', pcl + pcl. See `u`wo n, `u`wo lan.

1. `hon nye.k `o`wo n` - hon nye.k `o`wo n` (1446 Sek 6:33a) on the one hand - on the other hand. TANG-SSI `lwo n` ZYE-LOY s 'PEP LYYW- -SYWUY yej put it 'mwtol hol`s syoy (1459 Wel 2:60a) at that time the tathāgata's law cannot rely on flowing water, so ... 'an.h o`wo n` SYANG `ol cwo'cha i`Ge`kwo pas`k `o`wo n` KYENG `ul cwo cha toton`n i (1462 1Nung 2:20ab) inwardly moves in pursuit of form and outwardly goes about in pursuit of bounds.

2. than (= 'ubla`wa, twu ko). ❧ sumul h in SSI.-CYELQ ey `yel`h in cey `lwo n` SYWUY ho`m `yey (1462 1Nung 2:8b) is weaker at twenty than when ten years old, and ... 'KAK.-PPYELQ
A Reference Grammar of Korean

PART II  881

'hi LWOW-SIM 'lwo.m o'lwo n' teu'n i 'la (1482 Kum-sam 4:30b) surpasses even extraordinary mental exertion.

'Urwo pu'the, particle + particle. "na'kunay [NAM-HIYVEN] ulwo pu'the 'wa (1481 Twusi 7: 23a) a traveler came from the southern counties. "say 'lwo pu the te al 'gwoy'ywo'l 'cwwi i 'ep.sul' so oy (1482 Kum-sam 2:2a) since we are unable to reveal more from afresh. ... SEE 'il lwo pu the."

'Urwo s. pcl + pcl (? abbr < 'Urwo 'sye).

1. from. "SSYANG-KWUY 'lwo s 'wo'm ay (1462 Nung 1:2b) upon returning from the second (the formal/image) period of teaching Buddhism.

2. than. "khun "TTWOW-"LI 'non ha'nol 'lwo s mwo'cye na'n i (1459 Wel 2:70a) the great doctrine is brought into being to the heavens. "TTI 'ye ywo'zi'n i 'lwo s wu'h i'la (1465 Wen 1:1:2:63a) it is higher than he who has climbed to the land. "PPOK-PPWULQ 'lwo s a'lay n' "SYWOW-SING 'il 'il' cut'kita' ka (1463 Pep 2:178b) below the step of addressing Buddha one first takes delight in the hinayana (lesser vehicle) and then ...

'Urwo 'sye, particle + particle = ulo se. from. "NGYANG-STA-SSYENG ulwo 'sye 'SYA-NGWU Y "KWUY 'ey wol soo'zi (= wotq so'zi) 'sey (1447 Sek 6:23a) on the way while coming from Raja-grha to the land of Sravasti. "MYEY 'lwo 'sye 'lwo ta 'wo'na'n i (1463/4 Yeng 1:90b) those who have returned from confusion. na'y 'hen ci'ulwo 'sye 'na-ka'la (1481 Twusi 20: 52a) set out from my shabby home.

~ pu'the. "ne y e tu'el 'lwo 'sye pu'the won' ta (?1517-1 No 1:1a) = ne y etule lwo sye owochon won' ta (1795 1-No-cwung [P, K] 1:1a) where have you come from?

'Urwo 'lwo. pcl + pcl = ulo to. "NGWUW-SIM ulwo 'lwo 'sosom' ti 'mwot ho'm ye MWU-SIM ulwo 'lwo 'sosom' ti 'mwot ho'l i'la (?1468- Mong 12a) you cannot penetrate it consciously nor can you penetrate it unconsciously.

'Urwo 'lwo za. pcl + pcl = ulo ya. "GWUW-ssiN kwos a'n 'm ye'n 'mwot 'lwo 'may 'NGEP-LUK ulwo 'lwo za'k'.i i'n i (1459 Wel 21:25a) in the absence of the supernatural I must go by the very power of karma itself. "mwot 'lwo 'may i kak'si'/lwo 'lso ha'l i 'l'sso oy (1459 Wel 7: 15b) he does it rather because of this woman.

"PHY-WU 'lwo 'za pi'lu'se 'a.n i 'la (1463 Pep 1:131a) it has been understood only through parables. "mwot 'lwo may 'poy 'lwo 'za 'sit'no.n i 'la (?1517-1 No 2:44a) = mwolwom.l poy lwo ya sis.no.n i 'la (1795 1-No-cwung [P] 2:39b) we have to carry them by boat.

ulwu, particle [variant] = ulo

-ul wu, prosp mod + postmod adj-n - ? insep. general appearance, SEE cejel/ijel/kule wu.

-ul ya < - 'Ul' ya (= - 'U'l ye), prospective modifier + postmodifier. CF -u'la.

1. will it do/be? (This is usually rhetorical - CF -keyss.nun ya, -keyss.ni.) "Kkamakwu (= kkamakwi) chil ha.ye kem.umye hayoli nulk.e huyl ya Is the crow black because he was painted, the heron white because he is old? "pi'lwok mool.h ina ton' ni'la ya (1586 Sohak 3:5a) can we keep going to the village even so? "homol'jmye [CHYENG-][CCYENG PPPW-TPYY "KWA] 'lo'k KA 'hi' pola'la ya (1579 Kwikam 1:36a) can one all the more look toward the fruit of pure bodhi (perfect enlightenment)?

2. shall/should I? do you want me to? "Khal ul sa cwul ya yenphil ul sa cwul ya Shall I buy you a knife, or a pencil? CF (1916 Gale 81) hOla "interrogative form used by the first person only".

"ul ya (pcl + pcl) - iya. SEE -ul 'za.

-ulya (ko) = -ul ya (ko)

-ul ya man (un) SEE ya man

-ulya 'myen = -ul ya 'myen, abbr < -ul ya (ko) hamyen

-ulyan = -ul ya 'n(')

-ulq yang, prosp mod + n. 1. (= -ul mo.yang) the appearance of going to do/be.

2. the intention/idea to do, the prospect of doing. 2a. ~ ulo (= -ulq yeyceng ulo) with the expectation of doing, with a view to doing, in order to do it, with the intention of doing.

Chinkwul lu chac.e polq yang ulo Sewul ey wass.ta He came to Seoul with the idea of seeing a friend. Ne lel manna polq yang ulo sapanl uhol chac.e tanyess.ta I've been looking all over for you. Sacen ul han kw'en mantuq yang ulo caylyo ful mouko iss.ta I'm gathering data with a view to compiling a dictionary.

2b. ~ imyen (= -ulaye hamyen) if it is the intention/idea to do, if one is going to do; hol yang imyen (1916 Gale 82) 'if it were so'.

Hankanwuk ey kalq yang imyen han tal un
A Reference Grammar of Korean

kellikeys.ta It will take one month to get to Korea. Cang ey kalu yang imyen ppalli chaliko na-se la Dress up quickly if you want to go to the market. Kangsan kwukyeng ul tâ halq yang imyen meych nal i toylq ci molukeys.kwun a. There is no telling how many days it will take if we see all the sights.

-ulya 'nun = -ul ya 'nun, abbr < -ul ya (ko) hanun

-ul ya tun, prosp modifier + postmod + pcl u'lye = u'la = -'o lwo, pcl. SEE mu'su.m u'lye = mu su.m u'la (why).

-''o l ye, prosp mod + postmod. See ho l ye.

CF -'o l ya, -'po l ya.

1. ttwolo hye 'TTYYU- TTYYAK hol 'kwo.l i isi'l ye (1482 Kum-sam 2:20a) would there be any place [in the doctrine] where I could get a firmer grasp? "tywo 'tha s 'ma'l i za nilo l ye (1517 Pak 1:ta) can I say it's OK?

2. UNUNG 'hi nilo l ye 'mwo't nilo l ye (1459 Wel 17:22a) will he be able to tell or won't he?

3. 'CYEY- 'TTWO 'hosin KWONG- TUK 'ul e'luw i kuy ye 'ki lizo 'Wo l ye (1459 Wel se:9a) shall I praise being able to conquer the virtue achievement which has delivered me?

4. Ye iwu 'him oluo to 'ihwo.l ye (1482 Nam 1:50b) wanting to pit one's strength effectively.

5. ku le a'ni 'l ye ko 'cang e'lye wu.n i 'la (1517 Pak 1:57b) it is just terribly hard.

6. - 'mal'la (= -u'l ye cho'it 'mal'la). "ne y 'li kan- tay,'wo kap's ul pa two l ye 'mal'la (1517-1 No 2:10b) don't ask for such an outrageous price! "ne y ko 'cang nemu pa'lwof 'il ye 'mal'la (1517-1 No 2:11a) don't try to get the most exorbitant price!

-ulye < -''o l ye (-lye after a vowel or the l-extension of -l- stems); DIAL variants -ul'ya, -ull(ya).

1. (intensive), with the thought in mind to do, with the intention of doing, with the desire to do; ready/prepared/willing to do; about to do. - ko SAME. Must have the same subject as the following verb phrase. "Kkoch i philye ko pongoli lutil mayc.ess.ta The flower has formed a bud and will soon come out. Cip ul salye ko unhyang ey se pic ul näys.ta I took out a loan from the bank in order to buy a house.

la. - (ko/kko/kwu) hanta intends/plans/wants to do; is going to do, will do, is ready/prepared/willing to do, has it in mind to do, is out to do; tries to do, sets out/about to do.

- Kyelhon halye ko hanta I plan/intend to get married; I am about to get married. Kyelhon halye ko hachi anh.nunta I am not about to (= don't intend to) get married. Kyelhon hachi anh.ulye ko hachi anh.nunta I am not trying to get out of getting married.

- Han sèk tal te iss.ulye ko hanta I intend (am prepared) to stay another three months. Pi kal oy o ko hanta It is going to rain. Pul i kal iye ko hanta The electricity is about to go off. Yenghwa ka sicak halye (kkuth-nalye) ko hanun tey! The movie is about to start (end)!

Palam i pul.e se mun i cakkwot tat.ulye/yellilaye hanta The door keeps wanting to close open because of the wind. Choq pul i kkal ciyle ko hanta The candle is about to go out.

1b. - (ko) tulta gets/is on the verge of doing, is about to do, threatens to do, aims at doing, tries to do. "Mál ul tut.ko kot taylilaye ko tul.ess.ta He was going/set to hit me the moment he heard me speak. Yáatan ul hani-kka n' ku nun na tul taylilaye tul.ess.ta When I scolded him, he threatened to hit me. Elin ayka yang cayq-mul ul sathang ulo alko mek.ulye tul.ess.ta The baby was about to eat the caustic soda, thinking it was candy.


-ulye 'ci, abbr < -ulye (ko) haci. - man.

-ulye cocha, intensive + pcl. "Na tul chye 'ta polye cocha haci anh.ess.ta He wouldn't even look up at me.

-ulye 'kena, abbr < -ulye (ko) hakena

-ulye 'keni, abbr < -ulye (ko) hani

-ulye 'ketun, abbr < -ulye (ko) haketun

-ulye khenyeng, intensive + particle. "Papul mek.ulye ('ki nun) khenyeng dol.a 'ta poci to anh.nunta He won't ever turn to look around, much less think about eating.

-ulye 'ki, abbr < -ulye (ko) haki

-ulye kkaici, intensive + particle.

( Ecci kothong i sim hayss.tun ci ip.wen halye kkaici hayss.ess.ci yo (He was in such pain) he finally decided to go to the hospital.

-ulye ko/kko/kwu, intensive + pcl: SEE -ulye.

- lul SEE -ulye lul.

-ulye 'l(q), abbr < -ulye (ko) hal(q)

-ulye 'l, abbr < -ulye (ko) lul
-ulye 'la to, intensive + copula var infinitive + pcl. 🔹Umsik ul mek.ulye 'la to tulmyen com kwanyanchan. keyss.ta I would worry less if he would just try to eat.

-ulye lul, intensive + particle. 🔹Thong yak ul mek.ulye (ko) lul an hani etteh.key hamyen coh.so He flatly refuses to take his medicine; what can we do? Ne nun tango'ho [= tango he] mek.ulye lul tulci anh.ni? Aren't you about ready to eat now?

-ulye (lyem) after a vowel or i-extension of -L stem. 1. (cjalative). do please, come now (an enduring command). - uma SAME (softer). 🔹Pali kalmyen una Why don't you (I hope you will) go there right away. Cämikan man kitalilyen una Why don't you wait for just a wee bit? Attested: -(u)lyem and -(u)lye.m un 1730, as -(u)lye.m un 1703.

2. (= -ule 'm') abbr < -ulye (ko) ham.

-ulye mace, intensive + pcl. 🔹Yak ul mek.ulye mace an hani chan sök i sang hanta I am distressed that he won't even take any medicine [Somewhat better said Yak mace mek.ulye an hani -- or Yak mace an mek.ulye hani --].

-ulyemalon = -'ub'leye 'ma'lon < -u6 i ila ye mę 'ma'lon. ✂️KAMJ hi cuw kwu.m ul as ki.1 ila ye 'ma'lon (1481 Twusi 10:47a) he would bravely hold death dear, but ... .

-ulye man, intensive + particle, just with the intention/idea of doing. 🔹Ne nun hak.kyo ey kkok mue ul paywulye man kanun cwał ani?! Do you think we're going to school just to learn things?!

-ulyemuna → -ulyem uma

-ulye 'myen, abbr < -ulye (ko) hamyen. 🔹Cip ul celhe.key kaykakkus 'i chiwulye 'myen sikan i tunta It takes time to keep a house so clean. 🔹Nangingyen ul mek.ulye 'myen motwu kuli kanta Everybody goes there (who wants) to eat cold noodles. Oh.key kwûkyeung halye 'myen halwu congil kelliq key 'ta To see it properly would take a whole day.

-ulye 'n', 1. abbr < -ulye (ko) han

2. abbr < -ulye (ko) hanun (ya). 🔹May mas ul polye 'n'? Looking for a taste of the whip?

-ulye 'na', abbr < -ulye (ko) hana. 🔹Nal i kälgye 'na'? I wonder if it will clear up? Pap i tto nuc.ulye 'na pwá It looks as though the meal is going to be late again. Kulay caney an ulye 'na? Well you won't come, then? I 'yey ka ku kyengwu ey al-mac.ulye 'na? Wouldn't this example fit that case?

-ulye 'na2 (= -ulye ina), intensive + cop adversative. 🔹Yak ul mek.ulye 'na tulmyen coh.keyss.ta I wish you'd just be willing to take some medicine.

-ulye 'n cuk, abbr < -ulye (ko) han cuk

-ulye 'ney, abbr < -ulye (ko) haney

-ulye 'n i, abbr < -ulye (ko) hanun i, CF -ta 'nun i. [We reject the ~ nun ~ of CM 1:371.]

1. ~ hantu. 🔹Ku ka na lulu towa culye 'n' i hako unknun hi mit.ess.ta I secretly expected him to help me. Aëcik to liulye 'n' i hako sikyey lul poni pelss. cængul hwelssin nem.ess.ess.ta I thought it was still early but when I looked at my watch it was way past noon. Nay ka wùnnun kes ul poko emen ka na lul wilo hay culye 'n' i hayss.ta I figured that Mother would see me crying and comfort me. Yenghwa kwûkyeung ul ka-polye 'n' i hako cip ul na sess.nun tey tócwung ey se pi ka oki sicak hayss.ta He stepped out of the house with the idea of taking in a movie but it started to rain before he got there.

2. ~ siphe cinta gets the feeling that it will happen. 🔹Kot tol.a ulye 'n' i siphe cinta I get the feeling that he will come right back. CF -keni siphe cinta.

3. ~ wa but; and anyway (what's more), moreover. 🔹Ku nun kalye 'n' i wa ne kkāl kaz i mues i ya He may leave, but why should you leave too? Sangeen i pyén ha.ye pyek.hay nun toleye 'n' i wa im hyang han lihpyen tansim iya kasilq cewl iss.ull ya Mulberry fields may change into a sea, but my devoted heart toward my beloved will never change. Nay mom kkëm.ta, wós. ci målla, kecwuk un kem.ulye 'n' i wa sók cocha kem.ulq son ya?! My body is black, but do not laugh; the hide may be black, but what makes you think the inside is black too? For more examples, see M 1:2:452-3.

-ulye 'ni, abbr < -ulye (ko) hani [DIAL var -ulla 'ni]. 🔹Atul nom ul cwwng-hak.kyo ey kakey man ila to hat(l)Iye 'ni i kosayng ied yo I am having a hard time trying just to let my son go to middle school. Tu-cça ko-cça lo ppáys.ik puthe man ha(l)Iye 'ni nùw ka cóh.a hay Starting off doing only such unexpected things how do you expect anyone to like it?!
-"ub'o 'ye'n i = -"ub'o /i/ 'ye'n i, prosp mod + (ellipted postmod + ) cop effective mod + postmod. Itu 'lu'h ey [LYWONG] 'i ssa 'hwo a /'SO'-CHILQ 'CIANG] 'i il 'Gwul /i/ 'ye'n i (1445 Yong 69) on the field [of battle] the dragons fought and four-times-seven (= 28) generals were to prevail. SAM-TTWO 'ay pte'te ti'l /i/ 'ye'n i mu'sum 'LI'-YEK isi'i 'i 'Gwo (1464 Kumkang 64b) what profit is there if one falls into the three evil paths?  

- 'Gwo (pcl). ì'KEP 'un spol'li tao'i /i/ 'ye'n i 'Gwa 'tse pwut'hye s /HHYOOG 'kw 'NGWEN 'kwA KWONG. "KHYWOW 'hosin PANGER 'PPYEN 'un ta'wo'm i. 'ep'su'I i 'ta (1447 Sek 9:29a) the kalpa will quickly come to an end, to be sure, but the deeds and desires of Buddha and his ingenious expediencies, those will have no end. SEE ho'í 'ye'n i 'Gwa.  

- 'Gwo (pcl). ì'es.te 'n 'salo'm ol pwo'l /i/ 'ye'n i 'Gwo (1481 Twusi 8:62a) what sort of person would he see?  

- 'ston (pcl). ì'ota 'ka pas'k ol pu'the 'wol 'in ta'ay n' mwo'cye tangtangi no'ch ol pwo'l /i/ 'ye'n i 'ston (1462 Nung 1:64b) if we rely on the outward appearance (coming to us) first we must just look at the face. 'hota 'ka KHWONG ol pu'the 'nalq 'in ta'ay n' 'ma'thwom i. 'ce y pan'to ki twulu'hye ne 'y kw'o'h ol ma'tho.l /i/ 'ye'n i 'ston (1462 Nung 3:8b) if it emerged from empty space this scent would have to have come around itself to catch the attention of your nose.  

- 's ton SAME (spelling variant). ì'a'wo'm i 'mwom sso'zi 'ye'y i sywo'q 'in ta'ay n' mozo'm i NUNG 'hi 'ata' miwo't ho'l /i/ 'ye'n i 's'ton (1462 Nung 1:55a) if knowledge is between bodies then the mind would not be able to know [things].  

-ulye 'ni-kka, abbr < -ulye (ko) hani-kka. now that I am going to (do), now that I want to (am ready/set/about to); (just) when I was about to (do). ìCalye 'ni-kka cam i ooi anh.e yo Now that I am ready to sleep, I can't get to sleep. Pap ul mek.ulye 'ni-kka meli ka aphe yo Here I am all ready to eat and I get a headache. Il ul halye 'ni-kka pay ka koph.ass.e yo There I was all set to work when I felt hungry. Cenyek ul cwónpi halye 'ni-kka ku man tvula ko hayss.e yo Just as I was going to prepare dinner he told me not to do so. (The examples: M 1:2:141, with new translations). -ulye 'n ka, abbr < -ulye (ko) han ka. [lit] = -ulq kes in ya. SEE ilye 'n ka.  

-ul 'yenma'lon = -ul 'yen ma'lon = -ul /i/ 'yen ma'lon, prosp mod (+ ellipted postmod) + cop effective mod + bnd n. ì'SO-THYEN 'HRA 'tol kozom "a'losi.l /i/ 'yen ma'lon nul'ku'n i 'PYPENG ho'n i cuw kun 'salom 'pwo'i kwo 'SEY-KAN 'sul'hi ne'ki'sya 'CHYWOL-KA 'ho'sya (1447 Sek 6:17b) he governed all the world below the four heavens but when he saw the old, the ill, and the dead, he found the world sad and left home to become a monk, and ... 'CYEANG-KAK 'ol il 'Gwul /i/ 'yen ma'lon ... 'PEP t'ut'ol af'mi ho'l i 'la 'ho'sya (1459 Wel 2:36b) said "they have achieved sambodhi (Buddha wisdom) but they will not listen to the Law", and ...  

-ulyen man (un) < -ul /i/ 'yen manon < -ul /i/ 'yen ma'lon. I had hoped that ... but; it should have ... but; I wish that ... but. ìKu ka kamyon na to kalyen man un If only he would go, I'd go too. Tön i iss.uyem ka ch'ak uy selayen man un I would buy the book if I had the money. Nay ka saya 'la 'menye nan'he na e kalyen man If I were a bird I'd fly to you. Apeci ka ppa'li osimye coh.ulyen man un I wish Father would hurry back (but; twi). Pom i wá im to olyen man un akch to sosik to épsta Now that spring has come, my beloved should be here. too, but I have no word yet.  

NOTE: In KE'd and KM this was called the "frustrated intentive" and assumed to contain the intensive -ulye < -"ub'o 'ye.  

-ulyenmanon = -"ub'o 'yen ma'nonon = -"ub'o 'yen /i/ ma'nonon. ìKocang mekem cuk 'i cal talhwo.l /i/ 'yen manon (1676 Sin.e 2:8b) they have worked it so that it is quite edible but ... -"ub'o 'yle'nol = -"ub'o 'yle 'nol = -"ub'o /i/ 'ye'nol; prosp mod + (ellipted postmod +) cop lit concessive. SEE -"ub's'tl /i/ 'ye'nol.  

-ulye 'n'ta, abbr < -ulye (ko) hanta. ìNa nun 'nayil kalye 'n'ta I'm going to go tomorrow.  

-ulye 'n tul, 1. abbr < -ulye (ko) han tul ? 2. abbr < ulye in tul, intent + cop mod + postmod. ì? Celeb.key yémse-cek ini yak ul mek.ulye 'n tul tulkayss.na? Is he so jaded he would even indulge in drugs? (SEE -ulye tu-l-.) -ulye 'nun, abbr < -ulye (ko) hanun. ìMok-swum to pachilye 'nun áykwuk cén'sin a
patriotic spirit willing to sacrifice life itself.

-ulje nun, intensive + pcl. ÊMves itun ci hay polye yu yelqsim i iss.e ya hanta You have to put enthusiasm into whatever you try to do.

-ulje 'nun chal.na ey at the moment when (one is) on the point/verge of doing. ÊKâ(l)yee 'nun chal.na ey ku ka wass.ta He arrived just when we were on the point of leaving.

-ulje 'nun ka pota (adj). (he/she/it/they) may/might do. seems to be thinking of doing. ÊPi ka olye 'nun ka poe (pota, pwâ, pop.nita) It may rain. Cr-ulq ka pota, -ulq ka hanta.

-ulje 'nun tey, abbr < -ulje (ko) hanun tey.

-Nay ka cip ul mak na-kalye 'nun tey ku ka chae.e wass.ta Just as I was about to leave the house, he came see me.

-ulje 'nunyaa = -ulje 'nun ya, abbr < -ulje (ko) hanun ya

-ulyenya = -ulje 'nun ya, abbr < -ulje (ko) han ya

-ulyenyo = - 'tebol 'ye'n ywo = - 'tebol [if] 'ye'n ywo, prosp mod + (ellipted postmodifier) + cop effective mod + postmod. Êe nwu CCANG s KUM i 'za 'ma chi skol.Gi.î [if] 'ye'n ywo (1447 Sek 6:25b) I wonder] just which vault's gold will it take for it to be properly covered.

-es'tye pol ki.î [if] 'ye'n ywo (1463 Pep 1:13b) how would he have explained it? [TWONG nyek 'moy'h on e'nu ce'k uy 'yell [if] 'ye'n ywo (1481 Twusi 7:25b) when will the outlands of the east open up? kil'h ey psut ke's i kumun-rye mun mo'ro.î [if] 'ye'n ye (1517- Pak 1:54a) how long would you figure your travel funds to last? See hol 'ye'n ywo.

-ulje 'to, abbr < -ulje (ko) hao. ABBR-ulyo.

-ulje 'p.nika, abbr < -ulje (ko) hap.nika.

-ulje 'ptita, abbr < -ulje (ko) hap'tita.

-ulye puthe, intent + pcl. [bit awkward]. ÊYak ul mek.ulye puthe an hani etteh.kea kumun coh.so If he starts right off with refusing to take any medicine, what shall we do?

-ulye se (nun/ya), intent + pcl (+ pcl) = -ulye (ko) ha.ye.se. ÊKulen kes ul phi halye se nun an toyn_ta You shouldn’t try to get out of (evade) that sort of thing. Caney ka an halye se ya toyn_a? Is it in any way reasonable for you not to be unwilling to do it?

-ulyes-man = -ulyen man

-ulyes(s).ta = -ulyes(ta)

-ul'yeta = -'tebol ye'ta = -'tebol [if] 'ye'ta, prosp mod + (ellipted postmod +) cop effective indic assert. will likely. ÊSYEF.KAN ay s nwu.n i ep.su.l [if] 'yeta ([1447] [1562 Sek 11:11]); cited from LCT) will lack the eyes of the world of men. See 'hwoleye'ta.

-ulje 'ta (ka), abbr < -ulye (ko) hata (ka). is going to (wants to, sets out to, tries to) do but. ÊCha ful thalye 'ta ta tte.te nyess.*up.nita (M 1:2:400) I fell getting into the car. Canq 'yen khalye 'ta ka kwulk.und 'yeng iph tachilq sey 'la I am afraid you will harm the large leaves of the lotus in trying to take the small lotuses. Mâl anh.ulye 'ta ney ka kuleki ey mâl ici onul cham asul asul hayess.e I did not want to say anything, but now that you mention it, today that [the game] was really a cliffhanger.

-ulye 'tey, abbr < -ulye (ko) hatey

-ulye to, intent + pcl = -ulye (ko) ha.ye to. VAR-ullay (to).


1. it is sure/bound/agreed to happen, surely it will happen; you will do it (understand? - suggesting a threat). ÊPi ka wâ to ku i nun olyetta He is bound to come even if it rains. Ku il un ney mâl tay lo kkok ney ka kuli halyetta Now, you will do that as you have promised. see/hear? Tasi nun twô mâl môs halyetta (1) You will never break your word again, understand? (2) This will certainly put him to silence. Ku ka onun kes man un sâsil ilyetta I am sure he is coming - there's no question about that.

2. will likely/probably happen; probably is. ÊNayil ccm un pi ka olyetta I expect that it will rain by tomorrow. I os i ku eykey nun kom khulyetta This garment must be a bit too big for him. I sök ey twun kes i chayk ilyetta It must be books that are in it.

-ulye 'tu-kalye, abbr < -ulye (ko) hatu-kalye

-ulye 'tu-kwu(me)n, abbr < -ulye (ko) hatu-kw(me)n.

-ulye tul, intent + pcl. ÊMotw tûn ul pêlye tul tunta They are all bent on making money.

-ulye tul(q), prosp mod < -ulye tulta

-ulye 'tula, abbr < -ulye (ko) hatula

-ulye tule, infinitive < -ulye tulta

-ulye tul'ta, intensive + aux v. SEE -ulye.
-ulye tun, mod < -ulye tulta
-ulye 'tun, abbr < -ulye (ko) hatun. - ka, - ya. 1 Nay ka palo ku yäyä PI hal y'eye tun kil ita I was just going to talk about that.
-ulye 'tun cha See cha
-ulye 'tun ci, intent + cop retr mod + postmod [a bit awkward]. 1 Yak ul mek.ulye 'tun ci pap ul mek.ulye 'tun ci tulmyen cön.hkey. 2 How nice it would be if he would try either to take some food or to take some medicine.
-ulye ya, intensive + particle. var -ullay ya.
 1. = -ulye (ko) ha. ye ya. 1 Kongpu lul hal y'eye cha yahul ul sa eyw ci I won't buy you the book unless you (intend to) study.
 2. = -ulye to. 1 Chayul ul sal y'eye salq kil i ép.s ta. There is no way to buy the book at all.
-ulq y'eyeçeng, prosp mod + n. the plan (project, schedule, intention, anticipation) to do.
 2. ita plans/interests to do, anticipates (looks forward to) doing; is scheduled to do. 1 Kulay Mikwuk ey nun èncyè tte-nasilq y'eyeçeng ip.nikka Well, so when are you leaving for the States? Èncyè ecum tte-nalq y'eyeçeng in ya When are you scheduled to leave?
 1 ulo with the plan/project/schedule/aim/intention to do. 1 Ceypho toylq y'eyeçeng ulo teymo lal hayss.ta. They demonstrated with the intention of getting arrested.
CF -ulq cakçeng, -ulq sayngkak, -ul they; -ulye, -ule, -ki lo.
- 'ulo lye nyig' òa = - 'ulo l ye 'y-ngi 'ta, prosp mod + postmod + cop politi + cop indic assert. 2 na 'ye mal 'Goos a ni tula si m ye n' nowoy 'culke 'Wun mozo 'm i 'ep.sul 'ye 'y-ngi 'ta (1459Wel 2:5b) if you do not listen to what I say will you not have a happy heart again.
- 'ulo lye ni 'la = - 'ulo l ye 'y.n i 'la, prosp mod + postmod + cop mod + postmod + cop indic assertive. 1 cyang cho nulu'hüyhe cwozo lowoy ywo 'm of nil 'Gwoos l ye 'y.n i 'la (1463 Pem 1:123a) turning to them in the future it is expected that they will be said to be essential. cyang cho 'psa ti si na 'zwo l ye 'y.n i 'la (1475 Nay 1:43a) in the future we expect to improve it still more.
- 'ulo lye ns ta = - 'ulo l ye 'ys ta, prosp mod + postmodifier + abbr < ts ta. 1 kwoWon 'nim 'mwot 'pwozo 'Wa 'sol 'Gus 'wu'ni'ta ri i wo'nal s 'nul 'ay nek's i la ma'lwo.l ye 'ys ta (1459 Wel 8:87h) unable to see my beautiful beloved, I have been sobbing with my sadness; today I am at the point where I am about to lose my mind.
-ulyo, l. (= -uly 'o) abbr < -uly 'o < -ulye (ko) ha. 2 abbr < -ul i yo
-ulq 1yolyang, prosp mod + n. the plan/idea/intention/mind to do. 1Kalq 1yolyang ita has a mind to go, thinks of going, plans/aims to go, phyénci ssulq 1yolyang ulo with the intention/idea of writing a letter.
- 'ulo l ywo, prosp modifier + postmod. 1 es iye ey e'luo 'TTI ÑAK ho l i 'Gwan t'oy 'TTI ÑAK 'ti a ni 'ila nilo l ywo (1462 'Nung 1:75a) how can you say one is unattached when one is attached? 1 na 'yeye 'i ke's ul [KWAY-qi] 'hi ne'kika ni e'luo kwa thuyye na l ywo (1481 Twusui 25:29a) I go and think this odd, for why go to the trouble of leaving? See ho l ywo. CF l i ywo, - wo l ywo. Varp - 'ulo l ywo. See 'y l ywo. 1: - 'ulo l za, pcl + pcl. 1 'nuw l hu l za te pu'lu'si ni (1449 Kok 52) he combined these very two. "es iye CCY lanc-MYENG hon HE-KHWONG of za il hu m u CHYEN-MYENG hon 'nwnu i l a 'hono n ywo (1462 'Nung 2:111a) why is the clear void itself called the bright eye? 1 NOTE: This structure did not survive to become modern *ul (i)ya.
-um < -'uom, substantive (-m after a vowel or -l-extension of -l-stem). See also -u m ye.:
 1. the act/fact of doing/being (= modifier + kes). 2 mäl hanun tey eyewum in ép.s ta. has no difficulty in talking. Yelq pen tulum i han pen pom man kath ci mös hata Seeing once is better than hearing ten times. (There is nothing like seeing for oneself.) Moni i këngkang ham ul ttala cëngsin to këncen ha ye ci tanta Sound mind comes from sound body. ("Sound mind in sound body.") Kuleh.key pul um hacii ani ham i sásil ita It is a fact that it [the word] is not pronounced that way. Ilæh.key to pap ey tôl i máníh e se ya pap ul mek. um i an ti lọl ul ssi p.nun kes kath.ta. With all these gits in the rice it is like chewing on gits rather than eating rice. sayngkak i kot mäl i ani 'm kwa kath i just as thought is not language. Meych nyen hwä ey ku kes i sásil im ul âkey toyess.ta (Im Hongpin 1987:127) Several years later I came to realize that it was true. Ne uy sinpun i haksayng im ul ic ci matv le â Don't forget that you are (in the status of) a student.
ekus nam i ëps.ta nothing is amiss, all is well, i.e. exactly right, is in order. Tāmpay ëps.um ita No tobacco (to sell today).

2. 2a. the process or result of doing. Icam sleep(ing). chwum dance, dancing. kel.um step, walk, gait.

2b. (complementary object of some other form of the same verb). Ichwum (ul) chwutul dances. cam (ul) cata sleeps. Eswusan hen kkwum ul nemu kkwum un kënkiang ey háy topta (CM 2:384) Having too many nightmares is harmful to one's health.

3. with various particles (SEE ~ ulo, ~ ey) and the copula (e.g. -ulq séym ita).

4. SEE ~ cik hatu

5. (as sentence-final) [DOCUMENTARY style] does, is. Ikwuk.lyen un Kwukeey 'Yenhapp uy cwn-mal im “U.N.” is the abbreviation of “United Nations”. Wūchen in kyengwun ey nun cwn.yen ham In case of rain, to be postponed till the next fair day. Aphi cilucu mōs ham No Passing [roadsign]. Muyong-ea uy chwul.ip ul emkum ham Unauthorized entry (is) strictly forbidden. Onul un sweup i ëps.um No class today. Kim kyōsuw kkey tulim To Professor Kim [with the author's compliments]. Pak Hongki ka olliim From Pak Hongki [with best regards].

6. X-um hatu = X-ta. Iayk-taywum hatu = ayk-taywuta forestalls a major misfortune by accepting a minor one. kalum hatu = Kaluta divides/discriminates. pal-tot.wum hatu = pal ul tot.wuta stands on tiptoes. ssawum hatu = ssawura quarrels. tathwum hatu = tathwuta fights. I'sta.h i [gywuw-'PYEK] hol's oy 'wos-kowoy nipwu'm ul keyGul'Gi honwo'la (1481 Twusi 7:5a) the land is remote so people dress casually (are careless about what they wear).

7. 7a. X-um X-um. Icakum-cakum = cakum um cakum all small alike. hullim hullim in little driblets. kkekklm kkekklm folded back here and there. puth.im puth.im amiably, warmly. sayngkim-sayngkim appearance. tul.um tul.um hearing it little by little.

7b. X-um X-i. Ikel.um-kel.i gait,mek.um-mek.i way of eating, appetite.

7c. X-um X-um-i. Ikel.umkel.um-i at every step. pompom-i appearance(s). toytomy-i makeup, character. cemecumi < cemecumi-i a secret promise, undercover negotiations.

NOTE 1: Certain of the -w- stems have variant shortened substantives in -m as well as the expected form -wum; e.g., musem = musewum, etwum = etwuwum, kwyem = kwiywem, pukkwulem = pukkwulewum, pulem = pulewum.

NOTE 2: There are also a few irregularly formed DERIVED SUBSTANTIVES. These are lexicalizations that carry specialized meanings. Ikuul.um soot (CF kuulum), capam a pinch of -- (CF cap.um), cokom a little (CF cek.um), cōl.um drowsiness (CF cōlm), cwukem corpse (CF cwuk.um), el.um ice (CF ēlm), wul.um weeping (CF wūlm), heyem swimming (CF ēhēyme), ha.yem (--) doings, doing (CF ham), makam conclusion (CF mak.um), makum a gulp (CF mek.um), mutem tomb (CF mut.um), nōlum/not.um gambling (CF nōlm), sālam (CF sālum), swūm breath (CF swīm), wumkhum a handful (CF wumkhum); sayam jealousy < saywuta is jealous of (CF saywum; sāyīm < sāyta = saywuta); kiem-kiem crawling < kita; ttutem ttutem faltering (= reading/ speaking falteringly) < ttut-; kkoymum kkoymum beguilingly < kko'y-; palpam palpam treading aimlessly < palp- (CF palpum); ttuyem ttuyem sparsely < ttūyta = ttuywuta (CF ttuy[wuljm]; cipem cipem picking them up by one by one (CF cip.um); cwusum cwusum picking them up by one by one < cwū(s)- [DIAL] = cwūw-pick up; cepchem cepchem with fold after fold < cep-čhi-fold/furl it; son cilkem striking, beating < cik- punch; poam poam to all appearances, poam cik hatu is eye-catching, appealing < po- (CF pom); etc. SEE ALSO cham ? < cōh.am (CF cōh.um).

The derived substantives that end --em or --am go back to the effective substantive --lum. SEE -um cik hatu (NOTE 2), -ul i 'Ge'm ye.

NOTE 3: After a consonant, the MK ending has two shapes, -um and -om. The choice of shape depends on the vowel preceding the stem-final consonant. After a, o, or wo the shape is -om, as in capom.m ye (1481 Twusi 7:6b), to'zom ye n' (1465 Wen 2:3:1:46a), and 'wolhō' m ye (1463 Pep 1:10b). After other vowels + consonant the shape is -um, as in ke'inu.m ye (1481 Twusi 7:27a), tulum ye (1459 Wel 17:3:4b) < tuit- 'hear', cwukuf jm ye
(1481 Twusi 8:29a). *ihu'm ye* (1459 Wel 13:32a). The Middle Korean substantive marks a nominalization (like modern modifier + kes). Except when followed by *ye* (from the copula infinitive), the ending is usually attached (as -m) to the modulated stem, which ends in -wo- or -wum-, according to the rules for attaching the modulator, so that the forms end -'wom or -'wum. But there are several examples of unmodulated substantives before the particles *'ol, i, and 'ay: taf]'sot]'lim ul (1586 Sohak 6:35b), sa'kwo'm ol (1481 Twusi 7:39a, 20: 4b); *mo'cho'm ay* (1463 Pep 1:84a, 1481 Twusi 7:9b), *mo'cho'm ay* (1475 Nay 2:14a, 1482 Kum-sam 2:12b, 1482 Nam 1:43b), *mo'cho'm ay* (1459 Wel 10:16a, 1462 *Nung* 1:4a, ?1468- Meng 52b); *'co'm i* (1482 Kum-sam 2:65a); *'skwu m ey s elkwu'ul* (1459 Wel 2: 53a). While these examples are lexical nouns, not sentential nominalizations, such is not true of *'kye'sim ay* (1586 Sohak 6:122a) — but that is probably broken type for *'kye'syam ay* 'in his staying', nor of *'sa lo m uy a'nomtye s*'yuw mnu lal ye'ze pwo'm i a'ni 'hwo'l i a.n i ?1'ta (1518 Sohak-cho 8:22a) 'one is not to peek into other people's private letters', or *sywupak i.m ye poy m ye kywl thyey yey yey s* {ke.s ul meki.m i mas.tang thi ani ho.n i (1608 Twu-cip 2:4b) 'it is unsuitable to feed them things [such as watermelon or pear or orange]'}. In *pis 'na'm ol* (1481 Twusi 24:30ab) 'the (shining =) glory' *nam* is accentually reduced from *nam*, the modulated substantive; Cf *mas-'na.m i* (1462 *Nung* 5:85a) 'meeting'.

-um, bnd adj-n (~ hata), abbr - <u(s)ul>um. —ish, characterized by. *kilum longko < kitla [or is this k+i?] -ulum]. mulum rather soft < muluta. pelum slightly ajar < pelta. pittvulum aslant < pictulta. telum rather astringent < ttelp.ta. ttuum < ttuta. yatham a bit shallow < yath.ta. Cf *umuley.*

-um, abbr - <umyen [rapid colloq]. *likim' allikiwu malkwu Of course I'll let you know if I win. *Coh.um' coh.ta kwu hay If you like it say so! Cf S Kyengsang (Cinew) forms listed in Mkk 1960:3:35. See kulem.

-uma, 1. ==-um a, 2. [S Kyengsang DIAL ]('Na Cinse 1977) == -umyen

-um a < -*w'4b'm a, assumption (subst + post-subst). I will gladly (do it for you); let me, (I promise that) I will ... *il os i na 'ykey cake, cimyen ne 'ykey cwum a When I outgrow these clothes I'll give them to you. Ku il un nay ka math.e pom a I'll take care of that matter. Ku kes un kutay lo hay cwum a I'll do it just as you wish. 'Nayil kam a I'll come tomorrow. Kitalim a I'll be expecting you. (CF Kitalikeyss.ey yo I am willing to wait.) Ney 'yepi nun nay ka pütam ham a I'll shoot it, if you refuse to do so [SEE -tay 'myen]. Chayk ul sa cwum a ko hayss.ta He promised to buy me a book. *cey ka wo.m a hanta* (1887 Scott 200 = 1893 Scott 157) = *cey ka wo.m a kwo honta* (1893 Scott 239) he says he will come. -wo.m a ho.yas.swo (1894 Gale 188) he said he would go — and return. SYN -um sey. Note: (1916 Gale 72) "This ending is a low form of the future tense of the active verb, equal in force to hokyets.ta." All of his examples have a first-person subject, e.g. *velq-tw'li ey ka.m a* (7) 'I will go at twelve o'clock'. SEE *wub'om a, -umak, cpd suff (== -um-ak). *nucmukak - nucimak (bnd adj-n) rather late. nulkumak = nul-ka one's old age.

-um a 'ni-kka, [DIAL] ==-um a ko hani-kka!'

-umay, [DIAL, lit; spelling] ==-um ey (1)

-wo.m *u'y, subst + pcl. The MK substantive form is usually modulated (wo-m or wu-m, honorific -syu-m), but for certain stems the modulator appears only as a change in the accent that results in the rising tone that is marked with the double dot. Without the tone markings it is not obvious that the substantive is modulated for monosyllabic stems that end in e, a, o, or wo, such as that found in SAN-HINA pwo'm ay TANG 'ho ya LYYUW-LI 'lol pwo'l ye (1462 *Nung* 1:58a) 'facing the sight of mountains and rivers will one see emeralds?'. And the marking is optionally suppressed with stems of two or more syllables ending in e, a, o, or wo: me'li 'seye pola m ayy (= pola *wo m ay) nww phi ha'nel'h ay ta'has.kwo (?1517-Pak 1:68a) seen from afar it touches the sky on high. SEE -wo.m ay, -'ywo.m ay, -wu.m ey, -wu'm ey, -wu'm a, -pwo m ay.

-umayn [S Kyengsang DIAL ('Na Cinse 1977) ==-umyen; umayng [S Kyengsang DIAL (Mkk 1960:3:35)] ==-umyen se
A Reference Grammar of Korean

PART II

889

-um chita, abbr < -um ul chita (does)
-um cik hata < -'sum 'cik 'ho'ia, subst + postsubst adj-insep. It is/seems likely (to be/ to do); it is possible/acceptable to do, it is all right to (do); it is acceptably (rather/somewhat/ quite) - ; it is worth doing (= -ul man hata).

\[ \text{mit.}\]
\[ \text{um cik han s\text{\textipa}s a\text{\textipa} man you can trust. s\text{\textipa}s a\text{\textipa} i ham cik hanq il things a person is likely to do (or can do). toym cik hanq il a thing that may happen (that is possible). ttum cik hata is slow, grave, solemn, dignified. Chalim-chalim ul poni ku ay ka ku il ul ham cik hayss.ta From his appearance he surely must have done it. Na lul chae ol i 'la to ham cik han tey ... You'd think he would come to see me at least, but ... khum cik hata is quite big. camy iss. um cik hata it looks like fun. Ku swu-pak i mek. um cik hata That watermelon looks like good eating.

\[ \text{Note 1: Instead of the expected form pom cik hata 'is worth noticing' the irregular derived substantive poam is used: poam cik hata is attractive, appealing, eye-catching. CF tul. um cik hata is worth listening to.}

\[ \text{Note 2: The MK forms used the effective substantive -'sum.} \]
\[ \text{'PEP pa'tam cik ho'is oy (1447 Sek 19:25b) is worth of receiving the doctrine, so ... [HUNG] ul 'tham cik ho'ni i (1481 Twusi 7:2a) it is worth availing oneself of the pleasure ('tham = 'ihfol-a'). [THVEN- 'cO] s kay patco'wam 'cik ho'ni i (1481 Twusi 7:13b) is worthy of presenting to the emperor.}

\[ \text{"HEM'-NAN TTYANG'-NGWEN 'ey 'kam 'cik 'ho'm ye 'ken nem 'cik 'hwo'm ol 'anwo'n i (1463 Pep 3:178b) I know that you are fit to go and make the crossing to perilous places far away. 'kwot 'ma'ta 'LWOK-YANG 'i mol moy'Gyam cik ho'kwo (1482 Kum-sam 4:48b) the green-leaved willows all about make good mainbeam ties, and ... 'ayGwa'thay ey as'kem 'cik 'hotwu'ia (1462 Nung 3:116b) is apt to be anxious and possessive. 'TUK 'i ko'ca pwahtye s 'i'l ol mas tyem 'cik 'hwo'm i (1459 Wei 2:64b) that he has virtues worthy of undertaking Buddha's work ... ']. Later cik was also cik: 'ip ey me'kem 'cik ho'n i 'lwo 'kwot Gwa mek'te'la (1517-1 No 2:53b) = \text{ip ey mek.em cik hon ke.s ul kotho.ye mekte}la (1795 1 No-cwung [P] 2:48a) chose to eat those foods that appealed to the mouth. See 'ho'ya'm 'cik, 'ho'yaem 'cik.

-um cil, substantive + postnoun. See cil.
-um cocha, substantive + pcl. \text{Kulim ul kulim cocha silhq-cung i nass.ta He got bored even with painting pictures. Hak. kyo ey tanim cocha him tunta It is difficult even to attend school. Twi lul tol.a pom cocha hac\text{\textipa} ahn.ess.ta He didn't even look back. Ku-nye nun ema'na keyulless.tun ci kkok han phoki kakkwum cocha moollass.ta She was too lazy even to know how to raise a flower.}

\[ \text{umeli, suffix. 'kkuthumel end, tip < kkuth end. (KEd treated this as kkuthu + meli; unique shapes are involved either way.)}

\[ \text{-umeng (se) [Ceycuw BIAL (Seng 1Nakswu 1984: 45-6; LSN 1978:93,1011) = -umyen se, -umye}

\[ \text{-um ey < - wub'm eyny, subst + pcl [More common in writing than speech; CF -um ulo, -ki ey, -uni-ka.]} \]

\[ \text{Note 1. (= -umay) upon doing, as/when it is/does; since, because. given the fact that ... \text{.} \]

\[ \text{\text{1.Pom ey pissa pointa From its appearance, it looks as if it were expensive. Nay ka m\text{\textipa}l ul ham ey ku i ka moollass.ta When I spoke, he was startled. Cwun ul chae cik um ey han 'noin i na-wass.ta Upon our seeking out the owner, an old man appeared. Ape'nim pye\text{\textipa}ng\text{\textipa}wan i c\text{\textipa}wung hasim ey cip ul \text{\textipa}n\text{\textipa}\text{\textipa}si tte-nalq swu \text{\textipa}eps.ta As my father is seriously ill, I can't leave the house even for a short while. Swunkyeng i cooch.a \text{\textipa}am ey totwuk nom un tt\text{\textipa}wiess.ta upon the policeman giving chase, the thief ran. Ku s\text{\textipa}n\text{\textipa}nhul ul pat. um ey mopsi culkewess.ta I was delighted to receive the gift. Cangma ka kuchim ey motwu kippe hayss.ta Everyone was happy that the rainy season was over. Kim kwun i ku chayk ul ilk. um ey na nun twiq nal ilk.ki ko hayss.ta Since Kim is reading the book, I decided to read it some other day. Ku lul pom ey yele kae sayngkak i tte olunta When I see him. all sorts of thoughts occur to me. En-tlus ku lul pom ey acwu y\text{\textipa}ng.li han kes kath.ta At first glance he seems quite bright.}

\[ \text{2. in the doing, in/for doing (or being). \text{1} Ku nun icey ku lul kitalim ey cichin tus hata He seems to have grown tired of waiting for him any longer.}

\[ \text{3. - iss.e se in the doing/being. \text{1} Caki tul uy kwaep tul ul silhyen ham ey iss.e se} \]
A Reference Grammar of Korean

- man. Nala lul salang ham ey se man ani 'la casin ul wi ham ey se iki to hata It is not just from loving his country, it's also from promoting himself.

- na [a bit awkward]. Phapel un käin uy 'iik ul sayngkak ham ey se 'na sayngkye nalq swu iss.ulg ka, nala lul salang ham ey se nun kyel kho sayngkye nalq swu ép.s.ta Factions may arise from thinking of individual interests and the like but they can never arise from loving the nation.

- nun [awkward]. Ku ka kulenq ill ul hanun kes un caki ul wi ham ey se ici nala lul salang ham ey se 'nun ani 'ta (= ... caki ul wi ham ey [i]cici nala lul salang hay se ka ani 'ta) His doing such a thing is for himself and not from loving his country.

- ppun (man) [a bit awkward]. Illen ükyken chwungtol un (käyin uy 'iik ul sayngkak ham ey se ppun man ani 'la) nala lul salang ham ey se to sayngkye nalq swu iss.ta A conflict of opinion like this can arise (not only from thinking of individual interests but) also from loving one's country.

- puthe [a bit awkward]. Twu nala sai uy 'ihay nun selo munhwa lul kyoluyu ham ey se puthe sïcak toynta Understanding between two nations begins with exchanging culture.

- to [a bit awkward]. Illen ükyken chwungtol un (käyin uy 'iik ul sayngkak ham ey se ppun man ani 'la) nala lul salang ham ey se to sayngkye nalq swu iss.ta A conflict of opinion like this can arise (not only from thinking of individual interests but) also from loving one's country.

- tun ci. Ku wen.in i nala lul salang ham ey se (i)ton ci käyin uy 'iik man ul wi ham ey se (i)ton ci kan ey yeaha-thun phapel i sayngkinta 'nun kes un cöh.unq il i ani 'ta Regardless whether the reason is from loving the nation or from individual interests, the emerging of factions is not a good thing.

- ya [a bit awkward]. Nala lul salang ham ey (iss.e) se ya tangsin ina na 'na talum i ép.s.ci yo You and I are the same in loving the nation.

-um ey to, subst + pcl + pcl [more common in writing than in speech].

1. even though, although. Welkup ut te
cwum ey to an toyn ta 'y She says it is no
good even though we give her more salary. Na
nun chayk i épss. um ey to konpu halq swu
iss.ta I can study even though I have no books.
Cip ey chace.e kass. um ey to ku lul mannaci
mos hayss.ta Although I went to his house
looking for him, I was unable to see him.

~ pulkwu hako despite (in spite/disregard of)
the doing/being. "Pi ka um ey to pulkwu
hako 'notong-ca tul un kyéysok pangewuk ul
ssah. ass.ta (CM 2:385) Despite its raining the
workers kept on building up the embankment.

2. even/also/ indeed (the doing). "Ku nun
icey ku lul kitalim ey to cichin tus hata He
seems to have grown tired of waiting for him
any longer.

-um ey ya, subst + pcl + pcl. "Ku lul kitalim
ey ey ya pyénhwa ka épss.ei yo The monotonous
thing is waiting for him.

-um hata SEE -um, bnd adj-n

-um i < -wub'm l, substantive + pcl. "Ku lul
manna pom i yeha hao? How about seeing him?
[Old-fashioned (or sarcastic?).] For more
examples see -um, -wum.

-um ila to, substantive + cop + pcl. "Nay ka
Mikwuk kanta 'nun kes ul álmyen) na lul
chae.e om ila to ham cik han tuy ey (ama
molunun mo.yang ici) (If he knows I am going
to America) you'd think he would come to see
me at least, but ... (maybe he doesn't know).

-umin [Ceycwu DIAL (Seng 'Nakwswu 1984:30-2;
LSN 1978:93)] = -umyen

-um in tul, subst + cop mod + postmod. "Nim
(= Im) ul wi ham in tul eeci kuli eengseng
suleuwulq swu ka iss.5o Granted that it is for
one's king, how can one be that devoted/loyal?
-uminun [S Kyengsang DIAL ('Na Cinsek 1977)]
= -umyen

-um yen, substantive + pcl. "Nim (= Im) ul
kitalim iya tangyen hand li iki It is but natural
that I should wait for my beloved.

-um iyo, substantive + pcl (var = iko). "Ku ku
conkyeng ul pat.nun kkatalk un ku naul
uy luy hayng ham iyo, ku ka pú.yu ham i ani
'ta The reason he is respected is that he always
does the right thing, and not that he is wealthy.

-um khenyeng, subst + pcl [a bit awkward] =
-ki khenyeng. "Phok.kyek i iss. ess.ei man)
salam i cuwk. um khenyeng ciy saykki han
mali to an cuwk. ess.ta (Despite the bombing)
not a single mouse died, much less any people.

-um kwa, subst + pcl [limited to - tongsi
ey]. "Wuli nun sékkyey phyanhwa luj li
hay se nolyek ham kwa tongsi ey munhua
hyángsang ul wi hay se to chósyen ul tâ hay
ya toyn ta Together with working for world
peace we must do our best for the improvement
of culture.

-um man (to), subst + pcl (+ pcl). "Sihem chie
se tte.e cinta 'myen chalali sihem ul an chim
man to mós hacî You would be better off not
to take the examination than to fail it.

-um mankhum (to), subst + pcl (+ pcl).
"Wânhaynga chu tham un ppesu luh lham
mankhum to mós hanun i 'la [old-fashioned]
Taking a bus would be better than taking a
slow train, you know.

-umo [DIAL: S Kyengsang ('Na Cinsek 1977), N
Kyengsang (Choy Myengok 1979)] = -umyen

-umon [S Kyengsang DIAL ('Na Cinsek 1977)]
= -umyen

-umong [Ceycwu DIAL (Seng 'Nakwswu 1984:45-
6; LSN 1978:93, 101)] = -umyen se, = -umye
-um puthe, subst + pcl [a bit awkward]. from
(= since, because of) the doing. "Emeni payq
sök ey se na-om puthe kosayng ita It has been
a bitter life from my mother's womb on.

-um say, subst + postsubstantive. the mode/
manner/ way of. SEE say.

-umq seng, subst + postsubstantive. SEE seng.

-um sey, FAMILIAR assumptive (substantive +
postsub). I will gladly (do it for you); let me
[to close friends, often as a promise); CF -um
a. "Nay twi lo kam sey I'll be along later. Ku
kes ul cal kanswu hay twum sey I'll take good
care of it for you. Kot kaph. um sey I'll pay
you back right away. Ku chayk un nay ka
ilk. um sey I'll be glad to read the book.

-um to, substantive + pcl. "Ku ka kuleh. key
chwu the se luh ham to tâ pumu uy tek in i 'la
[old-fashioned] His succeeding in the world
that way is all due to his parents.

-umu [S Kyengsang DIAL (Mkk 1960:3:35)] =
-umyen

-um ul < -wub'm uob, subst + pcl. "Kes un
(n)in i kiliwu um ayel hakey natha-náyn si
'ta This is a poem expressing with pathos his
yearning for his beloved. Na nun kutay tu i
om ul polye ko myech pen ina tônkwu pakk
ey na-kass. tun ko (CM 2:385) I don't know
how many times I went out to the entrance to the village hoping to see you folks arrive! More examples: See -um: -wo'm ol.

-umuley [- -umuley], bnd adj-n (~ hatia). -ish. ʃp34ʃulkumuley reddish. CF -muley.

-umulo = -um ulo

-um ulo < -wo'm ʃo'wo, subst + pcl [more often written than spoken]. with/as/byt the doing or being; since (because of) the doing or being. ~ se, - malmiam. ɄNaI l Ʉcalp. umulo il ul mânh.i halq swu ka éps.ta Because the day is short I can't do much work. Khi ka eak ulo ku lul Kkoma 'la ko pulless.ta We called him Shorty because he is small. Mom i he yak ham ulo cwûng-notong un mös sikhkeyss.ta As his health is weak, he cannot be put to heavy work. Na lul eakkwu chyé 'ta pom ulo musunq il in ya ko mol.e pwaas.ta He kept looking up at me, so I asked him what was the matter. See -keyss.um ulo, -ess.um ulo. CF -um ey, -ki ey / lo, -kiley.

Note 1: Used in statements only; for other contexts ( Dön)-kka is appropriate.

Note 2: In the 1400s -wo'm Ʉby was used for 'because', so there are only a few examples of -wo'm + the particle ʃo'wo (see -wo'm o'wo, ʃosya'm o'wo). The first 'because' example is ʃep'swa.m wo'wo (1151 - 1No 2: 2h) with an assimilated variant of the particle.

-um un, subst + pcl. ɄKutay luld pom un (nim) ul ponun ke wa kath.so Seeing you is like seeing my beloved (in person).

-umun, [Hamkyeong, Phyengang, S Kyengsang DIAL (Kim Yengpay 1984:96)] = -umyen

-wo'm ye, subst + cop inf (< -umye). Note: Although otherwise the copula after a vowel is written with an apostrophe 'y'-(including the other use of the infinitive, as a quasi-particle 'iyel 'ye 'and'), this string was in transition to an integrated ending, just as we write it for modern Korean. In other uses the substantive was normally modulated (-wo-m, -wa-m), but when it was followed by ye or by ye na the unmodulated form was usual. In this formation only, the substantive of -L verbs, basically -um or -1-om, was reduced by syllable omitting the epenthetic vowel: kwot 'i'sywo 'yn t ol 'al m ye (1482 Kum-sam 2:3a) 'knew at once that it was this ox, and ... '. The expected (*)a'1om 'knowing' was normally replaced by a'1om with the modulator -wo, as in: ʃsilq '1wo 'put a'1wo m ol pu'thwal 'n i.n i 'la (1463 Pep 4:148b) '... one will have to rely on really knowing the meaning', but it appears unmodulated in specialized meanings 'one's purview, private matter/thing' (whence the adverb a'1om-ye < *a1om ti ye 'privately, personally') and is probably incorporated in the adjective stem a1om-taw- 'beautiful'. When the unmodulated form occurs, it is often to be taken as a substantive-derived noun: 'sa'1om means 'person', while sa1om means 'living, life' (1449 Kok 143; 1481 Twus 8:29a) despite LCT's (1682) example of sa1om 'person'; cuw-kem (1459 Wel 9:36a, 1463 Pep 2:108b, 1481 Twus 20:16a), with the effective -ʃke, means 'corps, dead person' while cuw-kwun (1449 Kok 123) means 'dying, death' - in contrast with the unmodulated cuwuk1m ye (1481 Twus 8:29a). Cu-am ye > -ulye, where ye is the postmodifier 'question' (= ya).

Ʉ[TWO-MANG] 'ay [MYENG] 'ul mi'tu.m ye nwol.Gay yey il'hwun mi'tu.n i (1445 1 Yong 16) he trusted the Will of Heaven for his escape and he trusted the name [like his] in the ballad. 'em1 'wo ato l ol mwo lo'm ye a to1 'two em1 'lad mwo lo.l i 'n i (1447 Sek 6:3b) the mother neither knows the son nor does the son know the mother. 'TTI-NGWOK 'wo 'puw'y m ye -. (1449 Kok 18) the hells too are empty and ... hona pol ko.m ye e'twun 'twu ku th ey put'i ani ho'kwo (1482 Kum-sam 2:55a) no longer clings to the two ends, light and dark, but ...

'na ta ka 'm ye pu'the (1459 Wel 21:215b) from the time one is born. See ho'm ye, - u'm ye n', - u'm ye 'ye. -umye < -wo'm ye, conjunctive (-mye after a vowel or L-extension of -L stem); ?< -um ye li cop inf. 1. does /is and [semi-literary variant for gerund -ko, often marking a larger break]. ɄWuli nun selo towa cwumye kaluchye cwue ya hanta We should help each other and teach each other. Wuli nun thokki 'mye susam imye kkweng ul sanyang hayss.ta We hunted rabbits, deer, and pheasants. Nal un cemulko pay nun kophumye kalq kil un mel. ess.ta The night was falling, I was hungry, and I had a long way to go. Namphyen un hakea 'ko puin un siin imye, atul un uyda 'ko tta1 un hwákta 'ta The husband is a scholar, the wife a
poet: the son is a doctor, the daughter an artist.  
2. = ~ puthe beginning with, from the time that. iltrocicj tal ey cep.e tulmye puthe nalssi nun mopsi chwuuwe cyess.ta As soon as November set in the weather got quite cold.  
3. ~ mälmye hata does off and on. rPi ka omye mälmye hanta it rains off and on.  
4. [lit] =-umye se (while).  nil humye paywuca! Let us work while we learn and learn while we work! Kil ul mul.umye 'na kamyen molulq ka ku cip chac.ki ka com elyewulq ke l' The house will be difficult to find unless perhaps you ask along the way.  
5. SEE (-ta) 'mye, (-ta) 'myen se  
-umye cocha, conjunctive + particle. ne un mek.umye cocha kwün soli ka mänh.kwun a You complain even though you are eating!  
-umye ka, conjunctive + pcl [? limited to neg cop].  
Kel.umye ka ani 'la tallimye ce phyocek ul mac.hila 'nun ke 'ta They want to hit that target running, not walking.  
-umye khenyeng, conjunctive + pcl.  
Ku nun swul masimye khenyeng cha masimye to chayk ul mösq ilk.nun sängcil ita He is of such a nature that he can't read while drinking tea, much less while drinking liquor.  
-umye kkaci, conjunctive + pcl.  
Kakseng-cyelulmek.umye kkaci kongpu hal phil.yo ka iss.na? Is there any need to study to the point of taking stay-awake pills?  
-umye 'la to, conjunctive + cop var infinitive + particle.  
Kilmye 'la to (better: Kilmyen se 'la to, best: Kil.e to) mokcek-ci kkaci nun kkok kako ya mälkeyss.ta I must get to my destination, however long the journey.  
-umye mace, conjunctive + pcl.  
Ce sälam un kil kel.umye mace chayk ul ilk.nunta He has his nose in a book even walking the street.  
-umye man, conjunctive + particle [awkward].  
Cenyek ul mek.umye man latjio lül tut.nunta We listen to the radio only during dinner. Na nun änumi sikkulewun sök ey se 'la to chayk ul ilk.ulq swu iss.ci man um.ak ul tul.umye man (un) mösq ilk.keyss.e However noisy it is it can read, but the one thing I can't do is listen to music and read.  
-umye mata, conjunctive + pcl [awkward].  
Na nun cenyek ul mek.umye mata (= mek.ul tlay mata) nul phinan sal.i hatun ittay sayngkak hanta Every time I eat dinner I think of the days when I was leading a refugee life.  
- 'u m ye n', substantive + cop inf + abbr pcl (> -umyen (un)). if; when. 'f' mwo' tin kil'h ey pele ti'm ye n' (1447 Sek 6:3b) if one falls into an evil path . . . 'cola'm ye n' e'lwu 'PEP ul pwoy hwozo' Wwo l i 'nigi 'ta (1447 Sek 6:11ab) when I am grown I can duly learn the Law. 'SYENG-ZIN 'ep kesin 'ti i wo la'm ye n' (1459 Wel 9:7a) when the absence of a saint is long in duration . . . SEE ho m ye n'.  
-umyen, conditional (-myen after a vowel or I-extension of -L-stem). ABBR -um'/-'m'; DIAL -umon, -umo, -umu. This had emerged as an ending by 1728 (SEE -umyen se), from earlier -'u'm ye n'. Cf -umyen un; -ko nun. The ending can be preceded by -ess-, -keyss-, and -ess.tu- (CF -ess.tula 'myen').  
1. ta. if, provided; when, whenever. Isikan i iss.ussimyen if/when you have (the) time. com te iss.umyen in/after a little while. cënsel ey uy hamyen according to tradition, as legend has it. wën hasimyen if you like. tasi mäl hamyen (to put it in) in other words. kuleh.ci anh.umyen ("if it is not that way" =) otherwise, else, or else. Nemumân.hi kel.umyen phikon hay cinta If you walk too much, you get tired.  
2Nayil omyen na hanthey mäl hay la Speak to me about it when you come tomorrow. ku i wa sakwimyen sakwiti swulok coh.ta The more I get to know him the more I like him. Mân.nl i kes i com te ssamyen sälam tul i mân.hi sakingss.ta If this item were cheaper people would buy lots of them. Pom i omyen kkoch i phinta When spring comes the flowers bloom. Sewul un elma 'na te kamyen toylq ka How much longer before we get to Seoul? Pi ka omyen kci mös hakeyss.ta I won't go if it rains. Khi ka khumyen sök i épsta If a man is (too) tall he lacks "depth" (= sense). Ney kes i ani ('la) 'myen, nwukwu uy kes ici If it isn't yours, I wonder whose it is?  
Ib. ~ molulq ka, ~ molla to provided that (as long as) it does not happen; unless -.  
Kil ul mul.umye 'na kamyen molulq ka ku cip chac.ki com elyewulq ke l' The house will be hard to find unless perhaps you ask someone the way. Son nim i omyen molla to ku yakkok un cikihkeyss.ta I will keep the appointment unless I should have a visitor. Kim lîqsong i ewuk.umyen molla to Hänkwuk un thôngil
haki eylepta It will be difficult for Korea to unite as long as Kim Ilsseng is alive.

2. 2a. (cëypal) - cöh. keyss.ta (1) I hope it will, I wish it would, it would be nice if it did, it will be nice if it does; (2) It would be better to do. [Kaul i kaci anh. umyen cöh. keyss.ta] It would be nice if autumn would not leave us. Hankwuk mäl ul cal hamyen cöh. keyss.ey yo I hope I speak Korean well (or: I wish I spoke Korean well). Incey wuli ka cip ey kamyen cöh. keyss.ta We better go home now.

2b. - ess. umyen hanta. abbr < - ess. umyen cöh. keyss.ta ko sayngkak hanta. I wish that, I hope that. [Catong-cha lu kaeeyess. umyen hanun tey yo I sure wish I had a car. Näl i cöh. ass. umyen hanta I hope the day is nice.]

2b. -ess. umyen! = - ess. umyen hanta. Tön i iss. ess. umyen! If only I had the money!

2c. ~ komapkeyss.ta I would like someone /you to do it; ~ komawe hakeyss.ta he would like someone/you to do it. [Ilcicik com osiymen komapkeyss.ey yo I’d appreciate your coming a little early.

2d. ~ toynata has only got to do that (it’s all); it works out (if one does it). [Nay ka chwicik man hamyen toynata I only have to get a job. Cito man këllinymen toynata You’ve only (got) to draw a map. that’s all. Cikum kamyen toynata If you go now, you’ll make it.

2e. ~ an toynata, ~ mös ssunta it won’t (will not) do to do it, one must/ought/should not do it; -ei anh. umyen an toynata ought to (should) do it. [Cip ey iss. ci anh. umyen an toynata We ought to stay at home. Mun an ey kamyen an toynata We shouldn’t go to town. Cf - se nun an toynata.

2f. - ess. umyen siph. ess. ta See siph. ta

3. 3. 3. - ess. ta; - un.

4. 4. X-umyen ~ X-ess. ci. [Kwulm. umyen kwulm. ess. ci ku sălam hantey kwukel un haki sithe I’d rather starve than beg from him. Ku sălam ina kamyen kass. ci talun sălam un mös kanta He might be able to go, but no one else could go. Cwuk. umyen cwuk. ess. ci ku ke n’ cëng-mal mös hakeyss. e I’d rather die than do that.

5. 5. X-umyen ~ X-to (or X-toy) + NEGATIVE. cwuk. umyen cwuk. e to desperately, strongly, obstinately, under any/whatever circumstances. molumyen molla to, molumyen molotuy if my guess is right, perhaps, maybe.

6. X-umyen X-ulq swulok SEE -ulq swulok

-umye 'na, conjunctive + cop adversative. [Kil ul mul. umye 'na kamyen molulq ku ka cip chac. ki ka com elyewulq ke l’ The house will be a bit hard to find unless perhaps you ask along the way.

- X-umyen X-ulq swulok [var] = 1 ’ imye. [Teu'm yeng te le (1466 Kup 1:70h) increasing it and decreasing it.

-umyen i, conditional + particle [limited to neg cop]. [Sălam i nemu mành. i omyen i müncey ka an 'i, hana to an omyen etteh.k' enun ya ka müncey 'ta It isn’t a question of (what we do) if too many people come, it’s a question of what (we do) if not even one shows up.]

-umyen ina, conditional + cop adversative. [Ku sălam i twi so kkari omyen ina molulq ka il un onul kkari kkuth nákya nuni hun tilm ke l’ Unless he is here by, say, two o’clock, it will be hard to get this job finished today.

-umyen in tul, conditional + copula modifier + postmod. [Kil ul mul. umyen in tul cip iya mös chac.e kakeyss. 50? Will I be unable to find the house even if I ask?

-umyen iya, conditional + particle. [Ku yak man mek. umyen iya tanceg ang ne săci. If you just take this medicine I think you’ll get better in no time at all. Swul han thek ul cal et.e mek. umyen iya nácwung ey ka se khun soli mös hací You would not complain later on if only you were given a good treat of wine to drink. ABBR - umyen ya.

-umyen khenyeng, conditional + pcl [cute?]. [Ku ’nöin i ppalli cwuk. umyen khenyeng aec to slip-nyen un müncey ép. ulq kes ita You might think that old man would die soon, but he’s got a good ten years to go.

-umyen se, conditional + particle. Attested from 1728 as -umyen sye. 1. while — at the same time. [INolay lul hamyen se chwum ul chwut'a dances and sings at the same time. wülmen se mál hata tells it in tears. um. ak ul tul. umyen se kohyang ul sayngkak hata thinks of home while listening to the music. achim(q pap) ul mek. umyen se simun ul ilk.ta reads the newspaper over the breakfast table. pul tha olumyen se kala-anc. ess. ta sink in flames. wülmen se kyecu lul melka “eats mustard while shedding tears” = swallows a bitter pill].
A Reference Grammar of Korean

Huyumye se melken kes ul huy-melke.ta hanta A coloring that is white and clean is described as "nice and fair". Cf (1916 Gale 53) chocho ho.ye kamyen sye wopseyea let's see as time goes [on/by]; salom i sal a kamyen sye yele kaci hwannan ul tang homnoyta as one lives one's life, one meets all sorts of troubles. Note: V-umyen se is the main or continuing activity.

2. = ~ to while - yet; although - also; at the very same time that. [CF -e to, which can have different subjects for the two clauses; -umyen se (to) usually has the same subject for both.] *T'on un eps. umyen se (to) cal ssunta While you have no money, yet you spend a lot.

3. for a special sentence-final use of the abbreviated form of hamyen se see 'myen se.

-umyen se ka, conditional + particle + particle.

*Kel. umyen se ka ani 'la co'.yong hi an.c.e se yeyki hayss.ta We didn't talk while walking, we sat down and talked quietly. Kil i ye ki cinamyn se ka te he'm hata (CM 2:120) The road is steeper when passing by this place. Ku nun um. ak ul tul. umyen se ka ani 'la swul ul masimyn se si lun ssunta He writes his poetry not when listening to music but when drinking.

-umyen se kkaci, conditional +pcl + pcl. *Ku ka CWuk. umyen se kkaci han pu'thak in tey an tul.e ewulq suw eps. ci We could not fail to heed the request he made on his deathbed.

-umyen se 'la to, conditional + pcl + copula var inf + pcl. *Yahak ey tanimyen se 'la to kongpu nun hay ya 'ci! You ought to get some education, even if it is just night school!

-umyen se mun, conditional + pcl + pcl. *Ku nun swul ul masimyn se man si lun ssunta He writes poetry only when drinking.

-umyen se n' = -umyen se nun

-umyen se 'na, conditional + pcl + cop advers.

*Ku il un ha to eyewe se powsu lull cal pat. umyen se 'na halq il ici kee nun mos halq il ita That is such a terribly difficult job that it is something I will do for some sort of remuneration but not for free.

-umyen se 'n tul, conditional + pcl + cop mod + postmodifier. *Ceng sikan i pappumyeen kel. umyen se 'n tul mos mek. ul ya If we are really so pressed for time, can't we eat while on our way?

-umyen se nun, conditional + particle + pcl. *CWungyo hanq yeyki 'ni-kka n' kel. umyen se nun mos hakeyss.ta It is too important for me to tell it while walking (= on the street). Na nun um. ak ul tul. umyen se nun chayk ul mosq ilk. nunta I can't read (books) while I am listening to music.

-umyen se puthe, conditional + pcl + pcl. from the moment that - , starting when -. *Tay-hak. kyo kongpu lul haki sicak hamyen se puthe t'ampay lull phiwukey to'yss.ta I took up smoking from the time that I began my college work. Emeni uy mok-soll tul. umyen se puthe pye ng i n'as. nun kes kath. ess.ta My illness seemed to get better from the moment I heard Mother's voice. Hak. kyo ey kamyen se puthe acwu co'. yong hay cyess.ta He quieted down tremendously when he began going to school. Namyen se puthe ye ki salko iss. ta I have been living here ever since I was born. Ku cip un kacang i cwuk. umyen se puthe mang haki sicak hayss.ta From the day the patriarch died the family began going downhill.

-umyen se to, conditional + particle + pcl (see -umyen se 2). *Ne nun pap ul cal mek. umyen se to pulphyeng in ya You complain even when well fed? Ku man han yeyki 'la 'myen kel. umyen se to halq suw iss kot han cal ey an c.e se to halq suw iss. nun key 'ci If that is all that's to be said it can be said walking or seated.

-umyen se tul, conditional + pcl + pcl. *Ca, ttek ul mantuci man malko mek. umyen se tul hasi yo Don't just make rice cakes, people, eat some while making them. TV lull pomyn se tul kongpu (tul) hamyen (tul) an toynta You kids mustn't study in front of the TV.

-umyen se 'tun ci, conditional + pcl + cop retr mod + postmod. *Chayk ul pomyn se 'tun ci kuli mul kuliymen se 'tun ci ttan sayngkak ul hamyen mos ssunta Regardless of whether you are reading a book or painting a picture, you should not let yourself get distracted by other thoughts.

-umyen se ya, conditional + pcl + pcl. *Pap ul ssip. umyen se ya etteh. key mal ul hani How can I talk while I'm chewing on rice this way?? Kongcang ey tanimyen se ya kongpu lul halq suw iss. na? How can one study while going to and from the factory??
3. Some other part of the sentence demands foregrounding because it is a focus of inquiry or denial. It is not clear whether you are doing? Tiek un nuw ka mek.ess.nun ya. Who ate the rice cake? Kim sensaing un èncey tte-nasinun ya. When is Mr Kim leaving? Kwûkyung un mûs hayss.e yo? Didn’t you do any sightseeing?

4. Two items in contrast are backgrounded so as to play up the points of contrast. (Notice that English puts stress on the items, not the contrasts.) ÊNa nun Pusan se oko, chinkwu nun Mûsan se wass.ta I come from Pusan, and my friend comes from Mûsan. I kes un cûh.ci man ku kes un nappe yo This one is good, while THAT one is bad. Pokswun-i nun pucilen haci man, awu nun com keyuluta Pokswun-i is hard-working, but her little brother is a bit lazy. Cal un hatoy olay nun mûs hanta He does it well but not for long.

NOTE 1: The meaning of this focus particle is mutually exclusive with those of ya/Iya (only if it be) and to (also, even). The particle freely follows other particles and sequences, but 1/ka and ul/lul obligatorily drop. See -ko nun, -ki nun, -e nun, -ci nun.

NOTE 2: The MK particle has two versions, 'un' 'nun and 'on' 'non. The more common version is the latter. The shapes 'un' 'nun are usual when the vowel of the preceding syllable is u or wu, as in 'ptu.t un (1481 Twusi 23:9b), 'il'hwu'm un (1463 Pesp 2222b), and 'lwuw 'nun (1447 Sek 6:2b); but even so there is an occasional example of the version 'on' 'non, as in 'kuyGwun 'on (1482 Kum-sam 2:29b). The higher-vowel shapes are also found when the syllable of the preceding syllable is e or ey, as in ke's un (1463 Pesp 6:144a), "NGe nun (1451 Hwn-en 1a), and "nwah'he ey 'nun (1445 1Yong 30); but the lower-vowel shapes also occur and seem to be more common, as in ce 'non (1459 Wel 13:35ab), ne 'non (1481 Twusi 8:7a, 1482 Kum-sam 2:5b), and "THYEY 'non (1447 Sek 19:10b). Only the lower-vowel version occurs after a syllable with the vowels uy and way, as in "Sye-Kuy 'non (1447 Sek se:6a) and NGWUY-NGWUY 'non (1459 Wel 1:1b); likewise for oy, woy, ay: kutoy 'non (1481 Twusi 8:24a), SYEN-SOING 'on (1482 Nam 1:30b), kama'kwoy 'non (1481 Twusi 22:39b), "NWY 'non (1459 Wel se: 13a). When the preceding vowel is o or wo or a only the lower-vowel version occurs: 'CHO 'non (1447 Sek5a), 'no'm on (1445 1Yong 24), "salo'm on (1447 Sek 6:22a, 1466 Kup 2:64a), ... kwo'c on (1447 Sek 23:40b), SYWOW 'non (1447 Sek 13:53a), 'na'non (1447 Sek 6:5a, 1462 1Nung 1:86a, ... ), 'ma'i'on (1447 Sek 6:3a, 9:27a). An exceptional case: KKYUY-NGWAN 'un (1475 Nay 1:28b). After a syllable with i there are examples of the higher-vowel version, as in "TTAY-Ssing 'un (1459 Wel 1:37a), but 'on/ 'non is the norm: 'i 'non (1462 1Nung 4:27b), a com'a ni'm on (1447 Sek 6:1a), NGUY-Sim 'on (1447 Sek 24:3b), ...

NOTE 3: See 'non (NOTE).

-un < -'Yna, modifier (-n after a vowel); See -ess.un (past modifier).

1. (with adj, cop) -- that (which) is, -- who is. Yeak.un namu a tree that is little, a little tree -- Cf cûk'tun namu a tree that used to be little, a once small tree. kwuk.hoy uywen in Kim paksa Dr Kim, who is a member of the National Assembly -- Cf kwuk.hoy uywen i(ess.un) Kim paksa Dr Kim, who was (had been) a member of the National Assembly. malk.ko ko.yo han pam a night that is clear and calm.

2. (with v) -- that/who has done, -- that/which one has done; -- that (one) did; -- that (one) did to/from/with/for/... (phyencli lurl) pat.un sâlam the man who received it (the letter). (ku sâlam i) pat.un phyencli the letter that was received (by the man). wuli ka selo mannan cali the place where we met each other. ku sâlam i pap ul mek.un cip the house that he ate his meal at. Ku ka tte-nan ithut-nal the day after he left. See X-una X-un.

NOTE 1: For some of the -l- stems, there are variant modifier forms as if made from -ll- stems. Besides regular ecin < ecilta ‘is kind’ there is the variant ecilun, and besides regular situn < situlu ‘withers, wilts’ there is the variant situlun. Compare some of the irregular substantives (like el.un ‘ice’, differing from elm ‘freezing’).

NOTE 2: After a consonant-final stem the MK ending has the shapes -un and -on. Choice of the shape is determined by the vowel of the preceding syllable. After aC, oC, or wOc only -on occurs, as in na'mon (1447 Sek 23:13a,
1459 Wel 8:91b, ko'con (1459 Wel 8:97a, 1463 Pep 2:176b), and "rywohon (1459 Wel 8:90a); the exception *nwo phon ('1517, Pak 1:5a) for *nwo phon (1481 Twusi 15:37b) is unusual. After e, u, C, wU, or IC only -un occurs, as seen in *me kun (1459 Wel 1:43b), *kul kun (1481 Twusi 7:10a, 22:7b), *cwu kun (1447 Sek 24:28a), and *k'iphun (1445 '1 Yong 2, 1447 Sek 9:27a). Stems ending in l reduce the expected strings l-un and l-on to just n, as in *mwo tin (1447 Sek 9:24b; 1459 Wel 8:69h, 9:24b) < *mwo'il- 'bad', *men (1447 Sek 13:59a, 1459 Wel 7:12b) < *mel- 'distant', *sun (1462 '1 Nursery 9:86a) < *sul- 'vanish', *wu'n i (1447 Sek 24:20b, 1449 Kok 80) < *wul- 'cry', *cwen (1463 Pep 1:190a) < *cowl- 'shrink', *skon (1482 Kum-sam 3:59a) < *skol- 'spread it', *an (1462 '1 Nursery 9:13a) < *al- 'know'. Another way to describe that: the final l drops so that the ending is attached without the epenthetic vowel, as expected after a stem that now ends in a vowel. The basic shape of the -L-stems is *(L)- but in the surface forms this is reduced by dropping the vowel or the whole syllable; for stems which begin with a basic low (unmarked) pitch, the high accent of an ending is kept and blended with the low to produce the rising tone marked with the double dot ("), that is why the dictionary form (the indicative assertive) of an -L- verb begins either - or -. The modulated modifier is formed as expected, with the -L- of the stem (as well as its high or low basic accent) retained, by simply appending the modulator before the modifier ending (-wHb-n): *pi'lwon pa'p o1 (1449 Kok 122) the food [just now] begged; *wo'nl za a'lwo'n i (1463 Pep 4:36a) that I just today found out .

una, particle (na after a vowel)

1. please (softens a command). SEE -ulym una, -key na, -sey na, -ca 'im una.

2. indeed (emphases interjections, adverbs).

2a. (interjections). *ferne na, ikihi na, ikki na, eissiku na, eykku / eykhu na.

2b. (adverbs). *fhek una really quite.

yepek una (not) to any small degree, indeed.

cak-hi na not much.

NOTE: After a vowel it is not always easy to tell whether /na/ represents 'na (= ina) or na (= una). When in doubt, we treat it as una:

- amuli 'na 'surely', haiyang-ye 'na 'fortunately', kuli 'na 'that way', nemu 'na 'ever so much', kkwai (kk'ay) 'na 'fairly well or much', te 'na 'any more'. The word that is usually spelled tewukina 'still more' could be treated either as tewuk-ina (as in KEd) or as tewuk ina, but kuttukina 'on top of that / everything, still (more)' is probably best viewed as kuttuk ina rather than kuttuk 'i na (< ? kuttuk hi ina), so we will treat them both the same (as ina).

After inde terminates na represents ina (= itun ci): elma 'na, ecci 'na, etteh.key 'na; C? emu kes ina.

-una < -Hbo na, adversative (-na after a vowel);

-(ess.)ess.una and -(ess.)keyss.una occur.

1. does/is but; though it is/does; admittedly but. INac un tewuna cenyek un senul hata

The days are hot but the nights are cool. Khi nun khuna him un cekta Though tall, he has little in the way of strength. Ton un manh.una pulhaying hata Although he is rich, he is unhappy. Kako siph.una sikan i eps.ta I'd like to come but I haven't got the time.

Ku nun yelqsim un iss.una caycuva ka eps.ta He has enthusiasm but he lacks talent. Ku pun un hwulxyung han hakca (il)sina saksik.l eps.usita He is a splendid scholar, but he lacks common sense. Ay nun manh.i ssess.una polam i eps.ess.ta I tried very hard, but all in vain. Ku kos ey kuki nun kass.ess.una nwa' nim hanthey tuilicci nun anh.ess.ess.ta I was there, to be sure, but I did not stop by my older sister's. Hwaksil hi nun molukeys.una

Hangkali ey pan.lan i il.e nass.ta ko hanta I don't know for sure, but I heard that a revolt has broken out in Hungary. Ku ay nun keki ey hyeng i iss.e se kass.ess.keyss.una ne nun way keki kass.ess.nun ya He must have gone there because he has a brother living there, but what was the reason you went there?

2. 2a. ~ (kan ey) (whether ~) or, or the like, or whatnot. *ilema celena (kan ey) - whether doing this or doing that, iss.(ess.)una eps.(ess.)una whether there is / was or not. Nay ka ponun kes ina tue.tu nun kes ina ta say lowess.ta Everything I saw or heard was new to me. Ona an ona (= otun ci an otun ci) whether he comes here or not. Khuna cak.una kalci anh.ko regardless of whether it is big or small. Mues ina (= mues itun ci) anything at
all), everything. Mikwuk sâlam ina Yengkwuk sâlam ina sangkwan i éps.ta It doesn’t matter whether it is an American or an Englishman. Côh.una sih.una (= cóh.tun ci sih.tun ci) hay ya hanta You must do it whether you like it or not. Onul kana 'nayil kana machan-kac 'ta It makes no difference whether you go there today or tomorrow.

2b. (however it might be) still, nonetheless, yet. ÑMull puluma täytap hanun sâlam un éps.ess.ta However hard I shouted there was no one who answered.

3. - talum éps.ta is no different from, is just (all) the same as (= hako kath.ta). Ñhan cip-un ina talum éps.ta is almost (is as good as) one of the family. Ku nun cimsung ina pylö tolum éps.ta He is little more than an animal. Payk-nyen hacheng ul kitalina talum éps.ta "It is just like waiting a hundred years for the muddy river to clear up" = "is like waiting for pigs to fly".

4. X-una X-un that is very/quite X, that is really (ever so) X — said of impressive things. Ñkhuha khun cip a really big house. nelp.una nelp.una pata a sea that is just even over wide, noph.una noph.un suan such a high mountain, ever so high a mountain. kiph.una kiph.un mul water ever so deep. mâna mên kil a road/journey ever so long. côh.una côh.un ever so nice. kina kín ever so long (usually of time, CF kilko kin, kin kín). NOTE: 1894 Gale 221 spells khun.akhun for khuna khun, apparently regarding the -a- as a kind of infix lodged in a structure iterating an adjective modifier (like "big-Ohl-big")?

5. tâna-tulta comes and goes, frequents. [Or is this tu-li + na-?]

6. (sentence-final) See ila 'na

7. SEE -una mâna

-una → -un a = -un ya

-una lul, advers + pcl. ÑHanul ina Hâng-ca 'na lul mak.lon hako Regardless whether it is Korean or Sino-Korean [Chinese]. CF -na lul.

-una-ma, extended adversative. (is/does) but anyway; however; despite (the value-detacting fact that). ÑMas un côh.ci môs hana-ma hana tusio They are not very tasty, but please have one anyway. Cip un cek.una-ma cali ka côh.ta The house may be small, but it's nicely located.

-una mâna, advers + advers < mâlta. there is no need to, one might as well not, it is useless/unneccessary to. ÑMût huna mâna, Hângkwuk kyengcey pulucen i kup-semun 'ta Needless to say, the development of Korea's economy is of utmost urgency. Kulen kwamok un paywuna mâna 'ta It is useless to study a subject like that. Ku i hanthey mul.e popsita - Mul.e ponâ mâna Let's ask him - There's no point in asking him (he wouldn't know).

~ 'ci (yo) [< ici (yo)] it does not matter (makes no difference) whether - or not; it will do no good whether - or not. ÑKu yenghwa lül ka-poca - Ka-pona mâna 'ci Let's go see that movie - What's the point in seeing it?? Yak ul mek.una mâna 'ci yo (M 2:1:113) It doesn’t help whether I take the medicine or not.

- hata, vni. does off and on, does fitfully, does halfheartedly/hesitantly, hesitates. (CF -un twung mâng twung). ÑCam ul cana mâna hayss.tuni mopsi kotan hata Having slept but fitfully I am very tired. Cëmsim ul mek.una mâna hako wass.tuni pay ka pellex kophuta Having just picked at my lunch (having eaten hardly any lunch) I am now hungry. Cikum ku cip ey 'l' kana mâna (= kalq ka mâlq ka) hako iss.ta I am hesitating now (trying to decide) whether to go to his house or not.

-una-ma to, extended adversative + pcl [a bit awkward]. ÑTôn un éps.una-ma (to) toyâq swu iss.mun tay lo towa tulîkeyss.5 up.nita I have no money; even so, I'll help you all I can.

-una-ma yo, extended adversative + pcl. ÑToyâq swu iss.mun tay lo towa tulîkeyss.5 up.nita - tôn un mânh.i éps.una-ma yo I will help you all I can — but I haven’t much money.

-(u)nан, -(u)naney [Ceycwu DIAL (Seng 'Naksu 1984:8-10); does not occur with copula] = -(u)ni-kku (n').

-una tul, advers + pcl [?] rare. ÑPang ul om chiwuna tul (= chiwutun ci tul) i key musun kkoł in ya You kids better clean up this messy room!

-una cook-cök SEE cook-cök

-una cek, mod + n. the time (= occasion) that it happened; a past experience; CF -unq il, -un swu. - i iss.ta has ever/once happened; ~ iss.ess.ta had ever/once happened. ~ i éps.ta has never happened; ~ i éps.ess.ta had never happened. ÑNa to kulen mâl ul tul.un cek i iss.ta I have heard such talk, too. Phayng-ki
A Reference Grammar of Korean

lul tha pon cek i èps.ta I have never traveled by plane. Hänkwuk ey se (hun pen to) phyénci pat.usin cek i èps.*up.nikka? You haven’t even (ever once) received a letter from Korea? Ku cen ey Ilpon ey ka-pon cek i iss.ess.nun ya Had you ever been to Japan before? Ku i eykey se han pen phyénci tul pat.un cek i iss.ta I once received a letter from him.

-un cengto, modifier + noun. See cengto.

-un chay, mod + postmod. just as it is / did, (in) the original state of ..., as is/was. Ïnwun ul kam.un - with eyes closed, without opening one’s eyes. ip ul tamun - with mouth shut, without opening one’s mouth. os ul ip.un - with clothes on, without undressing. Kwutwu lul sin.un chay lo tule wà to cöh.ta You may/ can come right in with your shoes on. Uyey ca unic.un chay ku nun wuli lul mac.ess.ta He greeted us from (= seated in) his chair (without getting up). Pèm ul sän chay lo cap.ess.ta We caught a tiger alive. Cf. -un tay lo.

-un chek / chey hata, mod + postmod vn insep. pretends to be (to have done). Ïku nun poko to mös pon chey hako cina kass.ta He passed by, pretending not to see me. Cal nan chey haci mala Don’t pretend you’re somebody (= Don’t be conceited). Pápò ’n (= in) chey hako sålám ul sok.inta He fools / deceives people by pretending to be a fool.

-un ci1, modifier + postmodifier (< -'un on 't i, mod + postmod + pcl).

1. (with adj, cop) the uncertain fact of being = whether it is (for “whether it did” see -ess.nun ci); Cf. -un ya / ka. Imeych in ci (mues in ci, nwukwu ’n ci, éncy ’n ci) Àlta knows how many they are (what it is, who is, what place it is, when it is), pissan ci ssan ci (khun ci, ckak.un ci, kem.un ci huyn ci) moluta (àlta, mútt.ta. ic.e pelita) doesn’t know (knows, asks, forgets) whether it is costly or cheap (big or small, black or white). Cham in ci ani ’n ci àlta/mútt.ta knows /asks whether it is true or not. Ku kes i elma ’n ci (= elma in ci) ic.e pelýess.ta I’ve forgotten how much it is. Ku kes i céng-mal in ci ani ’n ci ku ka mul.ess.ta He asked if it were true.

2. 2a. - (yo) I wonder whether (how, what, ...). ÏElma ’na khun ci (yo) I wonder how big it is. Ku ka Míkwuk ey se osin pun in ci (yo) I wonder if that is the person who came from America (or: Perhaps he came from America [3]). Wényq il in ci ku hanthey se yo say sosik èps.ta I don’t know why (= for some reason or other) I don’t hear from him any more. Ku ai ka oy atul in ci pelus èps.ta Maybe the boy is an only son, the way he lacks manners. Nai lion i ssan ci yo say nwukwu ’na nàilón os ul ip.ess.ta I wonder if nylon is cheap; these days everybody wears nylon clothes.

2b. - yo (as a diffident question). ÏKeki nwukwu 'sin ci yo May I ask who is speaking (who you are)? Cen hal mäl-ssum i iss.ussin ci yo? Would there be any message (you would like to leave)? (Examples from M 2:1:283).

3. - (to moluta, yo) (I don’t know whether) maybe, perhaps it is. (NOTE: With adj and cop only; for “perhaps it did” see -ess.nun ci.) ÏKu i ka Míkwuk ey se osin pun in ci to molunta Perhaps he is (the one who) came from America. Pelus èps.nun kes ul pomyen ku ai ka oy atul in ci (to molunta) Judging from his lack of manners, I’d say maybe he is an only son. Nulk.e se kulen ci It must be my age (be because I am old).

4. given the state of being ...: (quette. key, etette. key ’na, ecci ’na, elma ’na) ... - ire - e se 'n ci it is so ... that (= nemu --e se). ÏNai i etette. key chwuwun ci nwun ey se nwun-mul i na-onta The weather is so cold it brings tears to my eyes. Kéi ka mel.e se kulen ci yeki se pon-ki-kka n’, ku tali ka pehk cák.key pôynta The distance is so far the bridge appears quite small, when you look at it from here. Chuwwe se ’n ci keli ey sålám i èps.ta It is so cold there is no one on the street.

-un ci2, verb mod + postmod (< -un ’i t i mod + postmod + pcl). (the long time) since, from the time when: + TIME WORD + ita or 1/1 ka toyt. ÏSensaying nim ul powywn ci ka olay 'p.níta It has been a long time since we’ve seen you. Phyénci lut.pat.un ci (ka) sek tali toýtta It’s been three (long) months since I got a letter [NOTE: sahul ‘three days’ would sound funny because that seems too short a period]. Yeki on ci ó-nyen i toyeess.ta It is five years since I was here. Ku i wa cakeyl han ci elma ’na toyn ya How long is it since you saw him last? Wui Tong pec kkokh ul môs pon ci ka pelosse sà-nyen i tóy yo It has been four years now since I’ve been able [that I have not been
able] to see the cherry blossoms at Wui Tong.

Note: The verb before -un ci can be affirmative ("it has been -- since it happened") or negative ("it has been -- that it hasn't happened") with the same truth value. The negative is usually strong (mós rather than an).

- un ci kkaci, modifier + postmod + pcl. If os i elma 'n ci kkaci nun ál phi, yo ka ëps.ta There is no need to know how much the dress costs.

- un ci ko, mod + postmod + pcl. [adj/cop only; lit] = - un tey! (exclamatory). Å kippun ci ko Oh such delight! Hyung han ci ko O woe! O evil day! (See NKèD 678b.) CF -ulq si ko.

- un ci 'la (se), modifier + postmodifier + cop var inf ( + pcl). [lit] as, since ( = - e se).

1. (with adj, cop) as /since it is. ËKu nun wen. lay him i sèyn ci 'la tanpak ey penceek tul. ess.ta Naturally strong as he is, he lifted it with the greatest of ease. Ku nun kiek i côh.un ci 'la se Sâse lul tã óynta As he has a good memory, he knows all the Four Books by heart. Nemu 'na kippun ci 'la chwum chwumye nolyul pulunta They are so happy they dance and sing. Ppioneyl(u) ka ppioneyl(u) in ci 'la, môtun sâep ey si pi-ci-cok atung tul eykey mopem ul pointa The "Pioneer", as a Pioneer, shows a good example to the nonorganization children in all undertakings. See hon ci 'la.

2. (with v) as /since it did; SYN -ess.nun ci 'la (se). Tongsayng eykey se phêynici lui imi pat.un (= pat.ess.nun) ci 'la ku hyengphyen ul cal álko iss. ess.ta Since I had already received a letter from my little brother, I well understood his situation. CF Gale (1916:60) "A book form having the force of [ - es. suniukka ] in the colloquial. It has the force of as, since or a comma."

Note: Richard Rutt tells me that in early 19th-century writings (and infrequently in the 1937 translation of the Bible), there are found sentence-final examples of -un/ -nun ci 'la. Perhaps these can be regarded as analogous to some of the uses of -un/ -nun i 'la or -un/nun kes ita 'it is a fact that ... '. Are there examples of -un/ -nun ci 'n i 'la, like -ulq ci 'n i 'la?

- un ci man, mod + postmod + pcl. ÊNa nun ku ël i tânci kulen ci man al. ess. nun tey I knew that (matter/joh) would be just like that.

- un ci nun, mod + postmod + pcl. ÊKu ëyea uy maum-ssi ka etten ci nun moluci man (un) elkwul un yeypputula I do not know what her disposition is like but she had a pretty face (as I recall).

- un ci (se) puthe, mod + postmod ( + pcl) + pcl. ÊNa nun ke ëyea uy elkwul pota maum-ssi ka etten ci (se) puthe álko siphta I want to know first what her disposition is like, rather than her face.

- un ci to, mod + postmod + pcl. SEE -un ci (3).

- un (c) cop - (c) cop [substandard, ? DIAL] = - nun (c) cop (c) cop. CF CM 2:71.

- un cuk(-sun), mod + postmod [somewhat lit; CF -umay = -un ey; -umyen un]. SEE in cuk; cuk (< 'CUK).

1. since, as, when. ÊNay ka kuleh. key mål han cuk ku nun pelkhek sèng ul näyss.ta When I said that he flared up in anger. Ttek man mek. un cuk sôk i côh. c'anh.ta Since I had nothing but rice and honey etc. "mûl i rhun (ul) ul -ulq si ko. In my house there was a pretty woman there. Ku uy cip ey ka-pon cuk âmù to ëps. ess.ta I tried going to his house but there was no one there. Mål ul tut. ko pon cuk kulelq tus hata As I heard him tell it, it seems quite plausible. Kulen cuk ëhayil kanun kes i côh. keyss.ta That being the case, you had better leave here tomorrow. Ku chayk un nay kes in cuk tollye cuwisio As the book is mine, give it back to me. Sicang han cuk sôk i ssulita Since I am hungry I have a pain in my stomach.

2. if, then. ÊMui i malk. un cuk khun koki ka tulci anh. nunta When the water is clear there are no big fish in it. Ip ul pellin cuk mål in "cheng-sanq ëyu-swü" 'a Once he opens his mouth he is all ("green mountains and flowing water" =) eloquence. San ey namu ka ëps. un cuk hongswu uy whëm in i ess.ta If there are no trees in the mountains there is a danger of floods.

- un cwul, mod + postmod. the assumed fact that it is / did. ÊKu i ka kulen cwul (ul) môllass. ta I had no idea he would be that way. Cey tlong kwulin cwul ul molunta People do not realize that their own excrement stinks = People are
blind to their own defects = "The pot calls the kettle black". Ku ka káncheop in cuwl nwu ka atess.ul ya. Who ever suspected that he was a spy? — (Io) álta thinks (supposes, assumes, expects, believes) that — ; CF -un kes ul álta knows that — , -ul.(nun) ci álta knows whether — . Ku sacen i tule on cuwl ánta I think / believe that the dictionary has come in: CF Ku chayk i tule wass.ta ko sayngkad hanta I think that the book has come in.

-un cwung, mod + n. (in) the midst of being. *Pappusin cwung ey i chelem il ul towa cwusye se taytan hi kāmsa hap.nita I am very grateful to you for helping me in my work when you are busy. *'hongi "tia SEE -ngi "tia

-ungkkay [DIAL (Mkk 1960:3:35)] = -uni-kka

-un hwú < -'4ob "HHWUW, modifier + noun, after going; after it happens (happened, will happen). *Apeci hanthey se phyênci lu pat.un hwú ey ne hanthey tätup hakeyss.ta I will give you an answer after I get the letter from my father. Ku kes i Mikwuk ey osin hwú iess.8up.nikka? Was that after you had already come to America? ANT -ki cen ey. SYN -un twi; CF -un taum.

-uni 1 (< -'4ob' i), sequential (-ni after a vowel); -(ess.)ess.uni, -(ess.)tuni, -(ess.)keyss.uni all occur.

1. (= -uni-kka n') : 1a. since it is / does; so. *Nem hu khuni pakkwuca It is too big, so let's exchange it. Onul un com pappuni ku il un ínayil hakeyss.ta I am rather busy today, so I'll take care of that matter tomorrow. Halí q i épss.uni sânuqpo' na halq ka yo? Since we have nothing to do, shall we take a walk? Na nun cal molu(keyy.uni) sensaing hanthey mul.e pwâ la I don't really know, so ask the teacher. Cêki sungkang-kí ka naylë oni ellun ka se thaca There's an elevator over there, so let's go right over and take it. Sikani i nue.ess.uni wull ecantong-chà thako kapsita As it is late, let's go in a taxi.

1b. when (in the past), then (I found that), as. *Ku ka nwukwu' n ka hani palo Pak kwun uy hyung nim ila 'ney When I wondered who he was they told me he was Pak's brother.

2. but, and; but / and now; but / and here; but as it turns out (to one's surprise, contrary to expectations), when. *Sayngkad huni when I (stop to) think about it. I chayk tul ul û ilk.ûlq sayngkad ul hani aph i kâmah.ta I have little hope of getting all these books read.

3. [DIAL, semi-let] = -key in a way such that, so that it is / does. *Khetalani (= khetalah.key) kata makes it a little bigger. Kkamatuk hani (= hakey) melï darkly distant. Meng hani se iss.ta stands around with a blank face (on one). Alh.nunta 'tuni (= 1) melceeng hani (= 3) tola tankâ man cal hanta I heard he's sick, but look, he is going around sound as a bell.

4. in accordance with, as; mod + kes ul poni to judge (judging) from the fact that — , in view of the fact that — . *Kûnea ey say cip san kes ul poni tôn ul mân.h.i pêl.ess.nun ka pota Look at the way he bought a new house not long ago; he must have made a lot of money.

5. (= -ko) and also (giving further details). *Ku ka pyesul ey oluni ku tayt non ka sumul iess.ta He was appointed to a government post at the age of twenty (= "and he was twenty at that time").

-unîf ÿ -un i1, -un i2

-un i 1 < -'4ob' i, mod + n (postmod). CF -un kes; -ul/-nun/-tun i.

1. the one (thing / person) that is / did; one who(m) / that — (was / did).

1a. (epitheme extruded from subject) one who — . ciun i "the one who composed it", the writer, the author; the creator, the builder. nul.un i an old person.

1b. (epitheme extruded from object) whom — . Example?

2. (summational epitheme) the act / fact of being or of having done:

2a. ~ mankhum. Ìmân.un i mankhum as much as there is, as many as there are. Ne nun pûca 'n (= in) i mankhum te kipu hay ya hanta Inasmuch as you are richer, you should contribute more. Wûli ttatus han pang ey se âmu kekceg ëps.i cinayn i mankhum, tewuk kanan han sâlam tul sayngkad ul hâ hay ya toytata We are living in a warm room with no worries, and it is all the more reason we should give thought to the poor people.

2b. ~ pota. *Tôn i mân.h.un i pota kûnkang han kesi i näs.ta Health is preferable to wealth.
3. abbr < -un i 'la it is (the case) that. ᵑSipi ey kây cic kenul im man yekye na-ka pon i
   when the dog barked at the twig door. I went
   out expecting my beloved. Cf -ulq ci 'n i, -ul
   they 'n i.
-un i = -un ya. ᵑIyay kes in i ney kes in i
   tathwuta "fights over whether it is mine or
   yours" = struggles for possession. Nulin i
   keyulun i hyung man ponta He is always
   finding fault with me, saying how slow I am,
   how lazy I am, and whatnot.
- ᵑu'n i, mod + postmod. See -o'n i, ho'n i;
   -(³y) si'n i, -'nu'n i, -ho'n i, -(³y) sino'n i;
   -ta'n i, -te'n i, -(³y) site'n i, -tes'n i;
   -ke'n i, -Ge'n i, -e'n i, -ka'n i, -Ga'n i,
   -a'n i.
- ᵑu'n i 'Ga', mod + postmod + postmod (=
   'Ka'), did/is it? See ho'n i 'Ga.
- ᵑu'n i 'Gwo', mod + postmod + postmod (=
   'Kwo'), did/is it? ᵑSYWU-PPWO-TTEY mu 'sun
   TTWWW-"LI 'lol pwo'kwo 'kwor HUY-NGWUW
   tha nilo'n i 'Gwo (1482 Kum-sam 2:1b)
   seeing what logic did Subhuti forthwith say
   that it is rare? See ho'n i 'Gwo.
-unq ihwu, modifier + postmodifier. See ihwu.
-un-ki-kka, extended sequential. Note: *-uni-
   kka and *(ess.)uni-ki-kka do not occur.
1. since/as it is/does, so, and so. ᵑHan sene
   tal te iss.uni-ki-kka chënechen hi il hay to
côh.ta
   As there are about three more months, we can
   take our time on the job. Ney ka hanun kes ul
   poni-ki-kka sëwëe pointa To see you do it, it
   looks easy. Ku susik ul tul.uni-ki-kka maum i
   noh.inta Now that I hear the news, I feel better.
   Kuleni-ki-kka kuleh ci That's why, you see.
2. when (in the past), then, as, and/but then.
   ᵑNai lül mul.uni-ki-kka ku ᵑyeça nun aek sam-
sip miman ilo ka möl hayy.ta When I asked
   her age, she said that she was still under thirty.
   Casey hi poni-ki-kka ku kes un käcca cinewu
   yess.ta When I looked it over closely, I found
   that it was an imitation pearl. Cënhwa lül
   hanuni-ki-kka ämu to pat ci anh.eessa.ta When I
   phoned, nobody answered. Nayed ka kani-ki-
   kka ku ka shinnun ul poko iss.eessa.ta When I called
   on him, he was reading a newspaper.
- n(un) SAME (subdued to emphasize the
   clause that follows). ᵑMelîli se poni-ki-kka n'
   chen.yen sän sâlâm kath.ta When you look at
   it from a distance it's just like a living person.
   ~ tul SAME (with plural subject). ᵑKuleni-
   kka tul kekeeng ici That is why we are
   bothered.
~ yo SAME [POLITE]. ᵑNon ila 'n kong
   tul.in mankhum sôtuk i nani-ki-kka yo It's
   that/because you get out of a field according
   to the work you put into it. Ku ya pesse yeki
   lub (= ey (lul)) meych tul iss.uni-ki-kka yo That's
   because I've been here a few months already
   -uni-ki-kka 'n tulwu (1893 Scott 97) = -uni-ki-
   kka 'n tulwu [Chwungcheng DIAL (LHS)],
   -uni-ki-kka 'n ulwu [DIAL]. because, since, as.
   ᵑmeni-
   skantulwu kal swu ep.so (1894 Gale 72) as it is
   a long distance I cannot go. palam i püwuni-
   kka 'n tulwo silkwa ttle cyst.swo (1887 Scott
   63) the wind having risen the fruit fell off.
   Cf -³y'ou'ni olwo.
-unq il, modifier + postmod. the experience of
   having done. ~ i iss.ta has ever done, once
did. ~ i iss.eessa.ta had ever/once done. ~ i
eps.ta has never done. ~ i eps.eessa.ta had
   never done. ᵑIpon ey ka-ponq il i iss.n' ya?
   Have you ever been to Japan? Ku i eykey se
   han pen ëphënci lül pat.unq il i iss.ta I once
   got a letter from him. Pihayng-ki lül tha ponq
   il i eps.ta I have never traveled by airplane.
   Hânkwuk ey se ëphënci lül pat.unq i l l han
   pen to eps.³up.nikka (eps.usip.nikka)
   You have never received any letters from Korea?
   Hak.kyo lül kuluch(i)nq i l iss.³up.nikka/
   iss.usip.nikka/kyësip.nikka? Have you ever
taught school? Cf -un eek.
   -un i 'la < -³y'ou'ni i 'la, mod + postmod +
cop indic assert. it is (the case) that. ᵑNei ka
   nay mul ul an tul.e pwa la hon nako mål
   they 'n i 'la If you don't listen to me you'll
   be in trouble. Sënhula 'myen pyelq il ul tå tå
   hangan pep in i 'la You have to put up with a
   lot of things to stay alive. Pap ul mekta ka 'la
   to son nim i osimyen il.e se ya hanun pep in i
   'la You should rise when guests appear, even
   in the middle of dinner. ABBR -un i. SYN -
tun kes ita. Cf -ulq ci 'n i 'la, -sun/-tun i 'la, -ul
   -i 'la; -ni'la.
   ᵑile 'n -PYEN-'HWA 'ol 'pwoyGwo 'za
   SSIN-'CYYOK 'ol ka'ta twolwo "WPN-'CCWA
   'ay 'tu'le anco'n i 'la (1447 Sek 6:34ab) only
   when he had demonstrated these transformations
   did he gather up his râdhipâda (deva-foot
ubiquity) and go back to sit in his place. ne [JG]wa kol' Wol'i in 'ep-su'n in '3ta (1459 Wel 18:57b) there is no one to compare with you. 'ile 'n' 'olwo ke'nu.m ye 'hoyywo'm ol non'hwo.n in '3ta (1481 Twusi 7:27a) hence distinguished being black and (being) white.

- unq ilay, mod + postmod. SEE ilay.

'0'0n i 'lol, modifier + postmodifier + particle. 'lmwo 'lwomay [PWONG-'HWA] 'ay s wuytwwu ho'n l 'ol o la'dr 'ilwo 'ta (1481 Twusi 15:42b) it is by all means to recognize those who are in moral reform by example.

-uni mangceng i [DIAL] = -ki ey mangceng i. CF -uni 3.

-un i mankkhum/pota SEE -un i1.

'0'0n i 'ngi s 'ka, mod + postmod + cop polite + pcl + postmod. 'SYENG-ZIN i 'kyesi.n i 'n i 'ngi s 'ka (1465 Wen se:68a) is there a holy man here? ye sus ha'no'i i e nu y 'za 'mos rywoha'no' i 'ngi s 'ka (1447 Sek 6:35b) of the six heavens just which is best?

-0'n i 'ngi s 'kwo, mod + postmod + cop polite + pcl + postmod. 'LYANG-'HAN 'KWO-SSOJ 'ay 'es.te 'ho'n i 'ngi s 'kwo (1445 Yong 28) how were they [in their roles] with respect to the history of the Two Hans?

- '0'n i 'ngi 'ita, mod + postmod + cop polite + cop indc assert. 'pwothye s the'li 'ol 'a'za ka'n l 'ngi 'ita (1447 Sek 24:30a) had to grab Buddha's hair. 'TTAY-KKWU-TTAM i 'il 'Gwu'n i 'ngi 'ita (1449 Kok 5) Gautama (the Greater) achieved it.

-0'n i 'ngi 'ita = -0'n i 'ngi 'ita, mod + postmod + cop polite + cop indc assert. 'SIN 'uy 'NGWEN = 'NGWEN 'hoh won 'pa y a'ni 'n i 'ngi 'ita [sic a- 'ni'-ning- 'ita] (1586 Sohak 6:44a) it is not that a subject is requesting it. 'IMWU-'SSOJ ho'n i 'ngi 'ita (1676 Sin.e 2:3b) was safe (without incident).

-0'n i 'ngi 'ita, abbr < -0'n i 'ngi 'ita. 'SAM-'SJEY 'yey s 'i'i ol 'alosil 'ss oy pwu 'thye 'ysi ta 'ho'no'n i 'ngi 'ita (1447 Sek 6:18a) - and he commanded knowledge of the three states of existence; therefore they say that he is Buddha.

-0'n i 'n 'ti 'ay 'n', mod + postmod + cop mod + postmod + pdc + pcl. 'yywalu'ku'n 'i1 uy 'KWOL-'SYWUY lul somos pwo'n i 'n 'ti 'ay 'n 'kwor 'rywohi 'hon ti 'Gwu'y 'm 'ha'ya ye 'le pang 'ay s 'ma'i ol 'kus.nwu 'lu.l i 'n i1 (1468-Mong 32b) since he saw the two old men's true essence he immediately spoke with them on good occasion and would have a discussion on various subjects.

-u'n i 'n 'ti ye SEE -wono i 'n 'ti ye

-0'n i tul, 1. mod + postmod + pcl = -un ya tul.

2. mod + quasi-free n + pcl. the ones which are/dit. fcel.m.un i tul the young people.

-0'n i 'uy (pcl). 'KAN-NAN ho'n i 'uy ho'm 'cy 'pwo 'puy 'hyey ywom ko't tra (1465 Wen 3:3 1:62a) it is like a poor man reckoning another's treasures.

-0'n i 'ya, mod + postmod + postmod. 'i 'non QON 'ol 'al Ga'la ho'n i 'ya QON 'ol kap'ka'la ho'n i 'ya (1466- Mong 31b) it is that we are to recognize obligation or are we to repay obligation? 'i non 'POY 'TTAYANG s 'hi'm ol 'TUK ho'n i 'ya (1466- Mong 31a) has he really got the strength of a hundred men?

-'0'n i 'ye, mod + postmodifier + postmodifier. 'lmwuluyai'toy ne 'y 'kyci pi 'kwo Wo'n i 'ye (1459 Wel 7:10b) he inquired "is your wife pretty?". af ini nemwu spolo'n i 'ye (1481 Twusi 8:67a) isn't it too hasty?

-0'n i 'za, mod + postmod + pcl. 'kwor 'ni'ph i 'cye'ku'n i 'za = (1459 Wel 8:18a) precisely because they have few blossoms and leaves. SEE ho'n i 'za.

-unq 'iyu, mod + n. the reason that (it is/did).

-'ki sáep ey silphay han kes i ku ka sáek hanq 'iyu (i)ta He failed in the job and that is the reason he resigned. Chelqsu ka cwuk.unq 'iyu nun ku kes ikeyss.ta (ya!) That must be the reason Chelssu died,( I tell you) CF -ulq 'iyu.

-un ka < -'0'0n 'ka, modifier + postmodifier + particle.

1. (the question) whether it is/did; is/did it?

~ yo SAME [POLITE]. 'Kath.un ka? Are they the same? Nwukwu 'n ka yo (= Nwukwu in ka yo) Who is it? NOTE: This is a common way to form INTIMATE and (with yo) POLITE questions for adjective or copula; for verbs -na (yo) is more common. CF -mun/-mun/-ulq ka.

2. -un ka ha-. 'Ku ka nwukwu 'n ka han nil palo Pak kwun uy hyeng nim ila 'ney When I wondered who he was they told me he was Pak's brother.

3. (adj or cop -) -un ka p0t1'ta it seems that ("it is a question of"); SYN -na p0t1'ta. [For verbs, iss-, eps-, -keyss- the proc modifier is
used: - nun ka po\ta. | Kim sensaying in ka pota. It seems to be Mr Kim. Pukk i chuwun ka pota. It seems cold outside.

- un ka ka, mod + postmod + pcl. | Faksaying tul i manh.un ka ka muncey 'ta. The question is whether there are too many students.

- un ka ko [Hanmyeng DIAL] = quoted - un ka
- un ka lul, mod + postmod + pcl. | Cengto uy pusa ka etten cengto in ka lul natha-nayta. Adverbs of degree show (to) what degree it is. Ku "yee ka kun ka lul a le pw\la. Find out whether she's tall.

- un ka 'm, 1. abbr < - un ka (ko) ham

2. abbr < - un ka (ko) han m\l ia? | Ku key eti kwuksan in ka 'm - Mi-ey 'ei! What do you mean that's a Korean product - why, it's American made! Ku key eti sayi i huyn ka 'm - nolah. 'ei! That's not white - it's yellow.

NOTE: Many speakers reject this use with adj. some reject it with the copula, too; none use it with verbs. | CF -ta 'm, -na 'm.

- un k\m, mod + n. the feeling that it is/ did; ~ i iss.ta / nata it feels / seems like, it gives the feeling of. | Ku kes i com cak.un k\m i iss.ta It gives the feeling that it is rather small, I'd say. Onul nal i cham mak.k\wun - kaul i on k\m i nanta. These days are very clear, I notice - it feels as if autumn were here.

- un ka nun, mod + postmod + pcl. | Nowu ka kun ka nun muncey ka toy\ci man ... It is a question who is taller, but ...

- un ka tul, mod + postmod + pcl = - un ya tul
- un ke, abbr < - un kes; ~ 'ey yo (= iey yo)
- un ke 'ei, abbr < - un kes i\ci
- un ke 'l', abbr < - un ke lul = - un kes ul.

When followed by the polite particle yo there is reinforcement: ke 'l' yo / kellyo.  1. although (in spite of the fact that) it is or (= -ess.nun ke l') did; indeed, despite contrary anticipations / reservations: but, anyway; so there!; (it's) too bad that - , too bad but ... ~ 'yo, ~ yo = - un ke 'l' yo (kellyo) SAME [POLITE]. | Ku sulam i him i kkway s\y\n ke 'l. But he is terribly strong! Ku t\on un t\a sse pelin ke 'l (I'm sorry but) I have spent all the money. Na n' akka wuli apeci ka p\m sa 'ta c\won ke 'l', acw\u. My daddy bought ME some chestnuts a while ago!

2. SEE - un kes (1,2,3)

- un ke 'l' (q). abbr < - un kes il (q)

- un ke 'l' yo (kellyo) SEE - un ke l'
- un ke 'la. abbr < - un kes ila
- un ke n', abbr < - un ke nun = - un kes un
- un ke 'n', abbr < - un kes in
- un ke 'na, abbr < - un kes ina
- un kes < - 'ton kes, modifier + n (postmod).

1. a thing that is or that (one) did. | N\y kulen kes cheum pwass.ta I have never seen such a thing. I payk.hwa-cem ey \eps.nun kes i \eps. up.nita. This department store carries everything.

2. one that is or that (one) did. | I kes malko to tto talun kes i iss.ei anh.sup.nikka? You have another besides this, surely? Sellyeng calmos toyn kes i iss.tula to yongse hasipsio. Even if (you have discovered that) there is a mistake, please forgive him.

3. the (tentative) fact that it is or that (one) did. | T\on i manh.un i pota k\enkang han kes i n\as.ta Health is preferable to wealth. I pen ey ponay on sakwa nun wuli co lo on kes i punmyeng haney. It is obvious that the apples sent this time are (for) our share (NKd). N\nyen cen ey pon kes i ku lul macimak pon kes iess.ta The last I saw of him was a year ago. Onul hak.k\yo ey oci anh.un kes ul poni unh.un ka pota I guess he is ill, since he is absent from school today.

4a. ~ ul = - un ke l'.

4b. ~ i = - un key but. | SEE i 5b. | N\a nun cal hanta 'psiko han kes i ileh.key toyess.ta It turned out this way, but I thought I was doing the right thing.

5. ~ ulo poita [written style] it appears/seems that it or one is/did. | Cengpu nun i ky\hyok ey ch\nseung han kes ulo pointa. It seems that the government has agreed on this plan. Ichak un wuli H\ankwuk s\nswu in kes ulo pointa. In first place seems to be one of our Korean athletes.

NOTE: Pulk.un kes ita (1) It's a red thing;
(2) It's the red one; (3) (It's a fact that) it's red = It's red, you see. Nay kes i pulk.un kes ita Mine is the red one; Mine is red, you see.

- un kes kath.ta, mod + n + adj. 1. it seems that it is / did; 2. it is like the one/thing that is or that (one) did. | COH.un kes kath.ta (1) It seems to be good; (2) It's like the good one. Mikwuk ey se say lo osin pun in kes kath.ta He seems to be the gentleman newly arrived
from America. 

Ku nun cêmsim ul kwûlm.un kes kath.ta it seems he skipped lunch. Cf -un ka pota, -un mo.yang ita, -un seng siph.ta, -un tus hata, -un yang hata. 

- un key, 1. abbr < -un kes l 
  2. abbr < -un kes ie/ia 
- un ke ya, abbr < -un kes it(y)a 
- un key ‘ei = -un ke yci, abbr < -un kes ici 
- un key 'la = -un ke yla, abbr < -un kes ita 
- un key ‘na = -un ke yna, abbr < -un kes ina 
- un key 'ney = -un ke yney < -un kes iney 
- un key 'ni = -un ke yni, abbr < -un kes ini 
- un ke yo = -un key yo (1, 2, 3.) 

2. < -un kes iyo [POLITE fragment]. 
3. < -un kes io it’s that -- is/did [AUTH], etc. 

un khen [S Kyengsang DIAL (Mkk 1960:3:33)] = un khenyeng 

un khenyeng (un), pcl + pcl (+ pcl). Ku nun ilum un khenyeng nai to moluney He doesn’t know how old he is, much less his name. I tôn ulo no’ männyen-phil un khenyeng (un) yenphil to môs sukeyss.ta With this amount of money you won’t even be able to buy a pencil, much less a fountain pen. 

un kìm, modifier + postmod. (as) an incidental result of (being or having done) = -un kyl. 

Okey toyn këy këy tangsin uy cim këcic nalle wass.ey yo I happened to be coming this way, so I brought your baggage. 

un kkâtalk, modifier + n. (for the reason that it is/did [the strongest way to state a cause and effect]. ÊKanan hun kkâtalk ey külengo il ul hay ya hanta He has to do such work because he’s poor. Pappun kkâtalk ey kaci môs hanta I can’t go because I am busy. Mun kwa chang ul cal tat.ci anh.un kkâtalk ey totwuk i tule wass.ta The burglar got in because we didn’t close the doors and windows properly. Ku ka nay chinkwu in kkâtalk ita It’s because he is my friend. Meli ka aphun kes un ama wôn kkâtalk in ka pwâ Your headache is likely the result of crying, it appears. 

- un kkuth (ey), mod + n (+ pcl). (as) the final consequence of doing; in the end, after doing. 

†Twu sikan kyekcen han kkuth ey cek ul mullichyess.ta After two hours of fierce battle we drove the enemy back. 

- un ko < -’ôn kwo, mod + postmod. [colloq; poetic] the (usually rhetorical, exclamatory, or quoted) question wh- (BUT NOT whether -) it is/is did. SEE -un ka; 'kwa. Elma ’na khun ko How big is it (I wonder)? 

- un ko lo, modifier + noun + particle [bookish]. for the reason that it is/is did. Ku nun oykwuk sâlim in ko lo ku kes un an hay to côh.ta Being a foreigner, he does not have to do that. Ku phényci lîl môs pat.un ko lo na nun molukeys.ta I don’t know because I never received the letter. Kanan han ko lo ’yu’ukul ul môs hakyeys.ta Because I have no money I will be unable to study abroad. Cf -uni(-kka, -kka n’), -ki ey, -ki lo, -kîlye, -ki itaymun ey, -un kkâtalk ey, -un ulo, -nula ko, -e (se). 

un kosa hako SEE kosa hako 

- un kwâni, abbr < -un ko hani 

-’ôn ‘kwo, modifier + postmodifier (= -un ko). 

- un kyl, modifier + postmod. (as) an incidental result of (having done). Nôllan kyl ey kubus ul tte.le ttulyess.ta In my surprise I dropped the dish. SYN -un kim. 

- un kyengwu, mod + n. in the case/event of its being. ÊKulen kyengwu ey nun in such event. 

-’ôn ma’lon, modifier + postmodifier. but. SEE -’an ma’lon; ’ôn’ sin ma’lon. 

- un mankmuh, abbr < -un i mankmuh 

- un mo.yang, mod + n. the appearance of being or of having done. 

- ita appears to be or to have done. ÊKim sensayng isin mo.yang ita It appears to be Mr Kim. Swun-i to na-kan mo.yang ita Swun-i appears to have gone out, too. 

(?*) - ulo No examples. 

- un nameci SEE nameci 

-’ôn’ on oy = -’ôn’ ylo. abbr < -’ôn’ i ’oy of (etc.) that which -’. SEE ‘uy. 

- un pa < -’ôn pa, modifier + noun [lit.]; 

1. = -un kes. Êisang mâl han pa wa kath.1 as has been stated above. Cwungkwuk ey se palmyeng han pu (l)ta (1) It is something that was invented in China; (2) It is the one that was invented in China; (3) It was invented in China, you see.
2. ~ (ey) since, when. slideDown Ku uy muil ul tul-e pon pa (ey) sasil kwa thullim eps.ta According to what he says, it is true to the fact. (or: What he says is true to the fact.) Twang on pa ey manna pokpo kakeyss.ta As long as I am here, I might as well see him before I leave. Ku eykey mul.e pon pa ku tu alici mös hakeyss.ta hatula I asked him, but he said he didn't know about it either.

~ ey ya if/since (as long as) one did. slideDown Yeki kkac on pa ey ya, kwukeyng hay ya 'ci yo Since we are here, we have to see it (M 1:2:108).

3. SEE pa

-un pep, mod + adj-n. SEE pep hatu.

-un phüm, modifier + n. the appearance/looks / behavior of having done or of being. SEE phüm.

-un sai/say, modifier + noun. while (in the state resulting from having done), during the interval following. yen sai (ey) while here, following (one's) arrival. ker sai (ey) while gone/away, following (one's) departure.

-un seng siph.ta, mod + postmod + adj. seems, looks like, gives the appearance of.

1. (with adj, cop).

   Slidown Chuwun seng siph.ta It looks cold outside. Say lo mantun sain in seng siph.ta It looks like a new photograph.

2. (with v; siph.ta usually past). slideDown Pi ka on seng siph.ess.ta It seems to have rained.

-un sëym, mod + postmod. ~ ita, ~ ulo SEE sëym.

-un swu, modifier + noun.

1. an occasion of having done or of being; a past event (happening, instance, doing); a state, condition, instance (of being), circumstance, case. Slideun Celun sálam to yuung hay hanhka in swu ka iss.ta There are instances of young men (too) who are famous scholars. Machan-kaci 'n swu ka iss.ta Sometimes they are alike (or: Some of them are alike). O-wel cangma chel ey to nal i coh.un swu ka iss.ei yo There are nice days even in the May rainy season.

2. (? awkward) = -unq il (experience): ~ ka iss.ta / eps.ta has ever / never (once) done it.

   Slidown Ku cuwa as lul maco coh.a cin swu to iss.e? Has anybody ever benefited from having that shot?

   -yen 'ta, modifier + postmodifier. Slidown ne y 'e tu le 'syen won 'ta (1517: 1) No 1:1a) where have you come from? 'swa 'es ti i cu zu 'm ey 'za kos won 'ta (1517: 1) No 2:3b) and how is it that you have only come at just this time? SEE 'in 'ta, hon 'ta, -an 'ta, -non 'ta, -un 'ta, -ten 'ta.

   -yen 'ta 'ma 'ta every time that ~. Slidown phwathye 'sywelq-'lep 'hosin 'ta 'ma 'ta 'naung 'hi mwoy Gay Iwo pulu zopno 'i 'ta (1459 Wel 1:15a) every time that Buddha has preached everyone sings with song. "mwaen ta 'mata 'lep 'ye y kuy.m ye n" (1482 Kum-sam 2:18a) it every time you move you violate the Law ... "na t' te pule ("khwan-kwoh) hi hon 'ta 'ma 'ta yel hul 'Gwom 'ia 'honos 'ta (1481 Twusi 20:29a) every time they are so kind to it takes a whole ten days.

   -unta [Ceycwu DIAL (Seng 1kakswu 1984:65)] = -nunta. Slidown mk.unta (? < 1677 meknota) eats.

   -un täm, abbr < -un taun

   -un taun, mod + n. next (right) after doing.

   Slidown Phyênci lu pat.un taun ey hyel ngim hanhey cenhwa lul hayss.ta Right after I got the letter I phoned my brother. Cenhwa lu han taun iess.ta It was (the next thing) right after making the phone call.

   -yen 't ay, mod + postmod + pcl. Slidown mwok-lyen 'i "cyen'g'-ppen ngwang 'skuy two'la 'ka 'i sos-yen 'ul sol 'Won 't ay ngwang 'i 'tay.-qoy.-ttowy 'lol pul'le nilo 'sya toyo (1447 Sek 6:6ab) Maudgalyâyana went back to King Sudhodana and told him the gist of this, so the king summoned Mahâprajâpati and said to her [as follows]. a ni cwan 't ay (1447 Sek 23:57b) since he did not give it, ... 'cuka 'hi 'ku kuy.-pyelq 'ul ngwang 'skuy al 'Gwowy 't ay (1447 Sek 24:16a) as he immediately informed the king of that message, ... ku kak 'ni ke welu lu 'ka cye 'ta 'ka 'ney polom 'ay 'ton 't ay ku 'say ku ke welu 'ye s ce 'ye kulu 'mey 'lool pwo kwo wu'lu'm ul 'wu'ni (1447 Sek 24:20b) that lady got some mirrors and hung them on the four walls, so that the bird saw its image in the mirror and chirped its song. SA-mwo -ong 'swon'-toy 'salom 'pulye nilun 't ay (1447 Sek 24:22a) as he had a man tell the šramaṇas, ... ccwong 'thi a 'ni hon 't ay (1447 Sek 24:49b) since he did not obey. SEE -bo sin 't ay.

   -un tay lu, modifier + n + pcl. just as it is/did; according to the original state. Slidown Sensayng nim i mäl hasin tay lo mäyil konkpu hay ya paywunun kes i iss.ta Just as the teacher said,
to learn you have to study every day. For more examples see tay lo. Cf -un chay; -nun tay lo.

-ʻon 'i ay n'. mod + postmod + pcl + pcl. SEE -ʻon 'i ay n', 'in 'i ay n'.

-un tey, mod + n (= -un kos). 1. a place that is -; the place where it is or (one) did. ʻChuwun tey (= chuwun kos) a cold place. mën tey ey iss.ta is in a distant place, is far away. Ney ka os ul san tey ka eti 'n ya (= eti in ya) Where did you buy your suit?

2. as much/well as one has done. Sensaung nim i hasin tey kkacī ce to hakeyss. Up.nita I will do as much/well as you have done. Cf -nun/-ulq tey kkacī.

-un tey2, mod + postmod [adj and cop only; verbs use proc mod -nun tey. -ess.nun tey].

1. the circumstance that it is.

-un tey (ey) SEE ALSO 2: -un tey ‘ta ka.

-un tey (ey) se. Ku ka keyulun tey se mōtun sāko ka sayngkyess.ta All the mishaps occurred because of his laziness (M 3:3:203).

-un tey (ey) to = -un tey to: SEE 3a.

2. (given) the circumstance of its being; is - and/but/so. ʻNal i chuwun tey ʻoythu lul ip.nun keš i cōn.keyss.ta It’s so cold that you better wear an overcoat. Tōtwuk nom in tey nun thullim i ʻeps.una ... There’s no doubt he is a thief, but ... Ku cham-oey nun kaps un ssan tey mas i ʻeps.ta The melon is cheap but lacks flavor. I chayk i kkok phil.yo han tey salq ka yo? I really need this book; shall I buy it? Na to ilen kūlim ul sako siph. un tey tto iss.ulq ka yo? I’d like to buy a picture like this myself: do you think they’d have any more? Son ul sīs. ko siph. un tey cāmāqkan yōngse hasipśio Excuse me a minute, I want to wash my hands. Ku ʻyeca ka cōn. un tay way kāełhōn ul an hasip.nīkka If you like that girl why don’t you marry her? (or: She’s a nice girl, why don’t you marry her?). Phyęnci suksi sīh.un tey sse ya hay se hwā ka nap.nīta I dislike writing letters; it makes me mad to have to write one.

3. 3a. - to even though it is, in spite of the fact that it is, despite that - . ʻHāŋkwuk māl i ʻeyewun tey to ku pun un cham cal hay yo Although Korean is difficult, he speaks it quite well (M 1:2:167).

3b. - to pulkwu hako in spite of (regardless of, disregarding) the fact that it is. ʻNal-ssi ka mopsi chuwun tey to pulkwu hako ʻoythu lul ipci anh.ko na-kass.ta He went out without wearing an overcoat in spite of the bitter cold. Kulen sangthāy (i)tey to pulkwu hako ku nun cokum to kāuyu muye telci anh. ess.ta He made no attempt to concern himself in spite of the condition things were in.

4. - (yo)! you see (it’s a case of its being) -! (sentence-final exclamatory). ʻNal i kom sensen han tey It’s a bit cold. I’d say! Ku kul-si myengphil in tey yo What a fine piece of handwriting it is!

5. marks a question in the INTIMATE or (~ yo) POLITE style that asks for the feelings or the opinion of the addressee (‘you’), often rhetorically. ʻHānlųswu to haksayng in tey? Well, isn’t Chelsswu a student, too? Ku tongsayng to tōttōk teyan han tey? Don’t you realize his little brother is bright, too? Cf -nun/-tun tey.

-un tey3 = -unta ‘y.

-un tey4 - -un tay. - lo.

-ʻon 'i ey n’ SEE -ken 't ey n’, -ten 't ey n’

-un tey nun, mod + postmod + pcl. ʻPay ka kophun tey nun halq svu ʻeps.ta When one is hungry what else can one do?

-un tey se = -un tey (ey) se: SEE -un tey (1).

-un tey ‘ta (ka). not only - but in addition (on top of that). ʻI congī nun yalp.un tey ‘ta ka nenu pissap.nīta In addition to this paper being thin, it is too expensive (M 1:2:454).

Kulen tey ‘ta ka tto tachyess.ta (Dupont 141) And on top of that, what did he do but injure himself!

-un tey to, mod + postmod + pcl. SEE -un tey2:3.

-un tey tul, mod + postmod + pcl. ʻChuwun tey tul ppallī tule wā la Everybody hurry in out of the cold!

-un tey ya, modifier + postmodifier + particle. ʻPay kophun tey ya halq svu ʻeps.ta When one is HUNGRY what else can one do?

-un tey yo, mod + postmod + pcl. SEE -un tey2:4.

-un tī [Ceycwu DIAL (Seng ‘Naksuw 1984:51-4)] = -un tey, = -ess.nun tey

-ʻon tī = -ʻon 'i tī (-), mod + postmodifier (‘fact’) + pcl/cop. that it/one did (or is).

-ʻon tī, modifier + postmodifier + particle.

1. (knowing) that - with the underlying object marked nominative (CF -ʻon 'i tī of). ʻISYANG-
A Reference Grammar of Korean

PART II

KWONG oy [KWUN] in i "anwo.n i (1481 TWusi 7:25a) we know it is the troops of Duke Xiâng. 'pu il te wun ['JEP 'in i a it "mwo hol 'ss i il hwu'm i "PWULQT-TTI 'Gwo (1463 Pep 2:60a) being unable to realize that it is the law for fire to be hot is called ignorance, and..." anwo toy 'sye won 'i mwoflwo.i l i ([1447-1562 Sek 3:18a) I don't know where they have come from - CF 'amwo 'io la 'sye won 'twong mwo lo'tesi n i (1459 Wel 2:25b) was not aware where they came from.

2. (the time) since it happened. SEE -4u' sin 'i, -an 'i, ho.yan 'i, -yan 'i.

-1don 't ol, modifier + postmodifier + particle.

1. that it/one did (or is). ku le 'l'ss oy 'i "THYEY 'non "PWON-LOY 'SWU 'ep.sun 'i ol a 'lwolq 'i n i 'la (1447 Sek 19:10b) therefore it must be realized that these bodies basically are without number (= are innumerable). a'pi "CO-SIK 'olq h i "KHWO-"NWOY y 'i 'kt hon 't ol pwo 'kwo (1459 Wel 17:17b) seeing that the worries of the fathers and sons are like this,...

2. despite the fact that it/one is or did; is/did but. kwo la hon 't ol 'wosi l i 'nqgi s 'ka (1445 Yong 69) though told to come would he come? 'nom 'i na'a kan 'i ol 'POYK-SYENG 'olq h i 'nom 'ol 'ta cwo 'cho n i (1449 Kok 11) though the others [the four sons of the second wife, who are good] go forth, the people follow the OTHER ones [the four sons of the first wife, who are bad]. cyecay s s wi 'ul [/'ho ya won 'i ol 'es ti mekul 'kwo ('1517- Pak 1:2b) we have got the market wine, how shall we drink it? [LAN-MAN] hi phun t ol musu.k i ["NWOU-"QOY] ho.l i ('Gwo (1481 TWusi 18:1) cited from LCT 122a) they may sell profusely, but what profit will there be?

SEE -4u' sin 'ol, 'isin 'ol, 'in 'ol, 'yn 'ol, (a ni) 'n 'ol. Cf -1don 't ol.

-1don 't ol, modifier + postmodifier + particle. because it/one is or does. SEE 'n 'olw.

-1don 't on, modifier + postmodifier + particle. given that one is/did; as for what one did.

1 NGWEN hon 't on nilu jwwo sye (1447 Sek 13:44b) we beseech you to tell us. 'NGWEN hon 't on (1447 Sek 24:18a) what I want to happen] is... CF hon 'on. -1won 't on.

-1un tong-an, mod + n. (during) the interval that it has happened. -Na-kan tong-an ey totwuk i tul.e wass.ta A burglar broke in while we were out.

-1don toy. mod + n. 1. the place where. SEE 'toy.

2. -1don 't oy, mod + postmod + pcl.

2a. in the doing of... to do. tyang 'min 't oy 'twu 'nas 'twon i 'Gwo (1517: Pak 1:52a) to get your back scrubbed is two coins, and... 2b. despite the fact that --. tewa ewa kiluki melon i oy amu il ep. si kennesi n i (1676 Sin.e 1:10b) despite the cries of the imperiled wild geese [in the storm] he crossed over without incident. SEE hon 't oy, ho la'n 't oy.

-1don 't oy n' SEE - won 't oy n'; -ten 't oy n'.

-1un tay, modifier + noun.

1. a time when it is; a time that is [with ad and copula only; verbs use the proc mod: -nun tay]. - ka iss.ta there are times when it is, it sometimes is. kuilen tay nun in that case. whom han tay a time of danger. coh.un tay the right moment. Nampang ey to chuwun tay ka iss.ta In the south, too, it is sometimes cold. Kumam-tay ka sanay to see han-chang kiwon nunun tay 'ta At that time of life men are at their strongest. il.yoil kath.un tay tongmul-wen ey ka-polla chimyen sâlam i kyongcang hi mânh.ta If you visit the zoo of a Sunday, you'll find an awful lot of people there. NOTE: Both kapkap hal tay and kapkap han tay have the meaning 'when it is boring' or 'when I am bored': some seem to dislike the han tay version, but it is freely used in Seoul.

2. (= -unq II) the experience of ever/once having done. ka iss.ta /éps.ta has ever/never (once) done.

un tul, particle + particle. tNayil un tul mwe hakyeys.eey yo What are you people going to do tomorrow?

-1un tul, mod + postmod [lit. granted that, even though it is/does [often followed by a rhetorical question]. tKanta han tul acwul ka y Even though (we say) he leaves, surely he will not be going away for good. Him i yak hata han tul ne pota ya yak hakyeys.nun ya I may be weak, but I am sure I am no weaker than you. Póca 'n (= in) tul etteh.key kuleh.key hwalye hakyey salq swu iss.ul ya Even though he is a wealthy man how can he live so extravagantly? Chingchaon ul mânh.i put.un tul musun sêyong i iss.ul ya So he received much praise - what good is it? SEE in tul (M 1:2:452 is
A Reference Grammar of Korean

inaccurate in saying the copula does not take this pattern. CF -ete, -tula ‘myen.

-1st tus (i), modifier + postmod (+ der adv).

1. as if, though, -like. 1Ce s'ay tu1 l1 kippun tus (i') ciekwinta Those birds are chattering away as if they were happy (or: happily).

2. ~ mân tus (i') you can't tell whether ~ or not. 1Ku sàlam un na lul pon tus (i') mân tus (i') cina kass.ta He passed by without paying me any attention; He snubbed me. CF -un twung.

-1st tus hata, mod + adj postmod. gives the idea/impression of being (or of having done); looks as if, looks like. 1Ku kos i co’.yong han (kos in) tus hata That place seems to be quiet (to be a quiet one). Kaul i on tus hayss.ta It looked as though autumn had come.

-1st tus siph.ta, mod + adj postmod insep + adj. gives the impression of being (or of having done); feels/looks as if it is/did. 1Nal i hulin tus siph.ta It looks as if the weather were cloudy. Chinkwù ka nu-kan tus siph.ess.ta Something told him his friend had gone out.

-un twung, modifier + noun. after doing. 1Na nun sensayng ul manna pon twi ey kongwen ey sànqpo kass.ta After seeing the teacher I went to the park for a walk. Yenghwa ka sicák han twí yess.ta It was after the movie had started. SYN -un hwú; CF -un taum.

-1on ‘twong, mod + postmod. 1nek's i e 'nu 'CHYWU ‘yey kan ‘twong ‘mwol’la-ngi” tu (1459 Wel 21:27a) I do not know to which hell her spirit went. ‘amo lan ‘hen tuy ‘n ‘twong ‘mwolla ‘y’la” (1517- Pak 1:13a) I don't know just what injury it is. ‘amwo to ‘la ‘sye won ‘twong mwo’lo ‘tesi n t (1459 Wel 2:25b) did not know where they came from - CF ‘amwo toy ‘sye won t i ‘mwollwo.i l (1447-1562 Sek 3:21b) I don’t know where they came from.

-un twung, modifier + postmodifier (< -1on ‘twong), whether or not is/did (with equal likelihood), may or not be; appears (not) to have done (or to be). SEE twung. 1Pi ka on twung mán twung ha(n)ta It is hard to tell whether it rained or not = We have had no rain to speak of [v/adj: SEE twung]. Ku sàlam un na lul pon twung mán twung cina kass.ta He passed by in such a hurry that I don't know whether he saw me or not.

-1on ’i ye, modifier + postmod + postmod. 

- 'isin 't ye. 1wo ‘cik ‘SYENG-ZIN s ‘ma’l isin ’t ye (1463/4 Yeng 2:36b) are they solely the words of a saint? [the accent shows this is the copula rather than ‘exist’]

- 'ysin ‘t ye. 1 - ku ‘TAL [= ‘TALQ] hon “HYWO [= ‘HYWOW] ‘ysin ‘t ye (1586 Sohak 4:13a) is it the [level of] filial piety that he attained?

- 'n ‘t ye = - in ‘t ye. 1mal-ssom ‘kwa ka ‘col’pywo.m o’lwo mis ti ‘mwot hol kke’s i ku CIN ‘SSILQ s Ti ‘n ‘t ye (1464 Kumkang 87b) is what we cannot attain by comparing it with what is said the true wisdom?

- ‘yn ‘t ye. 1pws’ku’li ti a ni ho’no.n i ‘non ku YWU ‘yn ‘t ye [sic] (1586 Sohak 4:43a) is it for that reason they are not ashamed? CF -’bo ni ‘n ‘t ye, - mwon ‘t ye.

-’bo n uy = -’bo n lyuy, abbr < -’bo n ‘i ‘uy ‘of (etc.) that which ~”. SEE uy.

? un ya, particle + particle. SEE to (NOTE).

-un ya, mod + postmod. (the question) whether it is [with adj and cop only; CF -un /-tun ya].

Way yúmyeng han ya Why is it famous? Sikan un nek.nek han ya Have we got enough time? Kath.i kanun kes i etten ya ko hayss.ta He asked me if you would like to go with him. Ku kes i mues in ya ko mul.é pwá la Ask him what it is. Kath.i kanun kes i etten ya ‘nun mál iyo I am asking if you would like to go with him. Ku kes i mues in ya ‘nun cilmun i iss.ess.ta There was a question (asking) what it was.

-’bo n ya (modifier + postmod) SEE -ho’n ya

-unya (ko) → -un ya (ko)

-unya ‘myen = -un ya ‘myen, abbr < -un ya (ko) hamyen

-unyan = -un ya 'n(')

-un ya 'n(', 1. abbr < -un ya (ko) han.

2. abbr < -un ya (ko) hanun. 1Ku sàlam tu1 i nwukwu 'n ya 'n mál ici 1 mean, who are they?

-unq yang, modifier + noun.

1. ~ hanta makes a pretense of being or of having done. 1Pankawunq yang hayss.ta She made a pretense of being glad. Sensayng inq yang hayss.ta He pretended to be a teacher. Ku nun tomoci an ponq yang hayss.ta He pretended not to see me at all. Ku nun kuce pay ka pulunq yang hako iss.ta He is just pretending "to have a full belly" (= to be rich).
2. - ita. -ulu = -un mo.yang. Kwun.in
inq yang ulo mäl hantu He talks as if he were a serviceman.

-uyo 'nun = -un ya 'nun, abbr < -un ya (ko)

-han

-uyo 'nun, mod + postmod + pcl. Nwu ka khun ya nun müncey ka toy ci man ... It is a question who is taller but ... 

-uyo 'nun, mod + postmod + particle. Tat kwanyanch' un ya tul? Is everybody all right? Ta kippun ya tul? Is everybody happy? 

-uyo 'nun, mod < -un ya (ko) hay

-uyo 'y, mod + postmod (question). Kwong-tuk i ha'n ye 'cyeku'n ye (1447 Sek 19:4a) are his meritorious achievements many or few? Cin'sil IQ 'wo ku'le the'n ye a'ni the'n ye (1459 Wel 9:36d) was it really so or wasn't it? e'li yu solka'wo n ye (1462 'Nung 4:36a) is he stupid or smart? See a'ni 'n ye.

-uyo 'nun = -un yo

-uyo 'nun = -un yo (question)

-uyo 'nun = -un yo (question). I 'l TI- H'r-HICT "ep.sun 'PII-KHWUW y e'tule 'seye wo n yw (1447 Sek 19:30b) where did this witless almsman (bhikṣu) come from? es.ticy e'li.n yw (1481 Twusi 8:2b) why are you being stupid? "nwu ']\ol pu'tha.n ywo (1482 Nam 1:80b) whom to rely on.

-uo [DIAL] = -so (AUTH). According to Roth (1936:138), this is mostly used as a command. Pat.uo! Take it! Tat.uo! Close it!

-uoita [obs] = -saop.nita, -sup.nita

-uo-[obs] = -saop, -saop-

-u(0)wa formal inf [-uop/-op- + -e; obs] = -e. CF -saowa, -sawa.

-uyoita = -uoita

-upci yo = -supe yo

-sup.nikka, 1. = -sup.nikka, spelling alt/var of -sup.nikka (FORMAL indic attentive) after --ss- and --ps-. Iss.3.up.nikka? Does it exist? Does he stay? Is he there? Have we got one/any? Éps.4.up.nikka? Doesn't it exist? Is it lacking? Haven't we got one/any? Ancess.3.up.nikka? Did he sit down? Mek.keyss.3.up.nikka Will he eat?

2. [DIAL] = -sup.nikka. Mek.up.nikka → meksup.nikka.

-up.niita = -up.nuynta

-up.niita, 1. = -sup.niita, spelling alt/var of -sup.nita (FORMAL indic assertive) after --ss and --ps. Iss.3.up.nita exists; stays; has. Chwupkeyss.3.up.nita it will be cold; it must be cold. Anc.ess.4.up.nita sat down. Éps.4.up.nita does not exist; lacks.


-up.naykka = -up.neykka (- -up.nikka)

-up.naya = -up.neyta (- -up.nita)

-up.ney = -up.ni, -up.nuy [DIAL; old-fashioned] = -e yo

-up.neykka [DIAL] = -up.nikka

-up.neyta [DIAL] = -up.nita

-up.nuynta [DIAL; old-fashioned] = -so/-o, statement or question in AUTHORITATIVE style. After a vowel -p.nuynta.

-upsyayta [DIAL] = -upsiita

-upsey, FORMAL-FAMILIAR subjunctive assertive = proposition (-psey after a vowel). Let's; let me. Kapsy Let's go. Com popsey Let me just have a look at it.

-upsyayta [DIAL] = -upsiita

-upsi [DIAL] (-psio after a vowel); VAR -upsie, -upsy. 1. = -usio (FORMAL command). See ye-popsio. 2. = -(su)p.nita.

-upsiata, FORMAL subj assertive = proposition (-psata after a vowel).

1. let's (= -ca). Anc.upsia Let's sit down.

2. let me; let's; I want to; I will. Naylipsa Let me off, please [said in leaving a bus, etc.]. Chen wen ey sapsita I'll pay a thousand woe for it [bargaining]. Kil com mul.upsia (= Kil com müt.keyss.4.up.nita) May I ask you for directions, please? Mäl-sum com mul.upsia Let me (May I) ask you a question.


-upsy, abbr < -upse, var = -upsi

-upsyo = -upsiio

-upta, bnadj -w [var < -epta]. is characterized by wusupta is comical < wūs.ta laughs.

-uptikka, 1. = -uptikka, spelling alt/var of -suptikka (FORMAL indic attent) after --ss and --ps. Iss.3.uptikka? Was there any (when you looked)? Chwupkeyss.uptikka? Was it going to be cold? Éps.4.uptikka? Didn't you find it? Any? Was it lacking? Wasn't it there?

-uptita. 1. = -uptita, a spelling alt/var of -suptita (FORMAL indic assertive) after -ss and -ps. Thisuptita There was some; They had some. Kass.uptita (When I got there) he was gone. Chwupkeys.uptita It was going to be cold. Épis.uptita I found they hadn't any.

2. [DIALECT] = -uptita.

-us, suf; derives impressionistic adv, adj-n. CF -s
1. from adjective. ñcopus hata is a bit narrow < copta is narrow. (k)kamus (k)kamus / (k)kemus (k)kemus dotted/spotted black; (k)kamus / (k)kemus hata is blackish. malkus malkus rather thin/watery < malk.ta. nelus nelus / nwulus nwulus spotty/splotchy yellow < nolanta / nwulta is yellow. phulus phulus spotty blue < phuluta is blue. (p)palkus (p)palkus / (p)palkus (p)palkus spotty red < pulk.ta is red.

2. from vi. ñmemus memus = memulus memulus hesitating < memulta = memuluta stops, stays. okus okus irregularly curved < okta bends in, is bent.

3. from vt. ñhal(k)kis hal(k)kis / hul(k)kis hul(k)kis glaring, leering < (nwun tl) hulkitla glares, leers. (k)kokis (k)kokis / (k)kukuis (k)kukuis < (k)kukuita crumples it.


-usa [lit] = -usye = -usie (hon inf)
-use = -usye = -usie (hon inf)
-usey yo [ivar] = -usye yo). POLITE honorific statement, question, command, or proposition. ñEse anc.ushey yo Please sit down. Kath.i kasey yo Let's go together. Tön i iss.ushey yo?
Have you got any money?

-usi- < -usib- i' a, honorific (-si- after a vowel).
-u'si-', honorific. SEE ALSO -o'si-.

-usiap [var] = -usiap(sose). ñMotwu osiap All are invited to come. I kos ey hyuci lul pelici másiap Do not discard trash here. NOTE: Not to be spelled -aph!

-usica, hon subj attentive. This cannot be used as a suggestion, for the honorific is incongruous with the plain-style hortative, except when that is quoted: Han can tusica ko hayss.ta I suggested we have a drink; I said "Let's have a drink!" (= tusipsita or tusisey). And it can be used in the structure -usiapa máca 'as soon as an esteemed person does'.

-usici, hon suggestive (-sici after a vowel)

-usie, hon inf (-sie after a vowel); ABBR = -us(y)e
-u'sike'ni, honorific effective mod + postmod. ñho'ma 'MYWOW 'khwo 'NGWEN 'ho'sike'ni (1463 Pep 7:106b) is already wondrous and perfect. SEE -k'usi ni.

-u'siken 'ryeng, honorific effective modifier + bound postmodifier. ñcy'e 'kusya'mi i 'kye'siken 'ryeng (1463 Pep 3:189b) though there are those who have little, ...

-u'b'ike'nul, hon lite concessive (< hon effective mod + pl). SEE 'ho'sike'nul; CF -kesi'ni.

-u'ike'n ywo, hon effective mod + postmod. ñ'il-lwo 'hyeyye 'pwoken 'ey n' mu'sum 'cco-PS 'kye'sike'n ywo ko 'kwo (1447 Sek 6:6a)
"When one considers it as this, what mercy does he have?!" she said, and ...

-u'ike'ni tun, hon provisional. ñ'man'il 'i'muy 'c'a 'sye 'kye'sike'ni tun (1586 Sohak 2:4b; sic 'man'-il) if you have already eaten.

-usikey, honorific adverbative. This can be used as a FAMILIAR command or question: ñcckic com oskey (Arrange to) come a little early! Kaskey yo? You're gonna (fix it) to go?

-u'isi'key, hon adverbative. ñle'nu na'l'a'h ey no'lsìi key ho'1 [il] 'ye'n ywo (1459 Wel 2:10b) what land should we have them descend to?

-usikeyss-, hon future: - -ta, - -ni?, ...

-usiko, honorific gerund

-u'isi'kuy, honorific adverbative. ñ-'NYELQ-

PPAN 'TUK 'hwo m ol pwuthye 'kot(1)'hosti' kaiy ho'1 i '-ngi 'ta (1447 Sek 6:4a) he will enable you to be like the Buddha and achieve nirvāna.

-u'isikwan'toy; SEE 'ho'sikwan'toy

-u'isikwa'tye, honorific + -kwa tye (desiderative structure). wanting to do. ñna'a.h ay 'sye mwo' i'wovmay sa'hw0 m ol (HWOYNG) 'hwol 'i 'e'nt 'WY (1481 Tuwisi 20:4b) while the nation must conduct warfare, the people would love to put an end to spears and lances.

-u'isikwa'kwo, hon ger. ñitu' si'kwo (1447 Sek 13:30b) hears and. te nwopho si'kwo (1463 Pep 2:137a) the higher they are, and. 'SHEC-CWON.'

SYWU-'TTLAQ 'i wot 'it ol 'a'losi'kwo (1447 6:20b) the World-Honored, knowing that
Sudatta was coming, ... THIYEN: "CO y 'wu'li 'TWOW:LI 'lan po'lsit kwo "men 'tuy s HHWO:KYWOW 'lol KKWUW 'ho'sino' n i (1459 Wel 2:69a) the son of heaven rejects our doctrine and pursues alien teachings from distant places. anco'sya 'wo's i como'koy 'wu'lus'i kwo nilu'sya'toy (1459 Wel 8:101a) sat down and, letting his clothes settle, said in tears (as follows: ...). MI-MIYWOW hon "TWOW 'ay na'za'ka'l i 'l'os oy 'le'n i 'olwo 'PEP-HHWA-'SYANG 'ay ta'si 'TTI-'WUY s 'ma'l i ep'susi'kwo (1462 1Nung 1:18b) with their progress into the subtle teachings there was thus no more talk of location for the Lotus doctrine study group.

-Uo'si'kwo k, honorific gerund + emphatic pcl.

-CAK-SI' yey ZYE-LOY y 'TAY-CYWUNG TYWUNG ey ta'sos LYWUN:'CI 'lol kwu'phi'sya kwu'phi'si kwo k 'swow'physi m ye 'physi'kwo k (1462 1Nung 1:108b) at that time, the tathāgata in the midst of all the priests curved his [wheel-like] Buddha fingers repeatedly and then opened them repeatedly.

-usi(y) < -Uo'sil(q), honorific prospective modifier (-sil(q) after a vowel).

-Uo'sil(q), hon prosp mod. li'ki'silq SWANI ol cim'cus ep'key hos'i'n i (1445 1Yong 64) he deliberately fixed the score [against an inferior opponent] so that he would not win. 'PWOW-WUY 'tho'sil nu'c i 'luyas'ta (1445 1Yong 100) it was an omen that he would mount the throne.

-usila < -Uo'si'la, hon subj assertive (-sila after a vowel). Used only in quoting a command: sensayng nim kkey kitalisla ko hayss.ta told the teacher to wait. SEE -usia.

-Uo'si'la 'n 't oy SEE hosila 'n 't oy, -- 'la 'n 't oy

-Uo'si'li, honorific prosp modifier + postmod.

-Uo'sil i 'il, hon prosp mod + postmod + cop indic assert. h'ola n'h ta tangtangi i 'phi lom 'salom towoy'Gey ho'si'l i 'la (1459 Wel 1:7-8) heaven is to make this blood suitably into people.

-Uo'sil i 'lafjs-ongi 'la (and v polite + cop indic assert). pwu'hye y 'wu'li 'wuY ho'ya 'TTAY-SSING 'PEP ul nido'si'l i 'las-ongi 'la (1459 Wel 13:36a) Buddha will tell us the law of the Greater Vehicle (mahāyāna). hota ka 'wuli khen 'PEP 'cul'kil mozo'm ol 'twuten't

ay n' pwu'hye y "na'l 'wuY ho'sya 'TTAY-SSING 'PEP ul nido'si'l i 'las-ongi 'la (1463 Pep 2:231b) if we keep minds to enjoy the greater dharma perhaps Buddha will tell the dharma of the Greater Vehicle (mahayana) for my sake.

-Uo'si'l i 'las'ta, hon prosp mod + postmod + cop retrospective emotive indicative assertive. hota ka 'na y 'khun 'PEP 'cul'kiten 'ay n' 'wo'lo mas'tisya'm i 'wo'la'si'l i 'las'ta (1463 Pep 2:232a) if I delighted in the greater dharma, he would leave me completely in charge for long periods.

-Uo'si'l i 'le'la, hon prosp modifier + postmod + cop retract assert. 'cuk'cay mol 'tho'si'l i 'le'la (1517- Pak 1:64b; 'cuk'cay = 'cukcay = 'cukka 'hi') will straightforwardly get on their horses. SEE 'hosi'l i 'le'la.

-Uo'si'l i 'le'n ywo, hon prosp mod + postmod + copula retract modifier + postmod. 'sy'e'wul 'sy'e hyong hyong i 'encey 'nasi'l i 'le'n ywo (?1517- Pak 1:53b) when is it that the imperial procession will leave the capital?

-Uo'si'l i 'la's oy, hon prosp mod + postmod + cop prosp mod + postmod + pcl. [THIYEN: HHAAJ] loc mas.tosl i 'l'os oy (1445 1Yong 6) will take charge of the land, so ... YEM-PPUW-TTYEW na'si.l i 'l'os oy (1449 Kok 13) will be born in Jambudvipa, ... SEE ho'il'si'l i 's oy.

-Uo'si'l i 'lwoswo'n i, hon prosp mod + var cop emotive mod + postmod. 'l 'SYE-KAY 'yey n' CHYEN-PPWULQ i 'nasi'l i 'lwoswo'n i 'KEP if 'hnu.m u'tan HHYEN-KEP i 'la ho cye (1459 Wel 1:40a) since into this world a thousand Buddhas will be born, I want the name of this kalpa to be the Wise Kalpa.

-Uo'si'l i 'n'gi s 'ka, hon prosp mod + postmod + cop polite + pcl + postmod. 'wo'la hon t ol 'wosi'l i 'n'gi s'ka (1445 1Yong 69) though told to come would he come?

-Uo'si'l i 'n'gi s'kwo, hon prosp mod + postmod + cop polite + pcl + postmod. 'mu'su.m u'la 'wosi'n i 'n'gi s'kwo (1447 Sek 6:3a) for what reason have you come here? e'nuwu na'llah a'y ka'sya 'nasi'l i 'n'gi s'kwo (1459 Wel 2:11b) which country are you going off to?

-Uo'si'l i 'n'gi 'ta, hon prosp mod + postmod + cop polite + cop indic assert. 'ku y'za'i CCWA 'ay anco'si'l i 'n'gi 'ta (1447 Sek 24:43b) just he will sit in this seat.
A Reference Grammar of Korean

- `*sil i 'ye, honorific prospective modifier + postmodifier + postmodifier. `*CAP "CHWOW- MVOK kes'ke ts 'ka no'ch ol kewazo'Won 't ol mozom 'is ton mwuy'Gwusi li 'ye (1449 Kok 62) [the mischievous boys] they cut sticks and went at his face [piercing each ear], but would his mind waver?!

- `*sil 'kwa, hon prosp mod + postmodifier (usually spelled -usilka or -usilka). `*na-kasilq 'ka ceho sya (1449 Kok 46) fearing that he would leave ...

- `*silq 'kwo, hon prosp mod + postmodifier (usually spelled -usilkkwo or -usilkw). `ne y 'encey 'kil'fj 'na 'sil 'kwo ('1517 Pak 1:8b) when are you setting out on the road?

- `*silq s 'genn 'ye'n, honorific prosnor modifier + postmod + cop effective mod + postmod. `wo cik a pa 'nim s 'PPYENG 'i 'tywo 'hosil 's 'genn 'ye'n 'mwo 'm ol 'POYK-CHIEN 'i 'Gowany po'ye 'two e 'lyep'i 'a ni ho'n i (1459 Wel 21:216ab) but even if your father's illness improves, it is not (difficult =) uncommon to discard one's body hundreds of thousands of times. [Accent: p. 85.]

- `*silq s 'la, hon prosp mod + postmod + cop indic assert. `ka'col pizo'wol 'toy ep susil 'ss i 'la (1447 Sek 6:41a [Yi Tonglim version]) there is nothing to compare with it. [See p. 85.]

- `*silq s 'ol, hon prosp mod + postmod + pcl. `PPEN-'NNOW pa'lo' ol ay 'ket-'nay ya 'nasil 'ss ol 'CEYE-'TWWO 'ya 'ho'no'n i 'la (1459 Wel 1:11a) carrying one over a sea of troubles (and putting one out of it) is called salvation.

- `*sil s'soy = `*silq s 'oy, hon prosp mod + postmodifier + particle. `SAM-'SEY 'ye'y 'i 'ilo 'a'lorsil 'ss oy puw 'thye 'ysi'ta 'ho'no'n i 's'ng 'i 'ta (1447 Sek 6:18a) he commanded the knowledge of the three states of existence; so therefore they say that he is Buddha. "SYWOW KKWW-TTAM 'i KAM-'CYA NGWEN 'ey 'sa'lorsil 'ss oy KAM-'CYA 'SSI 'la 'two 'ho'te.n i 'la (1459 Wel 1:8ab) Gautama the Lesser was also called Sugarcane Sire (iks'vaku) because he lived in a sugarcane garden. ses'ke 'tele'wun 'XYEN 'i 'ilq 'ka cehu sil 'ss oy (1462 ¹Nung 4:38b) because he feared that contaminated views might be formed.

- `*sil s'sye = `*silq s 'ye, hon prosp mod + postmod + postmod. (rhetorical question used as an exclamation that is much like the modern apperceptive). `*syel Wun 'it 'two 'TTAY- NGWANG i 'ide 'n 'KWUY hon mozo'm ol 'nasil 'ss ye (1447 Sek 24:37ab) such a noble heart the great king has shown us!

- `*silq t ol, hon prosp mod + postmod + pcl. that it / one will. `*SYEKA 'PPWULQ towy'silq 't ol 'PHWO-KWANG 'PPWULQ 'i nilo 'si'n i 'ngi 'ita (1459 Wel 1:3a) the Buddha of universal light (dipamkara) said that Saky will become a Buddha.

- `*sil 'ye, hon prosp modifier + postmodifier.

- `*HWWUW 'ey 'swo 'LYWULQ 'ol 'two 'o'si'l ye (1462 ¹Nung 1:19a) later, seeking to further the discipline (vinaya, monastic rules) ...

- `*si 'lyena'l'on = ... `*si 'il 'yen ma'lon = `*si 'il 'yen [il] ma'lon, hon prosp mod + cop effective mod (+ ellipted postmod) + nd n. `*SO-THIEN "HHA tol kozom 'a lосi [il] 'yen ma'lon nu'ku'n i 'PPYENG ho'n i cuw 'kun 'salom 'pwo'si 'kwo 'SYEY-KAN 'salh he'ke'siya 'CHYWULQ-'KA 'ho'ya (1447 Sek 6:17b) he governed the world below the four heavens but when he saw the old, the ill, and the dead he found the world sad and left home to become a monk, and ... puw 'thye y 'wu'l 'WUY 'ho'ya 'TTAY-SSING 'PEP 'ul nilo'si 'il 'l'as-ongi 'ta (1459 Wel 13:36a) Buddha will tell us the law of the Greater Vehicle (mahâyâna). 'hota 'ka 'wali 'khu' 'PEP 'u'll'kil mozo'm ol 'twu'en 't ay n' puw 'thye y 'nu 'l 'WUY 'ho'ya 'TTAY-SSING 'PEP 'ul nilo'si 'il 'l'as-ongi 'ta (1463 Pep 2:231b) if we keep minds to enjoy the greater dharma perhaps Buddha will tell the dharma of the Greater Vehicle (mahâyâna) for my sake.

- `osilyenyowo = `*si 'il 'ye'n ywo = `*si 'il [il] 'ye'n ywo, honorific prosnor modifier (+ ellipted postmod) + cop effective mod + postmod. Ye'n 'nu' 'lu' 'te'p'u 'lusu [il] 'fie'n ywo (1449 Kok 52) whom would you take with you?

- usim, honorific substantive (-sim after a vowel)

- `*si 'm ye, hon subst + abbr copula inf. `CYPE- 'PPWULQ 'two pi'chawsyi'si'm ye ... (1449 Kok 18) the Buddhhas emit radiance and ... `nu 'wu'l 'te'p'u 'lusu [il] 'fie'n ywo (1463 Pep 1:168a) knew in advance that there would be a crowd who would retreat to their seat mats, and ...

- n'(pcl). `nu 'y 'mal 'Gwos a'ni tulu'si'm ye'n nowoy 'culke'Wun mozo'm i ep.su'l ye
'ngi 'ta (1459 Wel 2:5b) if you do not listen to what I say, you will not have a happy heart again. twolwo pwonayl if i nwos twol3y ta nulis.m ye n' [sic] (1676 Sin.e 8:8b) when/if he asks whether it will be impossible to send them back, ...  

-usin < -u3'sin, hon mod (~sin after a vowel)  

'ngi 'ta (1459 Wel 2:5a) if you do not listen to what I say, you will not have a happy heart again. twolwo pwonayl if i nwos twol3y ta nulis.m ye n' [sic] (1676 Sin.e 8:8b) when/if he asks whether it will be impossible to send them back, ...  

-usin < -u3'sin, hon mod (~sin after a vowel)  

-u3'sin, honorific modifier. ↑'PWON-LOY hasin 'KILQ-'KYENG ey (1449 Kok 18) to the happy events and good omens which were plentiful from the start ... SEE hasin.  

-usina < -u3'si3'a, hon adversative. (1459 Kok 26; 1482 Kum-sam 5:10b). SEE 'hosi'na.  

-usiney, FAMILIAR hon indic assert  

-u3 si-nej 'ta, hon polite + cop indic assertive. ↑'eyng 'wolho si-nej 'ta (1447 Sek 13;47a) sure enough, he is right. SEE ho si-nej 'ta.  

-u3 si3'i, hon mod + postmod. ↑skwoy han twoc k ol mwo lo sya pwo l i 'la ki tu lisi n i (1445 Yong 19) not knowing the [number of] willful thieves (= renegades) he waited to see them. ↑epten pen key 'lu h a no l i pol kisi n i (1445 Yong 30) heaven shone with lightning that had not existed (before). ↑THYEN-°SYENG/ an polko si'n i (1445 Yong 71) the intentions of heaven were clear. ↑PWULQ-°SYENG two tolq cey 'PPOY 'SSYNG ol 'thosi n i (1449 Kok 14) when the auspicious stars of the astronomer pusya rose, they were on a white elephant. ↑'emn 'nim i PPI-LAM NGWEN ul pwo l a kasi n i (1449 Kok 17) the mother went to see Lumbini Park. ↑'twul h ul za te pu lusi n i (1449 Kok 52) he combined these very two. ↑ZYE-LOY 'THAY.co ssi 'cylq ey 'na 'lol 'kypc 'sa'mosi n i (1447 Sek 6:4a) when the tathāgata was the prince he made me his wife. wo cik pwo thye y 'za NUNG hi 'a'losi n i (1463 Pep 4:63a) only Buddha fully knows. ALSO: 1447 Sek 6:39a [Yi Tonglim version], 1459 Wel 10: 15b, 1482 Kum-sam 4:54a, ... SEE 'isi n i, a ni ysi n i; 'esi n i, 'kesi n i, 'ilesi n i.  

- la (cop indic assert). ↑pe kun PWU-ZIN i towoy si'n i 'la (1447 Sek 6:1b) she became the second woman. kuli moy neon 'nu'l ey s to'l ol nilo si'n i 'la (1462 Nung 2:84b) the image portrayed the moon on the water. ↑ep sun 'HHUW 'ey 'za e lwo 'MYWOW-PEP 'ey tul 'tt ol 'pwoy si'n i 'la (1463 Pep 1:55b) only after its absence was it possible to show you that you can enter saddharma (the Lotus sūtra's wonderful thunder). ALSO: 1447 Sek 23:42a, 44a; 1463 Pep 3:47a; 1482 Kum-sam 2:15b; ...  

- 'ngi 'ta. ↑SYENG-SWON 'ol 'naysi'n i 'ngi 'ta (1445 Yong 8) the august grandson was born. mol 'thwon ca hi 'ken nesi n i 'ngi 'ta (1445 Yong 34) he crossed over on horseback. ↑PHWO-KWANG 'PWULQ 'nilo si'n i 'ngi 'ta (1449 Kok 5) the Buddha of universal light (dipamkara) had foretold it. ↑CYE-°PWULQ nilu simwon 'ma i 'on "NAY-CWUNG "nay tul Gwolq 'cwa'l i 'ep susi'n i 'ngi 'ta (1447 Sek 9:27a) there is no way that the words said by the various Buddhas will differ in the end.  

- s'ka SEE -tesi'n i s'ka  

-u3 sin 'ka, hon mod + postmod. ↑hon NGUY- SIM 'on pwo thye y a'ni ta si' nasin ka ho lwo (1447 Sek 24:3b) one doubt: whether Buddha has not been born again ... pwo=kwulo'm i 'es tyey 'ep susi'na 'ka (1449 Kok 120) how come he has no shame? [Accent: see p. 85.]  

-u3 sin 'kwo, hon modifier + postmod. ↑mu sum pu lisy an 'i 'isin 'kwo (1517- Pak 1:8a) what errand is it that you have? [cop hon mod 'isin]  

-u3 sin ma'lon SEE -ke 'sin ma'lon  

-esi no-nej 'ta, hon proc polite + copula indic assert. ↑HE-KHWONG 'o'wo ho ma 'wosi no-nej 'ta (1459 Wel 10:8a) is already coming to the void.  

-u3 sino'n i, honorific proc mod + postmodifier. ↑CYE-°PWULQ 'wo 'CHYWULQ-KA 'hosya 'za "TTWOW-°LI lol tas ko'sino n i (1447 Sek 6:12a) even the Buddhas must leave home in order to study the doctrine. ↑PEP ul nilu sino'n i (1462 Nung 1:38a) he is telling the Law (= preaching the doctrine).  

- 'i s 'kwo = 'ngi s 'kwo (= 'ngi s 'kwo). ↑es ti TANG WU cek taf 'jsof 'jlim 'ul pep patl kwo 'cye 'hosto n i 'i-l s'kwo (1586 Sohak 6:35b) why do you want to take the governing of Tāng and Wū as your model?  

- 'si n i 'la [with two nominalizations and two honorifications]  

-mu'l ey s 'tol 'kos hi 'MWULQ-'QUNG 'ho sin o'n i 'i-l s'la (1463 Pep 4:117a) they are reflecting on things as if moonlight on the water.  

- 'ngi s 'ka. ↑SYA-'NGWUY 'KWUYK 'ey hon °TAY-SSIN SYWU-°TTALQ 'i 'la 'hwo'l i is.no n i 'alo sino'n i 'ngi s 'ka (1447 Sek 6:14-5) there is a minister in the state of Śrāvasti who is named Sudatta; do you know him? ↑e stey hon QUM-'NYE 'WUY 'ho'ya 'ta po li kwo 'ka sino'n i 'ngi s 'ka (1459 Wel 7:17b) how
can you throw everything away for the sake of a lewd woman?
- 'n-gi s 'kwo. 'ex.te 'n QIN-YWEN 'u 'lwo wuzyen 'ho 'sino' n i 'n-gi s 'kwo (1447 Sek 24:9a) in what connection are you smiling [in relief]? [the "smiling" is from Kim Yengpay's interpretation]. 'es te 'n cyen cho 'lwo 'na laol e'lli ta 'ho sya 'SYEY-CO 'ylwa 'la 'hwom ol 'mwo ot ho'l i 'la 'ho'sino' n i 'n-gi s 'kwo (1459 Wel 9:35de) on what grounds do you say I am too young and refuse to call me a disciple of Buddha?

-uo'sinon 'ka, hon proc mod + postmodifier. 'imu'sum 'mul 'lwo 'poy sisa'sinon 'ka (1449 Kok 124) with what water does he wash off his dirt? SEE ho'sinon 'ka.

-uo'sinon 'kwo, hon proc mod + postmodifier. 'le'iuy 'kasinon 'kwo (1517 Pak 1:7b) where are you going?

-uo sino 'n ywo, hon proc modifier + postmod. 'imu'sus 'i'l ol nitl 'Gwo 'l ye 'ho 'sino' n ywo (1447 Sek 13:26a) what do you want to tell?

-uo sino 'ia, hon proc indic assert. 'PEP-NGUY 'lal 'phey 'l ye 'ho sino 'ia (1447 Sek 13:26b) he seeks to spread the meaning of the Law.

-usinta, honorific processive indicative assertive (-sinta after a vowel)

-uo sin 'i ay, hon mod + postmodifier + pcl. 'inwan spal 'Ga 'pqosin 't ay 'MALQ-'LI HWA-MAN 'ol twolwo 'nay 'ya po 'li 'n i (1449 Kok 49) when his eyes peer closely [at the girl], she took back the bejeweled garland of jasmine blossoms [that she had put around the prince's neck] and threw it away.

-uo sin 't ay n', hon mod + postmod + pcl + pcl. 'hota 'ka ZYE-LOY 'yisin 't ay n' ZYE-LOY y ho'ma 'i SSYANG 'isil s oy 'NGWO-QUM 'two 'stwo pan 'toki SSYANG 'i 'l i 'n i (1465 Wen 1:1:63a) if it is the tathagata, the tathagata is already constant, therefore the five constituents (panca-skandha) must be constant, as well.

-uo sin 't i, hon modifier + postmod + pcl. 'iku cey lwo 'wosin 't i son 'coy wo 'la 'ti 'mwo 'kesi tun (1463 Pep 5:119b) he had not been there for very long yet when ...

-uo sin 't ol, honorific mod + postmodifier + pcl. 'INGWANG 'i 'ku 'i 'kul 'choco 'sya 'LWOK-'MWOW PWU-ZINJ 'oy naho 'sin 't ol 'alo 'si 'kwo ((1447-1562 Sek 11:32_): here cited from He Wung 1975:683 with inferred accents) the king visited him and learned that the lady Mrgamāta (Deermother = Viśākha, wife of Sudatta = Anāthapindada) had given birth, and - 'ISO 'CYA 'to 'lowl pneysin 'i 'ol / CHLQ-TOY CI NGWANGI 'ol 'nwu y ma'koi 'i 'n-gi 's' ka (1445 'Yong 15) he sent his commissioners, but who was to stop the kings of the seven dynasties? SEE isin 't ol.

-usinun, hon proc mod. 'Tayk ey se ilk.usinun sinnum i musun sinnum ip.nikka At your house what newspaper do you read? Swu ka meyeh ina tosinsin ci yo May I ask your age?

-uo si'now, honorific modulated proc modifier. 'pvuthye nilu'sinon "HHAY-THWALQ 'ol (1447 Sek 13:43b) the emancipation that Buddha is telling of. KWONG 'oy nilku 'si'now ke's un 'es te 'n 'ma'l i-ngi s 'kwo (1465 Wen se:68a) what words are you reading, my Lord? ci'p uy s 'te'lew u 'ul 'phyesi'now cyen 'cho 'y'in (1482 Nam 1:5a) is the reason that he deigns to tidy up the mess of the house. SEE hosin 'now.

-uo si'now 't i, hon proc mod + postmod + pcl. "HHOYNG 'ol 'PHYEY 'ho'sinon 't i a'ni 'la (1459 Wel 17:42a) it is not that he is giving up the practice [of the five pāramittā disciplines].

-uo si'now 't ila, hon proc mod + postmod + cop indic assertive. 'CYE-'PPWULQ 'i hon 'khun "il s QIN-YWEN 'u 'lwo 'SYEY-KAN 'ay 'nasi'nown 't i 'la (1447 Sek 13:49a) the Buddhhas are born into the human world as a consequence of some great event.

-uo si'nows ta, hon emotive. "KUY-'I' hon the'li lol si'hwok "may lol 'cwnu si'nows ta (1481 Twuswi 8:8a) presents a rare fur or a falcon.

-uo si'nwo'sowo-ngi 'ta, hon modulated proc modulated emotive polite + cop indic assertive. "wo'nt 'sowo wa'ti 'ep sun 'mos 'khun 'PEP-LYUWN 'ul wolm 'ki' si 'nwo'owo-ngi 'ta (1453 Pep 2:47a) today we again move the peerless great wheel of dharma.

-uo si'nwo'sowo 'n i, hon modulated processive modulated emotive mod + postmod. 'SYEY-PANG 'ay 'SYEONG-ZIN 'i 'nasi'nwo'sowo 'n i 'i "HHOUW 'lwo CHYEN-NYEN 'i'm ye n' ku 'PEP 'i ingey 'na-wo'l 'i 'lwo'sowo-ngi 'ta (1459 Wel 2:49a) a sage has been born in the west; a thousand years from now his Law will appear here! traction
PART II

A Reference Grammar of Korean

-usio-, 1. AUTH hon indic assertive (-sio after a vowel). 1Son nim i i pang ul kuli coh.a huc anh.usio The guest does not much like this room. 2. [var] = -use yo

-usio-, FORMAL subj assertive (-sio after a vowel; -psio after hon -usi). 1Anc.usio Sit down.

-usip, [lit] abbr < -usiopsose (please do)

-usiopsose, [lit] = -usipso please do.

-usio tul, FORMAL subj assertive + pcl. 1Kulem ese yayki hasio tul Well come on, people, talk!

-usip.nita, FORMAL hon indic assert (-sip.nita after a vowel). is (= deigns to be); does (= deigns to do). 1Kim sensaung isip.nita It is Mr Kim. Han ape' nim i ku phyencli ul ilk.usip.nita Grandfather reads the letter.

-usipsako, -usipsosako [?] abbr = -usipso hako saying "please do it". 1Sinpu nun cwyuko eykey hon cap kyeohon kwanmyen ul nay cwisusipsako kancheng ha.yess.ta The priests requested the bishop to issue a dispensation for a mixed marriage. Sawen i sacang eykey caki atul kyo yuq-pi lul puthay cwisusipsako puthak hayss.ta The employee asked the boss to help him with his son's school fees. Sensaung nim kkey towa cwisusipsako mal-ssum tulilye ko wass.usip.nita I have come to ask for your help. [The form and the examples were brought to my attention by Richard Rutt.]

-usipseysa, honorific formal + ?. 1Poyksyeng ul phyengan hokey hosipseysa (1916 Gale 13) Give peace to thy people.

-usipsio, FORMAL hon subj assertive (-sipsio after a vowel). please do! 1Anc.usipsio Please have a seat.

-usipsita, FORMAL hon subj assert (-sipsita after a vowel). please let's, let's just. 1Anc.usipsita Let's please sit down.

-usipsosako SEE -usipsako

-usiptikka, FORMAL hon retr assertive (-siptikka after a vowel)

-usiptita, FORMAL hon retr assertive (-siptita after a vowel)

-usisey, FAMILIAR hon subj assertive. let's do it.

-usita, hon indic assertive (or transfertive)

-U'b si' ta, hon indic assert. 1QA.-NWOK SAM.-MAK. SAM-PPWO-TTYEY 'lol 'TUK 'hosti' ta tulu si' kwo (1447 Sek 13:30b) hears tell that he obtains anuttara-samyak-sambodhi (unexcelled complete enlightenment), and ... "mwot il' Gwuwolq 'ka

s NGUY.-SIM. 'ip' susi' ta (1449 Kok 53) has no doubts (as to) whether he will fail to succeed. "wuGwe ti' Gwos te nwpho' si' kwo pi' pay' ti' Gwos te kwsu'ta si' ta ho' n i' "la (1463 Pep 2: 173a) said the more you raise your head the higher they [= pimplies] are and the more you rub the harder they are.

-U'o si'ta 'ka, honorific indic assertive + pcl. SEE 'hosita 'ka.

~ 'm ye (abbr < ho' m ye). 1nasi ta 'k 'm ye TWONG-SYEY 'two nil' kwep ke 'yun 'nyesi' n i (1482 Kum-sam 4:54a) as soon as he was born he went seven steps to the east and the west. SEE 'ta 'ka 'm ye.

-U'o sitan, honorific retrospective modifier.

~ 't in 'i ay n'. 1tywohon 'il ho'sitan 't in 'i ay n' 'ema 'nim s 'kay 'rule' ka 'i 'twon 'ol KWONG.-YANG 'ho' zo' WWo'l i (1459 Wel 23: 65a) when you have done good work I will go in to your mother and provide her with this money.

-U'b si'ta 's-ongi 'ta, hon retrospective emotive polite + cop indic assert. 1cwu'ke 'HWA.-LAK THYEN-KWUNG 'ey nasli i 'Ge'nul THYEN-KWUNG 'ey 'mwo' 'pwo' 'zo' WWo'n i twolo'huye 'TTL-' JungWOK ay 'kyesi ta 's-ongi 'ta (1459 of Nirmânarati ("joy-born heaven") but cannot see her for she is instead in purgatory. SEE 'ho si taif 's-ongi 'ta, a'ni si taif 's-ongi 'ta.

-U'o sitas ta, hon retr emotive indic assert.

... MUW.-LYANG QA.-SUNG-KKI 'REP 'ey 'PPWU.-MVWU.-HYWOW.-YANG 'ho sitas ta (1459 Wel 21:208a) for countless jillions of kalpas (eons) has kindly -- and provided parental nurture.

-U'o sit'la, hon retr indic assertive (= -tesi ta).

I'iwok SAM.-SING 'ol nil 'Ge 'two 'ta 'mon PPWO.-SAQQ kolo 'chymoJon i la 'hosita 'la (1447 Sek 13:59a) he said, even telling of the Three Vehicles it is just the bodhisattva teaching.

-U'o siten, hon retr modifier (= -te sin).

-aiy nilu siten 'PEP.-HHWA KYENG 'ey s 'ZI.-SSIP CHYEN.-MEN 'QUK 'KKEY 'lo' 'la tu' 'cop' kwo (1447 Sek 19:31b) I listened to every one of the twenty-thousand billion gâtâs in the Lotus sûtra that he uttered earlier. ku ka 'won' toy 'SYWUL.-SYANG 'i 'kye siten i (1459 Wel 2: 51b) among them there were propitious images (= good omens [personified and exalted]). CF -U'o sitan.
A Reference Grammar of Korean

1a. -ish, slightly (a bit) colored/tinged.

1b. -ish, slightly characterized by. 

2. suffix. -nyen-ussulun kil ey on the dusky road.

38. and adj-n (=-hata), abbr <-ussulun.

4. and adj-n (-hata); after a vowel -ussuwak; HEAVY <-ussok; -ish, being slightly colored/tinged. SEE -(u)ussulun.

5. See also -osy-

6a. <-wu'sya = -usye (<.*).<wu'sye [SEE -e], hon inf. _mo'lo'sya (1445 Yong 19). 'na y 'nike ci-ngi 'ta ka'sya (1445 Yong 58) saying "I must go" he went. puuthye tuwu 'sek 'caflh s 'mwo'm i towoy'sya (1445 Sek 6:44a) Buddha too had a body three 'cuh (6 feet) tall. "twu ha nyol s so'zi ye'k ya'sya (1445 Sek 6:45b) goes between the two heavens and . 'na kasil 'ka cheho'sya (1449 Kok 46) fearing that he would leave . "TToww 'li poy hwo'la 'na'a ka'sya (1459 Wel 1:5a) goes out to study the doctrine. PWU-ZIN 'kwa ho'sya :ppl-khuwwo cwo'cho'sya (1459 Wel 8:93b) together with the lady he followed the almsman (bhikṣu) and . 'ku 'ha'm ol 'pwo'ya sya (1463 Pep 5:100a) seeing the multitude . puwu thye y 'wuli 'ay mooz o'm ay "SYWOW:PEP 'cul'kinon 't ol 'alo'sya (1463 Pep 2:231a) Buddha is aware that in our hearts we cherish the dharma of hinayāna and . CF -sy-a-- , - sye-

. <wu'sya 'twu (pcl). _na 'la'ay twu'la 'wo'sya 'twu cowol'Ga 'Wi a'ni 'ho'sya (1447 Sek 6:4b) even though he comes back to his homeland [from all that] he is not affectionate, .

. <wu'sya 'za (pcl). _wo'sya 'za salo'si.l i 'l 'ss o'y .. kasya 'za i'si'la i 'l 'ss o'y (1445 Yong 38) only if he came would they live - only if he went would they win.

. <wu'sya-- , 1. (?=2; p.271) hon + modulator.

. <wu'syal(y) (prosp mod). _sil-qt:talq 'la hoxysyla 'la 'na'sil na'l ay (1447 Sek 6:17a) on the day that the one to be called Siddhārtha was born. cyang cho CYENG-TTI 'lol na'thwo'sya i 'la (1459 Wel 17:78b) in future will give evidence of his possession of fine qualities.
- 't in 'ty a y n' (postmod + copula mod + postmodifier + pcl + pcl). 1 SYENG-"KWa. 'ay 'pek key 'khwo 'cyE 'ho syal ['It in 'ty a y n' (1465 W en 1:1:2:75b) when one wants to make it secondary to the fruit of the saintly life.
- 'tyeun (postmod). 1tas.ksyayl 'tyeun (1463 P en 5:21b) when one studies it.

- 'bo syan (substant): note that - 'sywom is from - 'si-'wo-m (for which the honorific would be - 'si-'syam), as in ma 'sywom (1462 'Nung 7:53b) < ma 'si-' drink and i 'sywom (1459 Wel 7:31a) < isi- 'exist'. 1[TUK-NGWEN] 'wol 'mosyam 'two (1445 Yong 4) that he moved to Tek.wen. pwuhye s kolo 'chisayjm on ol (1459 Wel 23:72a) Buddha's teaching. See 'ho syam.

- 'bo syan (mod). 1pwuhye nilu 'syon 'pa s 'PEP un (1482 Kum-sam 2:40b) the Law that Buddha told. nilu 'syon 'yang 'o 'two 'hwol i - 'ngi 'ta (1447 Sek 6:24b) I will do as you say. sir. 'SYEY-CWON s 'TTWoy il 'Gwusyay 'i 'u yo yang co 'tol 'ku 'lye (1447 Sek se:5b) depicts aspects of the deed by which the Way was achieved by the World-Honored [Buddha], and ... See 'ho syan.

- 't i (postmod + pcl). 1'i 'SYANG 'on 'ywok-'goy 'uy 'na'syan i a ni 'si'i n i (1462 'Nung 1:42a) this aspect is not what desire is born from.

- 't ol (postmod + pcl). 1pi 'use 'QILQ- 'CHYEE CYE-'PPWULQ i 'i KYENG pu 'the 'nusayan 'o 'ol i 'i 'n i (1464 Kumkang se:6b) only then do we realize that all the Buddhas first came into being out of this sūtra.

- 'bo 'sy a na2 (adversative). See 'ho 'sy a na.
- 'bo 'sy o toy (accessive). 1'mwu lusya toy (1459 Wel 7:10b) made inquiry as follows: ... [THYEN- 'HHAJ 'uy [KWONG] i 'khuyos toy ['THAY- 'COJ z [WUY] talo 'kesi' nul (1445 Yong 101) throughout the land his deeds were great, yet in the rank of crown prince was someone else. nilu 'syay toy (1459 Wel 2:52a, 7:14b, 8:101a, 9:36d) = nilo 'syay toy (1447 Sek 6:1):

1459 Wel 2:52a, 9:36d) said as follows: _ ... Notice that - 'sywuy toy (? < *- 'sywo toy) is not honorific in ma 'sywuy toy (1586 Sohak 5:51a) 'drinks and ... '; the honorific form would be (?)*ma 'isyay toy.

- 'bo 'sy a 'ya (emotive indicative assertive). 1[QILQ- CHYEE] pwuhye kot 'hosi 'i 'ep 'susyas 'ta 'hosi 'i (1459 Wel 1:52a) they all said there is just no one like Buddha. PWU-ZIN 'two mwok- 'swu 'm i 'yel 'tol nil'Gwey ki 'the 'kysesya 'ta (1459 Wel 2:13a) the lady [Māya] herself had ten months and seven days of life left. KYENG ul 'e 'hwu 'ta tucuo 'woryas 'ta (1463 P en 6:83ab) got to hear the entire sūtra. [Accent: p. 85.] See 'ho 'syatya, 'i 'lusyas 'ta, 'isyas 'ta.

_Consider it an example?_ - 'bo 'sy 'ya abbr < - 'usie < - 'hosiy 'e, hon inf. Often pronounced /-use/. CF - 'sy e. There are no clear examples, and it is unclear when (?)- 'bo 'sy e came to replace - 'bo 'sy a, but the _"cwa/syā _of 1449 Koc 62 corresponds to "c'a/seye of 1586 Sohak 2:4b for the infunitive of "casti-, a variant of "cwa/- deign to eat.

- 'usye la, honorific infinitive + particle.

1. Not used as a verb command because the honorific is incongruent with the plain-style command. An honorific command is quoted as - usila (ko hanta). 2. _- -usye 'la._

- 'usye 'la, hon infinitive + abbr < ila (cop indic assert). Attached to adjective, iss-, and ep- as an exclamation referring to an exalted person. 1Chinkwu to mānh.usye 'la! My, you have a lot of friends! Sensayung un khi ku khusye 'la! Gee, you're tall! Son nim i caimi to iss.usye 'la! What an interesting customer/guest you are! - 'usye se, honorific infinitive + particle

- 'usyess, hon past [abbr < - 'usie]-. - 'keyss, - 'ta, ... Often pronounced /-usess/- and so spelled in 1936 Roth 393 (cwussees.e).

- 'usye to, honorific infinitive + particle

- 'usye ya, honorific infinitive + particle. 1Cikum kasye ya hap.nikka? Have you got to go now? VAR -usye ya.

A Reference Grammar of Korean

PART II

ancient times. Paykeey uy pihung the Paykeey restoration.

4. (the goal/result) of; that was accomplished/accomplished (= - ul han/ilwun) or to be accomplished/accomplished (= - ul hal/ilwul). Yeilgey uy hwalk.lep the establishment of order. Nam-puk uy thongil the unification of North and South. Nongtho uy pun.ye the distribution of farmland. Sewul uy phok.kyek the bombing of Seoul.

5a. (specification) of; that is (= - in). Choityay uy kyem.yang the greatest humility, humility of the greatest sort. Thongil uy wip the great task of (= which is) unification.

5b. (designation) called, (by the name) of (= - ila hanun). Chamswu uy hyung the punishment of (that is known as) decapitation. Kumkang (san) uy sungci that beauty spot [that is] the Diamond Mountains. Kimhay uy koul the county of Kimhay.

5c. (representation) of; that represents (= - uy physik in). Ta.yu uy kil the road of freedom. Cencaiy uy whem the danger of war. Chwulpa uy nal the day of departure. Saynghwal uy cachwi traces of life.

6. (pertinence) of, -'; belonging to, attached to (= - ey puth.nun). Han kang uy kun.wen the source of the Han River. Yengkwuk kwa Cosen kwa uy talun cem differences (points of difference) between England and Korea.


8. 8a. (static location) of, in, at (= - ey iss.nun). Tonglay uy onchen the hot spring at Tonglay. Kangwen-to uy Kumkang san the Diamond Mountains in Kangwen Province. Ichon uy inkwu the population of this village. Puekuy anbey the wife in the kitchen. Siksey uy menci the dust on/in the clock. Hanul uy kwulum a cloud in the sky.

8b. (the head is a noun of relative location) to/on the - (of). Example?

8c. (abstract location) Cinceng han uymi (ey iss.e se) uy kwuk-munhak a national literature in the true sense of the word.

8d. (dynamic location) of, in, on, arising/ happening at (= - ey se iss.nun). Imulq sok (ey se) uy cak.ep underwater operations. Kwucwu (se) uy taycen the European War, the war in Europe. Perhaps: inkang uy sangsa the affairs of men, the everyday things that happen to one.

8e. (time) at, in, of. Yakim uy sangpo a morning stroll. Pom uy kkhoch tul the flowers of spring. Ku ttay uy Sewul Seoul at that time.

8f. (quantity) of; to the extent of. Sahul uy yangsik three days provisions. Yel mali uy kaw ten dogs. Thaypan uy haksayung tul the majority of the students. Kapeel uy piong double costs.

9. (material) of; made of, made out of. Imusoy uy mangchi a hammer of pig iron. Thokkithel uy mocha a rabbit-fur hat. Talyi-sek uy kitwung a marble column, a column of marble.

10. (use) for; used for. Ceypong-chim uy kilum sewing-machine oil. Mutay uy sotokwu stage properties. Ok-swuswu uy pilyo fertilizer for corn.


12. (object of reference, topic) of, about, depicting, referring to, directed at (= - ey tay hay se cium). Kaul uy nolay a song of (celebrating) autumn. Inmul uy phyang.lon criticism of the characters. Emeni uy sacin a photograph of my mother. Kim sensayng uy kollim Mr Kim's picture (= the picture that portrays Mr Kim).

13a. (part) of (= il-pupun ulo in). Elini uy son the child's hand. Haksayung tul uy taypupun the majority of the students. Catong-cha uy pakhwi the wheel of an automobile. Sonnamu uy lph the leaves of a pine tree. Kuty uy 'tam'khukwo (1482 Kum-san 2:67a) your liver (= courage) is great and ... 'THIY outpu.p uy the li 'kot' kwotoy (1482 Kum-san 2:66a) the body is like the hairs of a turtle, and ... SSIN-LYENG 'uy me'li 'm ye kwuy-ske's uy no'ch i lwoswo'n i (1482 Kum-san 2:7b) it is the head of a spirit and it is the face of a ghost.

13b. (member) of (a group). Mwulq 'uy 'mos mi hon ke.s i 'Gwo - 'Mwulq 'uy 'mos
the most delicate of objects and are the largest of objects.

14. = i/ka (marking subject of an adnominal modifying phrase). | Na uy (= Nay ka) wën hanun kes i i kes ita The one (that) I want is this one. Ney ka sânump uy sânun mokeek ul ánun ya Do you know the goal that men live for? Cf 3. There may be MK evidence for a sequence of two markers 'i uy (reduced to -uy), in that when they are the subject of a nominalization (or an adnominalization) na 'i and ne 'you' appear as nay 'doy and ney 'uy (Cf He Wung 356), as in nay 'uy [SYWUY. 'LWOWI 'HWO.m on (1481 Twusli: 22:7b) 'that I am getting old and frail', ney 'uy 'e mi 'ku'lye 'hwo 'm i (1459 Wel 21:22a) 'that you long for [your] mother'. But in nay uy [CHA-THA] hon mozo.m ol (1632 Twusl-Cwang 21:23b) He Wung prefers the construal 'my faltered heart' with a genitive modifying the phrase 'the heart that has faltered' over one that might mean something more like 'the heart with/ in which I faltered'; he is perhaps wrong, as he may be when he seems to take nay 'oy tu lilGwun 'swon (1462 1Nung 2:19a) as 'my hands which [I] have let dangle' rather than 'the hands which I have let dangle', both to be translated 'my dangling hands'. A stronger example for the genitive: nay 'oy mozom 'kwa 'nwu'n ol 'pswu'n i 'ngi 'ta (1462 1Nung 1:45a) 'it used my heart and eyes'. See 'nay 'uy, 'ney 'uy.

The most common source of the epitheme (= the head of the adnominalization) is an extruded object: SAWMON on no'm oy ci zwun nye'lum ul mekn'on i 'ngi 'ta (1447 Sek 24:22a) the begging monk (śramaṇa) eats fruits that others have grown; SYWU.-TTALQ oy ci 'zwun TTYPENG-SYA 'ma'ta 'tu'lusi'm ye (1447 Sek 6:38 [Yi Tonglim version]) designed to enter each hostel that Sudatta had built, and --; SYWU.-TTALQ oy moying ko 'lwum 'CCWA 'uy (1447 Sek 6:30a) to the seat that Sudatta had made; ZIN.-ZYWOK 'THAY.-CO 'uy il 'Gwa'syan 'YAK 'i-ngi 'ta (1459 Wel 21:218b) it is a drug, sir, that Prince Kṣānti has concocted. But sometimes the epitheme is extruded from some other role, such as locative V N ← N 'ey ('sye) V: PA-SO.-NIK NGWANG 'uy 'sa'nor SSYENG (1464 Kumkang 4b) the castle where Prasenajit is was living. Or even a mutative complement V N ← N 'H0'-LWO V: SSIN.-LUK '[Ay 'HWA ho'syan ke's un pas[k] 'cheynyang 'ay 'num ti 'mwo't ho'n i (1463 Pep 6:144a) what the supernatural power has brought into being is nothing more than external property. And in at least one example, from an accusative: na y 'iyey KÀ.-LI 'uy pe hywo.m i towoy ywom 'kot ho'.ya (1482 Kum-sam 3:29a) the 'uy translates CI it is like the way I got to cut down (= vanquish) [King] Kali[ŋa] in bygone days.

There are also summational epithemes, such as nominalizations with the substantive: KAN-NAN ho'n i 'uy no'm oy 'pwo'poy 'hyey ywom kot 'ta (1465 Wen 3:3:1.62a) it is like a poor man's counting another's treasures. kunge 'kuyi 'SSSWU.-'KHOWO hol 'ssel'm i 'KAK.-KAK 'CCWOY 'oy 'cyeku'm ye 'khwu.m u 'iwo 'KEP.-SWU 'lut 'ti-nayno'n i (1459 Wel 1:29b) the people who anguished there pass the appropriate number of kalpas (eons) in accordance with their individual sins being small or great. KÀ.-LI 'uy e 'lywu.m o 'iwo (1482 Kum-sam 3:30a; 'uy translates CI) with the stupidity of [King] Kali[ŋa] = because Kali[ŋa] is stupid.

NOTE: In a few kinds of phrases people are uncertain whether to treat /ey/ as the adnominal particle uy or the adverbial particle ey. We would expect chen mæn uy mæl-ssum (jpn.nita) for 'It is a word among the myriad [of words] = 'Not at all; Don't mention it', but the expression is often written as chen mæn ey mæl-ssum, perhaps because of the common relaxed version chen mæn ey yo = chen mæn [uy mæl-ssum] ey yo. The Koreanized version of the Chinese expression sam-pun ci il 'one third' we expect to be sëy pun uy han pun but 1936 Roth 257 has sëy pun ey han pun.

uy, particle; variant 'øy.

1. (after animate noun) = uy (genitive). Cf s. "tieve 'uy mwok- 'swu m ul kus'kuy [= kuch'-kuy]) hoke 'tun (1447 Sek 9:17a) given that they brought his life to an end ... ; KKI-TTA 'oy 'twu'-ys.non ke.s i'n i (1447 Sek 6:40a) are things that Jeta put aside. kway-s-ke's uy i'KKWOLQ 'ey 'toma (1482 Kum-sam 3:34b) holes up in the cave of a ghost and ... . See uy for more examples.
A Reference Grammar of Korean

PART II 923

for more examples.

2. (after inanimate noun, typically a place or
time) = 'ey ('i'ay) = ey at, in (locative); to
(allative). ‘hält na [SYENG-KWAK] s pas'k ey
'na tuulu'ey s 'i.i i 'cyekwo'm of 'anwo'n i
... ["anwo'n i"] (1481 Twusi 7:2a) he already
knew that going outside the castle wall there
were few problems from dust (and that) ... .

YI-STYWU s KWANG ey 'ka-pwo n i (1447 Sek 6:
2b) went to the palace of Yosodhara [Buddha's
wife], "ne y a'chom 'uy 'na-ka ... (1586 Sohak
4:33a) you go out early and ...

NOTE 1: The MK genitive particle, as an
adnominal or as marking the subject of an
adnominalized verb, had the variant shapes 'uy
and 'oy; about .56 of the examples use 'oy.
The vowel of the preceding syllable partly
determines the shape preference. After e(C)
the shape is always 'uy except for ye.s oy (1579
Kwikam 1:36a) = ye'sG oy (1462 1Nung 8:
120a) 'of the fox' < *yez[oJG 'oy, reflecting the
elided a, which surfaces in yezo. After a(C)
the choice is usually 'oy but there are a few
exceptions: QWUP-NGWANG 'uy (1463 Pep
se:17a), 'TWO-MA'N 'uy (1463 Pep 7:182a), PA-
S0-"NIK NGWANG 'uy (1464 Kumkang 4b),
"THYEN-SAN al 'ph oy (1481 Twusı 7:4b).
After o(C) and wo(C) the choice is 'oy with at
least two exceptions each: 'THAY-."CO 'uy
(1459 Wel 21:218b), 'CANG-SSO 'uy (1485
Kwan 4b); 'pwo mwo 'uy ('1517 Pak 1:58a).
'PPWULQ-."CWO 'uy (1579 Kwikam 1:21a).
After u(C) and wu there are only examples of
'uy: susu'ng 'uy (1447 Sek 6:29b), 'TI-"TUK 'uy
(1463 Pep 4:169a), SSIN-LUK 'fuy (1463 Pep
6:144a); TA-STYWU 'uy (1447 Sek 6:9b) ke pwa,p
uy (1482 Kum-sam 2:66a), 'MWULQ 'uy (1482
Kum-sam 3:25b). After uy, ey, oy, ay the
shape is always 'uy, as in kutuy 'uy (1481
Twusı 15:13a, 1482 Kum-sam 2:67a), ney 'uy
(1459 Wel 21:22a, 1463 Pep 1:60a), 'irdox-
"OY 'uy (1462 1Nung 1:42a), and nay 'uy
(1481 Twusı 22:27b), with the exception of
nay 'oy (1462 1Nung 1:45a, 2:19a). But the one
example of way is 'swoy oy (1482 Kum-sam
2:29b) and the particle seems to be unattested
after way(C). After i(C) both 'uy and 'oy
occur: 'CO-."IK 'uy (1459 Wel 8:83a), 'kyoci 'p
uy (1463 Pep 4:176b), af'/pi 'uy (1463 Pep
2:138b; but a pfif 'oy in the next line); 'i'i 'oy
(1447 Sek se:5b), 'TUK-SHIN 'oy (1481 Twusı
24:30ah). But both --i 'uy and --i 'oy often
elide the i, as described in Note 2.

As a substitute for the locative or allative
'ay, the variants enjoy the same preferences,
but there seem to be no examples of i(C) oy
and only the one case of [i] oy in 'pa[l]-'ch[i] oy
(1459 Wel 10:10a) but none of [i] uy. The
exceptions with a(C) uy instead of a(C) oy are
al'ph uy [conflated spelling of al'ph uy]
(1571- Pak 1:25a) 'in front' and holo n man uy
(1608+ Twu-hem 21a) 'for a whole day'; with
o(C) uy instead of o(C) oy only a cho'm 'uy
(1586 Sohak 4:33a) for a 'cho'm oy (1447 Sek
6:3b) 'in the morning'. The only cases of
wo(C) uy for wo(C) oy are t'os'k 'uy (1463 Pep
1:168a) 'to their seat mats' and SA-MWON 'uy
(1447 Sek 24:22a). There are no exceptional
cases of *e(C) oy or *wu(C) oy. Regardless of
the vowel that precedes it, the noun psk 'time'
takes only 'uy: ku 'psk uy (1459 Wel 9:52a,
21:5a; 1463 Pep 2:23a, 2:138b) 'at that time'
'tuw 'psk uy (1462 1Nung 3:26a) 'on two
occasions', su nu 'al 'psk uy ('1517 Pak
1:8b) 'on the twentieth day'. And the bound
nouns s and t 'the fact that' take only oy:
-uq 's oy, -un t oy, -non t oy. We treat 'uy
in men 'uy s HHWO-"KYWOW 'ol (1459 Wel
2:69a) 'alien teachings from distant places' as a
variant of 'oy 'place' rather than t (or 'to)
'place' + pcl. Notice also e'n' oy < *e'no oy
= e'nu.

NOTE 2: In Middle Korean (CF LSN 1961:
112, He Wang 320-3) a preceding (-)i had
weakened to --y and then, once the syllables
*yuy and *yoy were no longer part of the
system, it completely vanished: 'a'ki baby →
'a'ki' oy pi't i (1459 Wel 8:81b) the debt for
the baby, a'ki' oy i.p ey susu'm ye n' (1608
Thaysan 76b) if you rinse in the baby's mouth.
'ei mi → na y 'e'mi' oy 'kan sta h ol spol'li
nito'sywo' ye (1459 Wel 21:21b) quickly tell
me where they went. a'pi father → a'pf[i] oy
'chenyang (1447 Sek 13:18b) the father's
treasure, a'pi' oy MWON-TTYPENG 'i
nwop'ke' na' (1482 Kum-sam 3:25a) though
the father's gateyard is high. 'ilh[i] oy skwo'li
('1517 Pak 1:30b) a fox tail. kwo'ki meat →
LYWONG 'on kwo'ki' oy TYWONG 'ey wuytwu
hom ke's i'n i (1459 Wel 1:14ab) dragon is the
best of meats [personified, thus 'oy not s],
kol mye' k[i]i] uy 'nye ton nywo'm on (1481 Twusi 1:29b) the wandering of the seagulls.
'hwvs.k[i]i] uy spul 'kot 'two'ta (1482 Kum-sam 2:66b) is like a rabbit's horns. The pronoun 'wu'li did not undergo weakening, according to He Wung 323, and that accounts for pwu 'thye y 'wulli 'uy mozo m ay 'SYWOW-PEP 'cul kinon 't ol "alo'sya (1463 Pep 2:231a) Buddha is aware that in our hearts we cherish the laws of hinayana and ... — Cf 'swu'li] uy me'li sA
i n i (1463 Pep 1:20b) it is the mountain [called] Eagle's Head. The weakening totally eliminated the postmodifier 'i in the structures 'n [i] uyoy, -n[ko'n] i uyoy, and -(u8)'] i uyoy.

The locative 'Uoy and the dative/allative "Uby kfungley occasion the same weakening: CYE-'CO y ci'p uy 'na a[p'i] oy key na'za 'ka (1463 Pep 2:70b) the masters went out to the house and up to the father. 'a ki na'hi 'ten 'e mi'f[i] uy ke'y un 'kwa 'piton 'rol[hi] 'syang'kup ho'kwo (1517: Pak 1:57a) presented silver and silks to the mother who had born the child. GA-
NAN 'kwa LA-NGWUN 'un 'p[li]-ch[i] uy 'ye 'y sop'te'n i (1459 Wel 10:10a) Ananda and Rähula were standing at the foot.

When the particle marks the subject of an adnominalized predicate, the final -i of the noun often stays intact: ka'hi] uy 'SYWENG 'un -- han ka'hi 'uy cvu'km to'thw ca'pwo'm ay talo'ti a'ni ho'n i 'la (1463 Pep 2:113b) the nature of the dog is nothing other than the fighting to death of a horde of dogs. ku 'psk uy CYE-'CO y api] uy PPyEN-QAN 'hi ancon 't ol "al Gwo 'ta a[p'i] oy key 'ka a[p'i] oy key ni'l]"[Gwo to'y (1463 Pep 2:138b) at that time the masters, finding that the father was seated comfortably, all went to the father and said to the father as follows -- . Therefore we might conclude that a[p'i] oy cva'kwa'm ul tut kwo (1463 Pep 5:158a) is better taken as 'hearing of the father's death' rather than 'hearing that the father dies'. But there are also examples that show the weakened version: 'na y 'icye ne 'y 'e mi'f[i] uy 'kan sta'h ol 'pwoy ywo.I i 'la (1459 Wel 21:21b) I will now show you the land where your mother went: 'e mi't l' solang 'hwo'toy 'e mi'f[i] uy solang hwolq ssi: CYELQ 'ko'hi ho'm ye n 'emi 'Gwa 'co'-'Sik 'kwa y han SOYNG 'ol selu e'kuy'ye 'me'ti a'ni ho'li i 'n i (1462 'Nung 5:85b) if it is the same when [the child] loves the mother and the mother loves [the child], mother and child will not be estranged by prejudice throughout many lives together.

The weakening and vanishing of -i before the adnominal particle explains examples of 'n uyoy and -- i uyoy, for they are sentences adnominalized to the postmodifier 'i one (the person) who -- : 'PPYENG ho'n [i] oy nek's i kwo't ay two'ta 'wa (1447 Sek 9:31b) the spirit of the ill one came back on the spot (= at once). HIOYNG ho'l [i] oy 'PPYEN-NGuy (1463/4 Yeng 2:31a) the comfort of the traveler.

Examples of the modern usage whereby uy is attached to the unweakened --i, just like any other vowel, began appearing in the early part of the 16th century (He Wung 322): (['NGE 'PPOYK-ZIJ kwo]'ki uy ilwu ([1517-])1614 Saseng 2:59b) 'the milk of fish'.

uy = - Guy = -'key (adverbative)
uy, abbr < -uy

uy hata, vni insep (N ey ~ people or things).
1. follows, accords (with/to), is according/pursuant (to).
2. is based (on/upon), is founded on, depends (on/upon).
3. is due/owing (to).
4. is because of; is (done) by.
5. phok.eyek ey uy ha.ye phàkoy toym kenchwuk-nul buildings (that got) destroyed in the bombings.

'uy ke'kuy, quasi-particle (< pcl + n/adv), to a person (= 'uy kun weary). (TAYT-CWYUNG 'uy ke'kuy 'nom "way 'ho'ya kol' hoy'-nay nil'u m ye (1447 Sek 19:8a) tells it to the multitude selectively for the sake of others, and ...

~ n' ( pcl). (KONG-KHWWU] 'uy ke'kuy n' (KUY'-]i hon '"salo m i 'na'no n i 'la (1481 Twusi 21:20a) to the nobility emerge strange people.

uykey = eykey
'uy key, quasi-particle (< pcl + noun/adv). to (a person), to where a person is. |KWONG-TUK 'two i'le ho'ko wu' n' homal'mye 'TTWO-
'SSSWWONG ho ya 'TTAY-'CYWUNG 'uy key nom 'WUY 'ho ya kol' hoy ya nilo m ye 'mal ta Wi 
SYWUY-HHOYNG 'hwo'm isto'n ye (1459 Wel 17:54a) with such achievement of virtue as 
this, how much more will one tell the people 
by chanting [the sutras] to teach others and 
practicing asceticism according to the words? 

blend cho ce 'y 'mwo. o 'two 'KWUY-SSIN 'uy key pi'le ['jci-ngi 'ta 'CHYENG 'hoke'nu'l 
(1475 Nay 2:1:30a) when asked to pray in 
the future to the spirits with one's own body ... 

- 'sye (pcl). |cumsoyng uy key sye taloki 
non (1656 Kyengmin 28; cited from LCT [not 
at the cited locus in the edition available to me]) 
differing from animals.

'uy kungey, quasi-particle (< pcl + noun/adv). 
to (a person), to where a person is. |SYA-LI- 'PWULQ 'uy kungey mw'la (1449 Kok 153) he 
[Sudatta] asked Sariputra ...

- 'sye (pcl). |CYWUNG-SOYNG 'oy 'PWOK 
'i 'cywu'ng uy kungey 'sye 'nam 'kwa 'na' i 
pa'th oy 'sye 'nam 'kwa 'kothol 'ss oy (1447 
Sek 6:19a) the bliss of all the living creatures 
sprite from the priests, just as the grain 
spings from the field.

- 'za (pcl). |MWU-'LYANG 'PPH-KHWUW 'uy 
kungey 'za hona[hl] 'twu[hl] 'man 'CYENG-
'sSSYWUW 'iul solang ho'm ye (1447 Sek 23:34b) 
of the countless almsmen (bhiksu) only one or 
two enjoy samadhi (abstract meditation), and ...

'uy n', abbr < 'uy 'non, pcl + pcl. Examples?

- 'uy 'non, pcl + pcl. |imi th uy 'non ... 
(1449 Kok 70) in the nether regions of her body ...

wu'h uy nun mozom 'ep.sun 'kwulwu'mi 
is'kwo (1481 Twusi 7:23b) up above, there are 
mental clouds and ...

uyrup, adnoun. step-(relative). 1 - ttal a step-
daughter. - atul /pututap/ a stepson. - api 
/putapati/ a stepfather. - emi /putememi/ a 
stepmother. - casik a stepchild. VAR épus. 
[? < uypu < NGUY-'PPWU stepfather + s pcl] 
yu s, pcl (locative) + pcl (genitive). |ku'tuy 'i 
kwum'k uy s kayya'mi pwo'la (1447 Sek 6:35 
[Yi Tonglim version]) you just look at the ant in 
this corner (or: this ant in the corner). mos 
wu'h uy s 'twu ha'no'l on (1447 Sek 6:35-6) the 
two highest heavens. ci'p uy s 'te'lewum

- 'w is used to represent a final labial semivowel 
in Chinese loanwords, but it was probably 
ignored in pronunciation. This was written 
either as a subcircled "light p" (kapyewun 
piup) or "light m" (kapyewun mium).

- W-, a lenited version of p, pronounced as a 
voiced bilabial fricative [β] or as a labial 
semivowel (= w).

W (ttan kapyewun piup), variant of s (genitive 
pcl) written by 1451 Hwn-En after Chinese 
words ending in -w before 'cco. |TWUW W 
'CCO (5a) the character 'TWUW. KYWUW W 
'CCO (3b) the character KYWUW. PHYWOW W 
'CCO (6a) the character PHYWOW.
A Reference Grammar of Korean

wa nun, pcl + pcl (after a vowel) = kwa nun
wa nun, infinitive + pcl
wa se, pcl + pcl (after a vowel) = kwa se
wa se, infinitive + pcl. comes and (then/so).
wa se - (< o-ass < o-a iss), past < ota
wa to, pcl + pcl (after a vowel) = kwa to
wai to, infinitive + pcl. even if one comes.
wa ton < (?*) woa'ton, vi provisional (= woke ton, wona'ton).
wa ton < (463 Pe 3:2b) if rain comes to all.
wa tul, pcl + pcl (plural subject) = kwa tul
wai tul, infinitive + pcl (plural subject)
wa uy, pcl + pcl (after a vowel) = kwa uy
way < may, 1. adverb. why, for what reason,
with what purpose (Cf etteh. key).
" kulen ci for some reason (or other).
Way nuc.eess.nun ya Why were you late?
Way nuc.eess.nun ci mulekeys.ta I wonder why you were late.
Way kuleh. key wus.nun ya What makes you laugh so?

2. interj. why. "Ecey on sâlam i nwukwu'nyas." - "Way, ku ka Kim uysa uy tongsaying
tre 'ane?e?!" Who was it that came to see you
yesterday? - Why, it was Dr Kim's brother!
wa ya, pcl + pcl (after a vowel) = kwa ya
wai ya, infinitive + pcl, only if one comes.
waynya = way 'n ya why is it: - 'myen("if
you ask why") = the reason is.
wai ya, pcl + pcl (after a vowel) = kwa yo
wai ya, infinitive + pcl. comes [POLITE].

wa 'y'ye, vi inf + aux inf (abbr < i'eye).
"Mwon al ph oy hon 'cywung 'kwa hon
sywo'khway [= sywoh 'kwa yl] "kwoWon
kyeici'ul to lye 'wa 'y'ye 'pho'no-nig 'la
(1459 Wel 8:94b) in front of the gate a monk
and a layman have come bringing a pretty girl
and they are selling her.
wa 'y'ste.n i 'la, vi inf + aux retr mod (abbr
< is(i)ten) + postmod + cop indic attent.
" 'la - (1447 Sek 13:7a) they were all present.
wen < NGWEN, adnoun. the original. " nay
kyéhooyk my original plan.

wéyn, adnoun. what sort/manner/kind of. SYN
mussen. [ < way + in ' that is how']
wéynq Il, adn + noun for ( > wéynq ii) cpd n?.
what matter, what cause, what reason.
" in xi for some reason (or other).
Wéynq ii in ya
What is all this? What is the matter? What's got
A Reference Grammar of Korean

PART II 927

into you? Weynq il lo wass.nun ya What has brought you here?

wéyn ke l', interjection. (expresses surprise or disappointment at an unexpected result) Oh my! Why (no)! Goodness (no)! Gee (whiz)! Gosh (darn)! Sánpqo na-kalye ko hayss.tuni, wéyn ke l' sonak-pi ka sot.a eyess.ta I was going out for a walk; but, by George, it started to shower. Wéyn ke l', ku ka onul höy ey olla ko Gee, I wonder if he isn't coming to today's meeting now, after all. Wéyn ke l' ileh.key mánh.un sakwa lul kacye osyess.up.nikka My goodness gracious — what a lot of apples you have brought for me! "Kulyay, oýmu cángkwan ul manna pwass.ni?" — "Wéyn ke l'!" Well, did you see the Foreign Minister? — Gosh, no! Wéyn ke l' okeyss.ki (or Wéyn ke l' olla ko) What makes you think he is coming? Ilk.ci puthe mós hanun tey wéyn ke l' ssulq cwul álkeyss.e yo When I can't read, even, how can I be expected to know how to write?

wéyn kkatalk, adn + noun. why, what cause, what reason. Wéyn kkatalk ulo ku ka casal hayss.nun ya Why did he kill himself? Wéyn kkatalk in ci, ku hanthey se tapcang i épss.ta I don't know why, but he doesn't answer my letter.

wéyn kókcel, adn + noun. what circumstances, what kind of trouble, what cause (or reason). Ce sayksí ka cèleh.key sulphukey wúni wéyn kókcel io That young woman is crying so bitterly; what could have happened to her? Wéyn kókcel lo ku pupu ka nul ssawunun ci molukéyss.ta I don't know what leads the couple to fight with each other all the time. Wéyn kókcel lo wússío Why are you crying? What makes you cry?

wéyn-man hata, adj-n. is fairly good, tolerable, passable, satisfactory, all right, pretty close to it; [ironically] is terrific, tremendous, splendid. [Awkward when sentence-final?] Sayngkim-sayngkim i ~ is quite good-looking. Shwiq i ~ has a handsome income. Wéyn-man hamyen if you please, if you like, if you don't mind, how about (doing ~). Ku uy yoksím i wéyn-man hakwun! What greed he has! Ku yyeça uy khi ka wéyn-man hata She is such a huge woman. Onul chwuwí ka wéyn-man hata It's pretty cold today. Ku nun wéyn-man hun hakca ka ani 'ta He is no mean scholar.

Wéyn-man hamyen, cey ka kath.i kaci yo I'll go with you, if you don't mind. Wéyn-man hamyen, cha han can masíspta How about having a cup of tea? SYN [? abbr < ] wéyn-man hata.

wéyn mankhum/manchi, cpd adverb [abbr < wéyn-man hal mankhum], to a certain degree, fairly, passably, considerably; moderately, appropriately, properly. Yenge lul ~ hata speaks English fairly well. Swul ey ~chwí hata is rather tipsy. Kóki ka wéyn mankhum ik.ess.ta The meat is done to a turn. Nóngtam to wéyn mankhum hay la Don't go too far with your jokes; Enough of your jokes. Ku yyeça nun phiano lul wéyn mankhum cal chinta She is not half bad at the piano. Wéyn mankhum masye/mek.e la (Take it) easy on the liquor/food. Acik elin ai ni, wéyn mankhum hay twusio He is still just a child; go easy on him. Kongpu lul wéyn mankhum hay la You study too hard — take it easy.


wéynq yengmun, cpd n = wéyn sëym wi, n. NK wu; CF wus. In compounds mostly wi ~ except for lexicalizations of wus (adn < n + obsolete pcl s) and wis (= wiq. in spelling modeled after wus). The earlier form was wu < wud; the modern Seoul form incorporates i-wu[h]-i > wuy > wi).

1. the upside, the top(side), the upper part, the above.
2. the top, the summit.

kang wi lul olla kata follows a river upstream.

2. the top, the summit. Entek ~ lul olla kata climbs to the top of the hill.

3. the (upper) surface, the top (side), on.

4. senior(ity), superior(ity); above, higher, (nai ka ~ 'ta) older.

5. ~ ey in addition, on top of. Ku wi ey moreover, what's more, besides, to boot.

-Wi [probably a ghost form] SEE i-li- Wi
wi hata < "way" ho'ta < *way "ho'ta, vnt.

1. serves, honors, respects, reveres, looks up to, esteems, venerates, worships. pumo lun ~ honors (takes good care of, is devoted to) one's parents. elin ai tul ul ~ is kind to children, loves children, cosang ul ~ worships one's ancestors. sin-pul ul ~ worships Taoist and Buddhist deities.

2. makes much of, values, esteems, has regard for, treats with care, takes good care of. mom ul ~ takes care of oneself. myemyey lun mok-swum pota te ~ puts honor above life. myemyey pota to ton ul te ~ is more interested in money than in glory.

3. does for the good / sake / benefit of, does in favor / behalf of (in the interest of). ey aph man ul ~ looks after one's own interest only. hoyasa lun ~ looks to the interests of the firm. yeyswul ul wi han yeyswul art for art's sake. noncyang ul wi han noncyang argument for the sake of argument. Ku nun hak.kyo lun wi hanun maum ey se kuleh.key hayss.ta He did so out of concern for the school. Ne lun wi haki ttaymun ey ku ka kuleh.key mål han kes ita He told you that for your own good.

3a. (---ki) wi hay se (wi ha.ye) in order to, to the end that, so as to, so that, for the purpose, with the intention of, with a view to. sang ul thaki wi hay se yelqim hi kongpu hata studies hard in order to get a prize. canyee lun kongpu rikhi wi hay se cekum hata saves money toward the education of one's children. Ku nun cip ul cis.ki wi hay se ttang ul sass.ta He has bought a land with a view to building a house.

3b. (---ki) wi han ... for the purpose of ... sensaying ul hwan.yeng haki (luf) wi han hoyó for the purpose of welcoming the teacher.

3c. Wi ha.ye! Cheers! Skoal! Bottoms up! wis, adn (= wi1q), var wus; ANT alayq. the upper, the above, the outer. ~ kaci, ~ kil, ~ mak.i, ~ mok, ~ mul, ~ pay, ~ pyen, ~ salang, ~ tong(all).

~ salam = wus salam seniors, superiors.

wisq (n) the upper teeth, an upper tooth.

'wo; ~ 'wo, ~ 'wo = 'Gwo, *'Gjwo; ~ 'Gwo, 'Gwo ~ 'kwo; ~ 'kwo, 'kwo

~ 'wo = ~ 'w'dbo, modulator. See §9.9.10; -u'sya: ~ 'ywmbo.

* 'wo'a ~ 'wa (infinite < 'wo'a)

'woh'ye (> ohlyye), adverb. rather, sooner, preferably: on / to the contrary, contrariwise, instead (of the expected). Examples: 1459 Wel 1:37a, 21:149a; 1462 'Nung 2:67a; 1463 Pep 2:77a, 4:192-3; 1475 Nay 2:12b; ... 

-won ~ -'Gwo k (gerund + emphatic particle)

wo ke-, vi ('come') + effective. But see also 'wo na-, 'wa-

wone 'na, vi effective adverbial. *salom i 'mwo'tin 'skwu'm ul 'te kwu'can 'SYANG *ol 'pwoke'na QYWOW. 'KWAY lo 'Woyn "say 'wone'na (1459 Wel 9:43a) whether a person has a bad dream and sees dire omens or an uncanny bird turns up.

wone'no1, vi lit concessive. *'ne y 'ka [CHYET- 'co] 'lo ma 'ca 'wone'no1 (1481 Twusi 8:40a) you go to meet your wife (and return), but ... won 'kesi'no1 = 'wo' nasi'no1, vi lit concessive. 'ku 'ki'k.h u 'lwo 'wo'kesi'no1 (1459 Wel 7:10a) when you come by that path ...

(?) 'wo'kesi'lon SEE 'wo' nasi'tun

wone'run, 'wone'ion = 'wona'ion, provisional < 'wo'ta vi. 'hota 'ka pwco chye 'wone'run (1459 Wel 10:25a) if one starts to get pursued. kway-s-ke's uy nos 'kwa 'SSIN-'LYENG 'uy me'li no ch ol 'TWOY ho.ya 'wone'ion (1482 Kumsam 3:27b) when you come to confront the face of a ghost or the face on the head of a spirit.

wol(q), vi prosp mod. *woly 't ol (1449 Kok 147) that he would come.

... wol(q) (< *wo-wo-lq), vi modulated prosp mod. *pi 'wol 'it i'm ye n' (1463 Pep 3:35a) when it is about to rain. *ywohi two 'la 'wol 'i n'i 'la (1481 Twusi 21:42b) I have well come back. hota 'ka pas'k ol pu 'the 'wol 'it in 'i ay n' (1462 'Nung 1:64b) if we rely on outward appearance (coming to us).

- wol(q), modulated prospective modifier.

1. (the epitheme extruded from the subject). Example?

2. (epitheme extruded from the object). CICE- PPWULQ nilu sinwom 'ma'i on 'NAY-CYWUNG 'na y tal 'Gwo'lw *wu'li 'ep susi'n i 'nigi 'ta (1447 Sek 9:27a) there is no way that all the words said by the various Buddhas are different from me.

3. (summational epitheme). Cici p i [SYWOW- 'SIK] mwul'lwoy 'to ep'iwoswo'n i (1481 Twusi 7:39b); the nominative particle is a loose
A Reference Grammar of Korean

PART II

292

reference) there is no place to ask news of home. *kwo* 'c ol *pwo'l *qsi*-'cycle' *ey* (1462 1Nung 2:111a) when one looks at blossoms ...

... *lywong-nwong* *oy pi no* 'ti *Gwol* 'chezem *kwa* 'stro* 'ko* 'two* *ta* (1482 Nam 1:34a) it is again like the beginning when the dragon king -- made the rain come down. See -- *ywo* (q), *ho* *ywo* = *hwol*, "*hwol*, "*pwo* " *pwo*, "*kal*, "*nalq*, "usylq. Cf - *ywo* (q).

-wol la, modulated indic. assertive. *ye* *two* (1481 Twusi 7:3a) I open it. *kwulwum ey na* 'kunay *two* *pap me* *kwola* (1481 Twusi 7:14b) we eat as travelers in the clouds. See *hwo* la.

wo'la, vi subj. assert. *two* la hon 't ol (1445 1Yong 69) though told to come. Cf *wona* la.

wo'la ta, adjective. is a long time, is long.

-wol i, modulated prosp mod + postmodifier. *ice hwo* la i *'ep.su*l *ss* oy (1459 Wel 2:38a) there is none he [the lion] fears. See *hwo* la i.

-wol i *'la*, modulated prosp mod + postmod + cop indic. assert. See - *ywo* i *'la*, *hwo* i *'la*, *pwo* i *'la*.

-wol i *'n* la, modulated prosp mod + postmod + cop polite + cop indic. assert. See *hwo* la i *'n* la.

-wol i *'ni*, modulated prosp mod + postmod + cop modifier + postmod. *sye*-'cwyn* s *'il* *sol* *Wwo* la i *'ni* *men-* *li* *ngwoy* s *'il* *isi na* nwn *ey* *pwo*nw* on 'ka *ne* *k* izo *wo*ywo* sye (1449 Kok 2) I will tell you of the World-Honored's work: it is a work beyond the myriad leagues [of our land] but please think of it as it is seeing it in your eye.

-wol i *'syas* la, modulated prosp modifier + postmod + cop modulated hon emotive indic. assert. *le* *lw* sol [WJ] *wo* la i *'syas* la (1463 Pwp 7:40-1) it will be possible to tell them.

-wol (q) la, modulated prosp mod + postmod. *le nu cey *'[Thoy* PwU-zin] s [TTANG] Wuh uy a zom *'i* ol.h ol *mw* *hwol* *ta* (1481 Twusi 8:20a) when will you gather the clan up to the hall of the dowager?

-wol' *tay*, modulated prosp mod + quasi-free n. "*pwo* *thye* y *kak-* *kak* *hwol* *tay* *l* *cwo* cha (1459 Wel 13:51a) Buddha pursued each individual place. *pwo* *thye* y *kak-* *kak* i *kuy* *ywo* la *tay* la *cwo* *cwo* *sya* (1463 Pep 3:19b) Buddha pursued each place where he might prevail. *pep* tulu' la hi'm wy pa *t* *tay* la *vwo* *cha* (1463 Pep 3:41b) those who would hear the Law followed where their strength would bear.

-wol (t) *ti* *Ge* la = - *wolq* *t* *Ge* 'n la, modulated prosp mod + postmod + cop effective mod + postmod. See - *ywo* (q) *t* *Ge* 'n la.

-wol (t) *ti* *Ge* 'norl = - *wolq* *t* *Ge* 'norl (= *Ge* 'norl), modulated prosp mod + postmod + cop lit concessive. *kwo* *c ol *pwo* *s* *cy*-'cycle' *ey* *nwn* *i* pan *io* 'ki *ko* *lywo* *m* *ep* *swul* *t* *Ge* 'norl (1462 1Nung 2:111a) when one looks at blossoms one's eyes must necessarily not cloud over, yet ... *pan* *to* *ki* 'kwo* *h* ol *pu* the *'nalq* *t* *Ge* 'norl (1462 1Nung 3:24b) it must be that it [= the scent] emerges from your nose.

-wol (t) *ti* *Ge* 'a = - *wolq* *t* *Ge* 'a, modulated prosp mod + postmod + cop effective indic assert. *cywokwo* ma *s* *'li* *lol* *t* *thw* *c* *chin* ol *e* 'ku* *G* *ma* *lwol* *t* *Ge* 'a (1475 Nay 3:41a) one is not to turn against one's intimates in a struggle for petty profits. *stro* *kis* *pun* *mzom* *nayl* *ma* *lwol* *t* *Ge* 'a (?1468- Mong 18b) one is not to put forth a happy heart. *mwo* toy *cy* ki 'a *lwo* m ol *ma* *lwol* *t* *Ge* 'a (?1468- Mong 30b) by no means should one learn merely a little. *jcyye*-'myelq TTYANG *ayi* *sye* SSYEN-'ywelo* 'ul *chan*-'choy ho' la i *n* ... *ingey* *mzom* *ta* *lwol* *t* *Ge* 'a (1462 1Nung 7:18a) now they will do their utmost in offering a banquet of dhgyana joy at the place where Buddha attained the truth of nirvana. See - *ywo* (q) *t* *Ge* 'a, *hwolq* *t* *Ge* 'a.

-wol (t) *ti* *la* = - *wolq* *t* *ila*, modulated prosp mod + postn + cop indic assert. *SYANG a* 'ni *la* nil *Gwol* *t* *ila* (1462 1Nung 6:59a) will say that it is not a sign. *kwot* ma* 'lwol* *t* *ila*
A Reference Grammar of Korean

930 PART II

khwo 'ta nas kwo'm ol pu'ti a'ni ho'l i 'si.l i 'l i oy (1465 Wen 1:2:2.4a) he says we will stop now and since it may appear, our count on learning everything ... See "ywolq i't la, 'hwolq i't la.'

- wolq 'ti ila' iwo (+ pcl). If~SYEN-KUN ul 'YWENG hi mul 'lwolq i't ila' iwo (1462 1Nung 1:86b) even though one may long retreat from one's good roots (kušala-mula). See 'hwolq i't ila' iwo.

- 'lwolq (t)ilwoswo'ni = - 'wolq 'i ilwoswo'n i, modulated prosop mod + postmod + cop + bnd v mod + postmod. 'Y'I CHA-KE 'NWANW 'ay pi 'chwwuyyo'm ol is pi ma 'lwol 'i ilwoswo'n i ce 'y pi.ch i [QUN] 'kot 'hwo.m i is 'twota (1481 Twusi 7:38b) the clamshell bowl is unflaggingly resplendent; at times it has a color like silver!

- wolq (t)ilwo'ta = - wolq 'i ilwo'ta, modulated prosop modifier + postmod + cop indic absolut. 'Ko tok 'ti ('< ho ti) a'ni 'hwom a'ni 'i 'ol pan 'to ki a'lwolq 'i ilwo'ta (1462 1Nung 1:67a) one must realize that it is not that it is not full. See "ywolq(q) i't ilwo'ta.

- wolq (t)tjmye = - wolq 'i t jm ye, modulated prosop mod + postmod + cop inf. See 'hwolq 'i t jm ye.

- n' (+ pcl). if when. 'YI'SO-SSIN] ay 'pu.t un (TTAY-)YWU 'LYENG ey ku 'chye po li 'i ma 'lwol t i Ge'ta (1481 Twusi 24:43b; the second syllable of po li 'i is miswritten as 'la) the writing brush of the chronicler, smooth as a wave, will not come to an end at Dayú Ridge [in the capital district]. 'Khu n 'kwulu 'in i cyang cho 'pi 'wolq 'i t jm ye n' pen 'key 'pis na 'kwu 'wul 'Gey 'muyono'n i (1463 Pep 3: 35a) when a big cloud is about to rain it flashes with lightning and rumbles with thunder [the first nominative phrase is thematicized]. See 'hwolq 'i t jm ye'n.

- 'wolq (t)ti'na = - 'wolq 'i t i na, modulated prosop mod + postn + cop adversative. 'Y mal-so'm i e'lwu 'peyphwu m i is 'ta e'lwu nil 'Gwol t i na (1482 Kum-sam 3:9b) it can well be said that your message is well spread but - 'i non 'SOYK 'i pi lwok e'lwu pska'y 'hyelq 'i t i na KHWONG 'l e lwu e'wulGwu ii 'mwoh holq 'i ol PYWOW 'ho'sya (1462 1Nung 3:68b [ 'hyelq = heye-wo'ly; the first nominative phrase is thematicized]) this represents the fact that, though with colors it may break them [into many], the void cannot combine them. See 'kalq 'i ti na.

- 'wolq (t)tiri ni = - 'wolq 'i t i na, modulated prosop mod + postn + cop mod + postmod. 'Y mol ka 'za CIN-SYYANG 'i la nil Gwolq 'i t i na (1462 1Nung 2:108a) only when it is clear do we say it is true and eternal. 'MYYWOW-HHOYNG 'o 'hwo 'YWONG sa 'mwolq 'i t i na (1463 Pep 1:4b) with the profound act of faith [by which good karma is produced] one will create function. 'Hwan ol te 'lwolq 'i t i na (1465 Wen 1:1:1:7b) it lessens the illusion. pol kon ka 'won-tay ca 'chwoy lo'l tuw 'i ma'lGwo 'wo 'wolq 'i t i na (1482 Kum-sam 2:65a) one is not to put the clues in the midst of where it is brightly lit but rather to go toward the midst of where it is dark.

See "ywolq(q) 'i t i na, 'hwolq 'i t i na, 'kalq 'i t i na, 'hwolq 'i t i na.

- 'wolq (t)ti'ti'la = - 'wolq 'i t i na 'la, modulated prosop mod + postn + cop mod + postmod + cop indic assert. 'Y SWU 'ep sun 'i ol a'lwolq 'i t i na 'la (1447 Sek 19:10b) it must be realized that they are innumerable. 'CI-'TWOW 'lol CYNEN-CYENG 'hi ho'l i 'za SSIN ol mozol 'ay mol 'ki 'la nil 'Gwo l t i na 'la (1463/4 Yeng 2:111a) just concentrating on the true path (for man to take) clears the spirit in one's heart. - ko chwo NGOY-SIM ma 'hwolq 'i t i 'la (1465 Wen 1:2:1:32a) will put an end to all the doubts. 'hota 'ka CHAM-KWUU ey KAN-SYSEP 'hwolq 'i t i 'ay n' 'kwot KWONG-PWU 'lul nil 'Gwolq 'i t i na 'la (1468-1477-33a) if there should be interference with the pilgrimage [to study the principles of dhyaña] the pilgrim is to recite the meditations [that have been learned]. SIN-SIM 'kwa "KYENG-KAY 'Gwo 'lol pan 'toki two 'la pwo ti ma 'lwolq 'i t i na 'la (1468-1477-33a) one is to - and is not necessarily to look back on one's body and mind and [their] realm of the phenomenal. 'swo mozo m ol ka 'cyeye a'wo 'm ol ki 'tulGwu ti ma 'lwolq 'i t i na 'la (1468-1477-35a) moreover, having a mind one must not delay recognition of the truth.

See "ywolq(q) 'i t i na 'la, 'ywolq(q) 'i t i na 'la, 'hwolq(q) 'i t i na 'la.

- 'wolq (t)ti'ningi'la = - 'wolq 'i t i na 'negli 'la, modulated prospective modifier + postn + cop mod + postmod + cop mod + postmod + cop polite + cop indicative attentive. 'Y CYE ZYELOY 'swo 'n
o’wo me’li mon’ cisya’mi toowoy’n ol’ pan’toki a’lwol’it’in’i’n i’-ngi’’ta (1463 Pep 7:175a; the smudge on “ZYE” is not a tone mark) surely knows that—and that the tathāgatas (incarnate Buddhhas) patted him on the head.

-wol’ (t)sin taeyn = -wolq’tin’tay n’, modulated prosop mod + postn + cop mod + postn + pcl + pcl. Ifne’phye nif’Gwol’it’in’tay n’ KEEP’an’spol’li’taol’ye’n i’Gwa’tye pvuthye’s’HHOYN’kwa’NGWEN’kwa’KWONG-"KHYWOW’hosin’PANG’-PPYEN’un’ta’wo’mi’ep’su.l i ‘la (1447 Sek 9:29a) as you say, the kalpa will quickly come to an end, but the deeds and desires and ingenious expediences [for promoting Buddhism] of Buddha, those will have no end; CF ne’phye nil’Gwol’it’in’tay n’ KEEP’an’spol’li’taol’ye’n i’Gwa (1459 Wel 9:49a). hota’ka’ta’alwol’it’in’tay n’til’Gwomi’pan’to’ki is non’toy’ep’su.l ye’n i’s’ton (1462 Nung 6:67a) if all are aware, there need not be any stumbling blocks. ‘CCC’-SYEY’hi’nif’Gwolq’tin’tay n’ (1468-Mong 6:66b) when we tell it in detail. SEE’hwolq’in’tay n’, u’syal(q)’in’tay n’.

-wol’ (t)toy = -wolq’toy, modulated prosop mod + postmod + pcl. SEE’hwolq’toy.

-wol’tyen = -wolq’tyen, modulated prosop mod + postmod + postmod (question) + pcl. SEE’hwolq(t)yen.

-wol’(t)tyeyn = -wolqt’yeyn, modulated prosop mod + postmod. ‘Ches mozo’m ay SAM’-MOY’ye’y tulwolq’tyeynte’tuy’mye’spol’lwo’mi’LYWUY’hon’kai’ani’-ngi’’ta (1462 Nung 6:54a) when one’s mind initially enters into samādhi (perfect absorption), the tardiness or promptness is not of a single type. ko’chwo’nil’Gwol’tyeyn’PALQ’Sik’smozo’mizYE-LOY’CCANG’ay THWONG ho’n i (1465 Wen 1:1:1: 45b) if one is to tell it completely, the spirit of the eight kinds of consciousness (parijñāna) pervades the storehouse of Buddha’s teaching (the tathāgataagarbha). yel’Gwun’SYEY lol’HWA hwol’tyeyn’mwo’lwo’man’MYJUN-PWONG’ul pu’thwul’it’im’ye ZIN THYEN-’NGAN’ol ye’lwol’tyeyn’SILLQ’lwo’put a’lwo’mol’pu’thwul’it’in’i’la (1463 Pep 4:148b) if one is to transform the open world, it will be necessary to rely on guileless ways and if one is to open people’s deva-eye (unlimited vision) one will have to rely on knowing the meaning. SEE’hwolq’tyeyn, -’h0’syalq’tyeyn.

-wol’(t)tyeyn’yve’ = -wolq’tyeyn’yve, modulated prosop mod + postmod + postmod.

["ll] lol nil’Gwol ’(t)tyeyn’KAY-CHA y ’ep kw’o ’JHHOYN’ol nil’Gwol ’(t)tyeyn’KWONG’ol’saf’h0’’za’ somol’cho.1 i ’t’n i (1463/4 Yeng 1:22a) when we speak of the principle, there are no differences of level, and when we speak of practice, for it to sink in we must accumulate merits.

wo’lwo, variant < ‘yo’lwo (the first vowel assimilated to the second). ‘Sa1hang’wo’lwo’(1517-Pak 1:4b) with sugar. ‘pis wo’lwo’(1517-Pak 1:44a) with a comb. ‘pet’uy’key cvuk’u.m wolwo’pse (1586 Sohak 2:11a; sic cvuk’-u-mwo-lwo) letting one’s friends die. ho’n/ nye’k’wo’lwo (1466 Kup 2:77b) on the other hand. “CA s nye’k wolwo — “NGWUN s nye’k wolwo (1482 Kum-sam 3:3b) to the left — to the right.

- n’ (pcl). ‘hon nye’k wo’lwo n’ — hon nye’k wo’lwo n’ (1459 Wel 2:43-4) on the one hand — on the other hand.

- t’wo (pcl). ‘pas’ko wolwo’lwo — ‘an’holwo’lwo (1468-Mong 6:44a) both outside — and inside.

- ‘yGe na (cop effective adverb). ‘pu’i iGe’na swon thwo’p wo’lwo ‘yGe’na’ (1447 Sek 13:52b) either by brush or by fingernail.

-wo’l ye, modulated prosop mod + postmod. SEE’hwo’l ye.

-wolyenywo = ‘wo’l’ye’n ye’w = ‘wo’il’ye’n ywo, modulated prosop modifier (+ ellipted postmodifier) + copula effective modifier + postmodifier. ‘Fencey’say’Ge’tea’lpu’wom’lwo’tua’Nung 1(i’la) ye’n ywo ‘hote’n i (1447 Sek 6:19a) “should I wait for dawn to go see Buddha?” he wondered.

-wolye’ta=’wo’il’fij’ye’ta. SEE’hwo’yl’fij’ye’ta.

-wo’l ywo, modulated prosop mod + postmod. ‘Ny ne’lul’KUM’cwu’l wO’ho.ya’toN (1482 Nam 1:44-5) if I consider giving you money ...

- wom, modulated substantive. ‘Poy kwol’phworm’kwa’mvok’mol’lwom’n’kwa (1459 Wel 2:42a) having an empty stomach and a dry throat (= hunger and thirst). ‘lmo’mol’ka’cye’na’y te lewu’in ye’kwo lwom’hu’le (1465 Wen 1:2:2:25a) with this body I am dirty and fester with pus. SEE’hwom; ‘wom; ‘pwm, ‘kom, ‘nom; ‘u’syan.
A Reference Grammar of Korean

shabby home [on your mission].

- *wo-m ol*, modulated substantive + ploc. *ho'ma* [SYENG-KWKAR] *s* *pas*' *ku* *ny* *nu* *nu* *uy* *'i* *s* *'til* *'c'ekwom* *o* *anwo'n* *i* ...

(1481 Twusi 7:2a) he already knew that going outside the castle wall there were few problems from dust (and that) ...

"*hay tu*wo'm ol* po* *tye* (1447 Sek 9:13b) gave up listening a lot.

- *wo* *o* *lwo*, modulated subst + ploc. *mal-sseom* *'kwa* *ka* *pol*'pwom* *o* *lwo m is ti* "*mwo*t* hol* *k* *lu* *i* *ku* *CIN-*[SSELQ] *s* *'ti* *'n* *'* ye* (1464 Kumkang 87b) is what we cannot attain by comparing it with what is said the true wisdom?

"*ryo*wo'hwom *s* *syoeym* *o* *lwo* [SYENG] *ol* *pwo* *m* ye" *MYELQ* *ol* *pwo* *no* *i* *'la* (1465 Wen 1:2; 1:39b) sometimes sees birth and sees extinction as being good. See *hosya* *m* *o* *lwo*.

- *wo* *m* *on*, modulated substantive + ploc. *a'* *no'hwom* *on* *sta* *h* *ay* *'ita* *'ka* *m* *ye* *tun* ile *'yey* *s* *'hi* *m* *i* *cwozo* *lo* *way* *n* *i* (1481 Twusi 25:43a) when my son was born as soon as he fell to the ground he had formidable strength in his back. See *hwo* *m* *on*; *hosya* *m* *on*.

*won*, 1. num. a hundred. 2. adn. all (= *won*);

- *ka* *ci* *all* sorts.

*won*, mod < *wo* *ta*. Examples: 1485 Kwan 9a; 1517-1No 1:33a, 1:54a, 1:65b.

- *won*, adnourn. all; total, complete.

*won* (< *wo-* *wo-*), vi modulated modifier.

- *kak*-[PPYELQ] *hi* *won* *SYENG* *i* *syoeym* *i* *mas* *tang* *hokan* *i* *'uge* *i* *'ston* (1462 *Nung* 1:89a) it is only natural that it would have a character that had specially come to it. *won* *kil* *h* *ol* (1482 Nam 1:23b) the road (that one) has come.

- *won* = "*Gwon* = *-kwon* and, but (much more/ less ...)

*won*, modulated modifier.

1. (epitheme extruded from subject). *wo* *cik* *mozo* *m* *oy* *na* *thwon* *ke* *s* *in* *'t* *of* *pwo* *syay* (1462 *Nung* 2:17a) shows that it is (a thing) manifest only in the mind.

2. (epitheme extruded from object). *swru*-[TALQ] *oy* *myoyng* *ko* *lwon* *CCWA* *ay* (1447 Sek 6:30a) to the seat that Sudatta had made.

3. (summational epitheme). *mol* *'thwon* *ca* *'hi* "*ken* *nesi* *n* *'a* *'n* *'g* *'ia* (1445 *Yong* 34) he crossed over on horseback. *won* *kwato* *on* *a* *zo* *m* *ol* *'wuy* *ho* *ya* *'y* *Gwo* *s* *s* #2 ("*QUM*-[SSIK] *ul* *'wuy* *hwo*m *i* *'ni* *'n* *i* *'la* (1481 Twusi 8:33a) our coming is for our kinsmen
and not for drink and food. See 'hwon; 'won, 'pwon, 'kan, 'nan; 'u'syan.'wo'na-, vi 'come' + effective; CF wo'ke-, 'wa'wo'na, vi effective inf. T'wo'na ci'la (1481 Samkang hyo:29a) wants to come. See 'two. 'wo'na'la, vi effective subj atten (= command). "wo'la (1459 Wel 7:7b) come back! 'ne y 'swo tyele 'two 'wo'na'la (1517-1 No 1:57b = 1795 No-cwung 1:52a) you go there (and come back).

'wo'nan, vi effective mod. T'PHEN-YEK 'ho'ya 'wonan 'i t ko'zuy 'PALQ. POYK 'hoy 'ni i (1463 Pep se:21a) it is now almost 800 years since it was translated. ne' huy 'twul'h i yey 'wo'nan 'i 'en'me wo'la'n i t'Gwo (1517-1 No 1:68b) how long is it since you two came here? Also: 1463 Pep 2:245b, 1586 Sohak 5:49a.

'wona'ni, vi effective mod + postmod. T'MYEY 'two 'eye 'two'la 'wona'ni es'tye 'CHYEN 'i a'ni 'm ye (1463/4 Yeng 1:90b) how are those not who shall be away from confusion ... - 'Gwa. T'chezem pu the ma'chwo- pce 'CING 'ho'ya ka'eye 'wona'ni i t'Gwa (1482 Kum-sam 2:57a) not only have they witnessed it from the beginning, ...

'wo'nana l'an, vi effective mod + postmod. T'kutuy 'nay me 'li 'eye kos pi 'wo'na'la' (1447 Sek 23:54a) you folks have rushed here from afar, but ... .

'wona'nal, vi lit concessive. T'ku cif/ s 'sto'l i 'psol ka'eye 'na 'wona'nal PPA-ALA-MWON 'i pwo'kwo' kis ke (1447 Sek 6:14a) when the daughter of the house brought out the rice the brahman saw and rejoiced (or: the brahman saw the daughter of that house bring out the rice and he rejoiced). Also: 1445 T'yong 109, 1449 Kok 34. CF 'woke'nal.

'wona'ywo, vi effective modifier + postmod. T'mu'su.m u'a pa'moy 'na 'wona'ywo (1447 Sek 6:19b) why have I come out at night? Also: 1459 Wel 18:2a.

'wo'na'si'nal = 'wo'ksei'nal, honorific literary concessive of vi. T'pwa'thye y 'wo'nasi'nal 'pwozo'Wa solW'wo toy (1447 Sek 6:44b) when Buddha comes he looks upon him and says ... . 'wo'nasi'tun = (**) 'wo'ksei'ton, vi honorific provisional. T'LOYEY 'ye'y 'wo'nasi'tun T'WONG- 'PIJ 'po'lazo 'Wo'n i (1445 T'yong 38) when he came west people in the east wished for him.

'wona'ta, vi effective indic assertive. T'swuwul "e'tu'la 'kate'n i 'ta 'two'la 'wona'ta (1517-Pak 1:3a) those who went to get wine have all come back. Also: 1795 No-cwung [K] 2:61b. 'wona'ton = 'wok'e'tun, 'woke'ton, 'wa'ion, vi provisional. T'HWON-QIN 'way 'ho'ya a'zo'm i 'wona'ton ipa'two'l ye 'ho'no'ni i s 'ka (1447 Sek 6:16b) are you entertaining relatives come for a wedding? talon 'salo'm i 'wona'ton 'KHWEN 'ho'ya an'ca tut'kuy khe'na (1447 Sek 19:6a) when other people came he asked they be allowed to sit and hear him, but ... Also: 1459 Wel 2:25b, 1463 Pep 6:12a, 1468-Mong 2b, 1586 Sohak 6:95a; 'wona'tun (1517-1 Pak 1:40a), 'wo'na'tun (1517-1 No 1:44b).

'wona'two, vi effective inf + pcl. T'swo'ni 'wona' 'two'muy'wo'm o mul'men 'hi ne'kkwo [NAYENG-PPWONG] a'ni 'honwo'la (1481 Twusí 25:23a) though the guest arrives I treat him with disdain and do not go out to greet him.

'wo'ngi'ta, modulated polite + cop indicative assertive. T'i C'IN.-SILQ. s 'MYELQ-"TTWO a'ni 'n 't ol'na y a'two-ngi 't'a (1463 Pep 2:23a) I know this is not true nirvāṇa. See 'hwo'ngi'ta. 'wo'ngi'ta, modulated polite < "wo'- (come) + copula indicative assertive. T'TAY-NEWANG 'ol 'pwo'zo'Wwo'la 'wo'ngi'ta (1459 Wel 8:90b) I come to see the (great) king.

'wo'ni, vi mod + postmod. Examples: 1445 T'yong 51, 1517-1 No 1:30b, 1:45a.

'wo'ni, modulated modifier + postmod. T'na y na'hwo.n i 'n i (1463 Pep 2:222b) I was born and ... 'eye.c u lwo moyngk'kol'wo'n i t'LAK 'iGwo (1482 Kum-sam 3:39b) what is made from milk is cheese, and ... . See 'hwo'ni. 'wo'ni i 'n' i ye, modulated mod + postmod + cop mod + postmod + postmod. T'SIN.-HHAY ho'la 'hosya'm i 'i lol nilGwo.n i 'n'i ye (1482 Kum-sam 5:14a) did his saying that we should believe and understand [the doctrinal] refer to this?

'wo'ka, modulated modifier + postmodifier. T'NYELQ-PPAN 'ay tato'wlon 'ka 'ho'taswo'n i (1446 Sek 13:43b) we wonder whether we have reached nirvāṇa, but ...

- 'wo'-(")no- (modulated proc) does not exist; See 'nwo- < -(")no- (proc modulated).

'wona', vi processive modifier. Tne 'y susu'ng uy "TYEY-"CO y 'es'tye'y a'ni 'wona'ywo (1447 Sek 6:29b) why is your teacher's disciple not arriving?
'won' ngi 'ta, vi proc polite. 'mwot 'wo' no-
ngi 'ta (1443 Sek 6:29b) he will not come.

- 'won t ay n, modulated mod + postmod + pcl
+ pcl. See 'hwon t ay n'.

- 'won t i, modulated mod + postmod + pcl.
See 'hwon t i', 'pwon t i'.

- 'won t i la, modulated mod + postmod + cop
indict assert. See 'hwon t i la'.

- 'won t i 'm ye n, modulated mod + postmod
+ cop subst + cop inf + pcl. See 'hwon t
i'm ye n'.

- 'won t in' tay n' See - 'hwn o t in' t ay n'.
- 'won t oy n', mod + postmod + pcl + pcl.
See 'pwon t oy n'.

'wonwon, vi proc modulated mod. 'wonwon t
in 't ay n' (1459 Wel 10:7b) when he comes.

wonwos ta, emotive < 'wo ta vi. - namwo
'ci non nwol Gay non 'cyeki mozo' tolw o na
wonwos 'ta (1453 Twusuri 7:39a) - a few
wood-chopping songs emerge from the village.

'wos = 'Gwos or 'Gjwos (= 'kwos, pcl)

wosis(?) vi, honorific prosop modifier. 'wosi i
'ngi s 'ka (1445 Yong 69) would he come?
ko 'cang cyem kulGe 'ca a's ay 'tu le' wo's l
i 'la (?1517- Pak 1:65a) we will come back
into the (stronghold =) city only when the
night is well upon us. - 'wosil 'ss ye (1447
Wel 23:29a) he has come [from far away!]

'wosing, vi modifier. 'na'a h ay 'pid-me' ku'a
'wosi n i (1459 Wel 1:5b) he came to our
land to beg. mu su m u 'la 'wosin i 'ngi s 'kwo
(1447 Sek 6:3a) for what reason have you
here? ku cey wo 'wosing t i son cey la ti
'mwot 'kesi tu'n (1453 Pup 5:119b) he had not
been there for very long yet when ... 

'wosi no-ungi 'ta, vi polite honorific processive.

'HE-KHWONG 'o lwo ho'ma 'wosi'noungi 'ta
(1459 Wel 10:8a) is already coming to the void.

'wosi ta, vi honorific indict assertive. comes.

wo'sya, vi hon inf. 'ku 'salom ay 'swon-toy
wo'sya (1459 Wel 8:55b) came to that person.
na la'h ay two la 'wosya two (1453 Sek 6:4b)
though he comes back to his homeland ... 

- wo 'urse, -wo 'two, -wo 'za = - 'Gwo 'yse,
-Gwo two, -Gwo 'za
'wo ta, vi (comes). See ota; -wo-, -wol(q),
-wom, 'won, wona-
-woten, vi retr modifier. 'na'za 'woten t ay n'
(1445 Yong 51) if he had come forward.
-wo 'toy, modulated accessible. See -'toy, -

nil'Gwo 'toy (1462 Yong 3:24b) - we say (as
follows:) ... - See 'hwo 'toy in', 'pwo 'toy.
- n'. - GUM- 'HYANG tu 'lwo 'toy n' (1462
6:66a) hearing the sound. ...

wu n [NK] = wi (above)

wu, postmod adj-n insep. general appearance.
See -ul -.

-swu, suffix. VAR-O, ALT-chwu. CF -i/-li.

1. derives adverbs. 1a. from adjectives.
\fi\ci\cy\wu\prom\p\ly\o\\fi\nu\hy\vu\ly\o\\fi\nu\hy\vu\ly\o\\fi\nu\hy\vu\ly\o\\fi\nu\hy\vu\ly\o\\fi\nu\hy\vu\ly\o\\fi\nu\hy\vu\ly\o\\fi\nu\hy\vu\ly\o\\fi\nu\hy\vu\ly\o\\fi\nu\hy\vu\ly\o

2a. from verbs. \fi\nu\hy\vu\ly\o\fi\nu\hy\vu\ly\o\fi\nu\hy\vu\ly\o\fi\nu\hy\vu\ly\o\fi\nu\hy\vu\ly\o\fi\nu\hy\vu\ly\o\fi\nu\hy\vu\ly\o\fi\nu\hy\vu\ly\o\fi\nu\hy\vu\ly\o\fi\nu\hy\vu\ly\o\fi\nu\hy\vu\ly\o\fi\nu\hy\vu\ly\o\fi\nu\hy\vu\ly\o\fi

1. derives adverbs. 1a. from adjectives.
\fi\ci\cy\wu\prom\p\ly\o\\fi\nu\hy\vu\ly\o\\fi\nu\hy\vu\ly\o\\fi\nu\hy\vu\ly\o\fi\nu\hy\vu\ly\o\fi\nu\hy\vu\ly\o\fi\nu\hy\vu\ly\o\fi\nu\hy\vu\ly\o\fi\nu\hy\vu\ly\o\fi\nu\hy\vu\ly\o\fi\nu\hy\vu\ly\o\fi\nu\hy\vu\ly\o\fi\nu\hy\vu\ly\o

2. derives noun from verb. \fi\nu\hy\vu\ly\o\fi\nu\hy\vu\ly\o\fi\nu\hy\vu\ly\o\fi\nu\hy\vu\ly\o\fi\nu\hy\vu\ly\o\fi\nu\hy\vu\ly\o\fi\nu\hy\vu\ly\o\fi\nu\hy\vu\ly\o\fi\nu\hy\vu\ly\o\fi\nu\hy\vu\ly\o\fi\nu\hy\vu\ly\o\fi

3. derives adverbs. 3a. from adjectives.
\fi\ci\cy\wu\prom\p\ly\o\\fi\nu\hy\vu\ly\o\\fi\nu\hy\vu\ly\o\\fi\nu\hy\vu\ly\o\fi\nu\hy\vu\ly\o\fi\nu\hy\vu\ly\o\fi\nu\hy\vu\ly\o\fi\nu\hy\vu\ly\o\fi\nu\hy\vu\ly\o\fi\nu\hy\vu\ly\o\fi\nu\hy\vu\ly\o\fi\nu\hy\vu\ly\o\fi\nu\hy\vu\ly\o

4. derives noun from verb. CF yewul, kaywul. [\fi\nu\hy\vu\ly\o\fi\nu\hy\vu\ly\o\fi\nu\hy\vu\ly\o\fi\nu\hy\vu\ly\o\fi\nu\hy\vu\ly\o\fi\nu\hy\vu\ly\o\fi\nu\hy\vu\ly\o\fi\nu\hy\vu\ly\o\fi\nu\hy\vu\ly\o\fi\nu\hy\vu\ly\o\fi\nu\hy\vu\ly\o\fi\nu\hy\vu\ly\o

1. (with epitheme extruded from the subject).
Example?

2. (epitheme extruded from object). Example?

A Reference Grammar of Korean
3. (summational epitheme). *ne-huy 'tol'hi *soyong "so pe'swul i 'i'j ol 'him psx kkwu w'ho, ya 'za ho'li *'la (1459 Wel 10:14b) you people must endeavor to pursue the casting off of birth and death. 'a tok hon "salo m i ingey *na'm ol 'a ti "mvot 'kwo 'sye 'ppwulq."ttwovat 'ay he 'mul "nil Gwuy'ye key Gwul 'Ge mul'lwul 'pt'u't ul "nayl'ss oy (1463 Pep 3: 180ab) dim-witted people, not knowing that they will henceforth emerge, make errors in their Buddhism and show a lazy disposition to withdraw. ca 'chwoy e lwu pu'thul 'tay *ep.swun i 'i'la (1465 Wel 1:1:1:15b; *ep.swun = *ep.swun = *ep.swun) there is nothing one can rely upon in the way of a clue. - key Gwul 'Ge l'HAY-CYWO ci'zwul mozo'm i *ep.swol'a (1481 Twusi 7:1b) he is too lazy to want to plot a scam.

wül(q) < *wul(q) < *wu'lful(q), pros mod < wülta < *wul'la (cries).

- wül'a, modulated indic assert. *kwlwumwun 'skin swu'pu'l ey ne-huy 'mwu.l ul 'etwul'a (1481 Twusi 7:30b) in the woods between the clouds I will get to have the lot of you. wuli < 'wu'li, n. we/us; l'me; our(s), my/mine.

- ney, - tul, - kkil same. *c ip apeci / kây my house/ father/ dog. - cuwun my husband, - manuwla (an sik.kwu) my wife (Dupont 321). - nala our/my country; Korea. - mäl our language; the vernacular; Korean.

- Hânkw-in we Koreans. Ku sensaung un wuli hanthey em hata That teacher is severe with us. Wuli nun hyengcey (îp.mita We are brothers. Cf ee-huy, na, ce.

*wu'li e'zi a'tol'i 'woy lop'kwo 'ip'key towoy'ya (1447 Sek 6:5a) parent (= mother) and son are left lonely and bewildered. *wu'ltt"twow-'li tan po'li'si'kwo (1459 Wel 2:69a) rejects our doctrine and ... *wu'li 'Gwos kyey Gwul'me n' (1459 Wel 2:72a) if we are the ones defeated. *wu'li n' tu'lwon'i (1459 Wel 2:69b) as we heard it ... *wu'li 'two (1459 Wel 8:100a) we too. *wu'li 'WY ho'ya (1459 Wel 13:36a) for/to us. 'i non wuli he'mu.l i'la (1463 Pep 2:5) this is our mistake. "wu'ly mozo'm ay (1463 Pep 2:231a) in our hearts.

*wu'li 'tol'hi i - (1447 Sek 9:40a, 19:30b; 1459 Wel 10:12b, 10:31a, 18:18b) we.

-wuli, suffix; ? heavy ↔ -olii. pongwuli peak < pong peak. [? var < -el.i]

wûlm < *wulm < *wu'lfum, subst < wûlta < *wul'ta (cries). Cf wu'lwum.

-wulq 'tay 'lo'w, modulated prospective modifier + postmodifier + pcl. - holo hon pen 'pap me'kwum 'kwa 'pa'p ol me'kwulq 'tay 'tow 'he'yer'ye me'kwum 'kwa ... (1459 Wel 7:31b) - and eating once a day, and eating (counting just as one eats =) as often as one feels like, and ... 'wu'li (titi-) = - 'wu'lt q i(-), modulated pros modifier + postmodifier + particle/copula.

- 'wu'lt t i pcl. *ile 'n i 'o'lo ci zwul 'rt i 'a ni 'n i 'la (1463 Pep se:12a) for this reason I will not create one [here].

- 'wu'lt t i'la (cop) = - 'wu'lt t i'la. -li 'hwul m u 'lwul q 'la nil Gwulq 't i'la 'ho'si.n 'i 'la (?) (1468: Mong 49b) he said that the name will be called "Patriarch" [when -].

- 'wu'lt (titi)'mye = - 'wu'lt t i'm ye, modulated pros modifier + postmodifier + cop subst + cop int. *ytel 'Gwun 'sey lol 'hwa hwul 'ityeun mwo 'tivo may Ssywn-pwong 'ul pu'thul 'it i'm ye ZIN THYEN-"NGAN "ol ye 'lwol 'ityeun 'Ssllq 'tivo 'pt'u'ta 'two m ol pu'thwul 'it i'n i 'la (1463 Pep 4:143b) if one is to transform the open world, it will be necessary to rely on guiltless ways and if one is to open people's deva-eye (unlimited vision) one will have to rely on really knowing the meaning.

- n' (+ pcl). *ches swo'li 'tlo e'wu'li 'Gwe 'pswulq t i'm ye n? kol 'Wa 'sssul'a (1451 Hwun-en 12b) when you combine initial sounds write them in a row.

- 'wu'lt (titi)'ni = - 'wu'lt t i'n i, modulated pros modifier + postnoun + cop mod + postmod. *mwo ion 'khun 'mang-'nje 'lu'l ku'che te'bulq t i'n i (1462 Nung 6:111b) it is to end and remove all great untruths. '*lwok CWōn) 'ulwo mwo'lwomay 'nak ol tao'tolwoy me'kwul t i'n i 'syen me'li 'pwo'm ol 'tywohi i'kuyno'la (1481 Twusi 15:6a) we drink from a leaking vat, till we unwittingly use up the days; whitened hair defeats the spring with ease.

- 'wu'lt t i'n i 'l'a (cop indicative assertive). *mwo lwo may 'syeng-'kyyeng 'ul pu'thul 't i'n i 'l'a (1465 Wel 2:3:2:44a) will have to cross the sacred boundary. 'swo pan'toki '*cco 'sey 'hi mozo'm ol 'pswulq t i'n i 'l'a (?) (1468: Mong 39b) and moreover one must use great care.
wu'lwom, wu'lwum, wumphek, bind atln; 'rrr.

Note: *wu'ltu'm but 'wu'm, wu'm; wulq/omphok

wu'ltu'm, modulated substantive *wu'll/tta (cries). *wu'lwom m ol (1462 1Nung 9:69a). *wu'lwum m ul (1445 1Yong 96). *wu'lwum sso'lo'y (1459 Wel 1:27b). CF *wu'm.

wu'lwum, modulated substantive (= -wom).

wu'm a. *me'kywu'm a? (1517: 1No 1:55b) I will feed them.

wu'm e. *cwukul'jm ye sa'lwom m ol 'ati

wu'lwom *wu'lewum m ol 'ati mwot 'ke'lo z a 'homol mye' kil h i kil'lwum m ey 'es'eyo ho'1 i 'Gwo (1481 Twusi 8:29a) ignorant of death and life as I am, my path is all the longer, so what am I to do?

wu'm i. *se'nu le'wum i towoy'nnwom tfo

wu'm ul. *ka'pifj oy cwu'kwu'm ul tu'kwo (1463 Pep 5:158a) hearing of the father's death. ci pu uy s 'te'lwewum ul 'physi'nnwom cyen'cho 'yu'n i (1482 Nam 1:5a) is the reason that he deigns to tidy up the mess of the house.

wu'm u'lw. *khwu'm u'lw (1459 Wel 1:29b) by its size.

wu'n, modulated mod. *SA-MWON 'on no'm oy ci'zwun nye'lu'm ul mekno'n i 'ngi'ii (1447 Sek 24:22a) the begging monk (srmanah) eats fruits that others have grown. SEE - won.

wu'n < 'wu'n < *wu'luf/n, modifer < wulta < 'wu'll/tta (cries).

wu'wung, suffix. *macwung meeting, reception < mac-wung < mac.ta meets. kitwuinger pillar < kit-wung = kit [obs]. *eipuung roof < eipuung < cip-

wu'lwum, modulated substantive < wulq/omphok.

wu'lwum, modulated substantive < wulq/omphok sunken, hollow; < oung + pha- dig -k] [cries]. *wu'lwum sunken eyes. [var < wumpuk/omphok sunken, hollow; < oung + pha- get -k]

wu'lwum, modulated substantive (= -wom).

wu'm a. *me'kywu'm a? (1517: 1No 1:55b) I will feed them.

wu'm e. *cwukul'jm ye sa'lwom m ol 'ati

wu'lwom *wu'lewum m ol 'ati mwot 'ke'lo z a 'homol mye' kil h i kil'lwum m ey 'es'eyo ho'1 i 'Gwo (1481 Twusi 8:29a) ignorant of death and life as I am, my path is all the longer, so what am I to do?

wu'm i. *se'nu le'wum i towoy'nnwom tfo

wu'm ul. *ka'pifj oy cwu'kwu'm ul tu'kwo (1463 Pep 5:158a) hearing of the father's death. ci pu uy s 'te'lwewum ul 'physi'nnwom cyen'cho 'yu'n i (1482 Nam 1:5a) is the reason that he deigns to tidy up the mess of the house.

wu'm u'lw. *khwu'm u'lw (1459 Wel 1:29b) by its size.

wu'n, modulated mod. *SA-MWON 'on no'm oy ci'zwun nye'lu'm ul mekno'n i 'ngi'ii (1447 Sek 24:22a) the begging monk (srmanah) eats fruits that others have grown. SEE - won.

wu'n < 'wu'n < *wu'luf/n, modifer < wulta < 'wu'll/tta (cries).

wu'wung, suffix. *macwung meeting, reception < mac-wung < mac.ta meets. kitwuinger pillar < kit-wung = kit [obs]. *eipuung roof < eipuung < cip-

wu'lwum, modulated substantive < wulq/omphok.

wu'lwum, modulated substantive < wulq/omphok sunken, hollow; < oung + pha- dig -k] [cries]. *wu'lwum sunken eyes. [var < wumpuk/omphok sunken, hollow; < oung + pha- get -k]

wu'lwum, modulated substantive (= -wom).

wu'm a. *me'kywu'm a? (1517: 1No 1:55b) I will feed them.

wu'm e. *cwukul'jm ye sa'lwom m ol 'ati

wu'lwom *wu'lewum m ol 'ati mwot 'ke'lo z a 'homol mye' kil h i kil'lwum m ey 'es'eyo ho'1 i 'Gwo (1481 Twusi 8:29a) ignorant of death and life as I am, my path is all the longer, so what am I to do?

wu'm i. *se'nu le'wum i towoy'nnwom tfo

wu'm ul. *ka'pifj oy cwu'kwu'm ul tu'kwo (1463 Pep 5:158a) hearing of the father's death. ci pu uy s 'te'lwewum ul 'physi'nnwom cyen'cho 'yu'n i (1482 Nam 1:5a) is the reason that he deigns to tidy up the mess of the house.

wu'm u'lw. *khwu'm u'lw (1459 Wel 1:29b) by its size.

wu'n, modulated mod. *SA-MWON 'on no'm oy ci'zwun nye'lu'm ul mekno'n i 'ngi'ii (1447 Sek 24:22a) the begging monk (srmanah) eats fruits that others have grown. SEE - won.

wu'n < 'wu'n < *wu'luf/n, modifer < wulta < 'wu'll/tta (cries).
A Reference Grammar of Korean

PART II

Sek 6:16ab) are you entertaining relatives come for a wedding? ALSO: 1447 Sek 6:1a, 13:49b.

\[wu \ 'wu' \ 'ho' \ 'ya' (1459 Wel 13:36a) for/to us. 'nom \ 'wu' \ 'ho' \ 'ya' (1459 Wel 17:54a) for the sake of others. 'na \ i' \ 'wu' \ 'ho' \ 'ya nilo' sywo' sye (1459 Wel 1:17b) please tell it to me. 'na \ i' \ 'wu' \ 'ho' \ 'ya' (1463 Pep 2:231b) [Buddha will] for my sake. ne-hoy 'wu' \ 'jho' \ 'sy' (1463 Pep 7:17a: the text dot beside Hankul "ne" is not an accent mark) for you people. i 'kot hon 'sa'lom ey' 'za' \ 'wu' \ 'ho' \ 'ya e'lwu nil' Gwol 'it i m ye (1463 Pep 2:172a; sic, 'lom-ey-') one can effectively tell it to just this kind of person, and ... . ALSO: 1459 Wel 7:17b, 13:35ab; ...

y, abbr pcl. 1. [obs] = i (nominative pcl). But the modern Seoul nay (< 'na y < *na i') can be treated as an abbreviation of nay ka 'I'; similarly ney and cey.

2. = uy (genitive pcl). nay (< na 'y < *na 'oy) = na uy 'my, of me/mine', ney (< *ne y < *ne 'uy) = ne uy 'your, of you/your's', cey (< ce 'y < ce 'uy) = ce uy 'of (one's) own; my; I [as subject of an adnominalization].

(i)'y-, abbr < i- (cop). SEE key 'ta = ke yta, etc. y-, abbr < i- (cop) after a vowel. After i or y written - (= 'yf-). NOTE: It is unclear just when the preconsonantal abbreviation of the copula stem after vowels other than i came to suppress its palatal glide: we are not sure when na 'y'la (1459 Wel se:4b) became na 'ta (says) it's me'. The full stem is still heard in explicit speech and especially for the short forms in, ilq, im, but the 'y version persists only in a few expressions such as ... key 'ta (< ke[si] ita) = ke 'ta and --nun pay 'ta (< -n'yun pa 'y-) = -nun pa 'ta. Notice also dialect forms such as nayntul for na 'n tul 'though be me'. The shortening must have taken place before 1730, for otherwise the form ho. ye 'la found in [ITYWEN] hol twong mal twong ho. ye 'la (1730 Chengkwu 104; cited from LCT) 'it is barely conveyed' should be ho. ye 'yla. Two examples from somewhat later: phuyi stwong mal stwong ho. ye 'la (1763 Haytong 61) 'it is about to bloom', kuy nwakwo 'm ye (1763 Haytong 86) '(and) who is he?'.

-y. The reduced form (after a vowel) of -i, incorporated from i 'one = person/thing, fact' (or from the nominative particle) by attachment to many nouns in different dialects, including modern Seoul. SEE -i.

-yu suffix (makes irreg der n; SEE -i). *imukey weight < mukepta is heavy; they fissure < thata (= thuta) splits. But ttey < 'ttey 'raft' < 'ttey- 'float' must be *ptu-Gley and ttey < 'ttey 'group' (?1517: 1No 2:24b) < ptu- 'separate' must be *ptu-Gley; SEE -ey.

-y < -y- (< -i-), suffix. 1. derives vc.

kenny- = 'ken ney- carry it over = kenne- (= kenne-) < 'ken'-na- < 'ket'-na- cross over.

noyta < 'pwoy- show = pota < 'pwo- see.

2. derivatives vp. noyta < 'pwoy- get seen = pota < 'pwo- see.

-y(a) = y(a) but not l) < -a- = -ka- (var) = -ke- (effective). SEE ho.ya.,

ya, postmod (question).

1. (? abbr < --'i (GJa). SEE -ke'n ya, -no'n ya, 'te'n ya, '-u'ya, -u'n ya.

2. (? conflated form of 1). SEE -ul i 'ya, -u'n i 'ya, 'twoswo'n i 'ya; -ulq 'ya = -ulq 'ye.

Also: 'na c ya 'pa m ya (1517- Pak 1:68a) whether day or night. But see 'ye.

ya < 'ja, postmodifier. the question (whether).

SEE -un ~, -(ess./keys.)num ~, -ul ~, -tun ~; - ka, - man, - nun, - siph.ta, - ya.

SYN ka, i, a, ya, ko.

ya, pcl, alternate (after a vowel) of a (vocative/exclamatory). hey! say! oh(!) 1. (vocative).

Chelqswu ya! Hey Chelsswu! Säy ya säy phalang säy ya! Oh birdie, birdie, blue birdie!

2. (exclamatory). SEE -keys.ta ya.

ya, pcl: (after vowel) alternate of iya = CF yya; (after consonant) abbr < iya (SEE umyen ya); [DIAL, obs] sa < 'za. only if it be; if (it be), when it comes to; even, indeed. (Marks a reinforced contingency or prerequisite for the main clause. One of the two clauses expresses something unlikely, unexpected, or anticipated to be difficult or unpleasant.)

1. (after n or n + pcl). *ku cey ya (= ku cey ey ya) only then. Twi ya toylq tay lo toyla 'ci (So long as it is later on) I don't give a damn what becomes of it! Onul ey ya wass.e TODAY you finally came (after promising to so often). Onul ey ya ssess.kwumen You got it written TODAY (at last)! Incey sayangkak i nanta NOW I remember.

2. SEE ya màl lo

3. SEE -e ya. 4. SEE -e ya 'ci
5. SEE -e se ya
6. SEE -ko ya, -ko ya mälta
7. SEE -ulq pa ey ya
8. SEE (ya) mälta ko

NOTE 1: The meaning of this focus particle is mutually exclusive with that of un/nun (as for) and usually that of to (also/then), but see the note on to for possible cases of un/nun iya and to ya. The particle freely follows other particles and sequences, but i/ka (nominative) and ul/lul (accusative) are usually omitted. Yet in Middle Korean '(i)ul/lol 'za occurs, and most examples of 'i'za and of its reduction y'za represent the nominative pcl 'i + 'za. SEE -ta ka ya.

NOTE 2: The particle ya is not very common in the modern language, except for structures such as -e ya (hanta, ...). A study by Andrew Dillon of about 40,000 syllables of fiction in a monthly magazine turned up only 32 examples and of those only ten followed a noun or particle. But MK 'za is quite common in many early texts.

NOTE 3: The shape ya is attested from 1747. ya (after a vowel) = ia (cop); (after a consonant) abbreviation < ia. Cinq-ca ya It's the truth! Königal ya (= ia) It's a lie! Na ya or Ce ya (Hello,) it's me [on the telephone].

ya, abbr pcl = iya (only if it be, ...)
yä < i ai, n [Phyengan DIAL (Kim Yengpav 1984:95)] = i al he; she. CF kä, tä.
yä, variant of -ye (inf after -i- or -y-), irregular inf of 'ho-'do'. -'ya ci-ngi 'ta, (after -i- or -y-) = -'a ci-ngi 'ta, inf (or effective inf) + aux polite + cop indc assert. 1SA-PPA 'SYEY-KAY 'lol ye'huyla ci-ngi 'ta (1459 Wel 8:4-5) we want to distance ourselves from this present world (of sáha).
yak < 'QYAK, adn noun. about, more or less, approximately (= ... cemum). 1 - i-sip pun around/about twenty minutes. ~ payk myeng a hundred persons or so. CF keuy, têykan (adverb); han (adnoun); ... ina.
(-)yak < 'ZYAK, postn. a bit less than, just under, a little short/weak of. ANT (-)kang. SYN (-)ppa-tus.
y ka, postmod (question) + pcl. SEE -un ~, -nun ~, -keyss.nun ~.

yal bound adverb (adj prefix). Yäl-mipta is detestable. Yäl-kwuc.ta is strange, queer [vowel shortening unexplained]. CF yålus hata is queer. (? DIAL abbr of yásul peevishness)

? *ya'1 ya
? -ya'1 ye, effective prosp mod + postmod. SEE ho.ya'1 ye.
? *ya'1 ywo

ya mål lo (after a vowel), pcl + n + pcl. ('as what I am indeed saying') = indeed, precisely, exactly, just, really, none other than. Ku ya mål lo ... Indeed ... Ku ya mål lo cinceng han hakca 'ta He is indeed a true scholar. Yenge ya mål lo sêykyey ey se kacang elyewun mål ita English is really the most difficult language in the world. Incey ya mål lo wulu ka kwelki hal itay 'ta Now is the time for us to rouse ourselves (into) action. Ce ya mål lo cal-mos hayss. 4up.nita I am the one at fault. SEE iya mål lo.

ya man, particle + particle. SEE -e ya man.
ya man (un), postmod + pcl (+ pcl). 1Onul kath.un nal ey pi ka ol ya man (un) wisan ul tulko na-kass.ta It's unlikely to rain on a day like this, but I brought my umbrella anyway.

ya 'myen, abbr < ya (ko) hamyen
-yen (after y, i; but I links without y) < -an = -kan (var) = -ken (effective mod). SEE -yan t i, -yan ma'lon; ho.yan.

? *ya'1 na

yang, n; postmod (-unq/-nunq/-tunq/-ulq ~).
1. abbr < mo.yang < 'MOW'-YANG. Ku uy yang ul chyé 'ta pwass.ta I looked up at his figure.
2. ( < 'yang < 'YANG), postmodifier vni. ~ hata pretends to.
3. (?) abbr < yéyceng < YE- 'TTEYENG; < úyhyung < 'QUY'-HYANG) expectation, plan, intention.
yang < 'YANG, adn (abbr < se.yang Occident). Occidental; foreign(-style). 1 - kalpo prostitute catering to foreigners. ~ talki strawberries.
 ~ meili western hairstyle. ~ ssal Formosan or Annamese rice. ~ pha onion. ~ kho a big nose.

yáng < 'LYANG, num, adn. both. 1 - cipang both places. ~ kuktan both poles. ~ tangpha both parties. ~ ekkay both shoulders. ~ son both hands. ~ cok both sides.

sip-ye ten or so, ten odd, over ten. payk-ye 100 odd. payk isip-ye some 120. chen-ye over a thousand. mán-ye over ten thousand.
ye (?var < 'ya), postmod (question). See -u 'n ye, -ke-ye, '-te ny, -ul 'ye; -ulq 's ye, -un 'i ye. The form -ul 'i ye may be a conflation of -ul 'ye, which is a variant of -ul 'ya < -ul 'i /[Gl]. See 'ya.

Perhaps an example: 'na c ye 'pa.m ye (1481 Twu si 8:29a). na c ye 'pa m ye ('1517: Pak 1:13b, 1518 Sohak-cho 8:15a) 'whether day or night'. But that could be taken as 'na c 'ye 'pa.m 'ye, a contraction of 'na c i ye 'pa.m i ye (1475 Nay 2:2:17b), here treated as a usage of the copula infinitive.

'ye < (?*) 'i ye (cop inf -> 'i la), after vowel or consonant: 'kil'h] maka 's non [ma ka 's non] hon 'phe'ki s 'sa.m i 'pi 'wona 'tun kwos 'phwuy 'Gwo polom 'kol'kye tun ye'lum moys.non ke's ye ('1517: Pak 1:40a; moys.non = moyc-non) a hemp plant blocking the road blossoms when it rains and bears fruit when the wind strikes. See ye (Note), 'y/e < (?*) 'i ye.


2. abbr < -'i ye = -'i Ge (effective inf).

-ye-, 1. orthographic variant (after -y-, -i- but not -l-) of -e = -ke (effective).

3. abbr < -'i ye = -'i Ge (effective inf).

nye < 'NYE, adn (abbr < 'yeca < 'Nye - CO), woman, female. 'i tongsaying a male's younger sister. - su' nim (= 'nye-sung) a nun. - hak.kyo a girls' school. - paywu an actress. - uysa a woman doctor. ANT nam.
yek < 'YEK, adverb = yeksi (likewise)
yekan < ZYE-KAN, adverb, adnoun, bound noun.

1. trifling, petty, mediocre [+ neg predicate].

1) Ku nun yekanq il ey nun seng nayci anh.nunta He never gets angry over trifles.
Yekan nayki ka ani 'ta He is no ordinary (mediocre) person; he is an uncommon person.

2. (+ neg or implied neg) not a little, to no small extent/degree; quite, extremely, terribly.

1) Ku lul keki se poko na nun yekan nollaci anh.ess.ta I was not a little surprised to see him there. Khi ka khutoy yekan khun khi ka ani 'ta He is tall and even unusually tall. Tön i nue yekan tul.e ya 'qi It is so expensive, you see, .. (I can't afford it). Yekan camyi iss.ci anh.ta It is a lot of fun (or: quite interesting).

3. - ani 'ta is uncommon, unusual, rare, extraordinary, remarkable. 'i yekan ani 'n noleyk ul hanta makes great efforts. yekan ani 'm inin a woman of extraordinary beauty, a rare beauty. Onul chwuwi ka yekan ani 'ta It is awfully cold today. Ku uy caycwu ka yekan ani 'ta He has a remarkable talent.
yeki (< 'ye kuy < inge 'kuy), n. this place, here, this point/sport. LIGHT -> yoki. SYN i kos. CF ceki. keki.
yeksi < 'YEK-SST, adverb (= yek), likewise, as well. also; indeed, after all, as expected, all the same. 'i Yeksi ku api ey ku atul ikwun! Like father, like son. CF i yeksi. ku yeksi = ku- yek.
ye'kuy (< inge 'kuy), n, adv. (at/to) this place, here. ABBR yey. 'i ye'kuy 'two HE-KHWONG 'iGwo (1482 Nam 1:50a) this place, too, is a void. 'na ye'kuy 'kay 'il 'hu.o.n i 'HIIWUW ey yey 'wa 'e iwo.l i 'la (1482 Nam 1:3b) = 'na ye ye'kuy 'kal'ol ho il 'hwo.n i 'HIIWUW ey yey 'wa 'e iwo.l i 'la (1482 Kum-sam 4:28a) I have lost a knife here; later I will come back here to get it.
yel-, bnd adn (prefix). young, new. - cewungi a chick out of its shell; a small weak person. [?< yéls. ?< yén < "ZYWEN soft, ?< elita]
yel(q) < 'yel(q) < 'ye'loll(q), prosp mod < yélta < ye'll/j'ia (opens it). CF 'yell ...
ye la, abbr cop inf + pcl. See 'e la.
yele < ye'le, num (alt of yeles as adn). several, many; various, diverse, manifold. - salam several people, all sorts of people. - hak. kyo many schools, various schools. - mo many angles; polyangular, many-angled. - tay many generations. - nal/tal a number of days/months. - hay many years, several years; perennial.
yele kaci all sorts (of), various kinds (of); several varieties, many varieties. 'i yeles kaci uy mulken all sorts of things. yeles kaci lo wilo hata consoles a person in every way. Cangni
kkoch ey nun yele kaci ka iss.ta There are many varieties of roses.
yele pen several (or many) times. frequently, often. ‘Ye le pen Il pon ey ka-ponq il i iss.ta I have been to Japan a number of times. Ku hanthey yele pen mäl hayss.ta I told him over and over again.
yele pun many esteemed people; all of you, everybody, ladies and gentlemen. ‘Ye le pun, annyeng hasip.nikka Good morning, (all you) people. Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. Ye le pun i ku kyêhyok ey pãntay hayss.ta Many people were against the plan.
yeles < ye’leh, noun, numeral (as adnoun yele). a large number, many; many (lots of) people. ‘Kuleh.key sayngkak hanun sâlam l yeles ita There are many who think that way. Yeles i ku sihem ey ‘nakcey hayss.ta Many failed in that examination. Talkyral yeles i [better: yele kai ka] ssek.ess.ta Many of the eggs have gone bad. [yal ‘ten + -es ‘approximate numeral’]

‘ye.l i ‘Ga (after y, i) = ‘e.l i ‘Ga, effective prosp mod + postmod + postmod. ‘l ‘KWUK-THIYET ‘uy [QAN-NGWUY] ‘lol kwu’thuye ‘hyeyye.l i ‘Ga (1481 Twusi 10:12a) will we think in particular about the safety of the national policy?

‘yell - (+ ‘i postmod) < *ye’l[0]ll(q), prosp mod < “ye’ll/ ta (opens it). ‘yell [il] ye’n ywo (1481 Twusi 7:25b).
yêl’m < ‘yelm (example?) < *ye’ll[0]m, subst < yêlta < ‘ye’ll/ta (opens it). CF ‘ye’lwum.
ye’lwum, modulated subst < ‘ye’ll/ta (opens it)

*-ye’l ya’ley/ywo, effective prospective modifier + postmod. See ‘ho’ye l ye.
nyêm < ‘NYEM, quasi-free n. intention, plan, idea; mind, spirit. ‘caysan ul molq "yêm un tangcho ey thulliko his original plan to save up money was thwarted, and … Kâmsa uy - ulo in a spirit of gratitude, with grateful heart. CF NkD 741a.

? -yen (after y, i; but l links without y) < -en = -ken (effective modifier). ‘l cyemiyen ([1493 ?-]1610 Ak.hak kweypem Tongtong, so says LCT 655b, but the Taycey-kak edition has no Hankul there). CF ‘ye.n i ‘Gwa.

‘yen, abbr < ‘i’en = ‘i’Gen, copula effective modifier. See ‘ye’n. i.
yên < ‘yen < *ye’llu/n, mod < ye’llta < ‘ye’ll/ta (opens it). ‘yen ‘tos ho’n i (1481

Twusi 22:50a) seems to open -.
yên < “ZYWEN, 1. adnoun. light (in hue). ‘ - pola light purple. ~ punhong light pink. ~ ewuhwang light chrome. 2. adj-n. - hata is light, soft. ANT cin (hatà).
yen < LYEN, 1. n. continuation. - hata, vnt. connects, continues.

2. adnoun (pre numeral). continuing through, running. ‘ - sahul three days running. ~ ithul two consecutive days, two days in a row. ~ sam-nyen three full years, three years through.

? *-ye’ na
yeng, alt of ieng (> iyeng) [Ceycwu DIAL] = ikok: See iyeng.
yengmun [< ?], noun. 1. the situation, the circumstances.

2. reason, cause, the matter. ‘musunq - ulo for what reason, why; for some reason.
yen = yenu
‘ye’n i, effective mod + postmod. See ‘u’l [i] ‘ye’n. i.

‘yen i ‘Gwa = -e.n i ‘Gwa = -ke.n i ‘Gwa, (effective mod + postmod) + pcl. ‘chay s kuli’mey muy’ye.n i ‘Gwa (1465 Wen se:58b) [the horses] moreover are afraid of the shadow of a whip.

? *-ye’n i ‘Gwo; ? *-ye’n i ‘la
? *-yen ma’lon, ?*ye’n ma’non
? *-ye’nol. CF ‘e’nol. See ‘ya’nol.

? *-yen ‘ta

- yen ti(-) = - yen ‘i ti(-)

- yen ‘ti = - yen ‘ti (after y, i) = -en ‘i t i, (effective mod + postmod) + pcl. ‘wol cek uy pisun meli elkhuyyen t i sam-NYEN ila (1747 Songkang 1:11b; cek-uy) it is three years now that my hair, combed upon arriving, has been tangled. CF - yan ‘i.

? *-yen ‘i la (‘t i n i, ‘t i n i ‘la)
? *-yen iyeng

yenu [Seoul usually pronounces it yeni], adnoun.

1. ordinary, usual. ‘Yenu sâlam un kuleq il ul mós hâci! An ordinary person wouldn’t be able to do that, you know.

2. the other (ones), most (the usual) other. ‘l nok.um-kí n’ acwu mukepci man yenu kes un an kulyâ This tape recorder is heavy, but most others aren’t that way. Hwahak un yeni kongpu hekwu talle se silhem ul mânhi hay ya toynta Chemistry. unlike (the usual) other studies, requires many experiments.
- 'ye'nul (after ~y, -i) = - e'nul (= -'ke'nul, lit concessive).  
1. kwulwu m i pi'chuyaye nud ($ZILO-KWANI) o'i ccywong' hosin i (1445 Yong 42) a cloud shone [red], whereupon he [Thaycwo] took his astrologer's advice. sta'hy sal i 'pskeye nud 'LIEY-CCYWEN i sio'xa 'na'a 'CYWUNG-SOYNG o'i kwuw ho'ami n i (1449 Kok 41) his arrow pierced the earth, but there a sweet spring gushed forth and saved the living creatures.

2. 'ye'nul 'za
yenun < 'ye'nun (example?) < *ye'fluf'nun, proc mod < *ye'l'au (opens it).

3. 'ye'n ya, * 'ye'n ye
4. 'ye'n ywo (CF - a'ye'n yawo)

ye-po (< yeki poo 'look here'), interjection.

1. Also ye-pwā (la), ye-posio, ye-posey yo, ye-posipiso — hey!; hello! (said to gain one's attention). A telephone is usually answered Ye-posey yo! 'Hello!'. This expression (in any style) "is sometimes used to show contempt when one gets angry, irritated, annoyed, or when fighting" (M 1:1420). Also heard (often showing annoyance): 1 p(wā) / po(o)? See here!

2. (wife speaking to husband) you, dear.

yepta, bound adj-n -w-, 'no~ is offensive, displeasing (< bound noun 'anger' < "NWO) ye se, abbr copula infinitive + pcl. See ie se.

ye-si- (after y, i) = -(yw) si'ke~ (hononitic effective): -yesi na, -yesi not.

yesi na. 'svokworm si'lwon swul'guy yey pi'hwok (1 "KUY-MAJ) lol moy yesi na (1481 Twusii 7:34a) though they have tied the saddle horse to a wagon loaded with salt.

yesi not. 'SAM-CHYEN' KAY lol pichwayyesi not (1465 Wen se:43a) he illuminated the three thousand worlds, whereupon...

yess'un, abbr / alt < iess'un (that it was) yess.ta, abbr / alt < iess.ta was; - (ka) was and then.

Yatang cengchi-ka yess.ta (ka) yetang cengchi-ka ko toyess.ta He was an out-party politician but then he became an in-party politician. Yatang cengchi-ka yess.ta (ka) yetang cengchi-ka ko toyess.ta (ka) hanta He changes back and forth between being an out-party politician and an in-party politician.

'yeyw- = - 'ye'sy~ , abbr < - 'ye isy~ (< is'i~

'ye'sye SEE ho'ye 'yey

've'ta (after y, i) = - 'e'ta. effective indic assertive. "SYA'-LI'-PWULQ i i'kyuye ta (1447 Sek 6:31b [etc.]) Sāriputra has won!

'ye'ta, abbr copula effective indicative assertive (= 'ige ta). See -'i l 'ye'ta = -'u l [il] 'ye'ta. yethay, adverb. up to now, till now. "kkael, - kkes same. SYN ipttay.

 ye'ton (after y, i) = - 'e ton (provisional).

1. "salo m i 'swo.n o'lwol too'ol ko'lo'chye 'salom 'pwoyeye ton (1462 Nung 2:23a) if a person shows the moon to people by pointing at it with his hand ..., "sal o m i 'ywul 'lul mas 'yre pwo'nyaye ton ... (1518 Sohak-cho 8:22a) if a person has entrusted a letter to be sent, ...

-yewun (after y, i) = - 'e ton (provisional).

1. "camskan twolwo pwo 'nyayetun (1 "CYEY ho'kwol twolwo pwo'nyay.wo i 'la (1459 Wel 7:15b) if you send her back for a while we will return her after the festival.

- 'ye'to, inf + pcl. hiye ye'to (1517: Pak 1:61b) even figuring. See ho'ye two.

YEY When not initial yey is not distinguished from leyl. But after pause (thus often initially in a word) the two syllables are kept distinct, though not in certain areas (such as Masan or Mokpho) which have only leyl. The syllable /ley/ itself may come from 1 yey (with the liquid suppressed) or from yey (with the vowel raised). If you cannot find a word you seek under yey, try 1 yey or yey. See LEY.

LEY (orthographic variant after -i, -y, or -yu) = 'ey pcl. 'twul ha'nol s so zi 'ye1 ka'sya (1447 Sek 6:45b) goes between the two heavens. kwuy yey tut'wnon ka (1449 Kok 2) as if (to wonder whether) you are hearing it in your ear. 'QAK'-CHHYU yey (1459 Wel 21: 120b) = 'QAK'-CHHYU 'ey (id.:117a) to [one of] the hells for incarnations of the evil; e nu 'CHHYU yey (1459 Wel 21:27a) to which hell. See -'ki 'yey.

NOTE 1: The stem 'kaci 'branch' is truncated before attaching the locative/allative particle, which then takes the shape /'jay: cum 'key s 'kac' ay yenco'ni (1445 Yong 7) placed it on the branch of an oak — CF namwo s 'kaci 'yey (1481 Twusii 15:4A) on the branch of a tree. A similar truncation for 'hwuy 'torch' takes place in sel'k uy s 'tos 'tol'h i 'hwa' yey na'a kel'Gi'm ye (1459 Wel 2:33a) fancy raiments in wicker trunks emerged to be hung on the torches. See 'es'eyey; uy (NOTE).
PARTU 943

A Refereuce Granurtar of Korean
Nore 2: Occasionally

.vey

is tirund after -c

or -n (He Wung 34.1): rpye

yey ni'lu.n i

1l{81 Twusi 7:2?b) re:rched the bones; chimcr
'yey
s 'alti '/o/ (1459 Wel l0:2{b) the child in
'De tl'n i (1481
Cp lwo'ma

the skin ['Juy
Twusi 16:l6a) it t'ell tiom t}le chopping board,
twond ey s frYE-'zwuKl ul sula kala (1795
rNo-cwung

buy the pork (thrt is) on
the chopping board. Apparently this occurs
only when there is a y betbre the vowel or the
preceding syllable contains i. Therc are a tew
'yey
exunples that simpliti -y -vey as itr'hwa'
(1.159 wel 2:3la) 'to the torches' whcre we
expecl ftl9dy 'yeY. CF He Wung 323.
yey, abbr
ingey (or < ye'tuy) < inge'kuy,
adv, noun. ttris place, here; Cn. key, ryey.

[Kl l:l8b)

<

tl'i

"salo'm i pi'llok yey i'sye 'Dvo
l8a) even if there are people here
-twul'h
who will preserve this siitra - . ne"huy
"en'nre
't
'wo'nan
wo'lu.n i 'Gwo
i
i yey
(ll5l7- rNo l:68b) how long is it since you two
KYENa

ti'nilq

(l+47 Sek

19:

camc here?

iey (= ie) il is. littues yey yo
/mueseyyo/ = Illues iey yo = Nlus ie yo Wrlt
is it? Chayk yey yo /chaykeyyo/ lt is a book.
2. var < ye it is. llltue yey yo /mueeyyo/ =
lltue ye yo = Illue ie yo What is it? Catongcha yey yo /catongchaeyyo/ = Catong<ha ye
yo = Catong-chu ie yo It is an au(rmobile.
Vln cy, i.
y€y, atlv (Cr ney). l. yes; I see; I understand.
2. eh? oh? really?
y0y, noun. (= yEys cek) oltlen times, yore. See

yey,

l.

abbr

<

yeys.

ye

yr,

abbr cop

<

inf + pcl.

YE-'TTyENo,

ita plans/expects to
scheduled date. .--ulq
(do); ABBR -ulq yang ita. SEE -ulq

-

-

-.

hata, vnt. arranges betbrehand, plans,

prearranges, schedules; expects,

i

hn'ki
-PPEirr

non (1481 Twusi 7:7a) tish in the cold.
"swoy "tiki 'yey s 'swo.h i'Cwo

un

(1462 rNung 2:20b)

"rrsM is [a Chinese word

thrt mcansl a moltl in the casting of metd.
sirt-'srEy 'yey s "i'l ol (1117 Sek 6:lEa)
events (matters) of the three states of existence.
')'ey
s 'khi ['lpsunon ke's i.m ye
zlN-K.tN 'IYEY

(l{82

Kum-siun

2:l7b) it

is something that is

grcltly used in/by the human world, and 'kups "ep.sun liwu'su.! un 'pwo['lpoy 'yey

.

s

"pwo[']poy
"z i (1482 Nam I:33a) the priceless
jewel is a treasure among treasures.
y€ys, adn, bnd n. (var < y€y yore). old, olden,
ancicnt. 'l- nal/cek oltlen times (= yey). puthe = y€y to puthe from (of) old. - nay
chinkwu my old tiiend.
- )e )r-. abbr < - ye ls- (intinitive + aux).

.-'ve ys'/in'o. 1'ciye 'ys'kwo (l4El

Twusi

7:lla).
.-' y(' y s. non. 1' cye'y

-.'ye 'ys.no'n

i.

Twusi l6:73b).

-'ye'ys.no'n

s.

non

( I 48

I Twusi ?: I a).
(1481

lpsku'lye )s.no'n

i

i'Gwo. 7'myes'hoy'lol

l-TTyANc-sAJ'ay s na'kunay towoy'ye 'ys.no'n
'Grvo (1481 Twusi 7:26b) tbr how many
-years hlve you been a lrave,ler to Chingsha?.

i

-'ye 'ys.no'n i ''!a. lnul'kun nwn'k un
ko'cung se'ti lol ["]ti["]nuy['Jye 'ys,no['ln i

7'l/u (la8l Twusi 7;lOu) the old tree has been
through nruch tiost.
"la'm sy -nwu
-'ye 'ys.no'n ywo. lkozol'h
'y ci'p i towoy'ye 'ys'no'n ywo (1481 Twusi 8:
42a) at the departure of autumn whose house

i

See ie Ya.

noun. prearrangement;
a plan, a schedule. - phyo a schedule, a
prospectus. --il a prearranged date, the

y€yceng

'ycy 'non ikoy myeng ho'lcw'o
KYEN:--uY COv
(1518 Sohak-cho 9:l0b) is well-intbrmed on
scriptural rituals and ... .
'yey
s
yey s, pcl + pcl (= 'sy 5;. l'chiwuy

nten_tJs.

'yt:v
'vcv 'non, pcl + pcl.
'l'poy
.vey l', abhr <
'KwoLQ-'sY-wuY'yey
n'
n'
es'key'yey
n' (1449 Kok 70) in her belly - and in her bone
'konon'pi

marrow -. and on hcr shoulders ....
n' hto'ki 'mu.l ey 'na'ys lu'o (1481 Twusi
?:7b) in a t'ine rain the t'ish are out in the water.
'yey 'nont pcl + pcl. Xxvwo'uv coY 'yey 'non
yey

swo-TtlwoNl ho'ktvo (1586 Sohlk 6:9h; =

has

it

become?

-'ye

1-

'ys.nwo'la.

ey 'i goYNol 'ol pu'thye

'ys.nto'la (l4El Twusi 7:6b) bas staked this
lit'e (upon .. ).

-.'!c

i. 1-

torvoy'ye 'ys.nwo'n i
it has become -. .
'ktt. lmwutwu'ph ul 'phye 'ys.ta
-'ye 'ys.ta
'ta (1481 Twusi 8:27b)
[he was sleeping away
andl had his knecs spread oul, and then - .
*'ye 'ys.two'ta. l"ptvuyn swu'phufl sl
ndcttoy s 'hoy s pi.ch i tol'Cye 'ys.two'ta
(1481 Twusi 7:4a) the evening sunlight of $e
'ys.nwo'n

(1481 Twusi 8:5a)

empty t'orcst lingers suspentled (in the air).


'yey 'syə', pcl + pcl (after i, y) = 'ey 'syə.

'KUM-KANG' on 'swōy f/'jey 'syə nan 'mos kwu tun 'ke's i'n i (1459 Wel 2:28b) diamond is the hardest of the metals. ku 'pwup swo li f/'jey 'syə "ma'1 ol nil'Gwo'toy ~ (1447 Sek 24:1b) what the drum said was this: ... 'PYEN un SSYANG-LYEY 'yey 'syə talol 'ss i Gwo (1459 Wel 1:15a) 'PYEN ("quar") means that it is different from the usual, and ...

'ye'y sye, pcl + inf < 'syet'a (vi 'stands').

Examples? See 'oy 'syə.

'ye'y sye, abbr < 'iye i sye, pcl + inf. being at. Examples?

'yey 'two, pcl + pcl. 'SSYWOK 'oy CAY-KAY 'yey 'two (1462 Nung 8:4-5) even for popular religious fasts. See 'ey 'two.

'yey yo (also ey yo) it is: 1. abbr < iey yo (= ie yo). 2. var < ye yo (= ie yo).

'yey 'za, pcl + pcl (= 'ey 'za = ey ya). 'i 'HHWUW 'QILQ-QUK 'SO-CHYEN na'mon 'hoy f/'jey 'za 'swō MI-LUX 'PPWULQ 'i ist'i 'l la (1447 Sek 23:13a) only a hundred million four thousand some years from now will a maitreya Buddha exist again. "CING-CHWY 'yey 'za pi'luse "NGA-"THYEY 'lal na'thwo no.n i 'l la (1465 Wen 2:3:1:25a) not until one attains truth through substantialization does one manifest the form of the ego. na y 'mwom 'NGWOY 'yey 'za mu'su k ul as'ki l ywo (1459 Wel 7:28b) what will be taken aside from my body/self?

'fyGey m ye, cop effective subst + cop inf. See -ul i 'Ge'm ye.

'yGen, abbr < i Gen (cop effective mod)

'yGe'na, abbr < 'iGe'na (cop effective adv.)

"a mwo 'yGe'na (1459 Wel 1:13a). 'CHYENG-CCYENG hon 'PP-I-KHWUW 'yGena 'PP-I-KHWUW-NI 'yGe'na (1462 Nung 7:7b) whether it be a pure mendicant monk or a nun. See "amwo ("yGe'na).

'yGe'n i, abbr < 'iGe'n i, copula effective mod + postmodif.

~ 'Gwa (pcl). 'cas an h ay n' ('SSIP-'MEN 'HHWOJ 'yGe'n i 'Gwa 'i sta'h ay n' 'nuw'-ze ci'pilwo ta (1481 Twusi 7:7b) inside the fortress are a hundred thousand households, while on this land there are [just] two or three houses.

'yGe'nul, abbr < 'iGe'nul, cop lit concessive.

'f 'CCOY-LANGJ 'i 'KANG-"HWAJ 'yGe'nul (1445 Yong 111) the jackals and wolves [= invaders] made havoc.

'yGe'n ywo, abbr < 'iGe'n ywo, cop effective inf + postmodif. 'nwu 'yGe'n ywo (1468-1483 Mong 22h) who was it?

'yGey, abbr < 'ikey (copula adverbative) after vowel. After i and y written 'Gey = '[fy]'Gey. Examples after other vowels?

'yGe'za, abbr < 'iGe'za, cop effective inf + pcl. 'CAY-PPWULQ 'i ssi 'yGe'za nil'o kes'i 'tan CYWUANG-SOYNG 'two ssi 'yGe'za st'i le tu'cop no.n i 'la (1482 Kuk-sam 4:50b) if the Buddhhas tell [the doctrine] only when it is true, the people can hear it only when it is true.

... 'jGwo, pcl < cop ger. and. In 'jGwo no 'jGwo talu.l ya (1876 Kakok 122; noy = mnyl) = ne 'jGwo cye 'jGwo talu.l ya (id. 13) would you and I be different?

'yGwo, abbr < 'iGwo, cop ger. After i and y written 'Gwo = '[fy]'Gwo. 'iwon 'kwo. on a a'zo.m ol ('WUJ 'ho, ya 'yGwo 'swō ("QUM-"SSIK) ul ('WUJ 'hwo.m a ni 'n. i 'l la (1481 Twusi 8:33a) our coming is for our kinsmen and not for drink and food. ku "PWON-LOY s il'hwu m un 'amwo 'yGwo na 'y il'hwu m un 'a mwo 'KAP il'wo' n i (1463 Pep 2:222b) his original name is such-and-such and my name is something-or-other "kap". "TTWOW 'yGwo (1459 Wel 9:24a) it is the Way and ...

... 'ikey, abbr < oy key < oy kungey. t'o(a person). See na ~.

('y)yl(q), abbr < il(q). See key 'l(q) = ke yl(q) = kes il(q).

'yyl(q), abbr < 'il(q) (cop prospective mod) after a vowel. After i or y written 'l(q) = '[fy]'l(q). 'nym-kum kwa (SSIN-"HHAJ 'yl s oy (1632 Twusi-cwung 6:32a) it being a matter of king and court ...

'yla, abbr < 'ila (cop) after vowel. After i and y written 'lala = '[fy]'lla. -- wo'not 'za CIN-NISSLQ s 'i 'PPWULQ-'CO y 'lla (1463 Pep 2:8a) today at last is this true disciple of Buddha. 'kye 'ylla (1463 Pep 1:195b) it means 'chaff'. 'na 'ylla it means 'i' (1459 Wel se:4b), sul'he ho.nwo yang'co 'ylla (1459 Wel se:16a) it means 'a bad look'. "TTWOW 'ylla (1459 Wel 9:23b) it is the Way.

ylla 'two See ila to
ylla wa = 'ila wa (after a vowel). than. 'plee tywu.m i (PPWO-"LYWUW) yllawa mwoncye 'ylwota (1481 Twusi 18:18_: cited from He Wung) its fall was earlier than that of Pūliu.
A Reference Grammar of Korean

PART II 945

'yvlu'za SEE *ila 'za
'yle'la, abbr < 'ile'la, cop retr indic assert. *ku *towco k i *ppwo': *saloq s *cyven': *sey *soyng s *qwen-ssywU 'yle'la (1459 Wel 1:6b) that thief was an enemy from the bodhisattva's life in an earlier world.

'yleen i, abbr < 'ile'neni, cop retrospective mod + postmod. *hon *ngwang 'i il'hwa'nu i *ppin-ttuwU'-ppa-la 'yle'leni i (1447 Sek 24:11a) (there) was a king whose name was Bimbisāra — the first nominative is a thematized genitive.

'ylesni i, abbr < 'i'lesi 'neni, cop retr hon mod + postmodifier. Example?

'ylw'ola, abbr < 'ilwo'la, alt cop indic assert. *es te 'n cyen'cho 'ilwo 'na 'lol e'li'ta 'ho sya 'sey'-co 'ylwo'la 'hwo'mol 'mwot ho'l i 'la 'ho'sino'n i 'ngi s *kwo (1459 Wel 9:35de) on what grounds do you say that I am too young and refuse to call me a disciple of Buddha?

'ywo'ni i, abbr < 'ilwo'ni i, alt cop mod + postmod. *alay *PALQ *CHOY-*NYE *matco 'Wa *PPEM-MA-LA 'KWUUY LIm 'CCYEN 'SSO 'ilwo 'kazo 'Wwon 'na 'ylwo'ni l (1459 Wel 8:92b) I met the eight comely maidens and went [with them] to Woods-Calm Temple in the land of the brahmans — with epistemic identification (stylistic inversion of the underlying subject = the Identified).

'ylwon 'ti, abbr < 'ilwon 'ti i, alt cop mod + postmod + pcl. *wo'cik mozo'm oy 'HYVEN 'hwon ke's ilwon 'ti i ke wu'lu *tTuwNG 'ey s 'SSYANG 'i 'CCYEN'-'THYEY 'i ke 'wu'lu 'ylwon 'ti i 'kot ho'n i (1462 *Nung 2:17b) the fact that it is something that appears only in one's mind is like the fact that an image in a mirror is in its entire substance [just] the mirror.

'ylwo'ta, abbr < 'ilwo'ta, alt cop indic assert. *lwon'cye 'ylwo'ta (1481 Twusi 20:6b) it is the first time.

'ylwo'toy, abbr < 'ilwo'toy, alt cop accessory. *nil 'kwu'pi i *pyen 'ho'y a 'hwo'pi towoy'ni i 'taya *yang-swu 'ylwo'toy (1462 'Nung 7:24a) seven turns into nine; both are odd numbers ...

'yl'yuwu, abbr < 'i'li ywu, cop prosp mod + postmod (= 'ywud). *ne a'ni 'ye *nuwa *yl'yuwu (1462 'Nung 2:30b) if not you who will it be?

(')ym, abbr < 'im (cop subst) after a vowel. After i or y written 'm = 'fyym.

'y'm ye, abbr < 'i'm ye (cop subst + cop inf) after a vowel. After i or y written 'm ye = '[fy]m ye. *swon on a'tol 'i 'me swon-*co 'y'm ye (1459 Wel 7:1a) descendants are sons and (are) grandsons, and ... *ne 'y'm ye ('JCYWNG-SOYNG 'tol'h i (1459 Wel 8:5b) you and all living creatures.

(yn, abbr < in. SEE key 'n = ke *yn = kes in; nayntul = na 'n tul, neyntul = ne 'n tul, ceayntul = ce 'n tul.

'yn, abbr < 'in (cop mod) after a vowel. After i or y written 'n = '?yn'. *CIN-ZYE 'yn cyen'cho 'yl'a (1465 Wen 1:1:1:47a) is the reason it is true. 'TYAY-SSIN 'i 'THAY'-co 'yn 'kwo'ol a'lan ma'lon (1447 Sek 24:52a) the minister was aware that he was the prince, but ... SEE 'yn 'ti ol.

'yn'na, abbr < 'i'na, cop adver. *amwo 'yn'a (1447 Sek 9:17a, 21a) anyone. *PPEKHWUW 'yn'a 'PPI-KHWUW-NI 'yn'a (1447 Sek 19:29b) whether mendicant monk or nun.

'yn i, abbr < 'i'ni, cop mod + postmodifier. *phwung 'lywu 'yn i (1447 Sek 13:9a) it means 'music'. Cf 'n i.

'yn'ka, abbr < 'in 'ka, cop mod + postmod. SEE a'ni 'n'ka.

? yn 'ti, abbr < 'in 'ti i, cop mod + postmod + particle.

'yn 'ti ol abbr < 'in 'to 'ol, cop mod + postmod + pcl. 1. that it is. *cywong 'kwa'mol 'Gwa 'toI 'hyemma 'yn 'ti ol 'atol.1 i 'Gwo (1449 Kok 52) I wonder know how many slaves and horses there are. a'toy s 'tule 'ys' ten 'HEM- *TT tow 'yn 'ti ol 'a'ti 'mwo't ho'ya (1459 Wel 21:120b; broken type on *TT tow) not knowing that it was the dangerous path he had entered before. 'kwot 'i 'sywo 'yn 'ti ol 'al'm ye (1482 Kumsam 2:3a, spelled "sywoyn-tol") knew at once that it was this ox, and ... 2. despite the fact that it is; though it is. *NGWOY- *TT tow 'yn 'ti ol 'a'ni *cwocco 'Wo'l i (1449 Kok 99) though they are heretics will they not follow [the dragon they worship in its defeat]?

'yn 'ti o1wo, abbr < 'in 'ti olwo, copula modifier + postmodifier + particle. because it is.

'yn 'ti ye, abbr < 'in 'iye, cop mod + postmod + postmod. SEE -un 'tye. *pwus'ku'li'li a'ni
yo-kkacis, cpd adn. LIGHT → i-kkacis. this kind of, such a — [usually pejorative]: so trifling/ small / slight / little / small.

yole, LIGHT [pejorative] → ile: CF kole, cole.

1. vni. — hanta = yolenta does/says this way. 2. adj-n. — hata = yoleth.ta is this way. yoleth.ta, adj -n (inf yolay), abbr < yole hata yoleta, vi (inf yolay), abbr < yole hata yoli, adv. LIGHT → ili. Cf koli, colli; yoki.

1. (= yoleh.key, yo-taci) in this way, like this, so. 2. (= = lo) this way/direction, here.

yomam-ttay, noun. LIGHT → imam-ttay yo man = io man (AUTH cop + pcl) yo-man, adnoun. LIGHT → i-man

yo mo, cpd n; LIGHT → i mo (this corner/angle) yo ’na-ma, n + copula extended adverative (LIGHT → i ’na-ma). although it is this; anyway, at least; even this much.

yo sai = yo say yo say adnoun + noun; LIGHT → i sai. these days; nowadays, recently, lately.

yo ittawi = ittawi 'ysi’kwo, abbr < 'isi’kwo, copula honorific gerund. 'sama’kwoy ’huk ’thu’l eyt s he’mi.i ’ep susya’m i ’zi’‘ssip “NGOWOW ‘ysi’kwo (1463 Pep 2:15-6) number 25 (of Buddha’s distinctive marks) is that he has no blemishes such as moles or (black) spots or the like, and...

’sil(q), abbr < ‘sil(q), copula pros modifier. Examples? See ‘sil(q).

’ysin, abbr < ’isin, cop hon mod. ~ ‘i ay’n SEE -un ’tay n’. ~ ‘i ye SEE -un ’t ye.

’ysi’n i (postmod). ’silQ ‘ol na’thsowi’n i ’kwor ‘PEP-HHWA ’ysi’n i (1462 ‘Nung 1:18a) that which expresses the truth is namely the Lotus stūra.

’ysi’n i ’la (postmod + cop indic assertive). ’pwa’thy’ ’ysi’n i ’la (1447 Sek se:1a) it is Buddha.

’ysi’il’ta, abbr < is(i)’ta (exists). CF ‘s(i)’ta.

’ysi’ta, abbr < ‘isi’ta, cop hon indicative.

’SAM:’SIEY yey s ‘i’l ol ‘a’losit ‘ss oy pwu’thy’eys’ta ’ho’no’n i ’ng’ ’ta (1447 Sek 6:18a) — and he commanded knowledge of the three states of existence; so therefore they say that he is Buddha.

ys.ke’nul, abbr < is.ke’nul. SEE -e ‘ys.ke’nul.

ys.ke’tun, abbr < is.ke’tun. SEE -e ‘ys.ke’tun, ‘ho’ya ‘ys.ke’tun. 
A Reference Grammar of Korean

peng ULiGWao'ton i (1481 Twusi 25:9b) lately she has spurned her husband as if he were a thorn in the eye.

- i%o'lon (after y, i), modulated prosp modifier. i% with summational epitheme) say "I% twol pu 'the te al'Gwo'ywo' 'cwo.l i 'ep.sul 's oy (1482 Kum-sam 2:2a) since we are unable to reveal more from a fresh ... ..
- ywo'l < -i'-wolq: - t iGe'n i, - t in 'tayn'.
- ywo'la, 1. (after y, i) modulated indic. assert. i if 'jce y woy'lywo'f.la 'thwo'ta (1463 Pep 2:7a) says he himself is at fault. 2. SEE ho'wyo'la.
- ywol i 'la (after y, i), modulated prosp mod + postmod + cop indic assertive. i% twolwo pw'no'ywo'lo i 'la (1459 Wel 7:15b) we will return her after the festival. LOW:ZILQ: za pw'no'ywo'lo i 'la ho'kwo ... (1459 Wel 7:16a) saying she would send him the very next day ... ...SOTNO-'so mul s kyel s ka'won'toy ki'li 'poy towo'ywo'lo i 'la 'hwo'q 't in 'la (1459 Wel 9:22b) it is (to be) said that ... and in the midst of the waves of life and death a lasting boat will appear. na y 'icey ne 'ey 'emfil uy 'kan sta'h of "pwo'ywo'lo i 'la (1459 Wel 21:2b) I will now show you the land where your mother went. mu'su.m ula "cwulye cwo ke kwul'he.ng ey myes.kway’ywo'li 'l ol 'all i 'Gwo (1481 Twusi 15:37b) how can we know the experience of starving to death and plugging up a hole (in the gutter)?

- i%olq 't iGe'n i < -i'-i%olq 't iGe'n i (cop effective mod + postmod) + postmod modifier. i% PEP two 'wo'li ye pan'toki po'lywo'q 't iGe'n i (1465 Wen 1:1:1:67a) the law itself would preferably have to be abandoned.

- ywo'lq 't iGen 'iyeng (after y, i), modulated prosp mod + postmod + cop effective mod + postmodifier. i% khun 'PEP.'KHUY YWO'q 't iGen 'iyeng ('1468; Mong 44b) though it become a great vessel for the law, ...
- ywo'laq 't i la < -i'-i%olq 't i la. i pan'toki 'nay cwo'cha po'lywo'q 't i la hon 't oy (1462 1Nung 7:54a) said we must excommunicate them [if they commit the four parajika sins].
- i%olq 't i n i < -i'-i%olq 't i n i. i cuke'wun "il is. ke'tun hon ka'ci 'hwo'cul'kywo'q 't i n i ('1517; Pak 1:72b) if he [my younger brother] has the occasion to rejoice, I rejoice the same way (= with him).

- i%olq 't i n i 'la (after y, i), modulated prosp mod + postmod + cop mod + postmod + cop indic assertive. i% PEP toki "pwo'ywo'lq 't i n i 'la (1465 Wen 1:1:2:82a) it is bound to be shown.

- ywo'lq 't in 't ay n' (after y, i), modulated prosp modifier + postmod + copula modifier + postmod + pcl + pcl. i% hota 'ka ka'won'toy ye ha'ywo'lq 't in 't ay n' 'PAN 'on KON ey e'wul Gwo 'PAN 'on 'KYENG 'ey e'wul 'ss kot 'tabeing so far away, half joins the root and half joins the mirror.

- ywo'lq 't in 't ay n' < -i'-i%olq 't in 't ay n'.
- i la 'hwo'm i 'wmon sse zi 'yey i sywo'q 't in 't ay n' (1462 1Nung 1:55a) if knowledge is between bodies, then ...
- ywo'l ye, modulated prosp mod + postmod. i% na y pwathyey towo'ywo'lo ye ho'lo s i n i (1482 Nam 2:6) I want to become a ... ...

- i%an ho'n i 'uy no m'oy "pwo'poy "hcey'ywo'om kot 'ta (1465 Wen 3:3:1:62a) it is like a poor man's counting another's treasures. mol me'kywom 'kot hi ... (1482 Nam 2:6b) like feeding a horse ... syem'kywom i (1475 Nays e:3b) serving one. culywo'mo'ol (1463 Pep 2:249b, 1481 Twusi 22:7b) joy, delight. swul ma'wywom (1462 1Nung 7:53b) drinking wine. LUNG-NGEM kolo'chwyom tu'li'Gwo'sya'mo i (1462 1Nung 10:42b) his letting the teaching of the Surangama sutra be heard ... is non to's hwo'ioy ti 'a ni 'hwo'm i 'suchywo'm a'n' 'hwo'm i a ni 'la (1459 Wel 1:36a) that it seems to exist yet does not exist is not a matter of thinking [about it].

- i%wom, abbr < i%wom, cop modulated subst (CF i 'iwom). SEE "i%wom ol. CF a'ni' ywom = a ni[i] ywom (< *a'ni i-wo-m) is not (= a ni '-i%wom).

- i%wom ay < -i'-i%wom ay. "i%wuy.h o'wo tol'Gwo'm ay (1459 Wel 13:32a) because it depends on the future.

- i%wom i (after y, i), modulated subst + pcl.

- i% pwathyey towo'ywo'mo'i 'QQO':TTYEN 'thwo'ta (1463 Pep 4:75a) is sure to become a Buddha. woy'wo'mo i 'stwo 'wol'hwo'mo i'la hwo'mo on ... (1482 Nam 1:39a) when we say that being wrong is also being right ...

- QWUY-KWANG 'oy NUNG 'hi pi chwuywo'mo'i
A Reference Grammar of Korean

PART II 949

a’ni la’ka (1463 Pep 3:104b) it is not the full illumination of the mighty light –, yet, ... ye’huyywo m i ‘mas.tang ho’kwo n’ (1482 Kum-sam 2:37a) separation is to be expected. ...

‘ywo m i < -i- wom ‘i.’ Tpws’kulywo m i ‘es.rye ye’p’susin’ka (1449 Kok 120) how come he has no shame? nwu’n i pan’io’ki ko’lywo m i ‘ep swul’it i Ge’nul (1462 Nung 2:111a) one’s eyes must necessarily not cloud over, yet ... ki tulywo’m i ‘ep susil’ss oy (1462 Nung 6:29a) – it is not to be expected, so ... ‘qoy mun’tak po’lywo m i e’lyewul’ss oy’la (1463 Pep 3:97b) it is because it is hard to give up (her) love all at once. mwo ta i’sywo.m i ‘CYENG hi ‘mas.tang khe’no’t (1481 Twusi 8:6b) all are properly gathered together, and yet ... ‘la’ni la’la (1481 Twusi 16:22b) it does not lack in being miraculous!

‘ywo m i’la (after y, i), modulated subst + cop indic assert. ‘i’ non mzo’ol pu’the ‘KYENG ul ‘nayywo.m i’la (1462 Nung 4:27b) this sets boundaries based on the mind.

‘ywo m i’za < -i- wom ‘i’la. ‘la’- mon PPWO’SalQ kolo’chywo.m ‘i’la (1447 Sek 13:59a) it is just the bodhisattva teaching.

‘ywo m i’za < -i- wo’m ‘i’la. ‘sol’phywo.m i’za ko’cang ‘ho yan ma’lon (1447=)1562 Sek 3:18a) I have investigated after my fashion.

‘ywo m ol (after y, i), modulated substantive + particle. ‘mu su.k u’lwo mozom sa ma’ny cvume’kwuy pi’chwuyywo’m ol TANG ’honon ’ta (1462 Nung 1:84a) what will you make your heart be that it face the radiance of my fist? ‘wolhon me ye’wo ywo’ol hon ti’Gwyu ‘KYWO’-CYENG (‘hwoltiGeta=) ‘hwolq’ti iGe’ta (1463 Pep 1:10b) it is a matter of checking what is right and wrong at the same time. TTYWO-TTWWONG ‘ey s’KHOYK towo’ywo.m oI ol’culki’me ye (1482 Kum-sam 3:24a) delights to become a guest on the road, and ... 

‘ywo m ol < -i- wo’m ‘ol. ‘na y mozo’m i’i’SSILQ ‘lwo mworm pas’k uy i’sywo’m ol ‘al’Gwa-ngi’’ta (1462 Nung 1:53a) I know that my mind really exists apart from my body. kis ke’culkywo’m ol’nay ti’a’ni’tha-ngi’’ta (1463 Pep 2:249b) it has not created joyous delight. MYEW-HHWOYK ‘ho’ya kolo’chywo’m ol pa’ti a’ni’ho’l i’le’n i’la (1463 Pep 1:208a) was too confused to get what was taught. ‘mul’-ssom ‘kwa ka’col’pywo.m o’lwo (1464 Kunkang 87b) by comparing it with what is said. NGEN ‘kwa kwun on PANG ‘ol cwo’cha wol’mwom i’sywo.m ol po’ki kwo cye’yn i (1463=4 Yeng 2:31b) it wants to be clarified that speech and view sometimes change course.

‘ywo’m ol = [i’iywo’m ol, cop subst + pct. TTYWWONG-NGEP on ‘MAN ‘ol hon kac’ ‘ywo’ol nilo st.n i (1462 Nung 2:79b) as for those in the same trade, he said that their sense of disorder is the same.

‘ywo’m on (after y, i), modulated subst + pct. ‘ile’n i’lo’to ke’mu’m ye’hoyywo’ol non’hwo.n i ‘la (1481 Twusi 7:27a) hence distinguished being black and (being) white.

‘nye ye’huyywo’on i’t e’ty’le’n ywo (1481 Twusi 21:30a) that separation of long ago, where was this?

‘ywo’m on < -i-’wo’m ‘on. ‘la’to’l oI mozom ‘kwa’him ‘kwa’i’ki’lywo’m on (1463 Pep 2:213b) the praising of the son’s mind and strength. kol’mye’kif uy ‘nye ton’nywo’on (1481 Twusi 14:29b) the wandering of seagulls.

‘ywo (after y, i), modulated modifier.

1. (with epitheme extruded from the subject).

Example?

2. (epitheme extruded from object). QA-NAN a’hta ‘ka’sto’i ‘HYANG ‘i’ne’y kwo’h ay ‘aye’ny’l te’i’ti 1Ny’n nil’Gwo’toy ‘kwo ‘h oy ‘nay’ywo’om ke’s i’la ho’la’n i’t oy pan’to’ki kwo’h ol pu’the ‘nal’q t’iGe’nul ... (1462 Nung 3:24b) say, Ánanda, perhaps again when this scent arises in your nose we say that it is something emitted by your nose ... 

3. (with a summational epitheme). Ihwen hi somo’chon KHWONG on MA’oy tal’Gayywon pa’yn i (1482 Nam 1:76b) the (widely penetrating =) pervasive void (Sünaya) is where the devils seduce.

‘ywo so’zi (> ‘ywo so’ji > yo sai), adn n. ‘HYANG on a ni wo lan’ ywo so’zi’la (1459 Wel se’26a) ‘HYANG is [a Chinese word that] means it is not long (in time). ‘ywo so’i ‘yey (= ‘ywo so’ji ‘yey’) lately. ‘na y ywo so’i mol’-pwo’ki e’ere’eye mol’‘tho’ti’mmot’ho’ta’la (’1517’ Pak 1:37b) the last while I have been unable to ride a horse, having picked up an intestinal ailment.

‘ywo’toy (after y, i), modulated accessible. ‘ce ne’kywo’toy (1447 Sek 13:61a) in his own opinion ... mozom ay ‘na y ne’kywo’toy (1463 Pep 2:23a) my feeling was that ... .
950 PART II

A Reference Grammar of Korean

Dragon Spring.

- 'ywum, (after y, l) modulated substantive.  
- 'ywum ey < -i-wu-m 'ey. (kwokii capo.m ye namwo 'cyuw.m ey 'i [SOYNG] ol pu'thwe 'ys.nwo'la (1481 Twusi 7:6b) I rely on catching fish and cutting wood for my livelihood.

- 'ywum i < -i-wu-m 'i. (kan to y'two "salam sim'kyuw.m i 'mno'w ho.1 i 'n i' (1463 Pep 4: 86b) cannot let people have it [= the sutra] just at random.

- 'ywum ul, modulated subst + pcl. (muy 'ywum ul "nay.l i 'le.n i 'la (1464 Kumkang 79b)

- one would emit glaring hatred (I recall).

- 'ywun < -i-wu-n. I "CHOY-'NYE 'nun 'skwu myywun kak'si' 'la (1459 Wel 2:28a) a "CHOY-'NYE is a prettied girl.

- 'ywun i (after y, i), modulated modifier + postmod. I ci p i 'ilGe no'l 'hoyn 'pwary two n'i 'ywun i (1481 Twusi 7:1a) there was built a house but it was shaded by white cogen-grass thatching.

- 'ywur - (after y, i) modulated accessible. [QILQ-CHEY 'ia pwuy 'ywur toy (1462 Nung 5:59b) all are empty.

yya = ya (after Chinese words). [MYENG-'SYEY] yya ho.ya (1876 Kakok 95) making indeed a pledge.

y'za, y'za, abbr < 'i'za, 'i'za, pcl. Usually only after Chinese characters for syllables ending in a vowel; for Hankul words ending in a vowel just 'za was used, but there are a few examples with nativized Chinese words and with indeterminates. It is not always clear in a given case whether what is intended is the nominative particle 'i + 'za, but that seems likely, so we write most examples as y'za.

1. TTYAPQY-TTWOW y'za CIIN-QISLQ "SUEN hon 'pu'i la ha'm ye (1459 Wel 10:19a) Mahaprajapati [Buddha's foster mother (and aunt)] truly had many good intentions and - TTYAPQY-TTWOW y'za kiloz Wo[f]l'i 'ngi 'la (1447~1562 Sek 3:3ab) Mahaprajapati will raise him herself. PPI-SYA-PA MILO-TA-la y'za mos eti.n i 'ngi 'la (1447~1562 Sek 3:7a; missing accents not restored) Visvatmitra is the very wisest one.

2. Ttwo 'cik pwu'thwe y'za NUNG 'hi a losi'n i (1463 Pep 4:63a) only Buddha fully knows it. ye'sus ha'no'1 i enu y'za 'mos
Part II 951

A Reference Grammar of Korean

 particle: 'il' za, 'il' za, 'il' za, 'il' za

2. After an unmarked subject ending of a sentence.

3. After an unmarked subject ending of a sentence.

4. After a time noun ending in /il'/ (1465). Wen za is often followed by a noun.

5. After a time noun ending in /il'/ (1465). Wen za is often followed by a noun.

6. After a time noun ending in /il'/ (1465). Wen za is often followed by a noun.

7. After a time noun ending in /il'/ (1465). Wen za is often followed by a noun.

8. After a time noun ending in /il'/ (1465). Wen za is often followed by a noun.

9. After a time noun ending in /il'/ (1465). Wen za is often followed by a noun.

10. After a time noun ending in /il'/ (1465). Wen za is often followed by a noun.

11. After a time noun ending in /il'/ (1465). Wen za is often followed by a noun.

12. After a time noun ending in /il'/ (1465). Wen za is often followed by a noun.

13. After a time noun ending in /il'/ (1465). Wen za is often followed by a noun.

14. After a time noun ending in /il'/ (1465). Wen za is often followed by a noun.

15. After a time noun ending in /il'/ (1465). Wen za is often followed by a noun.

16. After a time noun ending in /il'/ (1465). Wen za is often followed by a noun.

17. After a time noun ending in /il'/ (1465). Wen za is often followed by a noun.

18. After a time noun ending in /il'/ (1465). Wen za is often followed by a noun.

19. After a time noun ending in /il'/ (1465). Wen za is often followed by a noun.

20. After a time noun ending in /il'/ (1465). Wen za is often followed by a noun.

21. After a time noun ending in /il'/ (1465). Wen za is often followed by a noun.

22. After a time noun ending in /il'/ (1465). Wen za is often followed by a noun.

23. After a time noun ending in /il'/ (1465). Wen za is often followed by a noun.

24. After a time noun ending in /il'/ (1465). Wen za is often followed by a noun.

25. After a time noun ending in /il'/ (1465). Wen za is often followed by a noun.

26. After a time noun ending in /il'/ (1465). Wen za is often followed by a noun.

27. After a time noun ending in /il'/ (1465). Wen za is often followed by a noun.

28. After a time noun ending in /il'/ (1465). Wen za is often followed by a noun.

29. After a time noun ending in /il'/ (1465). Wen za is often followed by a noun.

30. After a time noun ending in /il'/ (1465). Wen za is often followed by a noun.

31. After a time noun ending in /il'/ (1465). Wen za is often followed by a noun.

32. After a time noun ending in /il'/ (1465). Wen za is often followed by a noun.

33. After a time noun ending in /il'/ (1465). Wen za is often followed by a noun.

34. After a time noun ending in /il'/ (1465). Wen za is often followed by a noun.

35. After a time noun ending in /il'/ (1465). Wen za is often followed by a noun.

36. After a time noun ending in /il'/ (1465). Wen za is often followed by a noun.

37. After a time noun ending in /il'/ (1465). Wen za is often followed by a noun.

38. After a time noun ending in /il'/ (1465). Wen za is often followed by a noun.

39. After a time noun ending in /il'/ (1465). Wen za is often followed by a noun.

40. After a time noun ending in /il'/ (1465). Wen za is often followed by a noun.

41. After a time noun ending in /il'/ (1465). Wen za is often followed by a noun.

42. After a time noun ending in /il'/ (1465). Wen za is often followed by a noun.

43. After a time noun ending in /il'/ (1465). Wen za is often followed by a noun.

44. After a time noun ending in /il'/ (1465). Wen za is often followed by a noun.

45. After a time noun ending in /il'/ (1465). Wen za is often followed by a noun.

46. After a time noun ending in /il'/ (1465). Wen za is often followed by a noun.

47. After a time noun ending in /il'/ (1465). Wen za is often followed by a noun.

48. After a time noun ending in /il'/ (1465). Wen za is often followed by a noun.

49. After a time noun ending in /il'/ (1465). Wen za is often followed by a noun.

50. After a time noun ending in /il'/ (1465). Wen za is often followed by a noun.
- čça, particle. SEE - key 'a.
- *zop* - < -l*-*zop* (-l- stems)

In general, strings like -zowo- are treated as being modulated (= -zowo*-wo-), while strings like -zowo- are treated as unmodulated. But for those endings that do not permit the modulator to intrude, strings like -zowo- are equivalent to the unmodulated -zowo-. The relevant cases are - *zowo* 
*ye* = - *zowo* 
*ye* - *zowo* *m* *ye* n' = - *zowo* 
*m* ye n'. and the infinitive - *zow* *a* = - *zow* *a*. Before the honorific --(he)s-] and the modified honorific -](ho)- strings like -zowo- are also equivalent to -zowo-. There is only one modulation in - *zow* *a* 'm* ol.

- 'a, infinitive.  'hozo *wa* (1465 Wen se: 77a) = 'hozo *Wa* (1447 Sek 24:5b), 'hozo'jWa (1459 Wel 8:1a) < "ho- do; 'kazo *wa* (1463 Pep 3:121a) = 'kazo *Wa* (1459 Wel 23:85b) < "ka- go, pwo'f/nayo*wa* (1463 Pep 4:193a) < pwo* nay- send, 'mey*zo*Wa 'ci-ngi 'ta' (1459 Wel 10:10b) wants to shoulder/ bear it, *mwoyo* *wa* (1447 Sek 23:31b) < "mwoy-esort, *towoyo*Wa (1447 Sek 6:5b), 1449 Kok 140, 1463 Pep 4:48b) < towoyo- become, *pwozo*Wa (1447 Sek 6:44b), 1459 Wel 8:87b) < "pwo-, *ku'лиз Wa* (1447 Sek 23:37a) < *ku*li- depict; 'hozo *Wa* ci'lu (1447 Sek 24:8a, 9b); 'hozo *wa* 'ci-ngi 'ta (1447 Sek 24:8b) < "ho- do, ilozo *Wa* 'ci-ngi 'ta (1447 Sek 6:22b) I want to build them < il*ho- il*G; 'sozo *Wa* (1459 Wel 21:212a) < *sol- burn; 'tamzo *Wa* (1459 Wel 10:14b) < *tam- pack, 'anzo *Wa* (1459 Wel 2:43b = 1449 Kok 23) < *an- embrace.

caps*Wa (1447 Sek 23:29b) < kaph- repay, kas 'caps*wa* (1463 Pep 4:49a) < kaska*Wa be near, sis* *Wa* (1447 Sek 23:37b) < sis-wash, kis*so*Wa* (1447 Sek 6:21b, 24:8b, 24:51a) < kisk-rejoice, cesso*Wa* (1445 Yong 75) < ceh- fear, sul'sso *Wa* (1445 Yong 91, 1447 Sek 23:37a) < sulh- grieve, 'cwoss* *wa* (1462 Nung 1:52b) < 'cwoz- kowtow.


- *silq = "a, *silq (= isilq effective hon prosp mod).  *rut* 'cop ti 'miwot 'hozo *wa* *silq *cey (1462 1Nung 2:2b) when I was unable to hear it; "may 'miwot tuco*Wa* 'silq *ta (1459 Wel 56b) how come you have been unable to hear of them?

- *as. non = "a, *s. non. *miwoyo*wa* 's. non hyekon ssin- 'HHA 'ya*la (1475 Nay 1:39b) it is a gathering of minor subjects.

- 'a, 'yee, 'yo*woyo*Wa* 'yee (1447 Sek 6:5b) < towoy- become.

- 'a, *two, *pwo* zowa 'two (1462 1Nung 1:47a) < "pwo- see; *pulzo*Wa* 'two (1459 Wel 8:16b) < pulu- pu*G- call.

- 'a, *ys. non, *fumwato*wa* 'ys. non *sta hi 1481 Twusi 8:62a) < "fumwut- mulwul visit.


- 'a, *ys. ta'n i, *hozo *wa* 'ys. ta'n i (1464 Kumkang 72b) < "ho- do.

- 'a, *ys. tan 'i i m ye *n. *tuto* Wa* 'ys. tan 'i i m ye *n. (1459 Wel 9:34a) < tut- tul- hear.

- 'a, *ys. te*la. *pwozo*Wa* 'ys. te*la (1447 Sek 24:19a) < "pwo- see.

- 'a, *ys. tes*i n i s 'ka, *tutoco*Wa* 'ys. tes*i n i s 'ka (1447 Sek 6:17a) < tut- tul- hear.

- 'a, *za. *pwo* *zo*Wa* 'za (1459 Wel 8:26a) < "pwo- see, *ho* 'zo*Wa* 'za (1459 Wel 9:52a) < "ho- do, *ka *zo*Wa* 'za (1447 Sek 23:40a) < "ka- go, *mey* 'zo*Wa* 'za (1459 Wel 10:12b) hear it; *pi* 'zo* Wa* 'za (1449 Kok 106) < "pill- bear it; beg; *kapso*Wa* 'za (1447 Sek 23:21b) < kaph- repay; ilkhotco*Wa* 'za (1459 Wel 10:75b) < ilkhot- ilkhol- say.

- al*q, effective prospective modifier.  *alq* *ka. *pwo* wo*Wa* *kka* (1447 Sek 24:43b, 1447 Sek 24:43b) < "pwo- see.

- *an, effective modifier.

- *a, *n i. *mwo'l 'lazo*Wa'n i (1445 Yong 47) they took sudden fright. *two *pwo* *salq* of *pwozo*Wa'n i *Gwa* (1459 Wel 8:17b) saw two bodhisattvas, "ne y ho'ma mas- *nazo*Wa'n i (1459 Wel 2:62b) you have already faced it.

- *a, *n i *Gwa. *pwozo*Wa'n i *Gwa (1459 Wel 8:17b) < "pwo- see, *hozo*wa*.
"Gwa (1463 Pep 2:50a) "ho-do.
- 'an ma'lon. "tuto' Wan ma'lon (1447 Sek 6:11a) "tut-tul- hear.
- 'an 'i. "pwo'zo Wan 'i (1447 Wel 21:191a) "pwo- see.
- 'an tye. "pwo'zo Wan tye (1447 Wel 23:82b) "pwo- see.
- 'a'nyo. "cwo'so Wan 'ywo (1449 Kok 28, 109) did he bow his head (kowtow)?
+ 'a-ngi 'ta, effective polite + cop indic assertive. "mwo'lazo Wa-ngi 'ita (1459 Wel 21:192a) I do not know.
+ 'a'nol, concessive. "nwol'azo Wa'nol (1445 Yong 61) "nwol'la- get terrified at; cesso 'Wa'nol (1445 Yong 61) "ceh- fear; parco 'Wa'n ol (1447 Sek 24:45b) "pat-get. "mwu'towa'nol (1482 Kum-sam 3:12b) "mwu't-mwuol- ask.
+ 'a'silaq, effective honorific prospective modifier. "hozo wasilaq 'cey (1462 Nung 2:2b) "ho-do; "tuto' Wasilq 'ta (1459 Wel 9:56b) "tut-tul- hear.
+ 'asi'nol, honorific literary concessive. "pwoyzo 'Wasi'nol (1459 Wel 8:84a) "pwoyshow; "mwulo 'wasi'nol (1463 Pep 1:67b) "mwu-l-mwuol.
+ 'a'ta, effective transferative. "nula'reta'wa (1447 Sek 23:53a) "nilu-/nilG- rouse; 'etcco 'Wata'ka (1447 Sek 23:53b) "et-get.
+ 'cye, suggestion/desire. "etcco 'cye ho'kwo (1459 Wel 2:69a) "et-get.
+ 'ke'na, effective adversative. "ho'zopke'na (1447 Sek 13:53a) "ho-do; hon 'so'n ol tu'zopke'na (1447 Sek 13:53b) or raising a hand or ...
+ 'ke'nyo. 'kuli'zopke'na moyn'ko'zopke'na hol 'ss i'la (1459 Wel 2:66b) it means to draw or make.
+ 'ke'ni, effective mod + postmod. "kil/h cap'sopke'n i micwo'ecopke'n i (1459 Wel 21:203a) whether taking the road or following after (< cap-take, micwoch- follow right after).
+ 'ke'nul, concessive. "wu'zopke'nu'l (1459 Wel 10:1b) "wul-cry; mak'zopke'nu'l (1449 Kok 100) obstruct; cwoch'ecopke'nu'l (1445 Yong 36) = cwo 'ecopke'nu'l (1449 Kok 187) < cwoch- follow.
+ 'ken 'i ay 'n, effective mod + postmod + pcl + pcl. "kyen'cwu'zopke'i ay 'n' (1462 Nung 1:99b) < kyen'cwu- compare.
+ 'ke'un, provisional. "ho'zopke'un (1459 Wel 7:55; cited from LCT [page missing in Yensey repro]) "ho-do.
+ 'key', 'kuy, adverbative. "na 'lol 'pwozop'key 'hosywo'sye (1449 Wel 18:80b; the smudge at the left of 'pwo is not a second dot) please let them gaze on me. 'pwozop kuy 'hwo'm i 'Gwo (1447 Sek 24:2b) is letting them gaze. "sitcop'key (1447 Sek 24:10b) "sit-sil- load, tut' cop' kuy (1459 Wel 8:1b) < tut-tul- hear.
+ 'f'kwa 'la, exclamatory statement. "pwo'zopkwa 'ila (1446 Pep 3:169a) I have seen it.
+ 'kwa-ngi 'ita, exclamatory polite statement. "etcop kwa-ngi 'ita (1459 Wel 13:6b) < etget. mas- na 'zop kwa-ngi 'ita (1463 Pep 3:120b) < mac-meet. 'ta ho'ma 'pwozop kwa-ngi 'ita (1463 Pep 4:169a) we have all now seen.
+ 'kwo, gerund. "hozo'kwo (1447 Sek 6:1b, 24:5b) < 'ho-do; 'pwozop kwo (1445 Yong 59, 1447 Sek 6:40a) < 'pwo- see; ka'cizop 'kwo (1447 Sek 24:5b) < ka'ci-have; 'samzop 'kwo (1475 Nay 2:2:17a) < 'sam-make; 'azop 'kwo (1449 Kok 109) < 'al-know; 'iwopzop 'kwo (1447 Sek 23:43b) < 'twol-turn around; kuzu 'zop 'kwo (1459 Wel 2:35b) < kuzu-/kuzG-drag; nip'sop 'kwo (1459 Wel 2:72a) < nip- wear; pus 'sop 'kwo (1447 Sek 23:23a, 1449 Kok 34) < 'puz-pour, "cwo.sop 'kwo (1447 Sek 6:45a) < 'cwoz-kowtow, nwos'sop 'kwo (1447 Sek 9:22b, 1449 Kok 191, 1462 Nung 1:31a) < nnow-put, nye's sop 'kwo (1447 Sek 23:23a, 23:58b; 1459 Wel 1:7b) < nyeh-put it in; ma'ccop 'kwo (1462 Nung 1:31a) < mac-meet, cwo-ccop 'kwo (1459 Wel 2:17a) < cwoch-follow, yen'ccop 'kwo (1447 Sek 23:38a; 1459 Wel 2:39a, 10:13b) = yen't cop 'kwo (1447 Sek 23:49a; 1459 Wel 10:10a) < yen-put on top, tut' cop 'kwo (1445 Yong 59) < tut-tul- hear, ilkhot' cop 'kwo (1447 Sek 13:59a) < ilkhot-/ilkhol-praise.
+ 'kwo 'cye. "tut' copkwo 'cye (1462 Nung 1:38a) < tut-tul- hear.
+ 'kwo 'za. "tut' copkwo 'za (1449 Kok 106) < tut-tul- hear.
+ 'non, proc mod. "poy'hwo'zopnon (1463 Pep 5:43b) < poy'hwo- learn; cwo 'ccop'non (1463 Pep 1:24b) < cwoch-follow.
-no'ni. 7"pwo'zopno'n i (1445 1Yong 5) < "pwo- see, 'ho'zopno'n i (1463 Pep 5:186a) < "ho- do; pat' copno'n i (1449 Kok 117) < pat-offer.

-no'ni i Gwa. 7'ho'zopno'n i 'Gwa (1447 Sek 23:4a) < "ho-do.

-no'ni i 'la. 'kik'tuli'zop'no'n i 'l a (1447 Sek 24:5b) < 'ki'tuli- wait; 'kop'copno'n i 'l a (1462 1Nung 2:45a) < 'koth- = 'kot ho- be like.

-no'ni i n'. 7'ho'zopno'n i 'n' (1463 Pep se:17a) < "ho-do.

-no'ni i '-ngi s 'kwo. 7"pwo'zopno'n i '-ngi s 'kwo (1463 Pep 1:67a) < "pwo-see.

-no'ni i '-ngi 'ta. 'nip'zopno'n i '-ngi 'ta (1435 Pep 3:109b) < 'nip-wear.

-non 'kwo. 7'ho'zopnon 'kwo (1481 Twusi 10:9b) < "ho-do.

+ -no-ngi 'ta, processive polite + cop indic assert. 7'ho'zopno-ngi 'ta (1463 Pep 1:165b) < "ho-do.

+ -no'ia, proc indic assert. 7"pwo'zop'ia (1459 Wel 18:55b) < "pwo-see.

+ -nwo'la, modulated proc indic assertive. 7tur'copnwo'la (1459 Wel 10:26a) < tur-tul-hear.

+ -nwo'n, modulated processive modifier. 7'pwozop'nwon cyen'cho 'lwo (1459 Wel 8:28a) < "pwo-see; ilkhor'copnwon 'ma'li'n i (1482 Kum-sam 4:11b) < ilkhor-ilkhor-

-nwo'n i. 7'ho'zopnwo'n i (1447 Sek 9:26b = 1459 Wel 9:46b) < "ho-do.

+ -nwo-ngi 'ta, proc polite + copula indie attentive. 7'hozop'nwo-ngi 'ta (1463 Pep 2:49a, 1644 Kunkang 13b) < "ho-do.

+ -nwo's.ta, processive exclamatory statement. 7ki'lizopnwo's.ta (1481 Twusi 20:5b) < ki'-li-praise.

+ -'ol(q), (unmodulated) prosp modifier. 7tutco'Wolq 'salom'oy (1447 Sek 9:2a) < tut-tul-hear.

-"ol i 7'hozo'Wol i 'Gwos (1447 Sek 9:40a) < "ho-do, mwo'lozo'Wol i (1445 1Yong 86): cesso'wo'l i (1449 Kok 190) < ceh- fear, 'kopl'sowo'li (1463 Pep 2:17a) < 'kolW-line up; tutco'Wol'i (1449 Kok 97) < tut-tul-hear, cwoccwo'Wol'i (1449 Kok 99) < cwoch-follow.

-"ol i 'Ge'na. 7tutco'Wol i 'Ge'na (1447 Sek 23:2b) < tut-tul-lift.

-o'li i 'Gwo. 7kap.so'wo'l i 'Gwo (1482 Nam 1:41b) < kaphu-repay.

-o'li i 'le'la. 7"pwo'zo'Wol i 'le'la (1459 Wel 7:55; cited from LCT [page missing in the Yensey repro]).

-o'li i 'le'n i. 7"pwo'zo'Wol i 'le'n i (1459 Wel 8:17a).

-o'li i 'la. 'kotco'wo'l i 'l ss oy (1463 Pep 5:195b) < 'koth- be alike.

-o'li i 'to'w'ia. 7"pwozO'Wol i 'liw'ia (1459 Wel 17:19b) < "pwo-see, 'mvot'azo'Wol i 'liw'ia (1447 Sek 13:43b) < "al-know.

-o'li i '-ngi 'ta. 'ki'lizo'Wol'li i '-ngi 'ta (1447-1562 Sek 3:3ab) < kil'ho-l kilG-raise.

-o'li i '-ngi s 'kwo. Tl'uzo'Wol i 'liw's ta (1459 Sek 24:9b-10a) < ilu-illG-create.

-o'li ifi 'ye'n ywo. 7"pwozo'Wol ifi 'ye'n ywo (1459 Wel 8:17b) < "pwo-see.

-o'li i 'ka. 7a'zo'Wol 'ka (1445 1Yong 43) < "al-know.

-o'li is oy. 7"pwo'zo'Wol 'ss oy (1459 Wel 8:28a) < "pwo-see.

-o'li ye. 'ki'lizo'Wol'ye (1459 Wel se:9a) < kil-praise.

+ -o'la. 7'ho'zo'Wol'a (1447 Sek 19:41b), "pwo'zo'Wol'a (1459 Wel 8:92a).

+ -'om, (unmodulated) substantive. Only in: -o'm ye. 7'hozo'wo'm ye (1462 1Nung 1:39a) = 'ho'zo'wo'm ye (1447 Sek 6:17a) < "ho-do; patco'wo'm ye (1459 Wel 18:62b) < pat-get, 'mwo't'cowo'm ye (1462 1Nung 2:11b) < "mwo-t'mw', ask.

-o'm ye n'. 7'ho'zo'wo'm ye n' (1447 Sek 9:24b) < "ho-do; 'a'zo'm ye n' (1463 Pep 5:187b) < "al-know.

+ -'on, (unmodulated) mod. 7"pwozO'Won 'salam'an (1459 Wel 8:28a) < "pwo-see, tutco'Wol 'salom' i (1447 Sek 13:54a) < tut-tul-hear.

-o'n i. 7'po'la'zo'Won' i (1445 1Yong 38) < 'po'la-wish, 'pwozoy'Wo'n i (1445 1Yong 7) = "pwoyo'zo'Won' i (1449 Kok 29) < "pwoy-show, ni phizo'Wo'n i (1445 1Yong 25) < ni phi-dress someone, a to'l izo'wo'n i (1463 Pep 4:48b) < 'i- (cop); meko'so'Won' i (1459 Wel 7:26a) < mek-eat, 'mwo'so'Won' i (1459 1Yong 29) < "tow-help.

-"gew'so'Won' i (1449 Kok 109) < "cwo-crowtow, as.so'Won' i (1449 Kok 13) < kisk-
INDEX

This is primarily an index to Part I, but included are Part II references to entries taken from the earlier pages. In seeking information on a subject or form not entered below, the reader should consult the alphabetical list in Part II, which contains many Middle Korean words, as well as more detailed information on the modern forms.

Note: English plural references are often listed with the singular: "stem" = "stem" or "stems", "verb" = "verb" or "verbs". References to centuries are regularized to numerical notation: for "fifteenth century" see "15th century". For the most part, verbs are entered in the stem shape.

7th century (Chinese) 1, 46, 50, 61
12th century (language) 196
1400s 50, 431, 815; late 1400s 513; 1490s 49
15th century (language/text) 1, 4, 22, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 53, 54; (lenition) 56, 59; 60; (accent) 69; (short variants of "ho-" forms) 92; (text) 96; 108, 196, 134, 232, 233, 235, 237, 238, 255, 267
1500s 35; early ~ 49, 81, 431, 764; 1540s 56
16th century 15, 42, 44, 45, 46, 49, 53, 56, 59; (dictionary Cahoy) 65; (text) 71; 238
1600s 52, 52, 554, 608, 759; early ~ 269; 1650s 622
17th century: (texts) 56; 267; 663
1700s 26, 35, 51
18th century 17, 47, 56
1800s 28, 52, 594; late ~ 419
19th century 26, 27, (texts) 56, 122; (late) 594, 613
1920s 234; early ~ 28
1930s 675; early ~ 13
20th century 1, 17, 18, 42, 56, 60, 112; 332

- " " 197
-a < '-a (inf) 231, 251; (vs -e for inf after --aC-stem) 343; 415, 465
-a 'child' 165
-a- stems: (all high-low) 71; (absorb inf) 252, 267; (lists) 349, 350
a = ya 'question' (postmodifier) 160, 306
a/o ya (vocative/exclamatory particle) 196, 415
-a/~a (effective inf) 267
abbreviated form/shape 40, 232, 258, 259
abbreviated quotative constructions 244, 332
abbreviation 5; (of wu to u and yu to yu in notation) 8, 13, 18; (of copula to 'y-') 55; 87, 89, 92, 130, 133, 150, 193, 217, 220, 235, 243, 245, 260, 265, 299, 300, 331, 339, 679; (table of abbreviations used in this book) 414
aberrant etymology 219
ability 315
ablaut 341
abrupt end 142
absolute case 286
absolute constructions 130; numeral in ~ 174
absolute position 140; (of adverb) 135
absolute use of nouns 280
absorbed h 35
absorbed infinitive ending 38
abstract: events 324; meaning 344; noun 131, 279
accent 6; ~ and spelling in MK texts 85; ~ of earlier forms 60; change (to rising) 271; 274
accent classes 66
accent dots (positioning) 85
accent evidence for -taka analysis 214
accent groups by stem shape 72
accent-marked attestations 68
accent marks of Middle Korean 35
accent patterns 35
accent suppression before particles 68
accent types of stems 70
accentual anomaly 71, 72, 588
accentual distinctions (lost in modern Seoul) 60
accentual doublings 84
accentual motivation (for lenitions) 53
accentual patterns (not from China) 61, 64
accentual patterns of nouns and adverbs 62
accentual residue (of a lost vowel) 268, (from contraction) 270
accentual variants 64
accentuation (confirming derivation "ti-" from "ti-"/[G]i-) 55
accentuation of verb forms 69
acceptability of noun compounds 296
accessive -toy -'wubtoy 266, 271, 329, (of verb of saying) 332
accidental gaps 30
accreted noun/suffix -i (early examples) 65
A Reference Grammar of Korean

-accrion of the suffix -i 43
-accrion of y after -y or -i 54
-accusative 130, 282; (not marking direct object) 284, 286, 847-50
-accusative(-marked) phrase 216
-accusative-marked noun/phrase 216, 284, 326
-accusative-marked object 130; (of vi) 216
-accusative marker/particle (ul/lul) 12, 99, 100; (omitted) 111, 173, 195, 216, 268, 274
-acht 145, 156, 415
-act 48, 137
-acoustic impressions 23
-active: (verb) 218; (adjective) 289; (voice) 297; (sentence) 315
-addresssee 245, 268, 299, 312
-adjacent elements 274
-adverbial exclamations 300
-adverbial noun 287; 289, 290, 298, 305, 307, 315, 316, 332, 340
-adjective: adverb from ~ 163, 164
-adjective: noun from ~ 164
-adjective infinitive + la 243
-adjective sentence 295
-adjective stem 191; (ending in w) 233; 309, 310
-adjectives (prefer long negative) 316; (and double negative) 322
-adjectives of: evaluation and emotion 291; frequency, quantity 294; size 288
-adject 272, 274, 277, 286; (expansions) 287; (within a nominalized sentence) 323; 326, 330, 335
-adject 258
-adnominal 134, 282
-adnominal conversion of copula 151
-adnominal endings 245
-adnominal extended pcl phrase 194
-adnominal function 324
-adnominal modification 171, 286, 335
-adnominalization 248, 297, 300, 302, 323, 324; (of retrospective) 326; (based on quotation) 328, 338
-adnominalized copula 332
-adnominalized phrase 131; (adverbial) 135
-adnominalized quotation (as a substitute for the adnominalized copula) 332
-adnominalized sentence 272, 290, 324, 326, 327; (plural reference in ~) 830
-adnominalized verb: subject of ~ 69
-adnominalizer 259; (English ~) 328
-adnominal particle 172, 235, 261, 284
-adnominal phrase 19, 280, 297
-adnominal relationship (of pcl to noun) 280
-adnominal sentence 281
-adnominal treatment of object of vnt 188
-adnominal: 26, 45, 88, 146; (+ noun, + quasi-free noun) 19; 26, 45, 88, 146; (+ noun, + noun phrase, + postnoun) 276; 277
-adnouns: list 1 (exclusive) 147
-adnouns: list 2 (non-exclusive) 147
-adnouns: list 3 (pseudo-adnouns) 149
-adnoun title 133
-adverb: (+ verb) 19, 277; (ending in ~-i triggers velar lenition) 55; 88, 135; (modifying other adverb) 135; (conjunctional ~) 135; (+, tul but not + focus particle) 136; (as if noun with dropped particle) 136; (+ number) 138, 276, 145, 162; (movable ~) 174; (between VN ul/lul and ha-) 189; (in reciprocal valence) 194; (+ noun) 276; (+ copula) 277; (limited in use) 296; 340, 345
-adverbial 3; (key) 54, 70; (~ forms) 140; (adj lacks) 217; (~key) 226; 247; (~ mood) 255; 308, 330, 339
-adverbial suffix ~-i 234, 347
-adverbial 3; (~ role) 130, 282; (~ conversions) 151; (~ extended pcl phrase) 194, 281, 282; (~ phrase) 19, 88, 135, (adnominalized) 135; (adnominalizing) 135; (numeral as) 174, 272, 280, 281, 282, 297; (treatment of the object of a vnt) 188; 255; (~ sentence) 280, 281, 300; (~ relationship) 286; (~ modification) 335
-adverbialization 247, 297, 300, 303, 329, 339
-adverbialized number 172
-adverbialized phrase: (extruded) 326; 329
-adverbialized quantifier (new?) 172
-adverb-intensifying suffix 55
-adverbs of: assertion, contingency, degree 138; manner 139; place 140; time 136, 282
INDEX 959

adversative -una/-na 100, 243, 249 266, 329
affirmative 297; (sentence) 315; (copula) 316: 327
affix 275
affricate 28, 46, 49, 57; (nasal before ~) 48
affricate-initial phonograms 45
affrication (~ of palatalized stops) 46; (dating
the ~ of t(h)i and t(h)y) 47, 111; (~ and
nasality) 48
afterthought 300, 303, 304, 331
agent 315; 496
am- (stems) 231, 251; (list) 349
am- (h)- stems (list) 104-5, 365
-am/-eh- 220; 415
ahistorical elision 54
ahop-i, ahoq-i 187
ahuley; aholay(q, alay(q), alays (pseudo-adnoun) 150
alay a (= a'lay o) 25
a lay o = alay a 42
älci mös ha- 318
al.e tut- 251
alh.i (postnoun < der n) 158, 416
-al.i 163, 416
allitaw~ 144; 361
'all' 173
allí- (vc) 224, 240
allomorph 98, 99; ("altered" ~) 110; 274
allophones (of Al) 28; (of l) 51
allophonic level: assimilations at ~ 51
alyle ci- 315; alyle eye iss.ta 291
/allyleng/ 122
älm 255, 417; "al'm ye > âłmye 255
alo- 141
alphabet 95; Korean ~ 106
alphabetization 21
alphabetizing lists 5

alternant shapes (of stems and endings) 230
alternation 99, 100; (of w) 233
-am stems 361
alum: (in alum tapta) 144; (counter) 184
älum = âlm 'knowledge' 242
al.un for ân 242
al.up.nita = âp.nita 242
alveolar 17; (~ affricates) 24; (~ ridge) 28
always-high stems 70
-am = -em (derived substantive) 255, 887, 889
ama (to) 138; 304, 334; 418
ambiguity 20, 133, 278. (inherent) 280, 282,
283, 286, 314
ambiguous sentence 283; (adnominal/adverbial)
280; 336
ambivalent stems = -(H)- stems 231, 242, 251;
(list) 365
-amchi 163, 418
Americans 300
am(h) (adnoun, bound noun) < 'amh 'female'
109, 149; 417
-am 164, 418
äm' man 138, 418
âmo = âmu 145, 148, 418
* "am'o-l- (defective stem) 256, 418
"a mo'la 219, 256, 418
"amo'lan 256, 418
"a'moli > âmuli (der adv < defective adj) 256,
418, 419
âmu 296, 418
âmule(h) 139, 145, 164, 418
âmuleay 243, 252, 418
âmule-, âmule(h) 134, 219, 251, 252, 418-9
âmule ha- < âmuleh- 256, 418
âmuley for âmuleay 252
âmuli 134, 138, 419
âmui 134
âmuy tey 134
an (neg adv) 189, 419; anq (y-, i-) 111
an < 'anh 'inside' 197
-an 'shore' 165
ân- (vt) 231, 232; 364
analogical innovations 240
analogy (restoring lenited velar?) 663
analytic phrases (abbreviations of ~) 265
analytic structures 267
anaphora 135
anaphoric designator 135
anaphoric use of deictics 134
a(n)C- (vi) 48, 108; 364
anc- 216, 223, 231, 232, 243, 288, 319
anc.e iss.ta: (vs anc.ess.ta) 244; 291
anc.e la and anc.ke la 243
ancestral forms 61
an cha- 229
anc Hi- 313
anc.key ha- 313
anc.ko iss- 294
“and” forms 329
-ang/-eng 163, 347, 420
'anh > an ‘inside’ 109
anh-, ani hu- < a’ni *ho- (aux): -ci ~ 228, 339; 364; 420
anh. (der adv) 146, 420
anhнутa 339
ani < a’ni 59; (+ copula) 136; (as interj) 136;
(as precopular noun) 146; (an(i)) 139, 146;
420-1
a’ni (optional triggering of lenition) 55; ~ ‘Ga,
~ ‘Gwo = -* ‘kwo, ~ ’ka, ~ ’n ’ka, ~ ’n
‘kwo 55; (+ accusative, locative, comitative)
135
ani *ci (negative copula suspactive) 273, 421
*a’ni *eps- 218
/anietta/ = ani *ess.ta 316
( ? * ) a’ni is- 218
anq iss- /anniss- 111
ani ‘la (neg cop) 151, 423
a’ni ‘ta (? < *a’ni ‘ta) 273, 423
a’ni *la 135, 424
a’ni *two ‘la (*)a’ni *two ‘ta) 273, 424
animate (noun) 131, 287, 288, 291; (honorary)
764; 744
animate-inanimate distinction 292; 744, 764
animate-direct-object verbs 289
animate indirect-object verbs 289, 292
animate-subject verbs 288
animation 289, 291
a’ni *non 135, 425
uninya = ani ‘n ya 316, 425
ani ‘la (negative copula) 146, 195, 286, 289; (as
unanalyzed anita) 316, 425
a’ni ‘ta = a’ni [ho’]ta 273
a’ni ‘tha = a’ni [ho’]ta 273, 425
ani to 135; a’ni (…) *two 135, 425
a’ni yey 136
ano’hito (Japanese) 444
anomalous forms 256
anomalous vowel length in infinitives 38
anomaly (accentual: transferentive) 71, 72, 588
A Reference Grammar of Korean
Anpyen 41
An Pyenhy 112
anq (y-, i-) 111
An Sangchel 33, 240
anticipation (of consonants that are reinforced or
aspirated) 52
anticipatory 226
antithetical clause 849
antonym 146, 162
Antong 34, 60
an tul V 135
anxiety 323
an ‘ya (neg cop inf) 273, 426
a’ni ‘ye = (? * ) a’ni * ‘ye (neg cop inf) 273, 426
/anyetta/ = an’ yess.ta 316
-ap/-p = -aw/-w: SEE -ep-
apci, ape’ nim 299
aph 197, 426-7
-api 164
apical 17, 46, 48, 58, 93
apical elision 242, 265
apical lenition 57, 234
apostrophe 5, 13, 28, 40, 54; (to note elision)
58; 87; (location) 89; 150, 235
apposition 286, 335
approximate numerals 166, 174
approximate cardinal numerals: list 178
approximate ordinal numerals: list 179
april, ar (Japanese) 70, 218
arguments taken by the predicate 283
arithmetic 177
articles 88, 192
articulation 27, 46, 57, 93
articulatory process 261
artificial distinction 249
artificial pause 100
artificial readings 44, 61, 95
artificial spelling distinction 41
as- ‘seize’ 236; 363
asking (verb of -) 295
aspect 84; ( ~ marker) 70, 72, 214, 304; ( ~
morphemes) 244; 246; ( ~ formative) 258; 261;
( ~ marking of sentence types) 265; 290, 296
aspirate 24, 27, 49; (that is from assimilation to
an aspirate) 116
aspirated (consonants/obstruents) 27; (the final velar) 60
aspiration 29, 232
-assen 244, 246
assertion: adverbs of ~ 138
assertive: (mood) 245, 304; 246, 248; (ending) 257, 300
assertive and attentive endings: list 248
-ass.ess.keyss.nun 250
-ass.ess.tun 250
-ass.ess.ulq 250
assibilation 31
assigning particles to roles 297
assimilated variants of genitive 23
assimilation 23, 26; (of apicals) 31; 32, 39; (of o to a labial) 43; 51; (of vowel to prior vowel) 238, 348; 268
assimilatory: adjustments 51; voicing 59
-ass.ess.keyss.nun, -ass.ess.tun, -ass.nun 250
association of borrowed word with character 95
-ass.tun 249
-ass.ulq 250
assertive 247
asterisk 4
asup 187
atula (= áta) siph.i 242
attachment rules unique to -ýar- 268
attentive: (mood) 245, 246, 304; (ending -kka) 257, 258
attitude (marked by particle) 192
attributive terms (treated as nouns or adnouns) 216
atul, atu 'nim 299
“augmentative particle” 817
-aunsu (counter) 184
authoritative: 3; (style) 248, 254, 297
automatic alternation (of pitches) 61, 99; 109, 116, 231
automatic compression 102
automatically predictable phonetic entity 29
automatic lengthening of final vowel in one-syllable phrase 33
automatic metathesis 663
automatic morphophonemic rules 8
automatic reinforcement 13, 27, 31, 44, 130
automatic suppression of y after 1 or y 232, 274
auxiliary 38, 218; ~ (processive) verb 89, 93, 219, (list) 226; ~ adjective 94, 219, 226, 227; 252; 251, 259; (~ constructions) 290; 291, 315, 330, 333
auxiliary conversions: recursiveness 229
auxiliary preemphasis 291, 318
available undergoing (of an action) 222
awkward examples 214
awu < azo / azG- < *asok 239
awulle: -- kwa ~ 195
awus (postnun) 156, 428
ay 25, 43
/ay/ and /ey/ (merger) 252, 257
-ay (makes noun or adv) 164, 257, 429
-ay- (formative for vc) 220, 224, 429
...-ay- stems: (absorb inf ending) 252; (lists) 349, 350
...-ay- stems 466
...-ay (inf of ambivalent stem) 231, 251
ay (adnoun, noun, bound noun) 148, 428-9
-a(y)ci 163, 429
...-ay(h)- stems 365
...-ay-l- stem 360
a.yey 148
áykel ha- ‘appeal’ 295
-a(y)ki / -e(y)ki 163, 429
taymen (pseudo-adnoun) 150
-a(y)mi 164, 429
-a(y)ngi / -e(y)ngi 163, 429
-aypi 164, 429
ayq toytta 148
--ay'ya (inf) 466
Azbuka 28, 47, 93, 595
back formation 25, 27, 39, 47, 112, 237
back low rounded version (of e in Seoul) 43
back rounded vowels 4
back-shift of initial accent (of copula 'i' and of particle 'o'lw) 65
back unrounded vowel 4; (high) 18
back vowels: earlier articulation of modern ~ 43
bar (written for repeat vowel) 34
base = stem 87
basic accent 34, 69, 84, 241
basic dots in endings (not shown) 61
basic finals 30
basic form 29, 48, 55; (with impermissible coda) 100; 238; (of -L- verbs) 241; 297
basic --h 56
basic phonemes 6
basic rising accent of deferential -ýar- 85
basic sentence types 296
basic shape 15, 31, 50, 52, 95, 245
basic t (nouns ending in ~) 101
basic vocabulary 94
basic vowel length 33
‘because’ 330, 623
behavioral 227
Beijing 97, 98
beneficiary 298
Biblical names 132
bibliography 407-3
bilabial fricative [F] 27, 36
binoms 113
blending of low and high pitch/tone (> rise) 232, 237, 241
Bloch, B. 3
body part 285
bookish style 132
book titles 33
borrowed words 95
borrowing 45, 95, 46; (early) 95
boundary 8, 32, 53, 220
bound adjectival noun = postadjectival 144, 191, 257
bound adjective 219, 220
bound adjectival -p- 57, 60
bound adverb 131, 140
bound auxiliary (honorific) 268
bound Chinese morpheme 146, 275
bound compound noun 144; (+ postnound) 276
bound counter -es 174
bound element 12, 54; (of core numerals) 176; 220, 278
bound infinitive 220
bound morpheme 17, 152
bound noun 88, 109, 131, 144, 220
bound particle la (origins) 217
bound postnoun 88, 131, 151, 144, 156, 162, 164, 278
bound postnouns (Chinese): list 165
bound postverb 88, 144, 219, 220, 243
bound prenuneral 156
bound preparticle 106, 131, 144, 145-6, 870
bound preverb (bound adverb or prefix) 88, 131
bound shortening 278
bound stem 70, 71, 72, 53, 84, 214, 263, 268, 269
bound verb 88, 219
boys’ names 164, 818, 819
brackets 4, 5, 55, 58, 61
breathy release (of nasal or liquid) 28
broken type 61, 68, 267
Brown, R. 344
brusqueness 287
Buddhism 4; Buddhist terms 98
“but” forms 329
--c(-) examples 103; --c- stems (list) 363
c (noun-final -) treated as if s 102
c for ty (in 1632) 112
--c ≠ --ch (phonogram evidence for) 49, 58;
(merger of both with -s) 431
-ca (subj assert): (+ pcl ko) 213; 245, 246, 248,
306, 307; 431-2
-ca = -ca (mãca) ‘as soon as’ 58, 329, 432
-ca ‘person’ 165
... ca < ‘ca-ca’ ‘person’ 97, 131, 134, 165, 288,
290, 431
ca- < ‘ca’ ‘sleep’ 243, 271; 431, 435
c (auxiliary): -ko ~ 227
c (counter) 180, 183
 cachey ‘oneself; itself’ 134
caewu 137
Cahoy 51
cajolative -ulyem/-lyem (una) 247, 258, 308
-cak = -(c)cak 164, 191, 432
-cak (counter) 183
câk- (adj) 288, 344; 364
cakceng 161, 432
cake la 243
cak-hi 257
caki ‘oneself’ 134, 135, 433; ~ tul 134
-ca kkwuna 213, 433
caksimyen = câaksimyen (postmoditier): -ulq
~ ‘it’ 160, 433
-ca kwu 305, 433
cal (adv) 139, 141, 189, 433
calmos (adv or noun) 102, 136
calque (= loan translation) 98
... calwu1 < calo/calG- < *calok ‘sack’ 239
... calwu2 < colo/colG- < *colok ‘handle’ 239;
(as counter) 180
 ... cam (subst < ca)-: ~ (ul) ca- 254, 279, 433
... ca (mãca) ‘as soon as’ 58. SEE -ca.
/cameakho/ = cam-ca’ kho < cam-cam hako
343
cãmíqkan 137
‘can’, ‘cannot’ 315
can (counter) 181
can (pseudo-adnoun) 150
caney ‘you’ 133, 296, 434; ~ tul/kkili 133
-cang = -(c)cang = -(c)cak 164, 434
-cang_1 'chief' 165
-cang_2 'place' 165, 434
-cang_3 = (q)-cang 'document' 165, 434
-cang (counter) 184
cang (counter) 180
cangi = ca(y)ngi (postnoun) 157, 434
Cang Kyenhuy 326
Cang Sekcin 2, 134, 326, 829
Cang Sengen 1, 294
Cang Yengswuk 1
-c' anh- 323; 'c' anh- = ici anh- 434
canonical shapes 61
-ca 'nta 332, 435
Canton (Guangdong) 50; Cantonese 61, 95
-caow-/-caow- 299, 435
cap < 'CCAP (adnoun, bound noun) 148, 435
capam (counter) 181
cap.hi- (vpt) 221, (vp/vc) 222
cap.i (postnoun < der n) 158
capitalized letters 5
capswusi- 226, (capswus-) 298
cardinal numerals: list 176
cas (NK adnoun) = cat- 150
case 286
case marker 88; (casual dropping) 89; 230, 286;
(lost when extruding epitheme) 326
case-marking: function 3; particles 282
casin 'oneself' 134
casual: (construction) 38, (statement) 42, 301;
(form) 259; (sentence) 273, 300, 301, 302
cat- 140, 435
categories of sentence relationship 304
categorizers 144
category designator 133; 372
cathcticizer 227
cathctic object 522
causal assertion 330
causative 22, 39, 107, 173; (conversion for vn)
192; (verb/stem) 218, 312; (used like transitive
passive) 222; 227, 262; 284; (voice) 297; 312;
(conversions) 330; 337; 496
causative and passive stems that are derived from
monosyllabic vowel stems 73
causative formative (bound postverb): (-'i-') 70;
218, 220; (shapes shared with passive) 222
causative made on a causative 314
causative sentence: (with two ul phrases) 314;
315; (plural reference in -) 830
causativization 173
causativized negative 335
causativized negativized causative 335
-caaw- 299; 361
caylay 295
cayngi (postnoun) 156, 436
c'C (tends to suppress sibilant) 29
-ccek- = -(c)cek 164, ~-cikun 191, 432
~ ccek 'direction; appearance' 131; 436
ccek (counter) 181, 185, 436
ccali (postnoun) 156, 436
calp/-cealp- (< cyelp- < ..) 105, 238; 363
-ccang = -(c)ccang = -(c)cak 164
cay 'all and, as it is' (postmod, postn) 160, 437
ccay 'th' (postnoun [postnumeral]) 156; 436-7
-cek = -(c)cek 164, 292, 441
ccek- (postnoun adj sep) 229; 364; 437
-cek-cikun = -(c)cek-cikun 191, 441
~ cci- stems (list) 353
ccie (vt) 363; ccic.e ci- 315
... ccie (-ko) 92; ccek-cikun 191, 441
~ cci-stems (list) 353
ccek-cok, cok-cok (postmodifier) 160, 437
cocolok 164. See amu ~.
-ccum = -(c)ccum 164, 462
ccum (pcl) 196, 198; 437-9
-ccumak = -(c)ccumak 164, 462
ccum eykey 198n 437
ccum mata (older usage) 198, 438
-ccwuk = -(c)ccwuk 164, 463
ce 'author' (bound noun) 88; 236, 441
ce (as pronoun) 135, 439
ce 'I/me' 133, 193, 296; 'oneself' 134, 146;
'you' 134; 439
ce < 'iye 'that (yonder) '131; (/co) 134, 148;
345; 439
cen (= c'e) = cye < cie 259, 439
cen (auxiliary): -ko ~ 227
-ce-cl lo = ce(y)-cel lo 146; 440
c'e-huy 133, 134; (never *-uy) 295; 440
-cek = -(c)cek 164, 441; ~ cikun 191, 441
~ cek < 'TYEK '-ic' (bound postnoun) 151,
162; -(cek) 165; 440-1
cek < cek 'time' (etymology) 98; 131, 161, 440
cék- (adj) 255, 288, 294, 345; 364; 441
cé ka = cey ka 'I' 196
ce (kes) 'it' 134, 439, 441; ~ tul 'they/them' 134
céki (/coki) 134; 140, 344, 441
cék-i (= cék.i) vs cak-hi 257
ce-kkacis (/co-kkacis) 147, 441
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Korean Word</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ceksimyen = cęaksimyen (postmodifier):</td>
<td>-ulq ~ ‘if’ 160, 441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-cek 140; 440</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-cel ‘festival’ 165</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>celay / colay 237, 243, 252</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>celci &lt; 'ye'le 134, 219, 237, 243, 252, 441</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cely said for celay 252</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>celi (/ coli) &lt; 'ye'li 134; 140, 256; (never * ~ uy, * ~ ey, * ~ ta) 295; 442</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cel lo &lt; cel-'two 146, 442</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>celpan 174</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-cere = (q)_cere 165, 188</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cem ‘o’clock’ (counter) 183</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ce man 140; 442</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cérnsim 47</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(-)cere (category designator) 133</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-cen (counter) 182</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ceng ‘entire’ (bound adnoun) 147, 152</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ceng ‘former’ (bound adnoun) 152; 443</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cen ‘before’ (postn, n, adn) 148, 158, 197; 443</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cen &lt; ceng-hye &lt; ceng-ha.ye 141</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cen Cayho 22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cen Cenglyey 272</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ceng (counter) 183</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ceng ‘one’ [vulgar], -cengi ‘stuff’ [vulgar] 163</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceng Insung 175, 218, 223, 260</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceng Yenchan 61, 62, 69</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ceng kkey (bound postnoun + postnoun) 156, 443</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ceng-wel 187</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cenhah (title) 132</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cenhah 138</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cenla 233, 238, 668</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>central area 150, 231</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>central articulation of u 43</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>central dialect 42, 43</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cep (counter) 181</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-cepcep (bnd adj-n) 191; 444</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cepsi (counter) 180</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cępttay 134</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ce-taci = ce-ta(k)ci 140, 444</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ce tțay 134</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ce tul/kkili ‘you all’ 134, 444</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ceu- (postnom adj inssep) 229; 361; 444</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-cey1 (bound noun) ‘remedy’ 165, 193</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-cey2 (bound noun) ‘system’ 165</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cey- ‘several’ (bound adnoun) 152</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cęy- (bnd prenumeral 157; = cęy ‘-th’ 147, 445</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cęy (counter) 181</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cęy ‘[formal]’ 92, 133, 193; ‘you’ 134; 444-5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cęy &lt; ce uy 92; ‘one’s own’ (as pseudo-adnoun) 149; 444-5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ce(y)-cel lo 146</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceycwu 4, 5, 25, 42, 48, 58, 59, 60, 93, 171, 239, 553, 627, 675, 711, 789, 796, 808, 810, 907, 926</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cęy ha.ye: ~ ey ~ 194</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cęy-il (as pseudo-adnoun) 149, 175; 178</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cęy-i (as pseudo-adnoun) 149</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cęy ka ‘I’ 196</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cęy ‘kwom 55, 445</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cęy-kkacis 147, 445</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cęypal 139</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cęy payk 175</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cęy ye ‘kwom 55, 446</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Ch) and (C)S intrinsically voiceless 51</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>~ch(-) examples 104; ~ch- stems (list) 363</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ch for thy in 1632 112</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ch (noun-final ~) treated as if s 102, 446</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>~ ch &lt; ‘cho’ 97; (-tun ~) 161; 446</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ch- (postnom adj inssep) 229, 447</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cha- (adj) ‘cold’ 316, 447</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cha- 231, 288, 290, 363</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cha iss.ta 291</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-chak 164, 446</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cha(1) (adnoun, bound noun) ‘sticky’ 149, 446</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cham (adverb) 138, 149; 446-7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cham &lt; chám (counter) ‘spell’ 182</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chám ‘verge’ 161</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chamberlain, B.H. 817</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chamq ta(la)h- → chamq ta(la)h.key 220</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-changi = -cha(y)ngi 163, 447</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>character readings 61; (artificial) 95; (not used in loanwords) 112; (assigned phonetically) 132</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>→ chay 175, 447</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chay (counter for buildings) 171, 180, 447-8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chay ‘intact’ (postmodifier, postnoun) 160, 447</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-chayk ‘policy’ 165</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chayk ‘book’ 275</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chayk ‘policy’ 165</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-chayngh = -cha(y)ngi 165, 447</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-che ‘place’ 165</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>che- 141, 448</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chej 163</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-chek 164, 444; ~ cikun 191, 444</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-chek (counter) 183</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chek (counter) 180</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These entries are from the "A Reference Grammar of Korean" by Chamberlain, B.H., 1955.
chhwangchung 240
-chwung 163, 453
chwuw- (adj) 288, 289, 316; 362
choye = /che/ 453
"chye" (spelling) 46, 48
choye (= /chie/) 93; (= chie) 252, 453, 465
--choye 252
cheye > c(hey with [ts-] 48
-ci* (bnd n) 'place, land'; 'paper'; (newspaper
-titles): 'periodical' 166; 455
-ci < -it (suspective ending) 31, 42, 227, 230,
232, 236, 247, 306; (~ style) 296, (statement)
302; 306, 324; 453-5
--ci- stems (list) 353-4
"ci- 'want to do' (auxiliary) 79
 ci- < "ti- (postnom v/adj insep) 146, 228, 229,
 459
ci- < "ti- (aux sep) 218, 219, 227, 228, 230,
 252, 259, 288, 290, 291
ci- verbs 289; 317
 ci = hazi after voiceless sound 92
 ci < "ti = 'ti ' (uncertain) fact, ' (postmod)
 160, 166, 250, 251, 300, 324, (forming an
 oblique question) 332; 455
 ci < "ti = 'ti (the time) since' (postmod) 160,
 455
ci 'stuff, thing' 145
 ci < ci (Chinese p cl = uy) 188, 196, 455
--cie → -eye = /ce/ 93
 cie as /ciey/ 237
cie (auxiliary): -ko ~ 227
ci:- e ~ 227
cik = -c(c)ikl 166, 456
 cik < 'cik (adjectival postsubst insep) 254, 455,
 889
-cik ka anh-, -ci lul anh- 316; 456, 457
 cikkey (noun) 257
 'cik *ho' ta 255, 263
cikli (postnoun) 157, 456
 cikum 282
cil (postnoun) 157, 343, 456-7
 cilmun ha 'inquire' 295
 cilt (auxiliary): -e ~ 227; 361: 456-7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A Reference Grammar of Korean</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cim (counter) 181; cim ul ci- 279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-cimak = -c(c)imak 166, 457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ci man (un) 244, 257, 259, 329; 457-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ci man anh- 318, 457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ci mös ha- 318, 322, 457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ci mös ha, -ci mös hay la 321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-cin (in mimetics) 164, 458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cin &lt; CIN (adnoun, adj-n) 148; 458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cina- 34, 47, 288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ci 'na malei 322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cinay- 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cince (postmodifier) 160, 458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cincwu 27, 196, 233, 234, 237, 196, 233, 234,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>237, 584, 602, 670, 732, 888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cin.en kwenkong 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ci 'ni 306, 458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-- cin(i) 'falcon' 144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cintay (postmodifier) 160, 458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ci nun anh-, -ci nun mös ha- 322, 458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cip- 'pick up' 234; 362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ci pakk ey mös ha- 318, 458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cip-cip- 255, 257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cip cip mata 347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cipkey (noun) 257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circle 18, 22, 49; (that is used to mark peculiar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phonemes) 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circumstantial sentences 260, 300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cis- (preverb) 140, 145, 459</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cis(s)- 145, 157; (postnom v sep) 228; 231, 237;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cis &lt; &quot;cus (? &lt; *ci-z-us) 'act, motion' 131, 157,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>343; 458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>citation form (of high/low stem) 71, 221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>citations 18; (of forms) 20; 61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ci to anh-, mös ha- 318, 322, 460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ci to molunta 'maybe' 300, 303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ci ya mös hal ya 322, 460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ci (yo) 42, 453, 460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ci yo (~ style) 296; 306, 309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ci yo → -cylo (~ c- yo) 38, 464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ci yo man (un) 214, 460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>classes (of adjectives, nouns, verbs) 297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>classical Chinese 60, 95, 97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clause 265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cliché 259, 300; 555; 800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>closed o 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>closed syllable 51, 236, 341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>close juncture 50, 192, 196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>close-knit idioms 284</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
conditional (-umyen / -myen): (of defective vn)
189; 259, 266, 329; 493-6
conflated forms: (misleading ~) 52; 53
conflation 27, 51, 52, 53, 86
conflation of -s + vowel-initial particle 53
confusing hi or [hi] with -i 256
-cong 'variety' 166
conjoined objects, conjoined subjects 284
conjoining 249; (~ sentences) 284, 285, (with
-kO) 316
conjugations 130, 230, 231
conjunctive (connective) adverbs 135; (list) 139
conjugate (list) 302
connecting form 251, 259
connotation: (of personal pronouns) 135; 343
connotational (meaning, relationship, variant)
340, 340, 343; (feeling) 344
conservative spellings 42
consonant 5, 8, 9, 12, 24, 25, 26; (descriptions)
27; 29, 31; (word ending in ~) 130
consonant clusters: (in foreign words) 18; (no
special names for ~) 22; (final ~) 86, 99
consonant liaison 28, 29
consonant(-final) stem 40, 231; (~ vs vowel-
final stems) 234; 236, 243; (adj) 306; (lists)
363-4
consonant-stem conjugation 130
consonant strings between vowels 52
constituency 19, 27; (~ cut) 197; 275, 278,
280, (error analysis) 317, 336
constituent 274, 275, 277, 282, 284, 326
constraints 88; (on recursive aux conversions)
229; 287, 289; (between pronouns and styles)
295; 297; (with negative preemphasis) 315;
337, 339
construal: (of sentence) 282; 328
construction 274, 275; (~ with quantification)
284; 315, 321, 324, 328, 330, 344
contay style 300
content-interrogative 302, 303, 667
content words 2
context 222, 274, 296
contextual particles 88
contiguous elements 18
contingency: adverbs of ~ 138
contingent 247, 329
continuative: (~ stem) 3; 226
contracted forms 331, (of ha-) 332
contracted infinitives 237
contraction 29, 36, 38, 40, 45; (of *ho-) 50; 59,
85, 72, 92, 221, 235, 237, 244, 256, 263, 268,
296, 311, 330
contrast (of tense and lax stops) 44
contrasting order (of particles in sequence) 198
controlled acts 315
convergence: (of morpheme shapes) 99; (of
forms) 196; 222; (in shape of vC and vp) 317
conversion 3; (~ of the nominative to the dative
in causative) 173; (~ constraints on vn) 191;
(of vn sentence) 192; 218, 230, 296, 305, 325,
326; (~ to make request reflexive) 333; (order
of applying ~ processes) 335
coordinate clause 265
-co- 268, 462
copula 89; (i-) 130; (forms used as if pcl) 194,
197, 217, 226, 235, (ellipted) 264, (no aux)
273; 287; (affirmative vs neg) 288; 290; (form
unexpressed) 296; 298, 305, 307, 310, 323;
(~ adnominalizations) 328; (adverbializations
built on quotation) 331
copula: MK (~ 'i') 54, 78, 88, 89, 262, 273
copula adverbial (ina / 'na) 472, 575-6
copula gerund 55
copula indicative assertive 248, 309
copula infinitive 93, 247, 252, (absorbed or
unexpressed) 254, 308
copula modifier 'in suppressed 55, 593, 667
copele negative construction ~ 1/ka ani 'ta 197,
288
copula phrase 19; copula-predicated noun 332
copular sentence = copula sentence
copula sentence: (modified by adverbial phrase)
135; 294, 296, 297, 298, 300, 305, 307, 310,
322
copula stem: 23; (abbreviation of ~) 55; (basic
form) 55; 257, 307
copele transferentive 260, 292, (as quasi-pcl)
296; (inf + ~) 491, 507; 587-8
copying a nominative or accusative marker 173
core: (~ vocabulary) 95; (~ suffix) 162; (~
umerals) 174; (~ element) 275
core vocabulary 94, 95; (vn) 189; 190
corporation names 133
correlations of accent and canonical shape 61
correlatives 134
Co Sek.yen 217, 221, 292, 309, 318
Cosen cheolcaq-pep 4
Cosen-kwan 49, 54, 57
Cosen mal kuyepem clip 4
countable noun 171
counter + noun 276
counter phrase: (+ pcl) 276; (+ verb, + copula) 277
counters: (selection) 131; 171; (two sets) 174;
       (list) 179
count nouns 131
côy (ta) 'all' 138; côy-ta = côy ta 140
crasis (low + high > long rise) 61
crisp release 44
cross references 21
(C)s and (C)h are intrinsically voiceless 51
ckuk (postmodifier) 135, 139, 251, 462
cuk(-sun) 'when' (postmodifier) 160, 462
* "Cal (not word-initial) but "CalC 241
culkew- 291
cultural language 4
-cum = -(c)cum 166, 462
cumak = -(c)cumak 166, 462
cumun < 'cum' 177
-cung = (q)-cung 'certificate' 166
-cung = (q)-cung2 'ailment' 166
... cuum (ciyum) 'approximate time' 131, 462
cuum ha.ye: ... ey 194
(-)cwa 133
cwe = cwue 252
-cwu 'boss' 166
-cwu (counter) 180
cwu- < 'cwu- 'give' (vt/aux) 230, 233, 237, 243, 252, 270, 288, 289; (as aux) 291, 312; 333; 464, 465
cwucang hanta 331
cwuce- 219
-cwuil, cwuil 'week' (counter) 182
-cwuk = -(c)cwuk 164, 463
cwuk- (vi) 'die' 216, 223, 243, 255, 262, 288, 289, 291, 315, 317; 364
cwuk (counter) 180
cwukan (as counter) 182
cwuk.e la and cwuk.ke la 243
cwuk.i- (vc) 223, 288, 289
cwuk.keyss.ta (auxiliary): -e (se) 227, 230
cwul (counter) 181
cwul < 'cwul (postmod) 160; (as summational
       epitheme) 272; 463
cwula (ko ha-) 333
cwumusi- 226, 298
cwung(-) 'middle' (bound noun) 153
cwung < 'Tywung 'midst, middle of' (postn,
       postmod) 160, 197; (-nun ~ ey, -un ~ ey) 289; 463-4
cwung- < 'heavy' (bound advnoun) 153, 464
cwung < 'Tywung 'weight' (postnoun, noun,
       advnoun, adj-n) 159, 464
-cwungi 163, 464
cwungkan (quasi-pcl) 193
cwung(-payki) (postnoun) 157, 464
cwup.i (sipiq ~) 158
cwusa 'director; petty officer' (titles) 132
cwusiap, cwusiop, cwusiopsose 299
Cwul Sikyeng 6, 18
cwuuy 'ism', cwuuy-ca 'ist' 158
cwüw- 233, 234; 362
cwüwi 197
"eye" (spelling) 46
eye = /ce/ 93
cy = cyê < cie (inf < ci- aux) 252, 464, 465
... cye 252
-cyo /co/ = -cyo yo < -ci yo 38, 302, 309
Cyrillic spellings 28
dangling: (ketun) 609; ~ accusative 875
"dark I" 28
dash (--) to mark long vowel 34
dating (of forms) 239
dative 282, 286, 287, 292
dative marker / particle 173; (ey) 195; (hanthey)
295
dative phrase (optionally marked by accusative
       particle) 173
days: counting ~ 185
days of the month (naming ~) 185; (first ten ~)
186
days of the week 186
de (Japanese pcl) 295
decimal and higher-unit Chinese numerals 171
decimal numerals 163, 164
declarative 245, 246, 248
deep transitivity 280
default: (~ Hankul spelling) 31; (~ category)
130; 249; (~ locative marker) 295
defective adjectival noun 150
defective infinitive 219
defective paradigm 336
defective verb 89, 220
defective verbal noun 89, 189
defereence (toward subject) 244, 298, 299
deferential infinitive 232
deferential ~"zop- 70, 72, 85; (inf) 232; 261,
268
definite: (versus indefinite) 130; (the ~ article
       in English) 192; (~ future) 244; (~ past) 258;
INDEX

( ~ assertion) 259; (~ expectation) 305
degree: adverb of ~ 135, 138
dectic: (~ verbs and adjectives) 132; 133; (~
advocates of manner and direction, place nouns)
140; 296, 332, 340; (~ verbs of motion) 641
“deictic center” 132
deletion 283, (of particle) 286, 287. See elision,
elipsis, omission, suppression; dropped.
demarcation of particles 86
denial 193
dental 17; ~ affricate [ts] 29; ~ stops 24
dependent nouns 131
depersonification 291
derivationally related noun and verb stem 87
derivative bound postverb 223
derivatives of a stem (reduce excess) 107
derivative suffix 342, 347
derived adverb 140; (of a defective adj-n) 189,
193; 243, 256, 330
derived adverb/noun ending (-i, -li; -n, -wu) 233,
247, 255
derived causative verb 313
derived form 18
derived noun 3, 276, 324
derived nouns used only as postnouns: list 158
derived stems: (preserve excess) 107; (vc, vp)
315
derived substantive 87, 255, 344, 887
derscriptive auxiliary (= auxiliary adjective) 219
derscriptive verb (= adjective) 141, 189, 216-217;
(stem) 218; 249
dercriptive vs processive (intransitive verb) 216:
(stems that are either) 217
desiderative 227
desiderativized negative 336
desire 264
destination (marked by accusative) 216
desyllabification of i, wu, and o 37
detailing apposition 335
determined 110
devices to exalt status 299
devices to write G 23, 50, 54
devoiced syllable 36
devocalizing of vowel nuclei 26
diacritic marks 4
dialect 4, 8, 13, 17, 25, 26, 27, 35, 36, 42, 43,
45, 46, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 66, 93,
106, 132, 175, 231, 234, 236, 237, 239, 251,
253, 305, 311, 321, 595
dialect: doubles 17; evidence 57; influences 57;
mixture 59; pronunciation 16; variants 37, 42,
94, 110, 145; variation 1; versions of stems
238
dialects that never underwent lenition 234
diaries 320
dictionary 21, 22, 32, 36, 94, 111, 112, 121,
141, 162, 189, 194, 196, 218, 219, 221, 234,
242, 274, 280, 291, 333; 372
dictionary entries 58, 73
dictionary form (= indicative assertive) 851, 898
dictionary of character readings 95
dicresis (raised double-dot) 35
digraph 8, 21, 43, 44; (w + u) 233
digraph “ng” 5, 9
Dillon, A. 938
diminutive 145, 162
diminutive suffixes 94; (list) 163; (-zo = “co”
240; 347
dip (in pitch) 41, 42
diphthong 12, 26, 29, 43
direction: (deictic adverbs of ~) 140; (shift of
~) 260
directional adverbs 295
directly adverbialized pure nouns 136
direct nominalization: (~ of a noun predication)
135; 259
direct object 140, 188, 216, 297, 312, 326; (that
is raised subject of putativized sentence) 332
direct quotation 213, 331, 332
direct subject 298
disanimation 289, 291
disappearing h 35, 37
discourse 193
disinterest 282
disphalatization 46; (of hy- to h-~) 48; (of m7ey
and ph3ey) 48; (of yye) 46, 48, 111; (now
weakening) 112
displacement of native words by Chinese 95
dissyllabic stems: originally ~ 232
dissyllable 43
distal (correlatives/deictics) 134, 135
distance traversed (marked by accusative) 216
distinction: (unrealistic ~) 96; (unpronounced)
~ 109
distinctive pitch 6
documentary style 254, 300, 321, 323
dot 8, 35
dot (center ~ inserted before particle in KEd) 20
dot (= period) in Romanized forms 8, 13, 16,
double-consonant dotted syllables

double consonants

double dot ("’) 35, 38, 60, 61, 232

double emotive 263

double exclamation-point (intonation) 42, 301

double flap 28

double infinitive-auxiliary conversions: chart 230

double negative (= negativized negative) 318, 321, 336

double objects 286

double question-mark (intonation) 41, 42, 301

double-subject adjectives

double objects

dropped 2

dropped p 92

dropped w 35

dummy (verb/adjective) 227, 340

Dupont, R. 51, 627, 908

duration (marked by accusative) 216, 847-8

dyads of like verbal nouns 192

e (Seoul allophones) 24; (raised to u) 25; (vs é, vowel quality) 33; (for a in common words) 41

-e (as abbr of-e se?) 214

-e (inf ending) 3; 231; (shape after -aC- in Seoul) 236, 252, 251; (~ style) 296; 306; 465

-e 'language' 166

---e stems 237, 252

-e' stems: (all high) 71; (no monosyllabic ~ without preceding y) 72

---e < -u- e 267

-øa = -e/-a (inf) 230, 233, 235, 236

-øu (inf): (cognate with Japanese aru?) 70; (and -'ke) 244; 271. SEE -e (se).

-øu- (effective aspect marker) 84, 262, 415, 466-7; and (-køu- 263

earlier: (Korean) 4, 95, 323; (diphthongs) 25; 41;

(vowels) 42; (initials) 43; (finals) 49

early: (spellings) 49; (loanwords/borrowings) 94,

95; (texts) 4, 13, 42, 52, 53, 108, 238, 256,

284, 316, 327

east 34

/eeuny/ = ecc'ay abbr < ece hay 134, 243

ece 243

eeci < 'es'ti 134, 139, 243, 256, 467

e(ekk)ey 136: ecey 134

ec 'worth' (postnoun) 156, 468

echoed consonant 22

echo questions 193

-eci 163

-e ci- 315, 468

eci- 'be kind, good' 242

écwup-, écuw- (adj) 362

-e eye = -e cie 93

'-e- (effective inf) 267

effective 3; (forms) 72; 84; (aspect) 214, (stem) 258, 260, 261, 262, 268; (ininitive -ke) 244,

267; (substantive) 255, 418, 473, 509, 603,

889; (modifier) 258; (formative -ke-) 259;

(adversative, conditional) 266; (modifier) 268;

466-7, 508-10, 511, 716

effective (as source of -k- and -n-) 244

effective honorific = honorific effective 268

---eh- stems (list) 104-5, 349; ---eh- (inf) stems 365

-eh/-ah- 220; 469

e hanta (transitivizes emotive adj) 221, 291

-iss- 319; (uncontracted/contracted) 325

-e k 469

-ek/-ak 163; 347; 469

ek- 141

---e' stems (list) 360

e la 213; (-'ke'-la) 214; (exclamatory) 217;

244, 251, 263, 306, 307, 471

elements: prosodic ~ 88

elevating the object rather than the subject 299

elevating the status of the subject 337

-el.i 163, 471

elicitation 4

eled 4; (velar) 56; (consonant) 58; (forms of

velar-initial morphemes) 261

eled-initial version (-'eø-) of the effective 241

eled W (lenition of p) 56

eled -z- 234

eision 6; (variable ~ of nasal) 48; 53, 54, 61;

(apical ~) 242, 265; (before pcl s) 767

eision of final -i from the first member of a

compound 94

eision of -h- 236

eision of initial vowel of copula 273

eision of i 57, 58, 238; (before s) 241, 767

eision of n 57, 58; (before s) 767

eision of noun-final -p 57
expansion: (as adverbial) 286; 287, 335
“expansive notation” 4
expectation 245
experimental elements in early orthography 45
explicit: (marking of roles) 282, (particles) 283
exploratory 227
expository 3; (~ prose) 194
expressive 33, 34, 142, 421
expressive reinforcement 635
extended adverbative 247
extended adversative 246, 318, 329
extended apperceptive 246
extended conjunctive = conditional 247
extended particle phrases: defective verbal noun
in ~ 190, 194, 197, 214, 292
extended predicate 232, 264, 266, 273
extended predication 327
extended projective 247
extended sequential 247, 330
extended shape of (extending stem 256
extended stem 41, 234, 240, 241
extended structures (based on substantive) 267
extended summative 247
extent (as object) 280
external punctuation 20
extrasyllabic element 49
extrasyllabic finals: (list of examples) 103; 108
extrasyllabic morpheme shapes 95
extruded complement (of copula) 509, 575
extruded complement (of mutative) 922
extruded complement (the possessed) 686
extruded destination 326
extruded epitheme (‘i ‘the one that ~ ‘) 264; 326
extruded genitive 686, 765
extruded identified 327
extruded instrument 326
extruded location 326, 686, 922
extruded object 272, 324, 326, 481, 509, 532, 534, 536, 537, 544, 546-7, 558, 765, 857, 922, 928, 932, 949
extruded possesser 481, 518, 532, 575, 686
extruded subject 326, 509, 516, 517, 532, 533, 534, 536, 537, 546, 583, 603, 686, 719, 725, 735, 856, 902, 932
extruded time 326
extrusion: (of epitheme) 264; (and thematicization
of implied subject) 298
ey (MK diphthong) 25, 43
ey (raised to i) 25, 253; (replaced by i) 38

A Reference Grammar of Korean

/ey/ = uy (genitive pcl) 43
/ey/ and /ye/ for basic yêy 110
/ey/ replacing /ye/ 109
-ey (noun from v) 164, 497-8
-ey = -e 308, 497
-ey- (formative for v) 224
-ey-stems: (absorb inf) 252; (lists) 349, 350
-ey- stems 466
êy- (pseudo-preverb) 141
ey (locative/allative particle) 136, 140, 144, 193,
195, 216, 282, 284; (locative) 285; (impersonal
indirect object) 287, 288, 291, 292, 294, 295,
299; (in voice conversions) 314; 496-7
ey (locative/allative pcl) 68, 239, 259; (~ uy
ha.ye) 315; 330; 495-6
-e ya < -e 'a (inf + pcl) 244, 251; 329; 498-9
-ey (lit var inf) = --ey 253
ey iss.e se: ~ 'na, ~ nun, ~ uy 198; 499
ey kelc hye: ~ ey ~ 195
eykey (particle) 193, 195, 197, 213, 282, 284;
(personal indirect object) 287; 288, 291, 292,
295, 299; (in voice conversions) 312, 314, 315,
499-502
eykey mata 501
eykey se 195, 214, 282, 299, (with periphrastic
passive) 313; 501
eykey se mata 198, 501 eykey 'ta (ka) 293, 501
- 'ta 'ya la 263, 502
-eymi 164, 502
-e yo: (~ tul) 213; (~ style) 296, 301; 310, 503
-ey(yi) 164
ey se: (as a collocation) 88; 195; (with optional
ey) 214; 275, 282; (locative) 285; 294, 299,
503-6
eyse (as a single particle) 214
(e)y se mata 198, 505
ey se ppun man 198, 505
ey 'ta (ka) 195, 260, 292, 507
-ey ye (inf) 466
-e (yo): (~ tul) 213; 329
-ey yo -- e ye 253, 306, 507-8
[Fr] 27, 36
"ta" = wa (Japanese pcl) 594
factual: (statement) 265; (nominalizer) 258;
(predication) 267, 327
fall 41, 42
falling intonation 21, 134
falling tone (of Middle Chinese) 112
false analogy 47, 262
familiar indicative assertive -ney 307
familiar indicative attentive -na 249, 307, 310
familiar retrospective assertive -tey 307, 308
familiar style 248, 297, 300, 307
familiar subjunctive assertive -sey 308
family name: SEE surname.
fast speech 32
favor 222, 227, 252, 260, 333
female names 132, 164
fictive form 109
Figulla, H.H. 29
figurative meaning 344
filtr: morphophonemic ~ 30
final: consonant / cluster 6, 8, 18, 49, 86; double
consonant 21; 29, 42
“final” as component of an orthographic syllable
(= pat.chim) 100
final geminates 21
final h 49; (no way to write) 86
final -m -n -ng --l: voicing spread to ~ 51
final -ng 29; final -ng dropped 32
final -ng vs zero (circle symbol) 49
final postmodifier 280
final punctuation 21
final vowel in a one-syllable phrase 33
final zero 29, 49
finite-mood shift 297
finite moods 305
finite verb forms 331
first person 244; 717
first-person statement: (exclamatory) 263
first-person subject (expressed by the modulator)
272
first syllable (of a word) 32
fish names 95
fixed word order 283, 284, 286
flap allophone of l 57
flap [r] 4, 28, 102, 111; ~ for coda /ll 51
“float” (of numbers) 173
focus 192, 285, 286; (settings) 297; (of emphasis)
302; (on nominalization) 330; 340; (nuclear ~ )
622
focus and emphasis (in Japanese) 328
focus highlighting 318
focus particle 22, 88; (to) 160, 161; 193, 283,
316; 550, 637, 849
focus subdual (avoided in modifying phrase) 327
foreign borrowing 46
foreigner 132
foreign loanword 94
foreign missionaries 594
foreign names 133; ~ of Koreans 132
foreign order (of full personal name) 132
foreign spelling of names when Romanizing 132
foreign words 18, 46
form 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 13, 22, 23, 27, 33, 34, 39,
242
formal: (style) 246, 248, 253, 280, 297, 300;
311-2; (~ question ending) 318; 339
“formal lateral style” 301
formal writing 243
formative: (-Gi-) 22; 218, 219, 220; (MK vc and
vp) 225
fortition 233
four tones (of Chinese) 60
fractions 188
fragment: (inserted from presumed echo) 193;
(sentence) 213; 303, 331
free adnoun 151
freedom of combination 274
freedom or bondage of Chinese morphemes 151-
2, 162
free element 12; free form 19
free form /shape of a noun (used before certain
particles) 49, 101; 108; 239; 764, 842, 880
free noun 44, 88, 152, 165, 188, 190, 278
free postnoun 162, 165
free-standing W 23, 768, 925
free-standing y (= tthan l) 23; 552
free two-syllable Chinese nouns 152
free variation of accent patterns 62
free verbs 88
free word order 283
free words vs bound words /forms 88, 152
French 27; “French transcription” 27
frequency (marked by accusative) 848
frequent combinations 20
fricative 27, 36, 51. SEE spirant.
front (as vowel component /feature) 37
frontal articulation vs frontal coarticulation 46
fronting 36; (of vowel) 39, 47, (before y or l)
59, 344
front of mouth 43
front rounded glide 26
front rounded vowel 25
front unrounded vowel 25
front/-fronted-vowel honorific stems (lists) 355-8
A Reference Grammar of Korean

19, 219; (of defective verbal nouns) 189; (in phrasal postpositions) 194; 226, 232, 243, 247, 259, 266, 295, 300, 303, 329, 339, 640-2
gerund-related pseudo-moods 259
- 'Gey = -'key (adverbative; suffix) 510-1
- 'Gey = ['fy/'Gey < 'iGey (cop adverbative) 511
ghost form 121
- 'Gi- (formative for vc, vp) 225, 511
given name 132
glide 23, 36, 46, 47, 111; glide y 23, 259
gloss (translation) 6, 113
glossaries: (Manchu and Mongol) 51; 240
glottal catch 142
glottal h 27
glottalized consonants 27
glottal squeeze 54

"going" tone 60, 61
glas /'Gey = -'key (adverbative) 511
grammar (awareness of ~) 100
grammarian 21, 110, 243, 247, 336
grammatical analysis 21
grammatical categories 3
grammatical device 245, 331
grammatical function 86
grammatical information 261
grammatical juncture 86
grammatically conditioned alternant 32
grammatical relationship 192; ~ of a phrase to the sentence 193
grammatical specification 297, 326
grammatical terms 3; (list of Korean ~) 380-8
(English index) 389-6
grammatical ties 20
graphic components/elements 46; 372
graphic convention 54
graphic syllable s 51
graphic syllables and morphemes 261
Great Vowel Shift 43
Greek 286
- 'Guy = -'kay = -'key (adverbative) 271, 511
'Gwa = 'kwa (pcl) 511; 'G/wa 511
- 'Gwa (of -'Gwa 'la/swo la) 262, 263, 271
- 'Gwa 271
- 'Gwo = ['fy/Gwo < 'iGwo 274
'Gwom, 'G/jwom = 'kwom (pcl) 513
- 'Gwo n = -'kwo n' 513
'Gwos, 'G/jwos 513
- 'Gw45b- (formative for vc) 225, 512

frustrated int. 247, 257, 329
t'rustrated
fully automatic alteration 99
function: (change of ~ for mod + postmodifier)
272; (adverbial vs predicative ~) 273
functional load 28
functional semivowel 43
future: (marker) 220, 244, 249; 246; (~ proc and retrospective modifier) 250; 297, 304, 310;
(nominalization) 324; 335, 338
future modifier -keyss.un (rejected form) 251
future perfect 244
future processive modifier 332
future prospective modifier -keyss-ul (as rejected form) 251
future tentative 304
/G/ 508; (indirect notation) 262
/[G]/ notation 54
-G-: (distinctive only after l z y i) 50; (loss of phonetic effect) 51; (as juncture phenomenon) 54; (as neutralization) 54, 57; 508
-G- (formative for vc) 225, 508
gd (Japanese) 327; (more emphatic than no) 328
- 'Ga ('la, swo la) 263
Gale, J.S. 47, 51, 52, 53, 108, 109, 483, 571,
605, 627, 629, 713, 717, 775, 785, 789, 800,
825, 867, 899
-G%/t- (effective) 84; 508-10, 511
- [G]/%t- as source of -'dt- 262
geminate 21; (letters) 22; (vowels) 34; (MK spellings) 44; (clusters, initials) 50, 95
generation of l in ~ stems 238
general (vs specific) 130
general auxiliary 227
generalization of lenited forms of -t/L- verbs 234
generizing epitheme 324
generation reference (in personal names) 132
generic (correlatives / deictics) 134
genetic relationships 1
genitive 173, 282
genitive-marked subject of adnominalized v 69
genitive marker 259
genitive particle s 23, 43, 44; (attached to the modifier ending) 50; (strings created by ~) 51;
(tree shape used before ~) 101; 764-8
genitive relationship (of juxtaposed nouns) 282
genitivization 283, 284
genuineness 302
Gerds, D.B. 173, 174
"German transcription" 27
gerund -ko 3, 41; 47; (-kwo) 54, 70; (+ aux) 47

ind}EX

- 976

976
Gwu'the < *Wu'the < pu'the 57
- Gwu'tboy (formative for VC) 225
/hi/ between voiced sounds 27; (murmured and
dropped) 51
h of hwey (< hoy) 36
h-- syllable (dropped) 35
h= 49, 51; -h 513-4
...h- (examples) 104; (stem list) 349
...h(-) 101
-h- (paraintensive suffix) 343, 514
-ha (bound postnoun) 'under' 166, 514
hâ(-) (bound adnoun) 153, 514
ha- < *ho- (v/adj) 21, 87, 89, (shortened
variant forms) 92, 95, 188, 189, 258; (postnom
v/adj) 189, 190, 219, 228, 229, 256; (forms
used as if pcl) 194; (aux v/adj) 217, 218, 227,
228, 230; 242, 243, 251, 252; ('say') 288, 290,
343; 521-3. SEE e hanta.
ha- < *ha- 'big, much, many' 70, 79; 147, 243,
271, 344; 523
ha 514. SEE ha (to).
habital (-ko nun/n' hanta) 259
hachi anh.ta 344, 514
haei 'does' (suspensive): (shortened var optional
in neg) 92; (optionally dropped before neg aux)
321, 683; 514
haei (counter) 182
hâk 'science' 166
hakey 'so as to do' 88; (after defective vn) 190;
(dropped/ellipted) 191, 277; ('- style) 301;
514
haki 'doing' 88; 514
hako (ger) 3, 189; (ellipted/dropped/omitted)
188, 192, 283, 321; ('saying') 331; 514, 515-6
hako (pcl) 194, 196, 197, 295; 515
hako (direct-quotation quasi-pcl) 331, 332; 514-5
hako (mûnh.ta) 344, 515
-hal (counter) 182
hal = hal(g) (prosp mod) 343, 516
hal (adnoun) 'great; proper' 147, 334, 335, 344
hal-apeci 344
half-assimilated Chinese loans 64
halth- 231, 232, 363
halwu < *holol < *holo/holl- < *holol 'one
day' 239
halwu; halwuq nal 185
halye (intensive) 259
ham: (dropped/omitted) 188, 258, 300, 321,
343; 516
Hamhung 34, 60
hamkkey 137, 194, 195, 517
Hamkyen 17, 28, 29, 34, 45, 47, 49, 53, 54;
(earlier speech) 59; 69, 92; (dictionary) 109,
233; 234, 321, 336; 690, 694, 892
hamye (ellipted) 283
hamyen 189, 190, 517
-han 'guy' 166
... han < hon (mod) 189, 190; (as aux adj mod)
218; 343; 517
han < han (adnoun) 'great; proper' 147, 343,
344, 517
han < hon (adnoun) 'one; whole; most; about'
147
hán (adnoun) 'outdoors, outside' 147
han < *H'han (postnoun) 'extent, limit' 161
Hana ... 334
hana/han < hon/hon 174, 518
hana ccay/chay 175
han(a)-i, hanq-i/thanu/ 187
hânak ssîk = hana ssk 177, 518
han(a)-twul, han-thanni 187
Hânuqa = Hâmnuq-ca 113; saen 113
han-cceak 185
(h)âng 'port' (category designator) 133
hâng = hângkwu 'port' 159
hang.lyelq ca 132
hán hâ.ye: ... ey ~ 194
Hani ... 333; 518
han kace 140
han kay ccay/chay 175
Hankul 1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 12, 18, 20, 23, 26,
30, 38, 94, 113, 132, 242, 254, 256, 258
Hankul h 13
Hankul orthographic prescription 236
Hankul orthography 5, 34, 220, 231, 235, 236,
243, 248
Hankul readings of Chinese characters 60
Hankul spelling 5, 7, 9; (~ of u after labials)
18; 18, 30, 42, 43, 50, 94; (disregards auto-
matic alternations) 99; 231, 232, 237, 238;
(of MK accent) 241; 243, 244; (usually ignores q)
250, 764; 252, 254, 316
Hankul spelling rule (for -L- and -T/L-) 242
Hankul syllables 4; (number of different ~) 7
Hankul symbols 6, 43; (for the Middle Chinese
distinctions) 95; 764
Hankul texts 1, 13, 18, 20, 22, 29, 42, 196,
238, 242, 261; (chronological list) 397-401,
(alphabetized) 401-6
Hankul writing system 13, 18, 53; 233, 238
Hankul-written words 45
ha’nholh / ha’ nol ‘heaven’ 109
han phyen (postmod, n, adv) 160; 333; 518-9
han salam vs han l sâlam 172
hansup 187
hanta < ‘hono’ia: (as aux v) 218, (transitivizes adj inf) 221, 259; (after transferentives) 260; (‘says’) 331; 519. SEE ha-.
hanta’ mun (pseudo-adjnoun) 150, 519
hanthey (pcl) 195, 197; (personal indirect object) 287; 288, 291, 292, 299; (in vc conversions) 314; 315; 519-20
hanthey se 195, 214; (with periphrastic passive) 313; 520
hanthey’ta (ka) 293, 520
han-twue/-twue 178
hanun < ‘ho’non (as aux v proc mod) 218
han yeph = /hannyaeph/ ‘one side’ 110
hao style 300, 521
harâ’ (Japanese) 95
harâ’mu (Japanese) 95
has (adnoun) 147; 521
hasipsio style 300, 521
hata < ‘ho’ia: SEE ha-.
ha (to) --- 344, 514, 523
hay (quasi-free n) ‘one’s (thing)’ 131, 156, 523
hay ‘year’ (as counter) 182; 186
hay, hays (= hayq < ‘ho’iy) 149, 524
hay = ha.ye < ‘ho’ye (inf < ha- < ‘ho’) 21, 40, 88, 95, 237, 242, 243, 251, 465, 523-4
hây = hay (inf < ha-) 253, 465
(-)hây ‘sea’ (category designator) 133
ha.ya 243, 252
--- ha.ye 190
ha.ye < ‘ho’ye 194; (--- ulo ~) 195; 243, 252, 523
ha.ye-kan 138, 524
ha.ye-kum: --- ulo ~ 195, 524
ha.yess- 243, 524
ha.ye-thun 139, 524
hây-la style 300, 524
hata matal 137
hayng < ‘HAYNG (postnoun) 157
-hayngi 144
hayngkil < han kil 344
hays: SEE hay.
--- hay se 190
hay se 194, 524
hayss- 242, 243; 331
hay to and nay to 252
--- hay ya 189, 524
h-dropping stem 231, 236
he- ‘false’ (bound adnoun) 153
he- = hu- ‘do/he’ 41, 344, 525
he < ‘HE ‘approximately’ (postnoun) 157, 524
‘he/him’ 135
headlines 188
head noun (of denominalization) = epitheme 327
head of adverbial (nominal, verbal) phrase: verb form serving as ~ 88
head of structure 326
hearer 282
heavy aspiration 27, 49
heavy l 51
heavy vowel 343
hekku for hakku for hako (pcl) 41
heki (counter) 184
h-elision 27, 28, 29, 35, 37, 38, 256, 257
Hena --- 334
h-final nouns 49, 56, 101; (as doublets) 109;
(list) 109; 513-4
h-final stem 35, 104, 232, 236, 237
hên (pseudo-adjnoun) ‘old’ 146, 150, 525
he(n)ta: SEE he-.
Hendon, R.S. 2
--- hantey = --- hantey 41, 525
hes(-) (adnoun; bound noun) < heq ~ < he
hesitation 42
He Wung 2, 33, 34, 58, 60, 61, 68, 69, 72, 235,
253, 267, 268, 271, 272, 384, 392, 552, 553,
668, 711, 730, 744, 767, 842, 922, 923, 924
hey said for hay 252
hey- ‘swim’ 255
hh 23; hh- 49
H(H)H → (H)(H)L before particle or copula 62
hh. l. hyhe 46
‘(h)hye- ‘pull’ 80, 270
hi 46; hi- > si 46
hi and hay 525
-hi- (formative for vc, vp) 220, 223, 225, 526
--- hi < ‘hi’ 136, 140, 189, 190, 243, 256; (and
‘-’i) 257; 525-6
high (as vowel feature) 6, 26, 35, 60
high back unrounded u 42
high back vowel after a labial 18
high component of the rising pitch (automatically
lost in C^C^C^C syllables) 236
high front rounded vowel [i] 43
high front vowel 36
highlighting: (focus) 297; (copula) 316
high/low stems 70, 71; (high when compounded) 72; 79
high pitch 34; (of an elided syllable retained) 61;
(as distinctive only in first syllable) 68; 232;
(retained ~ of elided vowel) 234, 237
high-pitched stems 71, 75
high tone 60
high vowel 36
high-vowel nuclei 26
hiragana newspapers 18
historical arguments (against -ta ka as ending + particle) 214
historical change 68, 253
historical considerations 275
historical contraction 244
historical development 235
historical explanation 58, 234
historically correct y... and i... 111
historical ny-, ly-, and li- 110
historical origin of -keyss- 244
historical present 305
historical reasons for spellings 109
historical shape 15
historical spelling 40, 236
history: (of sounds and forms) 1; (of words) 7;
(additional information from ~) 16; (of vowel
length in stems) 33; 60
hiuh (treated as hius) 106
"ho- 'do; be; say' (only -ho- stem) 71; 81;
(incorporated in -h- stems) 108; (postnom adj)
256, 267; 332; 537
*ho-*ho.y. < *hyo- 270
hö- 'broad-stitch' ?< *hwo- 71
-ho (counter) 180
-ho 'number; issue; name' 166
"ho-k'fa- > kh'fa- 40, 72
ho 'kwo 527
hol(q)N 528
hol- / hwiul 141
hol lo 146, 527
holli- (vp) 224
hollow dot 71
hom 532
ho'ma 532
homonym 33, 39; (clash) 59; 89, 133, 152; 218;
355
homonymous causative and passive verbs 222;
(no difference of accent or vowel length) 223
homonymous stems/verbs 298, 319
homonymy 25
homophone 188; homophonous phrase 20, 100;
homophonous string 99; homophony 37, 41
ho'm ye 532
hon (mod < "ho'ya") 532
honah 'one' 109, 532
honca 48, 60, 140, 532-3
hon ka'ci (optional triggering of lenition) 55
Hong Kimun 286
Hong Wungsen 221
Hong Yunhyo 588, 594, 790
hon-nass.ta (auxiliary): -e (se) ~ 227
honor 268
honorific (= subject-exaltation) 241, 246, 249,
261, 267, 282, 288, (status) 297, 312, 320; (~
stem lists) 355-8, (usica mēca) 432
honorificated negative 335
honorificated negativized honorific 335
honorification pleonastically repeated 319
honorific command 333
honorific favor 227
honorific marker -usi- 220, 226; (as basically
vowel-initial) 241; 244, 248, 298, 299, 312
honorific marker -(h)ei'si- 70, 72; (accent) 85;
94, 133; 232
honorific modifier 232
honorific --nim 135
honorific particle kkey 133, 299
honorific terms 299
hop (counter) 183
(h)opinta 344
Horne, E.C. 1, 3, 237
horses: counting ages 187
hortative 217, 245
hortative -'cye 70
'ho si- (honorific < "ho") 536
'ho'ya (hon modulated substantive < "ho")
267, 536
'hote- > 'the- 72
hoth (adnoun; ~ ulo) 146, 149, 538
(h)ow- (postnom adj insep) 229, 534
'hoy 'meeting' 166
'hoy 'time' (counter) 182
'hoy- 'makes/lets do' ? 74, 543
'ho'ya- (effective < "ho") 262, 538
'ho'ya (MK optional quotation marker) 332
'ho'ya, 'hoya (infinitive < "ho") 267, 538-9
Hoylyeng 17, 34
'ho'ye = 'ho'ya 542
"h-pat.chim" 49
huk (huk) 141
hull- < *hul'-i- 223
hulu- 'flow' 239, 271; 361
humble (form, stem, terms) 261, 299; 435
humility (referring to object) 299
hun ha- 290, 294
hu-nukki- 'sob' 141
hupsa hata 195
huy and hi 543
-huy (in female names) 132, 164
-huy (pronoun plural) 164
hw (articulation) 27, 36; (dropped) 36
-hwa1,2 (bd n) '—ize, —ization'; 'flower' 166
-hwan (counter) 182
Hwanghay 26, 43, 233, 234, 772
hway (counter) 184
hwi- (bd adv) 140, 543
*hwyo (vt) 'broad-stitch' 76
'hwyo', 'hwyo' (modulated stem < *ho-) 544
'hwom, 'hwom = 'ho'ywom (modulated subst
< *ho-) 267, 270, 546
hwu (pronunciation) 27; (reduced to hw) 36
-hwu- (spelled -chwu-) 220, 547
hwu < 'HHWUW 161, 197, 547
hwu(-) < 'HHWUW (bound advnoun) 153, 546
Hwun 49, 50, 51
Hwun-en 23, 768
Hwumin cengum enhay 22
Hwunmong cahy 22
(h)wupiutu 344
hy- (> sy-) 46; (> h-) 48
hyangka: (orthography) 196; 622, 815
Hyang-kup 49
hyang ha:ye: ul ~ 194; 547-8
Hyangyak 49
hybrid (form) 109; (paradigm) 584
hye (assumed to be palatalized) 46
'hye- 'pull' 267; 'draw [a needle]' 270
h ye < *h ye < 'ho'y e = 'ho'ya 548
hyéncang 161, 548
hyenma, 'hyen'ma s 68, 548
hyeng (nim) 299
hyengphyen 161, 548
Hyen Phenyho 239
hyey vs hey 48, 109, 548
*hyey- 'reckon' 267
*hyo- (unique shape) 71
hypercortistic suffix 132
hypercortosis 47; hyperurbanism 25

hyphen 5, 6, 8, 9, 13, 20, 52, 152, 241, 245,
261
hyphenation (of Chinese compounds) 162
hypostatic contexts 193
hypothetical final: ~ consonant 23; ~ h 60
*i/ < *uy (genitive) 43
-1 (Chinese word ending ~ ) 267
-i (nouns and adverbs ending in ~ ) 55
-i triggering lenition 55
-i- < -i (formative for vc, vp) 220, 223, 225,
555
-i < -i (hypercortistic suffix for names ending in
a consonant) 132, 164; 555
-i < -i (adv < iterated noun, der adv /n < adj)
140, 164, 255, 330, 553-5
-i adverb with no -- hata partner 257
(-i), (-i) (incorporated by noun) 108, 109, 121,
187, 553
-i (suffix) accretion 43
-i- (and y-) 17; (for ni- or li-) 110; (stems
beginning ~ reinforced after prefix or neg
adv) 111
-i- < MK i- and i- < MK ni- 110
-1- stems: (of more than one syllable) 252, 256,
267; (longer ~ ) 348, (lists) 350-60; (one-
syllable ~ , list) 349; 465
-i- or -- y-: stem with final ~ (and coinciding
noun/adverb) 87
I- < ‘-i (Chinese preposition) 553
-I- (postnom v insep) 228; ( -- inta) 345; (--
inta) 588
i- copula stem: 12; (ellipted/suppressed after
vowel) 55, 87, 89; (reduced to y-) 89, 465;
(following an overstuffed morpheme) 95, 217
'i- (copula stem) 55, 273
'i- 'cover' 262
'i form (of Japanese) 3
-il/y + particle 'ey spelled "...i/y'ey" 37
i (postmodifier) 55, 232, 258, 259, 263, 267;
(as summational epiphenome) 264, 272; ('one that
-') 324; (not epithematized?) 327
i (nominative particle) 54, 239; in adnominalized
sentence 327
i = i/ka (nominative pcl) 3; (shortened to y) 92;
130, 140, 188, 193, 195, 196; (~ tui) 197;
229, 282; (omitted) 287; 291, 316, 330, 425,
459, 481; 549-53; 559, 584, 587, 590, 593-5,
622, 637, 638, 642, 766, 865, 869; (drops
before tu) 818, (before yu) 938; 922
A Reference Grammar of Korean

i < 'i 'this': (/yo) 134; (as pronoun) 135; 148, 171, 344; 548, 826
i < 'i person, one; fact, act' 12, 131, 134, 145, 161, 257; 548-9
'i one, person' (bound noun) used as counter 187
i = ya 'question' (postmodifier) 160, 306, 553
i < 'ni 'tooth': (spelled ni) 13; 110
... i and ... hi 257, 553
i... 15, 25, 37
...i-stems: leniting ~ 54; (both high/low and high types) 72
*i/*i < 'uy (genitive) 43
'i/me' 133, 135
ia/ya = ie/ye (cop inf) 251, 254, 555
IC (= immediate constituent) 3; (~ cut) 274, 277, 336
ic- (vt) 290, 332; 363
ica (cop subj assert) 556
icek 135, 556
icey, incey 136, 556
ici (copula susceptible) 273, 556; ~ anh- (in rhetorical question) 323
identical obstruents 44
identificational sentence 327
Identified: (not epithematized) 327; SEE epithematized ~.
Identifier 327, 558
idiom 284
idiomatic: (expression) 131, 286, 298; (flavor) 274,
ie inf < i- or < i(s)- 252
ie ~ ye 252
ie/ye (cop inf) 254; (often ia/ya) 308; 556
...ie infinitives 37; (~ie ~ ye) 93
iey < ingey (adv) 557
iey/ye(y) (~ ye = /ey/) = ie/ye (cop inf) 254
iey/[ly]ey yo (polite cop) 4; (shortened to y)ey yo) 254; (? < iya(y) yo) 273; 557
i 'Gem (cop effective subst) ~ 'fy/Gem 263
i 'Gey (cop adverbative) 54, 273, 558
*i 'Gi (no cop summative) 273
i 'Gwo (cop ger) 54, 273, 558
...ih- 104-5, 349
ihwu < "i-HHWW (postn, postmod) 159, 558
ii (der n) ~ f(s)- 256
i(i): ~ tul/kkili 'you all' 133
i ka [DIAL] = i (nominative) 92, 559
i (kes) 'it' 134, 559; ~ tul 'they/them' 134
*ikey 'so that it is ~ ' 217, 274, 559
-ikhi- (formative for vc) 220, 224, 243, 559
iki- 290
iki (cop summative) 273, 316, 559
(i)likka (occurs only in -(u)likka 257
i-kkacis yo-kkacis 559
iko (cop ger) 559-60
-il 'day' 167
...il- stems (list) 360
il-l ~ il.e 'rises' 253
*i-il- (defective stem) 256
'il- 'become, come into being' 273, 571-2
'il(it) ~ il(q)/il(l) 274
il 'early' (pseudo-preverb, adverb, adnoun) 141, 148, 560
il(q) (cop prosp mod) 217, 328, 560
il < 'il (? < "il") 87, 110; (as postmodifier) 160; ('work', only separable monosyllabic vni) 190, (as free vn) 313; 321; 560
ila < 'il(eta) (lenited from ita < 'iata') 54, 58; 'il(eta) 65, 71, 232, 235; (~ 'ilata) 248; (functioning as cop inf) 254, 273, 274, 306, 308, 465, 561
ila 'lla replaces (?) 'lla except for -nlla 'lla and ~ 'lla 273
il 'lla 'llama- (NAME ~) 332
ila ko (direct-quotation pseudo-pcl) 331, 332; 561-2
ila 'myen 330, 562
ilang/lang 196, 197, 198, 563
... ila 'ni 330, 564
ila 'nuun ~ ila hanun 244, 565
... ila 'nuun ~ ... ila 'n ~ 258
ila (se) = ie se 254, 565
ila to = ... ie to 197, 198, 254, 565
... ila 'y = ... ila hay 308, 566
il'ay /yolay 237, 243, 252, 566
ilay < "I-LOY (postnoun, postmodfier) 159
ilayss- 243, 566
il-ccik (adv) 141; ilccki 257
il-chen = chen 177
ilq-co = co 177
ile (/yole), ileh- 134, 219; (~ hay) 243; 253; 567
*i'le (bad adv < defective inf) 219, 237, 243, 256, 567
*i'le (inf < "ill/ta) 273, (vs 'ilata) 274; 567
il-ek = ek 177
i.e na- 251
i 'lesi 'la (cop retr hon indic assert) 273; 569
iley (cop retr) lenited from ite? 54, 58, 248, 306, 307; 569
iley said for ilay 252
iley '7 days' 177; 185, 240
'ilG'-il^u6G- < *il'U6G- (vc < "il" for which the
modulated stem is il'Gwu^u6- 274
"il' Gey, "il' Gay 274, 569
ilh- 108; ilh- 231, 232; 363
il(q)-i 111, (ilq-i) 174, (il-i, il-li) 178
ili (i yoli) < 'i ili 134, 140, 256; (never * ~ uy.
* ~ ey, * ~ 'ta) 295; 569
ilk- 231, 290; 364
ilqkena malkena 231
ilkop,i, ilkopq-i 187
ilko-yetel(p) 178
ille 242
il-man = män 177
ilo- (defective var cop stem) 217, 221, 307; 571
ilop 187
ilpan 195
il-payk = payk '100' 177
... ilsswu 'constant (bad) habit' 131, 571
...-ilu- stems
ilu- < ily6o- iilG- < *il'U6G- (adj)
'early'; < ni'U6o- nilG- < *ni'U6G- (v)
'say' 141, 231, 242; 361; 572
ilu- → ilule < ni' lilu- 'reach' 242, 253; 361;
572-3
'ilu' sya 273, 572
'i'lyuras ta (cop retr hon emotive) 273, 274, 572
'i'wo- (var cop) 270, 273; (? < *i-ir(e)-wo-)
274, 572-3
? 'i'utow /'(y) 'utow = ? 'i' yutow /'(y)utow (cop
modulated subst) 135, 267, 573
'ilwo-ngi 'ta 273, 573
'ilwo-swo-ngi 'ta (*i- 'swo-ngi 'ta) 273, 573
'ilwo'swo'n i (*i'swo'n i) 273, 573
?* 'i'wo'sym /'(y) 'wo'sym 267
'ilwo'ya 65, 263, 273, 573
* 'ilwo'-'wo'swo- (unfound) 273
im < 'im (cop subst) 217, 574
im 'beloved' < nim (same etymon as -- nim <
MK "nim' esteemed ') 111
i man 140, 574
Imbault-Huant, M.C. 17, 571
'im ha.ye: ... ey ~ 194
Im Hopin 656, 689, 761, 778
immediate constituent 3, 20, 193
immediate future -ukkey /-kkey 247, 249
immediate history 260
immediate sequence 245
immediate sources of forms with elision 54
inferior to subject) 295; (exalted) 299: 314; (extruded) 326
indirect-object particle 173, 299, 314
indirect quotation: (marker ko) 213, 248; (three kinds) 332
indirect quoting of intensive 331
indirect subject 244, 298, 299, 830
infinite 3, 19, 35, 37; (of stems that end in unrounded -u-) 38; (as adverb) 40; (the zero
altemnat of the ~) 87; (alternant shape -y in
hay < ha>) 95; 100; (+ aux) 19, 219, 226,
231, 232, 233, 238, 240, 241, 242; (special ~
used only before ha) 243; 246, 251; (at the end
of a sentence) 253; 263, 265, 267, 291, 300,
308, 329; 465-6
infinitive-adverbalization 318
infinitive-auxiliary conversion 325
infinitive ending - 6: (accent often suppressed
when pcl follows) 61; (a bound stem?) 70; 71,
93, 232
infinitive (of defective vn) + pcl 189
infinitive (+ se) in phrasal postposition 194
infinitive + verb (with inserted 'ta) 260
infix 262, 268; 343; 514, 899
inflected form 30, 40; (used as adverb) 140;
(postnoun taken from ~) 156; 230, (+ pcl)
244; 324, 329
inflected and uninflected words 86, 88
inflected stems 233
inflection 340
inflectional ending 88, 99; (vowel that begins an
~) 100; 130
inflectional paradigm 255
inflectional system 231, 232
informal names 164
'i-n{ga 'ta 273, 577
in ha,ye: ~ ey ~ 194; ~ uIo ~ 195; 578
inherent indirect object 288
ini / 'ni (cop indic attent) 257, 309, 330; (cop
sequential) 578; (= in 1') 578
initial 6, 29, 42, 49
initial alternation in mimetics 346
initial clusters 44
initial consonant 6
initial flap 15
initial geminates 21, 43
initial high (pitch) 48; in -l- stems 241
initial 1 and h 15
initial nasal of nye and ni dropped 16
initial n and l 8
initial ng~ vs zero (merger in writing) 49
initial reinforcement that results from truncation
112
initial sibilant in clusters 44
initial syllable 257
initial zero 9, 29
'in 'kwo 55, 579
"i'non (mod < 1i- 'become') 274, 579
innovation 331
inseparable adjectival noun 190
inseparable adjectival postmodifier 161
inseparable adnom 147
inseparable auxiliary verb 89, 219
inseparable postnominal verb 188
inseparable verbal noun 89, 188; (vn) 19
inseparable verbal postmodifier 161
insertions 333
insistence 42, 332
instructing 295
instrumental: (more than one ~ phrase) 285,
286, 287
instrumentality: (kinds of ~) 285; 297
~ inta (postnom v inse: SEE ~ l-
intensity 302
intensive: (form) 23; (stem) 57; (formative) 220;
(bound postverb) 224; 226; (mimetic) 341,
343, 346; (= effective) 601
intensive (-ulyet/-lye) 213, 217, 247, 257, 258,
259; (as proposition) 308; 330
intensive assertive -ulyetta/-lyetta 247, 258
intercalated palatal semivowel 37, 40; (always
written in MK) 252
interjection 142, 146, 345
interludes 42, 44, 51
internal development of accent patterns 61
internal punctuation 18, 20
internal reconstruction 42
internal rounding 24
internal structure 20, 86
International Phonetic Alphabet 33
interrogation: unmarked except by intonation 21
interrogative: (ending, meaning) 21; 245, 246,
248
interrogative- indefinites 132
interrogativization 336
interrogativized negative 336
interruptive use of transerentive 789
intersyllabic strings 23, 42, 51
intervocalic -h- dropped 34
intimate style 87, 251, 253, 254, 297, 300
intrajective 983
itun '/tun ci 197, 198, 296, 589
*i'-iwo 'iwo- (unfound) 273
-(i)wu- 220, 590
-ty 23
'iya / ya < (i)za (pcl): 12; (vs ia = ie cop int) 40; 88, 130, 193, 195; (~ mal lo) 198; 291, 590
i(y)a (in Japanese sentence-final only) = i(y)e (cop int) 273, 465; (~ se/to/ya [DIAL]) = i(y)e ~ 273; 590
*i'ya (cop inf if stem is 'i-) 273
iyaki > yakyi > yēykī 34, 41, 47
iya yo 4, 591
(*i')ye (cop inf if stem is 'i-y') 273
'iye '/'ye (as quasi-pcl < cop inf) 273, 591
iye older spelling of ie (cop inf) 40, 252, 591
*...iy -e yo = -ey yo = e yo 253
iyo (pcl) and to (cop) 40
iyo/yo (polite pcl) 12, 130, 196, 334, 591
iyo/yo (var = iko) < - 'i'o (cop ger) 254, 591
iyo tul (*NOUN ~) 213
*i'yu < 'E'yuu 'reason' 161, 592
'i'yu'o- 'i'wo- (modulated copula stem) 270
*i'yuom (unabbreviated modulated cop subst) 135, 267, 270
*i'za (pcl) 592; 594
'izoW- (cop deferential; *'il'wozoW-) 273, 592
*?*izow'o'si- (cop deferential hon, unfound) 273
Japan: (word spacing in ~) 18; 132, 304
Japanese pitch accent 60
Japanese placenames 133; (list) 371
Japanese r 28
judgment 295
juncture 12, 19, 20, 28, 31, 44, 51, 52, 56, 108; (dropped after accusative pcl); 172, 192, 196; (resolving ambiguity) 278; 331; 767
juxtaposed morphemes 52
juxtaposing locatives 285
juxtaposition: (of two han'gyo phrases) 314; (of nominalization and noun) 324; 335
[k] > [ts] 47
k (lenited to G) 262
~k for s (pcl) 768
~k- stems 262; ~k- stems (list) 364
-k 163, 341, 592
k (emphatic pcl) 416, 469, 593, 667-8, 790, 821
-ka14 (bind n) 'professional'; 'song'; (quasi-title for surname); 'street' 167
"ka = '-ke (effective): (first-person?) 263, 595
ka < ~'ka- go' 79; (default motion verb) 132;
('go to do') 188; (as postnominal verb) 219;
(aux) 226, 230; 243, 252, 257, 263, 271, 288, 289; (~e ~) 291; 294; 598-9
(k)a- words (of Japanese) 134
ka < ~ 'ka (inf ~ ka-) 252, 267, 593, 594. See ka iss.
ka (suppletive alt of nominative pcl i) 92, 193;
(in -ta ka) 260; 292, 306, 310, 324; 593-5
ka < ~'ka 'question' (postmodifier) 55, 160, 195, 248, 250; (ellipted) 281; 318
"ka" = ga (Japanese particle) 594
kad < ko'cang 'most; very' 60, 138, 595
kad (counter) 180
kad- (vt) 'hold, have' 296, 595
kakiko 194, 595; (~e ~) 227, 230, 469
kāchis mal 344
kac'ta < kaeye 'ta 296, 595
kacun (pseudo-adnouns) 150, 595
ka iss- 291
kak < 'kak (adnouns) 'each, every' 147
kake la 214, 243, 596
kak. ha (title) 132
kakkai (der adv/n) 140, 233, 256
kakkas ulo 145, 870
kakkaw- 231
kākwon 295
kāl 'ology' (postnoun) 157, 596
kā la for kake la 214, 244, 596
kala-(unc-) 141, 219, 288
kalasitu < ko'lo'sya'toy 379
kal.i (postnoun < der n) 158, 596
kalikhi- 'point out' 295
kālma- 219
kalo- (< kalo-l'kol~ < *kolok) 'say' ~ kalotoy < kol'Gwo'toy 220; 379
ka(s)lo 146, 180
kalo-ssu ki 'horizontal writing' 6
kaluchii- < kolo'chi- 288, 289, 290, 295, 332; 379
kes (postmodifier) 'thing: one; fact' 131, 134, 160, 161, 263, 267, 324, 329, 330, 607
es (modifier + ~) 'the fact that ~' - Middle Korean --'(으)ㅁ 328
kes as a generalized replacement for an extruded
epitheme 328
keseyn 말 341
- kes i 329, 330
- 'ke-'si = -(으)si.'Gr- 261, 607
-kes.ta 249, 259, 608
- kes ul 281, 329, 330
- kes ulo 330
keta (vt) 'gather up' 235: 363
keta /kel- 'walk': keta-/kel- 'walk'; keta-...'
keta /keci/ (effective indicative)
ket.i /keci/ (postnoun < der n) 158
'ket-'na- 270
-ketumyen 329, 609
-ketun < -ke' tun (-ke'ton) 258, 259, 329, 609
keuy, kecin 138
key vs kuye 609
'key < ho'key after voiceless sound 92, 610
-key < -key (adverbative ending) 3, 136, 140, 247, 255, 306, 330, 610-2
-key (suffix, makes noun from v) 164, 257, 612
key < kes i 322, 610
... key 'one's place, home' 131, 610
key ani 'ta 322
-key an toynta 291
-key hanta 218, 312, 611
-key-kkum 247, 612
-key mantu-l- (periphrastic causative) 313, 611
-key na 213, 306, 613
keyne 'you all' 134, 613
-keypi (in tes-keypi) 163, 613
-key-sili 247, 613
-keyss.eni anh (in rhetorical question) 323
-keyss.ey (yo) = -keyss.e (yo) 253, 614
-keyss.ki 324, 614
-keyss.nun 250, 251, 614
-keyss.ta (future) 259, 614-5
-keyss.tun 250, 615
-keyss.ul, -keyss.un (rejected forms) 251
-keyss.um 324, 615
-keyss.uni 257, 616
/-keyta/ = -kes.ta (var) or -keyss.ta 259
-key to 247, 616
-key toy- 315, 317, 611

keyulu- 290; 361
...kh (examples) 104
'khíu- < 'ho-khíu- 40
-khengi 163, 617
khenyeng 195; (~ tul. - un) 198; 617-8
khey= -khi- (khye-) 238
'khey < ho'key after MK voiced sound 92, 618
-khe(y)ngi 163, 617
-khi- 220, 619
khi < khye- 238
khi (der n < khu-) 256
khi eil ha- 242
kililo (counter) 184
Khimyovski, M. 775, 866
... kho 189
khu < 'khu- 'be or get big' (adj/vi) 217, 220; 267, 288, 344, 349
(kh)jul (postnom v insep) 228
'khuy < ho'ku after voiced sound 92
khway (counter) 182
'khwo < ho'ku after voiced sound 92, 620
-khwung 164, 620
khye- > khi- 41, 237, 349
khye ← khie 237; khye ci- 317
khyel(l)ey (counter) 180
-ki- < -ki- (formative for vc, vp) 220, 223, 225, 623
-ki < -ki (summative) 144, 247; 267, 277, 323, 324; 620-3
-ki,3 (bnd n) 'device'; 'machine; airplane”; 'period' 167
ki 'chwum = ki 'chum < kich- 'sneeze' 272
kiek na- 332
 skips 214, 244, 247, 330, 623; ~ him ssu-
227, 299; ~ mangceng 144, 623
ki ha, ye: ... ul ~ 195
kiil 167
ki-l- 'long' 240, 256, 257
kil (counter) 184
kil < 'kilh 'path' 161; 240; 626
kil.i (der adv/n) 256
kil- (Phyengan DIAL) = ki-l- 240
killay (adv) 'long' 257, 627
-killay = -killey 'because' 247, 330, 627
-ki lo 214, 244, 330, 627
'kilq' h ol 240
kilung for kuning 111; kilyem for kinyem 111
kim (postmod, postn, n) ‘impetus’ 159, 160, 629
-ki mangceng 160, 685
-ki man ha- 340, 629
A Reference Grammar of Korean

-kkey (bnd adj-n) 191, 635
kkkey (postnoun) 157, 635
kkkey (poc) 133, 299, 635
kkkey se 195, 198, 282, 299, 637
kk (counter) 184
kk = kkini ‘meal(time)’ 759
kkik ‘ingest’ 112
kkiko: ~ ul ~ 195
kkili 131, 140, 157, 639
-(k)kus 164, 631
kkokci (counter) 181
kkol (postnoun) 157, 631
(k)kol khen pen 177
-(k)kul 164, 651
kkul e ‘pulling’ 219
-(k)kulum (bnd adj-n) 191
-(k)kum ‘rather’ (bnd adj-n) 191, 657, 639
kkuh- 231, 232; 364
-(k)kus 164, 659
kku(s)- ~ kuzu- / kuzG- < *kusuk- ‘pull’ 239
kkuth (postmod, n) 160, 639; Kkuth ulo ~ 334
kkway 135, 138, 639
kkwuleki (postnoun) 157, 640
kkwikul = ~ q kwulek (postnoun) 157, 669
kkwl(e)y mi (counter) 181
kkwum (ul) kkwu- 279
kkwu = ~ q kwun (postnoun) 157, 671
kkwuna 213; (as poc) 214; -ca ~ 196, 433, 640
k lenited to G 54
k-lentition 50
KM (= Korean Morphophonemics) 22, 41, 42,
235, 259, 884
knowhow 315
-k < kwo (gerund) 3, 247, 280, 329, 640-2.
SEE gerund.
ko (deictic) ‘that’ 148, 230, 232, 233, 236, 640
ko < ‘kwo (postmod) ‘question’ 160, 640, 667;
ko (quotation / quotative particle) 196, 213;
(optionally follows -nula) 258; 331, 640
kò < kwo (adm ‘deceased’; n, postmod ‘reason’) 148, 640
koc ‘the Cape of ~ ’ (postnoun) 157
ko ca, -ko ce 227, 259, 643
ko ‘cang 60, 643
-kocie 227
“kohi” = koi (der adv) < kōw- 256
-ko is- 319, 641; -ko iss usi- 320
-kok (counter) 183
Kok (Wel. in chenkang ci kok = 1449 Kok) 45,
49, 56, 85
kyey vs key 48; (both /key/) 109; 673
-kyēy ‘world’ (bound?) 152
-kyey,4 (bound noun) ‘world, realm’; ‘system’;
  ‘ga(u)ge; scheme’; ‘report’ 168
Kyeylim (Kyeylim 'yusa = 1103 Kyeylim) 48, 49, 59, 713
kyēysi- 109, 217, 226, 319, 673
-kyo ‘religion’ 168
kyūswu (title) 132
-kyun (counter) 183
Kyuupem-cip period 4
1- before i, y 124
I (elided before apical) 93, 673; (l + n → /l/)
  99; (reduced from lp, lph, lm, lth, lk) 100;
  (not after pause) 110; (lenited from t) 234
l-- (initial) 45; (of L-- (not distinguished from
  n--)?) 45
-l as unique variant of -te- (retr) 273, 274
l-- (~ n--) (in older loanwords) 110; (Chinese
  morphemes with basic ~) 124; (~ morphemes
  standardized to n--) 124
-1 341, 343
--l (as lenition of t) 50; (made onset of next
  syllable) 54; (triggering lenition) 55; (unlinked
  to following vowel) 56; (MK nouns ending in
  ~) 58, 673, 767
-l(q) → l(q) (except before i or y) 241
-l- stem: (substantive uncontracted) 255, 265;
  (prospective modifier contracted) 851
"-l,--" = /-lG- 238
-1/ → 58
-lQ < Middle Chinese → t 50, 55, 61; (treated
  as voiceless) 92
-lq 50; (~ cluster) 44; (~ C-) 45
-l- (stem-final) 58, 231, (lenited from pre-MK
  *l) 241
---l- (basic to stem but here treated as vowel
  extension) 130, 240
-L- stem 58, 61; (with related noun) 87; 233;
  (confused with regular or l-doubling stem) 242;
  851; (mod) 897-8
---lq- stem (< ...lu) 363
l(q) 23
l(q) = hal(q); = il(q) 89, 673
l' abbr of lul (pcl) 89, 196, 235, 673
l and n (alternation of ~) 100, 110
-la: (+ pcl ko) 213; 240, 246, 263, 674
la (pcl after inf) 196, 213, 214, 243, 251, 253, 673-4
labial 8, 18, 31, 39, 42; (~ semivowel) 23; (~
  stop) 24, 43, 233; (dropped ~) 36; (~ elision)
  56, 57, 92; (~ lenition) 57, 60, 233, 239
labialized velar fricative 57
labial-onset syllables with u vs wu 18
lag in phase of phoneme feature 37
lag in voicing vowel after s 28
lak: SEE ak/lak.
'ta ko (as pseudo-particle) 331, 674
-la kwu 305, 674
-la 'nta 332, 674
"laryngealized" vowel 27
laryngeal tension 27
last member of a phrase 88
Late Middle Korean 42
lateral: allophone 28; articulation 51; release 52
lateral for coda /l/ 51
lateral + flap 28
late(r) text 55, 56
Latin: (infinite) 251, 286
lax allophone 44
lax apical stop 44
lax consonant 24, 27
lax obstruent 27; (+ reinforced obstruent) 31
layers of vocabulary 95
...lc... vs ---lqc---: 31
-l C- written for -lq C- 50
-l CC 45; -l CC- = -lq C- 50
-lC clusters 50
-lC- clusters 28
LCT (= 'Yu Changton) 23, 38, 44, 47, 52, 54,
  55, 56, 58, 65, 73, 96, 105, 221, 239, 261,
  263, 269, 271, 273, 274, 570, 572, 613, 627,
  648, 666, 716, 730, 779
Ledyard, G. 43
l doubling 528
l-doubling vowel stems 41, 231, 238, 252, 253, 256;
  361
l-dropping vowel stems 234. SEE l-extending.
league = Korean mile 110
l-elision (before apical) 58; (before n) 716
length (alternations) 33, 34; 37
lengthening of vowel for emphasis 35
lenited forms of velar-initial morphemes 261
lenited-initial version (-'G'lu-) of effective 241
lenited k 54
lenited labials 56; lenited p 54, 57; lenited p 130
lenited s (= z) 54; lenited sibilant 48
lenited shape 273
lenited t 57
lenited velar 54, 56, 254
lo 'street' 168
lo = ulo after vowel or ←l 130, 677
lo [DIAL] = lul 196, 677
loan = loanword 31, 94, 95; loanmorph 116
loan translation 98
local breath 27
location: (nouns of relative ~) 196; (shift in ~) 260; 297
locative-allative particle *'try 68, 495-6
locative constraints 294
locative marker/particle 43, 69
logographic characters 95
logotypes 6
lul (der adv) < low- 256
* -lok, * -lot 239
long and short vowels (quality differences) 24
long constructions 19
longer infinitives in ←wue 38
longer predicates 315
longer strings 261
longer vowel stems 350
long form: (broken by space) 19; (of negative) 315, 316
long lateral 52
long mark 32
long negative 315, 316
long noun phrases; (constituency) 277
long phrases 61
long string of high syllables (avoidance of ~) 62
long syllable 61
long vowel: 6, 32; (length shown by a macron) 9; (from vowel + h + u) 37
long vowels from contraction 34; 237
long vowels in modern loanwords 34
long vowels: new ~ 33
long vowels shortened in certain verb forms 237
long vs short low-pitch nuclei (Antong) 34
loosely attached particles 52
loosely concatenated sentence 597, 605
loose reference 446, 499, 817, 830, 928-9
lop.hi- 229, 677
loss of consonants between vowels 53
loss of p- and s- in clusters 50
lost MK vowel o (sounded like Seoul e) 42, 43
lost vowel with high tone 33
‘lots’ 173
low- (postnom adj insep) 219, 229, 251, 256; 361, 677
←lOw- 234
low: (pitch/tone) 6, 26, 34, 35, 60, 232; (low + high > rise) 61, 237, (reduction to just low) 241; (~←l- stems beginning ~) 241
low back (and functionally unrounded) vowel o 4, 42
low front rounded vowel [3] 43
low-initial disyllables 234, 237
low-pitched stems 7, 74
low vowel 36
lp (reduction of ~) 102
←lp- examples 105; (stem list) 363
lph (reduction of ~) 102
←lph- (examples) 105
←lph- verb stems (truncated from ←lphu-) 106;
(list) 363
←lphu- 106
“lt” (look under just “l” above)
ls/ 31; ls 102; ls vs lss 233
←ls- examples 105
←ls- vs ←lqs- 31
←ls C- 50
←l see 233
LSN (= 'Yi Swungnyeong) 59, 93, 271, 553, 668, 711, 744, 923
←lq 's oy 264
L/T- stem: SEE -T/L- stem.
←lt- (underlying form of -T/L- stems?) 234
←lt- vs ←lqt- 31
←l'-, ←ls- in Chinese binoms 50
lth (reduction of ~) 102
←lth- (examples) 105; (stem list) 363
←l tta = ←lt 'ta 44
←lt- 'two treated as ←lt-it/ 'two 58
←lu- 220
lu [DIAL] = lul (pcl) 196
'lu = 'two (pcl)
←l'ho- (basic form) reduced to ←l- or ←241
←l'hoG- stem as lenited from ←l'hoK- 238
←l'hoK(-), ←l'hoL(-) 101, 239
Lukoff, F. 1, 2, 28, 29, 286, 298, 330, 784
←l'hoM- (uncontracted subst of ←l- verbs) 255
←l'hoP- > ←lp- ←l'ho- 238
←lw- stem 5; ←lw- stem 231, 361
'two (instrumental) 239, 678
←twoW- 234, 678
→lwupul (counter) 183
ly- pronounced as ny- 46
→lye 240, 679
lyel 16, 125
lyey 109; (=/ley/ and /yey/) 110, 679
→lyo ‘fee; materials’ 168, 679
maximal system of vowels 24
may (postn noun) 157, 691
may (counter) 180
máy- ‘wear (necktie)’ 290; 349
máy < "may < "MOY (adnoun) ‘each’ 147
maye.ki (postnoun < summative) 158
máyn (/mín) (adnoun) 146, 150, 692
maynani lo 146
ma(y)ngi 163, 692
máynyen 137
máywel 137
maywu ‘very’ 138
McCune-Reischauer (Romanization) 5
meaning 41, 113, 269, (of modulator) 271, 287;
(of isotopes) 343
measurable noun 171
measure counter 171
Meiji period 18
*-mek* 101
-mek* 164, 692
mek- (vt) 223, 231, 243; (aux, -e ~) 226, 290,
692-3; 230, 255, 262, 288, 340; 364; 692
mek.hi- (vpt) 222
mek.i- (vc) 223, 288
mekum- 255
mell- 256
*meli* 163
(-)meli (postnoun, noun) 158, 693
mellí 140, 256
melwu ‘mulberry’ 240
men 343; men’s speech 344
mence 48, 137; (+ nominative pcl) 140
merger of abbr cop with abbr of 'ho- 274
merger of accent patterns 62; (timing) 66
merger of /ay/ and /ey/ 252
merger of -c ≠ -ch 49
merger of -c -ch -s 49
merger of c(h)je with c(h)ye 46.
merger of labialized velar fricative and velarized
labial fricative 57
merger of -ln- and -nl- with -ll- 52
merger of low rising accent with high 68
merger of lye with le > ne 46
merger of morphophonemic strings 51
merger of ni- with i- [word-initial] 46
merger of ny- with y- [word-initial] 46
merger of nye with ne > ne 46
merger of o with u 42
merger of -p -t -k in Chinese dialects 50
merger of --s with --t 44, 53
merger of y se with se 46
merger of --t with --s [noun-final] 108
merger of --th, --ch, and --c with --s [noun-final]
108
merger of thly with c(h)ly (in south) 111
merger of ti with ci 46
merger of ty with e 58
merger of y with ce 46
merger of u and e 43
merger of uy with u or i 27
merger of vowels in Kimhay 25
merger of (w)oy with wey 26
mesial (correlatives / deictics) 134
metaphoric use of distal deictic 135
metathesis: (of glide y) 39; (of h + C) 49, 56,
92, 232, 663; (of noun-final -h) 57, 233
metathesis: Cy(e--) > Cey(--) 39, 47
 misdemean 240
mey vs ney 48, 693
mey (adnoun, bound noun) 149, 693
meych < myech (numeral) 134, 173, 174; ~
cay 175
meychil < mye’chul 185, 235, 694
meychit nal 185, 694
meych hay, meych-kaywel 186
meych nal 185
meych yen, meych-kaywel 186
meych wel 186
meych nel 185
mich 135, 139, 694
midd 60
middle [of Korea] 59
“middle” (= middlingly respectful) form 301
Middle Chinese 22, 23; (distinctions) 44; 45, 92,
(sounds) 95; (readings reconstructed) 98
Middle Korean 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 17, 18, 22, 23, 25,
35, 38; (pronunciations of Chinese characters)
42; (allomorph) 43; (leision) 51; (voicing of
stops and affricate) 51; (spelling) 51, 56, 52;
93, 111, 135, 217, 225, 233, 234, 240, 252,
258, 268, 324, 325, 327, 332
Middle Korean adnominal particle s 5
Middle Korean examples of multiple objects 285
Middle Korean finite forms (basic scheme) 261
Middle Korean low tone 33
Middle Korean particles 327
Middle Korean stem alternants 238
Middle Korean texts 23, 327. See Hankul texts.
Middle Korean verb forms 260
Middle Korean vowels 43
mid front monophthong (vowel) ey 47
mid front rounded vowel [ü] 43
mid pitch 34
mid vowel 36
Mikami Akira 330
mi'lu 'dragon' 240
mimetic: (word) 30, 33, 45, 95, 107; (constituents) 144; (adverb) 189, 144, 344, 340; (construction, effects, phenomena) 344
minimal pairs 28
minimal system of vowels 25
minimal vowel (*'o) 22, 54; (quality) 61; 71; (elision) 108; 235, 236, 237, 241, 252, 259
Ministry of Education (Munky-o pu) 5, 40, 252, 465, 524
minor constraints 295
minor sentence 142, 296
misinterpretations 52
missing consonant (suspected) 54
missing tone marks 61
missionaries 594, 613, 730
misspelling: (t'rom missionaries 594, 613, mistake 252; mistaken forms 256
Misu 'Miss', Misuthe 'Mr' (adnoun title) 133
mith 197
[mil]-ti (Japanese) 144
miw- 291; 362
MK: See Middle Korean.
--mm-- (multiple spellings for ~) 99
mo (Japanese particle) 817
mo (counter) 181, 183
mô-cala- 'be insufficient' 141, 316
mô-colok 145, 164
mo chelem 137, 145, 695
model (and shortening) 8; (for abbr) 243
modern dialects 48
modern Hankul 29
modern Korean 4, 44, 45, 49, 273
modern loanwords 94
modified verbal noun (takes no object; usually + accusative particle) 189
modifier (-*46ln) 70
modifier: (+ noun, quasi-free noun) 19, 99; (of defective vn) 189; (in phrasal postposition) 194; 242, 245, 246, 247; (+ postmod) 247, 249; 267, 274, (mood) 280; (constraints) 290; 324; (+ postnou) 328, 329
modifier form: (of copula) 23; 134, 221, 233; (of MK) 240; 277, 303
modifier phrase 297
modifying noun phrase 131
modifying position 175
modulated: (~ stem) 72; (~ form) 241; ( ~ inf) 263; (~ honorific) 263, 268, 270, 271; (~ substantive) 272; (~ modifier of -L- stem) 898
modulator ~ wd6r- 70, 72, 84, 232; (obligatory in MK subst) 255; (rules for attaching ~) 269;
(suppressed but assumed) 270; (sentence adnominalized to object-extruded epitheme) 271;
(markin first-person subject) 271, 272
*~mok- 238
mokeck 'aim, purpose' 161
moks 'portion' generally treated as mok 108
moksa 132
mokum (counter) 181
f'jmol- 'roll it up' < *mo'lo- 241
mol 'horse' (etymology) 98
molay 'sand' 240
mölla (irreg vowel length) 238, 252
möllay 257
molo- 'get dry' 271
molu- < *mwoal- 238, 252, 257, 318, 332, 695
Moolumeki -- 334
mōmo han 150
mō-mo-so 145
money: units of ~ 171
Mongolian 45, 49, 61; Mongol 95, 98
monophthongization of diphthongs 26, 43
monophthongization of nuy to ni 46
monophthongization of oy wi way way 24, 25
monophthongization of tuy 46
monophthongization of way > way [se] to [5] 43
monophthongization of way > way to [6] 43
monophthongization of wi to [ü] 43
monophthong vowel (wi) 36
monosyllabic adverbs 141
monosyllabic infinitives: vowel length of ~ 38
monosyllabic noun: accent loss before genitive particle s 69
monosyllabic nouns that retain accent before the locative particle 69
monosyllabic stem: (accent groups for vowel ~) 71; 270
monosyllabic tonic nouns (accentual cleavage) 69
A Reference Grammar of Korean

monosyllabic verbal nouns 190
monosyllabic vowel stems: causative and passive stems derived from ~ 73
monosyllabic word (attached to adjacent words) 133
monosyllabification 240
monosyllable of Chinese 275
months: counting or naming ~ 186
mood: (endings / morphemes) 220, 245; 245, 246, 261; (conversions) 304, 305
mood shift table 306
mopsi 40, 138, 695
morph 32, 98
morpheme 7, 3, 16, 25, 31, 52, 61, 98; (~ level) 261; 304; (of emphasis) 319; 347
morpheme boundary 16, 27, 30; (within word) 95; 102
morpheme divisions: (etymologically motivated ~ , misguided ~ ) 53
morpheme identification 33, 55; (that overrides phonetic considerations) 85
morpheme shapes (number of syllables) 5
morpheme with final resonant 86
morpheme with syllable excess 100
morphemic marking (of vowel length) 33
morphemic structure 52, 176
morphemic ties between words 340
morphemic writing system of Chinese 95
morph-final strings 100; (list) 101
morph-final w 233
morphological identity 248
"morphological" passives and causatives 312
morphology 278
morphophonemic criterion 316
morphophonemic decisions 31
morphophonemic dissyllables 7
morphophonemic finals 49
morphophonemic grounds to write G as W 56
morphophonemic orthography / spelling 7, 35
morphophonemic phenomenon 50
morphophonemic relics (left by etyma) 101
morphophonemic rules 99
morphophonemic spelling: (of 1449 Kok) 45; (of variant copula infinitive ia / ya) 254
morphophonemic strings 52
morphophonemic writing: (of syllable excess) 49; 51, 58
morphs (in ending of verb form) 41
mös < "möo (adv): (basis for modern spelling) 102: 135, 138, 139, 141, 145, 189, 289, 315, 695-6
mös 'be inferior' (adj-n) 190, 313, 695-6
mös (y-, i-) 111
mös ä-l 318
mös ha- (~ -ci ~ ) 289, 317, 696
mös ha- = -ci mös ha- 94
mös (q) iss /möniss- 111
mös negative 316
mös sälkeyss.ta (auxiliary): -e (se) ~ 227
mös to 135
mös tul 136
mös VN ha- and VN mös ha- 321
moswum (counter) 181
motion verbs (as deictic) 132
motivated epenthesis 48
motivated semivowel 37
motivation 59
motivation for lenitions (probably accentual) 53
motivation of liquid elision 48
mot' ta 138
mötun < möwo 'ton 150, 173, 696
motwu as noun (new?) 173
motwu (ta) < möwo 'two 'all' 138, 696
motwu-ta = motwu ta 140
movable adverbs 174
movable string 51
mo.yung 'appearance' 161
mozom > maum 60
mucin-cang 295
mue(s) 134, 302, 697
mu- (bound adnoun) 'without' 154
mukew- 344; 361
-mul (bound postnoun) 'stuff, matter' 168
mul-/müt- 'ask': SEE müt-/mul不太好
/mullyak/ = mulq yak 111
-mulöto 240
"multiparous" 283
multiple adjunct (kinds of ~ ) 285
multiple ambiguities 286
multiple-case marking 173
multiple locatives 285
multiple nouns 284
multiple objects 283, 284
multiple readings (Chinese characters given ~ ) 97, 116; (index) 123
multiple subjects 283, 284
multiple-subject sentences 283
multivalent word tul 'plurally' (as particle) 190
muluph 'knees' > mulup or muluphak 108
muluphak 'time' 131, 161
-mun (counter) 180, 182, 184
(-)mun 'gate' (category designator) 133
möncey 'la 195
munhwa-e 4
murmured h 28
-mu (counter) 183
...in[u]- (stems) 232
' [mul- 'bite' < *mu'lu- 241
mus ... (adnoun) 'many, all sorts of' <

mu[l]/[l] 146, 147, 235, 698
mus (counter) 181, 182
musew- 291; 361; 698
musum / musam < mu'sum 134, 698
musun (adnoun) 134, 147; (~ hay, nal, tal. wel) 186; 699
musunq voil 186
mut- 'bury' 255; 363
mü-/ mul- 'ask' 295, 299; 331; 363
muth ulo 146
mutually exclusive aspects 261
mutually exclusive particles 193
*...mwok 238
"mwol' la 267
mwo 'lo- 'mwol- 'not know' 267, 271, 699
mwof 50, 141, 699; (> mós) 695
'mwoyi'si- < "mwoyi 'ye isi- 268
*mwok 238
mwo 'two toy 332
muun natived version of mWON 'gate' 97
muwu 332; 239; 133, 180, 340, 364
myech (~ meych) 39; 48; 700
myech-i 187
myechil 185

-emyen 240. SEE -umyen.
(-)ęyen 'township' (as category designator) 133
myeng (counter for people) 180, 187
myeng.lyeng hanta 331

'tmen se 281
myey for /me/ (= myey) 109
n and l (alternations) 110
n (weakened to nasality before i or y) 59
...n 343; ...n nouns 767
... for etymological ... 16

n... 15, 23, 124
-n = -(u)n (mod) 95, 232, 701; (...) -l[y]/[n] 240
-n (processive morpheme) 251
'n = han (mod < ha-); = in (cop mod) 89, 701
n' (abbr of nun pcl) 89, 196, 701
na- < "na- 'emerge' 80; (postnom v insep) 228;
A Reference Grammar of Korean
229; (auxiliary) 226, 230; 236, 237, 243; (as effective after "wo") 263, 271; 705-6
-na 248; (used for -num ka/ya) 249; 306; 702
na 'i/me' 130, 133, 193, 296, 701
na [DIAL] = nai (age) 108
nacel 'half-day' (bound noun?) 144
nah- 'give birth to' 236; 702
nah-i (postnoun < der n) 158
nai 'age' < 'nah 108
nahul: nahut nal 183
(na-)ka- (postnom v sep) 228
nake la 243
naki (postnoun < summative) 158, 702
nakk-si 164
nal (adnoun, ~ lo) 'raw' 146, 149, 702, 870
nalk- 340; 364
nalu- 'transport' 255; 361
nalom (postnoun, postmodifier) 159, 160, 703
nalup 187
nalwu < nolo / nolG- < *nolok 'ferry' 239; 255
nám- < "nam- (vi) 232; (nam.e iss-) 291; 294,
328, 340, 364
nam < 'nom 'another person' 69, 718
namsis (postnoun, adverb) 159, 178, 179, 704
name (as pronominal substitute) 133
name form of verb 251
name + title (as 2d-person pronoun) 135
names 5, 132, 164, 299, 328, 819
names of fish 95
names of Hankul letters 22, 106
naming construction 332
"naming" form of high/low verb 71
Nam Kwisim 2, 330
Nam Kwangwu 2. SEE NKW.
nam-nam- 255
namu < namwo / namwok- < *namwok 'tree'
238
-nam.(.)un 158, 164, 174, 704
na-nal-i 255
nan ci 328
na o- 251
na-o- < 'na-'wo-: ('come out to do') 188;
(postnom v sep) 228; 705
nappu- 291
narrowing of specification 284
nalt(s)- 'get/be better' (v/adj) 217, 236, 288; 363
nasal 12, 27, 28, 31; (before affricate) 48; (of
n') (dropped in south) 111
nasal assimilation 31; (rules) 52
nasal consonants 24
nasal dispalatalization 17
nasal elision 48
nasal epenthesis 12, 48, 499
nasal-initial particles 52
nasality 48
nasal lateralization 31
nasal velar 22; (initial ng-) 49
nasal vowel 28
natal 185
nath (counter) 179
native Korean: (compounds, sequences) 12;
(words) 44, 49; (vocabulary) 94; (elements)
162; (speaker) 336
native oddities (with initial ny- and ni-) 110
native speaker 33, 275, 336
nativized borrowings 44, 45, 60, 95
nativized Chinese (noun/word): (velar elision in
~) 56; (unaccompanied by characters) 96; 240
nativized fish names 46
natural readings of Chinese characters 45
nawi (postmodifier) 160, 706
Nay = Nayhwon = 1475 Nay 86
1nay- 'coming' (bound adnoun) 155
nay (‘I’, ‘my’) 92, 133; (pseudo-adnoun) 149;
193; 706
nay- (adnoun) ‘internal; female’ 155
nay- (vc): (heard as la-y-) 99; (aux) 226, 230,
290; (‘put out’) 237; (‘pay’) 243; 252, 709
nay (inf) 252, 706
nay (postnoun) ‘throughout’ 157, 706-7
nayci < “MAY-ci 196, 709
nayki (postnoun < summative) 158, 709
nay-kkacics 147
nayli- 294
naylye (‘ta) 260
-na yo 306, 310
-nc- (examples) 106; (stem list) 364
-(n)c- stems reduced to -s 108
nc ?> c (example) 48
-n-e in one la 253
ne ‘you’ 133, 193, 296, 710
ne ‘four’ 175, 710
near-doublets 84
n-elision 59
negating 337; negation 297
negative 227; (constraints, constructions) 289;
297; (with verbal noun) 321; 327
negative adverb: (mös and an) 111; 315
negative auxiliary 315
negative command 320
negative conversions 315
negative/negativized copula 146, 151, 214, 283;
(with nominatives otherwise unpermitted) 288;
316
negative expressions 322
negative preemphasis 291, 316; (with commands
and propositions) 321
negative proposition 320
negative question 264; (used rhetorically) 322;
336
negative sentences 315
negativization: (rhetorical ~) 144; 291, 336
negativized causativized negative 335
negativized copula: See negative copula.
negativized desiderative 335
negativized honorific 335
negativized interrogation 336
negativized periphrastic causative 335
neh- (Seoul, attested 1466) for expected yeh- <
neh= nyeh- ‘put in’ 47, 112; 243
ne-huy ‘you all’ 133; (never * ~ uy) 295; 710
n-e-i ‘four people’ 187, 710
nęk ‘four’ 175, 710
nek.nek (hi) 257, 710
nelli (der adv < nelu-) 255
nelp-, nelu- < nel^b-, nep- ?< *nelup- 105;
238; 363
nelp.i (der n < nelp-) 255
nem- < “nem- 340; 364; 711
nemu 138, 711
neologisms 22, 110
n-epenthesis 5, 12; (pervasive) 111
netes / nete 178
nete-tays 178
neutral deictics 344
neutral form (neither light nor heavy) 343
neutralization: (of syllable-final consonants) 49;
(represented by G) 54, 57; (of accent toward/
at the end of a word) 61, 64
newspaper headlines 300
next-to-last vowel 36
ney > ni 46
-ney: ( + cll) 213; 248, 306; (style) 296; 713
ney ‘group (of people)’ (postnoun) 157, 711
ney (‘you’, ‘your’) 92, 133; 149; 711
nê¥ vs yê¥ ‘yes’ 47; (< *nyê¥) 110, 711
‘nyeh ‘four’ 109
ney-kkacics 147, 713
-ney k(w)ulye 306, 307
nyês ccay (SK) = nê¥ ccay (NK) 175
non-Chinese suffix 162
-"no-n'ong" (proc emotive mod) 263; ~ 'ta 721
-"no'ia" (proc indic assert) 84, 594, 721
notation 58, 235, 241, 249, 261
noun 3; (ending in -i triggers velar lenition) 55;
(nor -ng) 85; 156, 280; (classes of -) 287;
(of relative location) 309; 323, 324, 325;
(alone in adnominal position) 328
noun arguments (epithematized) 327
noun compound 19, 58
noun + copula 19; (left unanalyzed in Hankul
spelling) 85; 277
noun + counter 276
noun + derived noun 276
noun + noun 12, 19, 275
noun + noun phrase 275
noun + particle 19; (subject to velar lenition) 54;
(syllabification) 86; 276; (strings) 283
noun + postnoun 276
noun + pseudo-compound noun 275
noun + subject marker 297
noun + vi substantive 275
noun-final h (in modern compounds) 108
noun-final h: (19th-century evidence) 108; 233
noun-final lk (reduces to k) 102
noun phrase: (grammatical function marked by
pcl) 86; 130; noun phrase (+ noun) 275; (+
pcl, + postn) 276; (+ cop, + verb) 277; 324;
(as head of adnominalization) 328
noun predication (directly nominalized) 135
noun-predicate 54, 89. SEE copula.
noun prefix 88
noun roles 283
noun specified as adnominal with pcl uy 328
noun suffix 88
noun unmarked for number (categorizes) 130
nouns vs verb stems 130
nouns with alternants like those of v stems 238
nouns without vowels 108
-"no-" wo - "nwo- (modulated processive) 272
no'yey /no./yey/ 'slave' (spelled no.yey even in
north) 124
novel information 281, 282; novelty 302
N1 s N2: (variant phrasing junctures) 44, 51; (~
compound noun) 69
-ntc-/-/ for --nt c-/-/s-- 768
-"n'to" (stems) 232
nuc- 'get/be late' (v/adj) 216, 217; 363
nuc (adnoun; ? advp) 149, 722
nuclear focus 340; 622

A Reference Grammar of Korean

INDEX 1001

northwest 59

-"no-s-on (proc emotive mod) 263; ~ 'ta 721
-"no'ia" (proc indic assert) 84, 594, 721
notation 58, 235, 241, 249, 261
noun 3; (ending in -i triggers velar lenition) 55;
(nor -ng) 85; 156, 280; (classes of -) 287;
(of relative location) 309; 323, 324, 325;
(alone in adnominal position) 328
noun arguments (epithematized) 327
noun compound 19, 58
noun + copula 19; (left unanalyzed in Hankul
spelling) 85; 277
noun + counter 276
noun + derived noun 276
noun + noun 12, 19, 275
noun + noun phrase 275
noun + particle 19; (subject to velar lenition) 54;
(syllabification) 86; 276; (strings) 283
noun + postnoun 276
noun + pseudo-compound noun 275
noun + subject marker 297
noun + vi substantive 275
noun-final h (in modern compounds) 108
noun-final h: (19th-century evidence) 108; 233
noun-final lk (reduces to k) 102
noun phrase: (grammatical function marked by
pcl) 86; 130; noun phrase (+ noun) 275; (+
pcl, + postn) 276; (+ cop, + verb) 277; 324;
(as head of adnominalization) 328
noun predication (directly nominalized) 135
noun-predicate 54, 89. SEE copula.
noun prefix 88
noun roles 283
noun specified as adnominal with pcl uy 328
noun suffix 88
noun unmarked for number (categorizes) 130
nouns vs verb stems 130
nouns with alternants like those of v stems 238
nouns without vowels 108
-"no-" wo - "nwo- (modulated processive) 272
no'yey /no./yey/ 'slave' (spelled no.yey even in
north) 124
novel information 281, 282; novelty 302
N1 s N2: (variant phrasing junctures) 44, 51; (~
compound noun) 69
-ntc-/-/ for --nt c-/-/s-- 768
-"n'to" (stems) 232
nuc- 'get/be late' (v/adj) 216, 217; 363
nuc (adnoun; ? advp) 149, 722
nuclear focus 340; 622
nuclear sentence: (type) 296; 299, 324, 335, 336
nucleus 6
* n'uk 239
nul- ‘be better’ < *nu’lu- 241
-nula (ko) 258, 331, 722
numb: ‘get old; be old’ 217, 340, 364
number: (~ phrase, ~ construction/expression) 156, 171; (adverbalized ~) 172; (~ word) 173; (‘floating’ of ~) 173; (+ particle, + postnoun) 276
number of times (marked by accusative) 216
numeral 19, 130, 148, 156, 164, 171, 174; (variant forms) 187
numeral counter (= counter for numeral) 171
numeral + counter 19; 172, 173; (numeral substituting for ~) 174, 276
numeral + noun 276
numerals: list of subclasses 174
* n⁄uk 101
n(u)on (focus pcl) 259
-nun (proc mod) 230, 232, 233, 235, 236, 250, 277, 280, 306; (~)nun 722-3
nun (particle) 89
'nun = hanun 89
----nun ci (to molunta) 332, 723
hung hi 526, 724
-nun ka 306
-nun ke l' (yo) 329
-nun kwumen yo 310
-nun kwun (yo) 306, 310
-nunta/-nata 230, 306, 730
-(nun)ta + particle ko 213
-nun tey 244, 306, 731-3; (= -nun [ya]) 306, 308; (~) 329
-nun ya 213, 244, 280, 734; -nun ya 'nata 332
nuy > ni 46
nwi ka [DIAL] = nwu ka 196, 734
- 'nwo- (modulated processive) 84, 261, 734
- 'nwo'lu (modulated proc indic assert 'l/we ...') 258, 272, (also purposive) 734-5
'nwom 'lowly person' 69, 735
- 'nwom (modulated proc mod) 272, 735
- 'nwo-ngi 'ta (vacuously modulated proc polite) 272, 735
- 'nwo-ni i (modulated proc mod + postmodifier 'l/we ...') 272, 735
- 'nwo-s'-nwo- 261, 736
- 'nwo-’swo- 261, 736-7
- nwu- 84
nwu ka, nwukwu 134, 737
nwuleh- /nolah- 288
nwülle (inf) < nwülu- < nwü’lu/-/nwulf'l- /nul- 'press down' 242; 361
nwulu- /nulu-, nwulule ‘be yellow’ 242; 361
nwun-i (postnoun) 158, 739
nwewe iss- 291
ny--: (modern words with initial ~) 17, (cases treated as reinforcement ...q y...) 110; ny-- 46
-n' ya? < -nun ya 306, 739
nyang (counter) 177, 182
"nye- 'go': (accent) 72, 80, 270, 716, 739, 740
nyeh- 'put in' 17, 47, 112
nyekh 'direction: toward' 161, 739-40
nyen 131, 740
-nyen 'year' (counter) 182
--nyen-to as a binom --nyento 170
nyesek 131, 740
"nyey- 'go' 72, 74, 716, 740
* nyéy 'yes' 110
o replaced by wo in dialects 42; (e) 42; 740
o 25: (reduced to w or nothing) 38; 740
-o (ending) 240, 741; (style) 296. See -Po 249.
-o (suffix making der adv) 255, 741
-o- stems (only "ho") 267
--o- stems: (lists) 349, 350
o< "wo- 'come' (semantically marked motion verb) 132; (as aux) 226, 230; 243, 257, 288, 289, 294, 743
o' = ò (aux) 148, 740
object: (+ verb) 19; (marked, unmarked) 99; 136, 138, 172; (numeral as) 173; (complement) 216: (with vp) 221; (of adnominalized sentence, extruded) 264; (role) 274; 277; (of extent) 280; (special types) 280; 282; (put before subject for emphasis) 286; (role) 326. See accusative, direct/indirect object.
object-exaltation 261; (and subject-exaltation) 268, 277, 282, 297
objective versus subjective reason 330
object marker / particle 89; (on separable vn) 188; 286
obligation 245
obligatory categories: English ~ 130
obligatory processive marker 248, 251
obligatory reduction 324
obligatory reinforcement 12
obligatory suppression of i/ka 316
obligatory velar lenition 55
oblique: (forms, subject) 282. 501, 504, 637; (object) 297
oblique-case phrase (extruded) 326
oblique questions 331, 332
obscure: (elements) 141, 144; (etymology) 219
obsolete: (symbols) 22; (noun) 145; (element, ending, imperative, honorific) 299; (pc) 327
obstruent 27; (~ clusters) 44; (voicing of ~) 51
O Changhwan 235
odd forms of numerals (regularized) 175
...-oh stems (list) 104-5, 349
ohlye < 'wohi'lye 139, 741
-o-ka- 279, 741
okphyen "Jewel Book" (= character dictionary) 113
'o'l (pc) = "uble
öl (adnoun) 'early-ripening' (n 'vigor') 148, 741
...o-l- stems (list) 360
olay 137, 741
Old Chinese 46, 98
Old Japanese future ending -(a)-mu 248
older loanwords 110
older Seoul: speakers 37, 306; speech 60
older varieties (of Korean) 51
olh- (adj) 146; 363
ol[h] 146
-oli 163, 741
ollii- < wol'G-i- 223
olm- (vi), olm.ki- (vc) 223; 364
...olu- stems 361
olun (≠ olh.un) 41, 146, 150, 742
'o'wo (as adverbalization of cop) 65; 742
ð-yuk /ð.yuk, ðyuk, ðnyuk/ 178
omission of i/ka after complement of ani 'ta and toyn/a 316
omitted case markers 287
on < 'won 'hundred' 177, 742
ön (adnoun) 147, 742
ona la [DIAL] = one la 262
one la < 'wo'na'la 214, 243, 251, 742
one-shape (particle/element/ending) 130, 230, 240, 258, 305
one-syllable adjectival noun 313
one-syllable adjective stem 815
one-syllable elements 18; (Chinese) 162, 275
one-syllable phrases (automatically long) 252
one-syllable stem 37, 38; (~m- or ~n-) 232; (~a-) 244; (~w-) 254; (~V- or ~h- stem) 349
one-syllable verbal noun 188, 313, 321
ong the Venerable Mister ~ (postnoun) 157
ongkun 150, 742
ön kae' (adnoun) 147, 742
onomatopes 30
onset 12, 27, 29, 42, 44, 49, 51
ön-thong 146, 742-3
opaque lexical item 57
open o 25
open syllable 51
optional abbreviation 315
optional contraction 235
optional lenition 55
optional order of honorific 268
optional reinforcement 111
optional retreat (or spread?) of high pitch 66
oral obstruent 43
oral release of nasals 27
order (marked by accusative) 216, 848
order (of adjuncts/expansions) 281, 283, 297.
SEE word order.
order (of applying conversions) 317, 321, 335
order (of the 214 Radicals) 113
ordering (verb of ~) 295
ordinal numerals: list 178
orthographic 24
orthographic strings 52
orthographic syllables 29, 30, 100
orthographic tradition: the failure to establish or maintain an ~ 59
orthography 242, 679
out-directive 226
overanalysis 86
overcorrected pronunciations 253
overlap of vowels 37
overlength 42
overloudness 41
"overstuffed" morphemes 49, 95, 100
"overstuffing" = syllable excess 100
overt genitive structure 286
overt pause or slowdown between words 86
overtly stated subject 830
oxen: (counting ages of) 187
oy (diphthong) 43
...oy- stems: (absorb inf) 252, 465; (lists) 349, 350
...oy- stems 466
ôy- (vt) 'memorize' 26, 243
ôy- (adj) 146
oy = wey → [w]ey = ey 36
oy vs wey 24, 253
oy 'only, single' 148, 744
ôy < 'NGWOY (bnd adnoun) 'external', (adnoun)
'maternal' 149; (n = pakk) 'outside' 155; 744
A Reference Grammar of Korean

oyer (particle) 744.  See 'uy.
...oye → -oy 38, 253, 465
oy ey (quasi-particle) 193, 744
øy lo 146
øyyn (pseudo-adnoun) 150, 745
...oy 'ya (infinitive) 466
...p -l -k < -p -t -k of Middle Chinese 95
...p + nasal → -m 99
...p for s (particle) 768
p- (no endings begin with ~) 57
...p - retained in dialects 56
p (vt) 'embed'

p(h)ayki, p(h)e(y)ki
G)pak.i
Pak Pongnam

p(h)ayki, p(h)e(y)ki
G)pak.i
Pak Pongnam

p(he)(y)ki (postnoun) 157, 752
pak (postnoun, postmodifier, noun) 108, 149, 159, 161, 746-7
pak ey (as quasi-particle) 193, 746-7
Pak Ponnam 2, 29
paksa (title) 132; ~ nim 299
Pak Sengwen 303, 321, 642, 713
Pak Wensik 233, 234
Pak Yonhwa 627, 675
-pal (bound noun) 163, 747
-pal 'shot' (counter) 182
pal = (-q) pal (postnoun) 157, 747
pal < 'PEgL (postn, vnt, vni) 'dispatch(ed)' 159, 747
pdl (counter) 177, 184
palam = (-q) palam (postnoun) 157, 159, 747
pula po 291
palatal 17, 26
palatal affricate 29
palatal denasalization 17
palatal feature (= front component) as alternant
shape of infinitive ending 95
palatal glide 254
palatalization 28, 46; (spreading north) 112; 344
palatalization of affricates before back unrounded
vowels 29
palatalization of velars 47
palatalized affricates 28
palatalized articulations of the apicals 46
palatalized l and 1l 28
palatalized s 28
palatalized ss 28
palatalized version of suggestive (-ci) 46
palatal quality: (erosion of ~) 46; (shifted from
consonant to vowel) 47
palatal s (sibilant) 28, 94
palatal stop 29, 46
pali (counter) 181, 182
pal-i (postnoun) 158, 747-8
palo < 'paliwö', palwu (der adv) 131, 136, 139, 146; (usage as quasi-noun) 194; 256; 748
palp- 231
palun (pseudo-adnoun) 150, 748
pam (as counter) 182]
pân - 'anti-' (bound adnoun) 155
pân 'half -- ; -- and a half' < 'PAN 106, 149,
174, 175
panciki (postnoun) 157, 748
pang < PANG (postnoun) 'in care of' 157
pang < PPANG (postnoun) 'shop' 159, 748
pâng (counter) 182, 183
-pangi, -pe(y)ngi 163, 748
pân ha.ye: -- ey ~ 194
pankai (der adv) 256
pankaw- 256
pàn-mal (= intimate or polite) style 301
pàn sias 22
pântay (lu, 'ta) 195
panth [DIAL.] 106
pantusi 257
pappi (der adv) 256, 748
pappu- 289, 748-9
paradigm 53, 56, 57, 59, 217, 235, 319
paradigmatic endings (number) 244
paradigmatic form 54, 58, 70, 89, 189; (lacked
by adj) 216; 218, 235, 268
paradigmatic gaps 134
paradigmatic sets 341
paraintensive 341, 343, (~ mimetic) 346
paraphrase 216, 253, 285, 848
parasitic final stop 30
parentheses 6, 20
partial assimilation 36
participle 245
particle: (writing ~ with noun or verb) 18; (~
+ particle) 19; 51; (treated as word) 56;
(origin of ~) 88; (vowel-initial ~ after over-
stuffed morpheme) 95; 130; (ending + ~) 213; (criteria for defining ~) 214; 219, 275, 280, 281, 282, 286, 292, 295, 311, 323
particle: noun + ~ (vs noun + noun) 193; ~ vs postnoun 198
particle after nominalization (often ellipted) 323
particle-colored sentences 281
particle distribution: consequences of ~ 214
particle phrase: (+ particle) 276; (+ copula) 277
particles 28; (after numeral) 174; (inserted before postnominal verb) 188; 192; (~ proper: list) 195; (in sequence) 197; (not preceded by a verb form) 213; (of location) 260; 261; (in an adnominalized sentence after extrusion of epitheme) 327
particle sequence 193, 197; (in contrasting or competing order) 198; (listed by prior member) 199; (listed by latter member) 206; 275, 299;
(allowed only with neg cop) 318
parts of speech 86, 88; (chart) 90-1; 130
pa(s)- (= paswu-) < pozo-/pozG- < * posok
'crush' 239
passive (voice) 22, 39, 107, 220, 288, 289, 297, 312; (and negative preemphasis) 317; 337
passive/passivizing conversions: 189; (for verbal nouns) 191; 315; 496
passive sentences 315; (plural marking in ~) 830
passive transitive: SEE transitive passive.
passive verb (vp) 218, (typically vpi) 312
past (form/element/marker/tense) 38, 220, 221, 233, 235, 240, 242, 244, 246, 249, 251, 252, 259, 260, 289, 297, 304, 310, 324, 325, 330, 335, 338; (English ~) 249
past adversative 489
past conditional 489
past future 244, 487; ~ modifiers (processive or retrospective) 250, 325, 487; 304
past gerund 487
past infinitive 466, 486
past modifers 249, 250
past negative copula 316
past nominalization 324
past-past 244, 289, 486; ~ modifiers 250; 304
past-past future 244, 486; ~ processive modifier 250, 486; 304
past-past infinitive 466, 486
past-past modifier -ess.ess.un (acceptable?) 251
past-past retrospective 305
past-past tentative 305
past processive modifier 487
past prospective modifier 488-9
past retrospective modifier 488
past sequential 489
past transferentive 260
pat- (postnom v sep) 228; (vnt ~) 288; 363
pat- 57
pat.chim 6, 49
path traveled (marked by accusative) 216, 847
(-)pat.i/paci (postnoun < der n) 158, 164, 749
pat.ki (postnoun < summative) 158
patterns of: pitch and vowel length 60; accent 62; shapes of Chinese morphemes 95
pause 19, 20, 24, 28, 31, 38, 86, 99, 109, 100, 113, 130, 192, 217, 261, 274, 780, 835, 850
-pay 'group' 168
päy- < poy- 'conceive (a child)' (etymology) 95
pa.yah ulo (spelled pa-yu-hu-lo) 106, 145, 870
paykk ecy 175; payk-ye ecy 179
paymi (counter) 180
(-)paynigi (postmodifier, postnoun) 159, 160, 163, 749-50
paywu- 288
pC- 43
pc- 44
PDRK 8
'pedestal' 6
pejorative connotation 343
p(h)ae(y)ki = p(h)a(y)ki (postnoun) 157, 752
pel (counter) 180, 750
peleci 'worm' 240
(p)pel- (auxiliary): -e ~ 226, 230; 750
p-elision 92
pälke- 219, 750
pelssse (adverb) 136
pemulli- (vc, vp) < pe'muli- (vc) 224
pen 'time' (quasi-free noun) 171, (counter) 182
pen = ...q pen ('ppen') 161, 750-1
... pen ecy 175
Pen.yek Sohak enhay = 1518 Sohak-cho 86
pep < 'PEP (postmod adj-n sep) 161, 250, 751
people: counting ~ 187
People's Democratic Republic of Korea 8
perceptual experience/observation 325
perfect (= realized) 261; (English) 249; 265
perfect adnominal form (= modifier) 263
perfective particle "NGUY 46
perfect-resultative structure 325
period 20, 21; (~ intonation) 41, 42, 301, 302
peripheral: (utterances) 214; (particles) 239
periphrastic: (causative) 218, 219; (passive) 219;
permutability (of sentence underlying fixed word order) 286
perseverative 226
personal 288; (names) 132, 133; (pronouns) 135; (indirect object, subject) 282; 288; (subject) 298, (exalted) 299; (title honorific with — nim) 299
personalizers 162; personification 291, 297
perspective 238
-p(h)eki = p(h)ay(ay)ki (postnoun) 157, 752
-phi- (examples) 104
-phi- stems 262; (list) 363
pha ‘faction’ 168
pha- (vt) 290, 340
phei-il 186
pha-l (vt) 224, 288, 751
phal-i (postnoun) 158, 751
phal-i (postnoun < der n) 158, 751
phal-il 186
phalii- (vp) 224
-phaantu (counter) 183, 184
p(h)ay(ay)ki, p(h)ay(y)ki (postnoun) 157, 752
pha(y)ngi (postnoun) 144, 340
phe (inf < phu-) 252
phonemime 140, 141, 144, 340
phes- [DIAJ = phi- (< phye-) 23 phye 48; 752
phye ‘lungs’ 109
phye 237, 149, 753
phye ‘compiled by’ 23phye 48; 752
phye ‘compiled by’ 23phye 48; 752

A Reference Grammar of Korean
phonemic form 31, 49; phonemic norm 27
phonemic notations 5
phonemic orthography 7; (even when the syllable excess is pronounced) 107
phonemic shape 7, 13
phonemic spelling 296; phonemic writing 41
phonic: the — of a character 113; 372
phonetically equivalent consonant strings 52
phonetic articulations 23
phonetic assimilations 51
phonetic cues 32
phonetic distinctions of Middle Chinese 95
phonetic features (of intonation) 42
phonetic notations 5; phonetic realizations 27
phonetic syllabification 56, 86
phonetic syllable 45
phonetic symbolism 340, 341
phonetic values of characters: traditional Chinese — 95
phonogram 1, 4, 46, 48, 49, 54, 57, 59, 60
phonological bond(age) 20, 89
phonological criterion (for writing spaces) 86
phonological cues (to word boundaries) 274
phonological juncture 192
phonology 42
phonomime 140, 144, 340
phrasal postposition 194
phrase 32, 41, 42, 64; (word accentually treated as —) 66; (boundaries, level) 261; (structure) 274; 280; (as adjunct) 286; (in expansion) 299
phrase-internal strings 44
phrase order 297
phu- spelled ph + wu 252
—phu- stems (list) 351
- phulang (counter) 183
phulmu < pwlmu/pwlmku< *pwlmuwuk 'bellows' 238
phulu- ‘be blue’ 242; 361
-phum ‘goods’ 169
phûm (postmodifier) 160, 753
phun (counter) 183
-phung ‘manner(s), style 169
phus (adnoun, bnd noun) ?< *phul/ s 148, 753
* —phu‘the 57
phye- > phi- 237, 349, 753
phye < phie 237, 753
phyen ‘compiled by —’ 169
A Reference Grammar of Korean

716, 742, 757, 761, 803, 815, 892

phyeng-seng 60
Phyengyang 15, 94
phy- pronounced phi- 41
phyey (SK spelling) for /phey/ (= phy'ey) 109;
754
-pi 'expenditures' 169
pi- < PI 'non-, un-' (bound adnoun) 140, 152,
155, 754
pi(-), pis(-) = piq(-) (adn, bnd adv) 149, 754, 755
pitch cew- 229
pichwe: ... ey ~ 194
pi ha.ye: ... ey ~ 194
pilok < pi'lwok 138
pilos ha.ye: ... ul ~ 194
piloso 137
Pinyin Romanization 4
pis(-): See pi(-).

pis- = pi- 140; (vt stem) 363
pitch 34; (and vowel length) 34, 35; (not distinctive in ancestral language?) 61
pitch accent (area where lost) 59
pitch levels 34, 60; pitch sandhi 34
*pk- 44
place: adverbs of ~ 140; 297
placement of syllable boundary 52
placenames (free nouns) 133
place nouns: deictic ~ (used as adverbs) 140
place postnouns 159
place traversed (marked by accusative) 216
place words 130
plain command 217, 243
plain mimetic 346
plain present 218
plain quotation forms 213
plain series of Korean obstruents (in the modern readings of Chinese characters) 96
plain style 280, 281, 297, (as basic) 300, 305
plateaus [of pitch] 62
p-leniting stems 33, 53, 57; 233-4
pleonastic compound / phrase 280
pleonastic ka (nominative) in i ka 92
pleonastic use (of plural marker) 830
pluperfect (English) 244
plural: (intrinsically ~ words) 130; (used as singular) 130; 347; (foreign ~) 830; (interpretation of subject not permitted) 830
plural marking (individuates) 130
plural particle tul 174; plural-subject marker 174
-po = -(q)-po 'one, thing, person' 163, 755

po- < "pwo" (verb) 57; ('see to it, do') 188;
(aux) 227, 230; (postnom v sep) 228; 237, 288;
(e -) 291; 295; 756-7
poetic: (statement) 263; (context) 296
poetry 304
po-: (vp) 283, 294; (vc) 288, 295; (vc and vp converge) 317; 755-6. SEE poy-
point of contact between morphemes or words 99
poko (particle) 57, 195, 197, 295, 756
polite copula 4
polite marker -ngi ~ (bound stem) 70, 72, 85,
261, 268, 714
politeness 287
polite style/stylization 130, 251, 253, 254, 280,
297, 300, 310
polite ... yo 281
pol'sye = pol'ssy'e 241
polum (nal) 185
polysyllabic stems ending -l- (inf of ~) 93, 465
polysyllabic stems ending -li- 55
polysyllabic -w- stems 254
pon < "PWON" (adnoun) 147, 756
ponay- 288
pong (counter) 181
popular usage of Chinese words 61
posi- 299
positive force (negative sentences with ~) 322
possessed 287, 298
possessor 282, 287, 288, 298
postappositional epithematicization 551
postappositional nominalization 324
postconsonantal shape 130, 197, 214
postconsonantal w 36
postcounter 156, 171, 174
postmodifier 131, 161, 261, 272, 281, 290, 295,
300, 302, 303, 306, 310, 325, 329
postmodifiers: list 160
postmodifier adjectival noun 161
postmodifier verbal noun intransitive 161
postnominal adjective: (toy-) 140; 189; (ha-) 190; (list) 229
postnominal verb 89; (ci-) 146, 188, 219; (list) 228
postnoun 88, 131, 156; (tul) 174; 194; (versus particle) 198; 295, 299
postnoun phrase + postnoun 276
postnoun / postmodifier adjectival noun man 160
postnouns also used as free nouns: list 158
postnouns (exclusive): list 156
postnouns that are also postmodifiers: list 159
postnouns that are inflected forms: list 158
postnumeral 175
postposition 192; phrasal ~ 194
postpositional particle 86
postsubjective 160
postsubstantive adjective noun cik 160
postverb 88
postvocalic: (~ "-a") 13; (~ shape) 22, 89
(~ final -h) 109; (~ form) 130; (~ u) 37, 237; (~ h) 237
pota (particle; adverb) 57, 194, 196, 695, 757
pota: (aux adj ... ka ~) 249; (verb) see po-
potential undergoing (of an action) 222
-potwu 163
poy- (vp/vc) 222, 223; (aux) 230; *pöysi- 358;
757
pöyw- 233, 299; *pöywusi- 358; 361, 757
pözG< < *posok- 'crush' 237
ppt tk kkk 44; (as one device to write reinforced
consonants) 53
ppä ci- (auxiliary): e ~ 226, 230; 757-8
-(p)pak 164, 347; 758
ppak (postnoun) 157, 758
... ppal 131; 758
ppali (der adv) 136, 137, 256
ppa-tus (postnoun, adverb) 159, 758
ppäy- (postnom v sep) 228; 294, 758
ppäy-as- 236; > ppäys- 363; ppay(a)s.ki- 222
ppel (postnoun) 157, 758
(p)pel-: (as bound adv) 141; (stem) 363
ppop.i (postnoun < der n) 158, 758
... ppu- stems (list) 351
-ppuk 164, 347, 758
ppun < 'spwan 'only' (postmod, postn) 159,
160; ( pcl) 196, 213, 214, 316; 425; 758-9
ppun (man) 198, 759
(p)puyeh(b)- 251
pyem (counter) 184
pre-1933 spellings 4
precision variants 32
preconsonantal forms of the low -L- stems (rising
accent) 61
precopular noun 146, 316
predicate 274
predicate complement 151, (of copula) 316
predicated adjective 216
predicating a noun 217, 296
predication (structures) 263; 264
predicator of nouns 54

A Reference Grammar of Korean

preemphasizing negation 338
prefix 26, 88; (to verb stem) 111; 131, 151
"pre-flapped [l]" 28
pre-Hankul 4; (~ Korean) 43; (~ lenition) 231;
238; (~ distinction) 263; (~ *yo) 947
prehistoric borrowings from Chinese 98
prehistory 1
pre-inseparable inseparable verbal noun 89
pre-inseparable postmodifier 161
pre-inseparable verbal noun 188
"pre-la" shape (of infinitive) 214
pre-MK (= pre-Hankul): (~ forms) 238, (~
dissyllable) 240
pre-modern spellings 4
prenoun = adnoun 88, 131, 146
preparticle: See bound preparticle.
preposed adverbial noun 88, 131, 146

prepositions 192
pre-postnominals 144; (+ na-) 146
prescribed readings/pronunciations 4, 23
prescriptive orthographers 96
prescriptive readings: coexisting with nativized
versions 96
present tense: (by default) 249; (or timeless) 297;
304
present "resultative" meaning shown by past 221
pre-separable inseparable verbal noun 89
pre-separable verbal noun 188
presumed future 258
preverb 88, 131, 140, 141
primary articulation 28
primary particles 239
prior conversions 328
probable future 244, 258
probable past 244; probable present (or past) 244
process of derivation 297
process of phonetic realization 331
processive: (stems that are ~ or descriptive) 217;
(aspect) 245; 246, 261, 265, 304
processive adjective -nula 258, 330, 722
processive assertive -(nu)nta 216, 218, 260, 305
processive auxiliaries 219
processive forms 189; (adj lacks) 216
processive morpheme -n- 251, 258
processive modifier -nun 216, 250, 251; (cop
lacks) 274; 306
processive morpheme -no-: (attached tightly to
the verb stem) 52; (unaccented after deferential,
accented before polite -ngf) 85
processive verb/stem: (noun from ~) 163, 164, 218; (aux) 226; 249; (+ transferentive) 260; 306
processive verbal nouns (= vn proper) 92, 189
progressive 227
prohibitive 227
projective 3; (adj lacks) 217; 249, 330
prologs 333
promise 264
pronominal reference 135
pronominal substitutes 133
pronominal reference: (accent peculiarities) 68; 130, 132, 133, 295, 332
pronunciation: (before the 15th century) 42; 113
proper nouns 130, 132
proposition 217, 245, 257, 297, 300, 305; (cannot follow causal -e se) 330
propositive 217, 245, 246
prosodic adjustment 62, 72
prosodic conditions for lenition 59
prosodic displacement 85
prosodic evidence (for word boundaries) 261
prosodic morphophonemics 70
prospective (aspect) 244, 246, 304
prospective adjunctive -ulla/-lla 258
prospective assertive -ulita/-lita 257, 258
prospective attentive -ilikka/-likka 247, 257
prospective literary indicative assertive -ulini/lu
/-lita/la 247, 257
prospective modifier 12; 50; (-'h)lq) 44, 70, 247, 250, 257, 258, 271, 325, 331
prospective morpheme -ul/-l- 258
prospective processive modifier -ul.nun 250, 251, 332
prospective sequential -ulini/-lini 247, 257, 329
pro-verb 'ho- > ha- 'do/be' 108
provinces 233; (list) 370
provisional -ketun 247, 258, (= effective conditional) 266, 268, 329
proximal (correlatives/deictics) 134
ps not distinguished from pss 100
...ps (noun-final) simplified to ...p 107
...ps(-) (examples) 104; 363
ps- 44, 759
pseudo-adnouns 146, 149
pseudo-boundaries 30
pseudo-command form (of adj sentence) 321
pseudo-compound 274; (~ noun + noun) 275, 276
pseudo-constructions 275
pseudo-diminutives 162
pseudo-float 173
pseudo-intransitive verb 216, 288
pseudo-moods 259
pseudo-particle 331, 695
pseudo-preverbs 141
pseudo-suffix -si 163, 164
pseudo-vowel uy 26
pseudo-word 99
-psi 249, 312, 759
-psi 249, 759
psk 'time' 108, 759
ps = psk- 44
pstu 'time' 759
psu 'use' 267
psychological: involvement 132; subject 298
pt- ptu- 44
ptu- 'float' 267
*pu 8; pu (as abbr of pwa) 18
-pu- 220
-pul12 (bdn n) 'ministry; office'; 'menial' 169
... pu[ b] -234
... p[ b]- stems 232
puetk 60; (as obsolescent for puek) 108
puin, samo (nimi) (title) 132, 134
'pu-'envy' < *pu'[ u]-241
-pul/-pu- 'not' < 'puelq (bound adnoun) 120, 155, 760
-pul (counter) 183
pul- (postnom v sep) 228, 760
(-)pul (postnom < der n) 158, 760
pul i nakhey = pul i nakey 343
pulk- 238; 364
pulk/ pulkw hako: (~ ul ~, ~ey to ~) 195
pulkwa (?adnoun, ?adverb; adj-n) 149
pulli- 221
pulu- < *pulu-238, 252; 361; 760
pul-wan'en myengsa 131
... pun < *pulul-238, 252; 361; 760
pun < puel 'esteemed person' 131, 134, 760
pun < puel 'postn 'portion'; counter 'minute') 159, 180; (-pun) 182; -pun uy/ct ~, (-)punci (fractions) 188
punctuation 9, 18, 20
puphi (der n) 256
pure adverb 130; pure noun 130, 136, 138, 140
purpose: (marked by accusative) 216, 257, 847
purposive (mood) -ule/-le 3; (+ pcl) 213; 217, 247, 257, 330, 856
putative structure 331, 332
putativized sentence 332, 849
puthe < pu the (pcl) 57, 136, 194, 195; 761
puth.i /puchi/ (postnoun < der n) 158, 762
puth-pak.i to 146
Putsillo, M. 22, 29, 47, 48, 59
puzG- < *pusuk- 237
pwa < po- 230, 762
'pwo- ‘see’ 80, 270, 762-3
pu, spelled Pyankov, "P'yang" 39
Pyang, V.G. 22
pye --> -Wye- 57
PyelQ and ‘ppYelQ (doublet) 97
pyel ‘division’ 169
pyel < ‘p)PyelQ (adnoun, bnd n) ‘special’ 149, 763-4
pyel to 138, 146, 763; pyel na- 221, 229, 764
pyel-pyel, pyel-uy pyel 149, 763
pyeng (counter) 181
pyeng (‘illness’ (as free or bound noun) 162; (= pyeng) 169
q (morphophonemic symbol for reinforcement) 8;
(surfacing of ~) 250; 764
Q (dating disuse) 45
q- omitted when Chinese words got nativized 46
q- (to write Chinese glottal-stop initial) 44; (not pronounced) 49; 764
-q for s (particle) 768
-q (intensive infix) 343, 764
"-q" phenomena 110
-qi (optional reinforcement) 111
-q, -q 4, 5, 8, 9, 13, 17, 21, 22; (for final glottal catch) 142
-q i = /--nni--/, -q y = /--nny--/ 110
quantification 171, 284
quantified period of time 186
quantifier: (adverbialized ~) 172; (nominative-marked ~) 173
"quantifier forward floating" 172
"quantifier float" 173, 174
quantifying adjectives 294
quantity: (adverbs of ~) 138; 288
quasi-adnoun: (always followed by noun or noun phrase) 131; 144; (with and without uy) 151;
(defective adj-n + - han as a ~) 190
quasi-adverb 190
quasi-compound 278, 328
quasi-free (noun) 19, 26, 88, 131, 272, 295
quasi-homonym 37
quasi-inseparable adjectival noun 190
quasi-numeral 174
quasi-particle 193, 213, 214, 296, 575
quasi-processive verb 218, 287, 326
quasi-verb intransitive (qvi) 218
question 20, 21, 41, 42, 55, 245, 249, 251, 264, 265, 297, 300, 305, 320, 338
question conversions 324, 328
question forms 281
question mark 21, 41
question-mark intonation 42, 302
quick fall 41
quotation: (unquotable sentences) 213; 235, 297, 300, 308, 320, 321; (direct and indirect ~ the same in MK) 332; (unmarked in MK when the saying verb was "ho") 332; 339
quotation conversion 330
quotation marks 4; (single ~) 6; 20
quotative constructions 243, (abbreviated) 244; 248, 305
quotative plain style 300
quotative structure -ta (ha)- 221; 254
quoted: command 307; content 331; favor request 333; sentence 297, 331
*r as well as t 234
radical: the ~ (number) of a character 113; (list of ~ names) 372-9
raised dot 35
raised vowels 25
raising of adverbial elements (rejected) 333
raising of mid vowels 25
raising of ney to ni 46
raising of subject 332, 849
raising of tey to ti 46
Ramsey, S.R. 2, 33, 44, 45, 48, 53, 59, 60, 61, 62, 65, 66, 68, 69, 72, 233, 234, 237, 239
Ramstedt, G.J. 22, 28, 588, 613, 622, 627, 756, 817, 842
rapid pronunciation 132
rapid speech 24, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 36, 38, 52, 253
rasp 33
reading: (of the Chinese characters) 44, 45; 50;
(artificial ~) 95; (character with more than one ~) 97
reading pronunciation 26, 35, 100
reaffirmation 322; realization 302
reappearance of dropped liquid 102
'reason': i = /i/ but -ul li (= ulq i) 110
recent loanwords 28, 29, 110
recent past 245, 325
recipes 305
reciprocal valence 194
reconstructed dots in endings (not shown) 61
reconstructing pre-Hankul forms of stems 238
reconstruction of Middle Chinese phonology 95
recurrence of conversions 335; recursion 339
reduced forms of the copula 23
reduction: (of the syllable-excess) 13; (of basic forms) 29; 32; (of strings) 36, 37, 39; (of \textit{--nc--}) 48; (= contraction) 87
reduction of double dot to single before locative particle 69
reduction of i to y 223
reduction of \textit{--lh} and \textit{--lth--} 233
reduction or elision of initial vowel of MK copula 273
reduplication 64; (of particle) 196; 239, 347
redundant marking 689, 692. See pleonastic. reference 335, 830. See loose reference.
reference of particle \textit{tul} (to subject only) 174
reference tag (to identify character) 113
reflex appropriate to t 102
reflex of \textit{--h} (phonemic spelling of \textit{--}) 101
reflexive request 227, 333
"regular compound" (of infinitive-linked verbs) 251
regular (= unextended) stem 241
regularized forms 21
reinforced (murmured) breathiness 49
reinforced consonants 14, 27; (emergence of \textit{--} as phonemes) 53
reinforced forms 13
reinforced obstruent 50, 96; reinforced stop 44
reinforcement 5, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 31; (in obstruent clusters) 44; (with sonant-final stem) 100; 107; 232, 237; 346; (in ke \textit{l’q yo}) 628, 727, 838, 863, 905; (after prosop mod) 850
reinforcement: ignored in Chinese loanwords 13
reinforcement: optional 32, 111
reinforcement types: table 13
relational location 285
relationship between adnominalized sentence and the nominal it modifies 326
relationships of initial consonants 343
relative adverb (= adnominalizer or adverbializer of English) 328
relative location: nouns of \textit{~} 196
relative pronoun (= English adnominalizer) 328
relaxed speech 99, 253
release of coda consonants (foreclosed) 51
release of lax obstruents 27
release of reinforced consonant 27
reminder notation 55
repeated (sentences, phrases, words) 347
repetition 286
rephrasing 314, 316, 830
replacement of excess: subject to further replacements 100
reply to negative question 144
reported speech 332
request 312; requested favor 333
required specification 287
residual locative marker 295
residual-stroke count 113; 372
resonant-ending noun (detached from particle) 85
respect 84, 268
restoration of missing dots (to show structure) 61
restored h 35
restoration of missing dots (to show structure) 61
restored h 35
restoration of missing dots (to show structure) 61
restored h 35
restriction 297
restrictions that require or preclude the modulator 271
restructuring 55, (by analogy) 59, (of syllable-excess nouns) 107
resultative 227; (\textit{~} verbs) 289; (\textit{~} epitheme) 326
retained coda 51
retreat of pitch 66
retrospective (aspect) 84, 244, 245, 246, 258, 261, 265, 297, 304, 305; (subject of modern predicative form cannot be \textit{‘I’}) 325; (broader use in MK) 325; 716; 829
retrospective apperceptive 245, 307
retrospective assertive 248, 307
retrospective attentive 248
retrospective conditional form \textit{-te’un} (= \textit{-te-t un}) 258, 266
retrospective emotive forms 71
retrospective endings 21
retrospective formative \textit{-le--} 258
retrospective modifier 245, 249, 307
retrospective question 307
retrospective statement 307
rhythmically misanalyzed compound nouns (as postnouns): list 158
Ridel, F.-C. 15, 22, 27, 28, 29, 53, 287, 571
rime lists 95; riming guides 61
rise: (from low to high pitch) 35; (gradual non-
distinctive ~) 41; 42, 61; (~ patterns in verb
forms) 64; (words with more than one ~) 64
rising accent / pitch / tone (~) 48, 232, 234, 235,
237; (of vowel-final monosyllabic stem with
modulator suppressed) 270; 851
rising intonation 21, 134
rising stems 71
"rising" tone (of Middle Chinese) 60, 112
"r" -like sound of /l/ before /h/ 28
role 130; (player) 282; 284, 326; (of epitheme)
327, 328
role-specifying particle 274
Romanization 4, 5, 8, 9, 15, 16, 20, 27, 30, 36,
43, 52, 54, 89, 94, 124, 125; (of names) 132;
220, 231, 252
Romanized: (~ form) 1, 252; (~ Korean) 5;
(~ names) 133
Roman letters 9
Ross, J. 35, 37
Roth, L. 27, 39, 47, 53, 108, 132, 234, 240,
243, 301, 335, 605, 627, 684, 705, 717, 911
ROUNDED component / feature 37
rounded front vowels 24
rounded vowel 35, 42, 43
rounding of e to [a] 43
rules 9; (for writing G) 57; (stem + ending) 95
rules to convert morphophonemic / orthographic
strings to phonemic strings 30, 31
Russian: [r] 22; (transcription) 28; 286
Rutt, R. 901, 917
Ryūkyūs 33
s 21
[s] retained for MK z in dialects 59
s: (etymologically final ~) 22, (vs ss) 28; (from
[e] 45; (voiceless when not lenited) 51
...s treated as ...t 256
...s + hi 256
...s > ~ -44; (dating) 49, 764
...s ~ (~ written as separate syllable) 13; 44
...s (as t even before vowel) 106; (as ~q) 141
s- irreg alt of ha- < 'ho-? 243
...s stem: (list) 363
...s- verb (stem) 59, 236; (< ~z-) 237; (list)
363
s (postmodifier) 'fact' 108; (as summational
epitheme) 264, 272, 327; (mod + s + cop as
extended predicate) 273; (marking subject of
adnominalized sentence) 327; 768, 779
s (particle): (liquid elision before ~) 58; 145;
(*N 1 s Num) 173; 239; 764-8. SEE N 1 s N 2.
-sa1,2 (hn n) 'master'; 'scholar, person' 169
(-)sa3 'company' 169, (category designator) 133
(-)sa4 'temple' (category designator) 133
(-)sā 'history' 169, (category designator) 133
sa- 'buy' 237, 243
sa inf < 'sa- 'buy' 267
'sa = 'za (particle) 88; = 'e 'za 265
sahul, sahut n/a 185; 235
sai, say < so 'zi 'midst' 161; (as quasi-pcl) 193;
197; (-mun/-un ~ (ey) 289; 768
sai phyo 4, 13, 22; sai sios 8, 13, 22
-sakwi-, -say (in iph-sakwi/-say) 163, 768
sakwi- < sa'koy- 38
sal (counter) 182
sā-l- (vi) 224, 255, 288, 294, 768
sala / sule ci 317
salam (counter) 180, 187
sālām < "salom 134, 171, 255, 768
salang 'love' 113
salāl (postnoun < der n) 158, 768-9
sallī- (vc) 224
sālm 'life' 255, 769
salu (pseudo-preverb) 141
salu- 'winnow' 242, 361; 'set afire' 361
salup 187
sām- < 'sam- < sa'm(o)- 232; 286; 364; 769
sambak hyeng 22
samo (nim) (title) 132, 299
san (Japanese title) 157
san 'mountain': (as category designator) 133;
159; 275
sanāl 185
sānaw- 229
sang < sSYang (adnoun, bound noun) 'common'
149, 769
sang (postnoun for Japanese names) 157
sānğ- < 'sSYang 'first of 2 or 3; earlier' (bnd
adnoun) 155, 769
... sāng = ... sang < 'sSYang '—wise' (bound
postnoun) 151, 162, 769
sangea (counter) 181
sāng-seng 60
sangwu- 'harm' 95; 351
A Reference Grammar of Korean

INDEX 1013

Sanskrit 4
-sa(o)w-/-uW- 299, 770
Sapir, E. 344
say (postmod: -ulq ~) < 's oy 160, 771
say (postsubstantive, postnoun) 770
say (counter) 185, 771
say < 'say 'new' 146, 148, 770, 771
sayq/-siq- 141; 365. See say(s)-/si(s)-.
sayılo (ey)/säyiye (pcl): -ki nun ~ 196
-saying 'student; birth' 169
sayng < SOYNG (adnoun; ~ ulo; ~ mek-) 146, 149, 771, 870
sayngkak < 'sayng' kak 113; (~ ha-) 331; (~ na-) 332; 771
sayngwen (title) 132
say(s)-/si(s)- 141, 771. See sayq/-siq.

"sC-" clusters 44
(s)/C- (in early verb doubles) 44

-schoolroom pronunciation 236
scope: (of negative) 316; (of epitheme) 328
Scott, J.S. 6, 15, 39, 60, 251, 571, 628, 814
scrambled order 287
scrambling (of adjuncts) 283, 286
scribal error/mistake 55, 71, 72, 241, 269
scribe 43, 44, 50

s-dropping stem 33, 231, 236, 256
se- < 'sye- 'stand' pronounced su- 41, 349
-se < -sye < -si-e 37
-se 'writing' 169
se < 'sye (pcl) 195; (as abbr < ey se) 214, 233,
226; (after inf) 251; 288, 291, 294; 772
sé 'three' 175

seeck 275
second and third person 244
secondary doubling (of n) 241
secondary loss of the accent 72
secondary source 61
séi 'three people' 173, 187, 772
-sék = -(s)ek 164, 347, 781
-sék (counter) 183
sék- 'rot' 262; 364
Sék = Sekpo sangel = 1447 Sek 85, 316
sék 'three' 175
Seki 186
sekken 196, 197, 198, 213, 772
-sel 'theory, view' 170
sel- (as bound adverb) 141
sela = sul(a) (subj atten < su- 'stand') 243

se la and suke la 'stand' 243
selection of counters 131
sel(h)un 176, 177
sél (nal) 235
se (jlo) 146, 870
sélw- < sélew- 231, 234; 361
sélwum 234
sem (counter) 183
semantically empty use of processive morpheme 251
semantic categories 142, 244
semantic constraints 287
semantic direct object 216
semantic echo of subject/object in ad nominalized sentence 324
semantic extension 130, 217, 221, 295, 788
semantic predication 196
semantic relations 286
semantic types of adverbialization 329
semantograms 4
semblative 227
semicolons 20
semiformal 3; (~ style) 297, 300, 339. See authoritative.

semiformal indicative assertive -so/-o 309
semi-literary clichés 194
semi-literary concessive -ken man (un) (= -kes man) 247, 259, 329
semi-literary sequential -kwantey 247, 259
semivowel 6, 26, 27, 36; (within morpheme) 37;
71; 267

-senš 'selected by ...' 170

-(s)enš 'line' (category designator) 133; 170
sen < SYEN (adnoun; noun) 'prior' 149
sen (adnoun, from vi modifier > sun) 237
sén 'half-done = immature' (pseudo-adnoun)
146, 150
sene-netes/-nete 178

senes /sene 178
seng = sëang 'appearance' 161, 773
seng = (-q) sëng < 'SYENG 'quality' (postnoun, postsubst, postmod) 159, 160, 170, 773
Sëng ... < 'SYENG 'Saint ' (adn title) 133, 149
sëngha (title) 132
Sëng Jaknuw 58, 711, 796, 808, 810, 907
sëng p³ulu- 229, 773
sëngsang (title) 132
sëang siph- 229, 773
sensayng nim 299

sentence: (adverbal) ~ 19; 42; 261; (~ types)
putativized sentence 332, 849
puthe < pu' the (pcl) 57, 136, 194, 195; 761
puth.i / puchi/ (postnoun < der n) 158, 762
puth-pak.i lo 146
Putsillo, M. 22, 29, 47, 48, 59
puzG< < *pusuk- 237
pwâ < po- 230, 762
"pwo- 'see' 80, 270, 762-3
pwu spelled pu 8
"pwo- 'blow' 241
"P'yang' 39
P'yankov, V.G. 22
pve- > - Wye- 57
'PYELQ and 'PPYELQ (doublet) 97
-pyel 'division' 169
pyel < (P)PYELQ (adnoun, bnd n) 'special' 149, 763-4
pyel lo 138, 146, 763; pyel na- 221, 229, 764
pyel-pyel, pyel-uy pyel 149, 763
pyeng (counter) 181
pyêng 'illness' (as free or bound noun) 162; (= pyêng) 169
q (morphophonemic symbol for reinforcement) 8;
(surfacing of ~) 250; 764
q (dating disuse) 45
Q- omitted when Chinese words got nativized 46
q- to write Chinese glottal-stop initial) 44; (not pronounced) 49; 764
~q for s- (particle) 768
-q- (intensive infix) 343, 764
-q' phenomena 110
-(q) ... (optional reinforcement) 111
-q, -q 4, 5, 8, 9, 13, 17, 21, 22; (for final glottal catch) 142
~q i- = /--nmi-/; ... q y- = /--nny.../ 110
quantification 171, 284
quantified period of time 186
quantifier: (adverbialized ~) 172; (nominative-marked ~) 173
"quantifier forward floating" 172
"quantifier float" 173, 174
quantifying adjectives 294
quantity: (adverbs of ~) 138; 288
quasi-adjnoun: (always followed by noun or noun phrase) 131; 144; (with and without uy) 151;
(defective adj-n + -- han as a ~) 190
quasi-adverb 190
quasi-compound 278, 328
quasi-free (noun) 19, 26, 88, 131, 272, 295
quasi-homonym 37

quasi-inseparable adjectival noun 190
quasi-numeral 174
quasi-particle 193, 213, 214, 296, 575
quasi-processive verb 218, 287, 326
quasi-verb intransitive (qv) 218
question 20, 21, 41, 42, 55, 245, 249, 251, 264, 265, 297, 300, 305, 320, 338
question conversions 324, 328
question forms 281
question mark 21, 41
question-mark intonation 42, 302
quick fall 41

quotational: (unquotable sentences) 213; 235, 297, 300, 308, 320, 321; (direct and indirect ~ the same in MK) 332; (unmarked in MK when the saying verb was "ho-") 332; 339

quotation conversion 330

quote marks 4; (single ~) 6; 20

quotative constructions 243, (abbreviated) 244; 248, 305

quotative plain style 300

quotative structure -ta (ha)- 221; 254

quoted: command 307; content 331; favor request 333; sentence 297, 331

* as well as I? 234

radical: the ~ (number) of a character 113; (list of ~ names) 372-9

raised dot 35

raised vowels 25

raising of adverbial elements (rejected) 333

raising of mid vowels 25

raising of ney to ni 46

raising of subject 332, 849

raising of tey to ti 46

Ramsey, S.R. 2, 33, 44, 45, 48, 53, 59, 60, 61, 62, 65, 66, 68, 69, 72, 233, 234, 237, 239

Ramstedt, G.J. 22, 28, 588, 613, 622, 627, 756, 817, 842

rapid pronunciation 132

rapid speech 24, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 36, 38, 52, 253

rasp 33

reading: (of the Chinese characters) 44, 45; 50;
(artificial ~) 95; (character with more than one ~) 97

reading pronunciation 26, 35, 100

reaffirmation 322; realization 302

reappearance of dropped liquid 102

'reason': l = /i/ but -ul li (?= ulq l) 110

recent loanwords 28, 29, 110
recent past 245, 325
recipes 305
reciprocal valence 194
reconstructed dots in endings (not shown) 61
reconstructing pre-Hankul forms of stems 238
reconstruction of Middle Chinese phonology 95
recurrence of conversions 335; recursion 339
reduced forms of the copula 23
reduction: (of the syllable-excess) 13; (of basic forms) 29; 32; (of strings) 36, 37, 39; (of -nc-) 48; (= contraction) 87
reduction of double dot to single before locative particle 69
reduction of i to y 223
reduction of -ilh and -ilth- 233
reduction or elision of initial vowel of MK copula 273
reduplication 64; (of particle) 196; 239, 347
redundant marking 689, 692. See pleonastic reference 335, 830. See loose reference reference of particle tul (to subject only) 174 reference tag (to identify character) 113 reflex appropriate to t 102 reflex of -h (phonemic spelling of ~) 101 reflexive request 227, 333 "regular compound" (of infinitive-linked verbs) 251 regular (= unextended) stem 241 regularized forms 21 reinforced (murmured) breathiness 49 reinforced consonants 14, 27; (emergence of ~ as phonemes) 53 reinforced forms 13 reinforced obstruent 50, 96; reinforced stop 44 reinforcement 5, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 31; (in obstruent clusters) 44; (with sonant-final stem) 100; 107; 232, 237; 346; (in ke l'q yo) 628, 727, 838, 863, 905; (after prosp mod) 850 reinforcement: ignored in Chinese loanwords 13 reinforcement: optional 32, 111 reinforcement types: table 13 relational location 285 relationship between adnominalized sentence and the nominal it modifies 326 relationships of initial consonants 343 relative adverb (= adnominalizer or adverbializer of English) 328 relative location: nouns of ~ 196 relative pronoun (= English adnominalizer) 328 relaxed speech 99, 253 release of coda consonants (foreclosed) 51 release of lax obstruents 27 release of reinforced consonant 27 reminder notation 55 repeated (sentences, phrases, words) 347 repetition 286 rephrasing 314, 316, 830 replacement of excess: subject to further replacements 100 reply to negative question 144 reported speech 332 request 312; requested favor 333 required specification 287 residual locative marker 295 residual-stroke count 113; 372 resonant-ending noun (detached from particle) 85 respect 84, 268 restoration of missing dots (to show structure) 61 restored h 35 restriction 297 restrictions that require or preclude the modulator 271 restructuring 55, (by analogy) 59, (of syllable-excess nouns) 107 resultative 227; (~ verbs) 289; (~ epitheme) 326 retained coda 51 retreat of pitch 66 retrospective (aspect) 84, 244, 245, 246, 258, 261, 265, 297, 304, 305; (subject of modern predicative form cannot be 'I') 325; (broader use in MK) 325; 716; 829 retrospective apperceptive 245, 307 retrospective assertive 248, 307 retrospective attentive 248 retrospective conditional form -te'un (= -te-'un) 258, 266 retrospective emotive forms 71 retrospective endings 21 retrospective formative -te- 258 retrospective modifier 245, 249, 307 retrospective question 307 retrospective statement 307 rhetorical (question) 42, 296, 318, 336; 453, 462, 486, 522, 528, 556, 562, 604, 609, 614, 640, 649, 667, 676, 701, 729, 740, 773, 795, 796, 799, 839, 856, 857, 862, 866, 875, 877, 881, 906, 908, 909, 914
rhythmically misanalyzed compound nouns (as postnouns): list 158
Ridel, F.-C. 15, 22, 27, 28, 29, 53, 287, 571
rime lists 95; riming guides 61
rise: (from low to high pitch) 35; (gradual non-
distinctive ~) 41; 42, 61; (~ patterns in verb
forms) 64; (words with more than one ~) 64
rising accent/pitch/tone (') 48, 232, 234, 235,
237; (of vowel-final monosyllabic stem with
modulator suppressed) 270; 851
rising intonation 21, 134
rising stems 71
"rising" tone (of Middle Chinese) 60, 112
"r"-like sound of /l/ before /h/ 28
role 130; (player) 282; 284, 326; (of epitheme)
327, 328
role-specifying particle 274
Romanization 4, 5, 8, 9, 15, 16, 20, 27, 30, 36,
43, 52, 54, 89, 94, 124, 125; (of names) 132;
220, 231, 252
Romanized: (~ form) 1, 252; (~ Korean) 5;
(~ names) 133
Roman letters 9
Ross, J. 35, 37
Roth, L. 27, 39, 47, 53, 108, 132, 234, 240,
243, 301, 335, 605, 627, 684, 705, 717, 911
ROUNDED component/feature 37
rounded front vowels 24
rounded vowel 35, 42, 43
rounding of e to [a] 43
rules 9; (for writing G) 57; (stem + ending) 95
rules to convert morphophonemic/orthographic
strings to phonemic strings 30, 31
Russian: [r] 22; (transcription) 28; 286
Rutt, R. 901, 917
Ryūkyūs 33
*s- 21
[s] retained for MK z in dialects 59
s: (etymologically final ~) 22, (vs ss) 28; (from
*<c>) 45; (voiceless when not lenited) 51
---s treated as ---t 256
---s + hi 256
---s > ---t 44; (dating) 49, 764
---s (written as separate syllable) 13; 44
---s (as t even before vowel) 106; (as ---q) 141
s- irreg alt of ha- < 'ho-' 243
---s stem: (list) 363
---(s)- verb (stem) 59, 236; (< ---z-) 237; (list)
363
s (postmodifier) 'fact' 108; (as summational
epitheme) 264, 272, 327; (mod + s + cop as
extended predicate) 273; (marking subject of
adnominalized sentence) 327; 768, 779
s (particle): (liquid elision before ~) 58; 145;
('N s N) 173; 239; 764-8. SEE N1 s N2.
-sa1,2 (bind n 'master'; 'scholar, person' 169
(-)sa3 'company' 169, (category designator) 133
(-)sa4 'temple' (category designator) 133
(-)sã 'history' 169, (category designator) 133
sa- 'buy' 237, 243
'sa inf < 'sa- 'buy' 267
'sa = 'za (particle) 88; = 'e 'za 265
sahul, sahat nal 185; 235
sai, say < so'zi 'midst' 161; (as quasi-pcl) 193;
197; (un/uni ~) (ey) 289; 768
sai phy 4, 13, 22; sai sios 8, 13, 22
-sakwi, -say (in iph-sakwi/-say) 163, 768
sakwi- < sa'koy- 38
sal (counter) 182
sâl- (vi) 224, 255, 288, 294, 768
sâla/sule ci-ci 317
salam (counter) 180, 187
sãlam < 'salom 134, 171, 255, 768
salang 'love' 113
sal.i (postnoun < der n) 158, 768-9
salli- (vc) 224
sâlum 'life' 255, 769
salo (pseudo-preverb) 141
salu- 'winnow' 242, 361; 'set afire' 361
salup 187
sãm- < 'sam- < sa'm(o)- 232; 286; 364; 769
samkak hyeng 22
samo (nim) (title) 132, 299
san (Japanese title) 157
san 'mountain': (as category designator) 133;
159; 275
sanål 185
sânaw- 229
sang < SsYANG (adnoun, bound noun) 'common'
149, 769
sang (postnoun for Japanese names) 157
sâng- < SsYANG 'first of 2 or 3; earlier' (bind
adnoun) 155, 769
--- sâng = --- sang < SsYANG '---wise' (bound
postnoun) 151, 162, 769
sangca (counter) 181
sãng-seng 60
sangwu- 'harm' 95; 351
A Reference Grammar of Korean
se la and suke la 'stand!' 243
selection of counters 131
sel(h)un 176, 177
sêl (nal) 235
se( )lo 146, 870
sêlw- < sêlew- 231, 234; 361
sêlwum 234
sem (counter) 183
semantically empty use of processive morpheme 251
semantic categories 142, 244
semantic constraints 287
semantic direct object 216
semantic echo of subject/object in adnominalized sentence 324
semantic extension 130, 217, 221, 295, 788
semantic predication 196
semantic relations 286
semantic types of adverbialization 329
semanograms 4
semblative 227
semicolors 20
semiformal 3; ( - style) 297, 300, 339. See authoritative.
semiformal indicative assertive -so/-o 309
semi-literary clichés 194
semi-literary concessive -ken man (un) (= -kes man) 247, 259, 329
semi-literary sequential -kwantey 247, 259
semivowel 6, 26, 27, 36; (within morpheme) 37; 71; 267
-sen1 'selected by ...' 170
(-)sen2 'line' (category designator) 133; 170
sen < SYENG (adnoun; noun) 'prior' 149
sen (adnoun, from vi modifier > sun) 237
sên 'half-done = immature' (pseudo-adnoun) 146, 150
sene-netes/-nete 178
senes/sene 178
seng = sêang 'appearance' 161, 773
sêng = (-q) sêng < SYENG 'quality' (postnoun, postsubst, postmod) 159, 160, 170, 773
Sêng ... < SYENG 'Saint - ' (adn title) 133, 149
sêngha (title) 132
Seng ¹Nakswu 58, 711, 796, 808, 810, 907
sêng pêlul- 229, 773
sêngsang (title) 132
sêang siph- 229, 773
sensayng nim 299
sentence: (adverbiaal) ~ 19; 42; 261; (~ types)
263; 264, 281, 296; (~ expansion) 297; (~ fragment) 331; (~ generation, ~ paradigms) 336
sentence connectors 139, 333
sentence-final adnominalization 328
sentence-final adverbialization 329
sentence-final default intonation 42
sentence-final forms indirectly quoted (except for apperceptive) 331
sentence-final gerund 303
sentence-final ko (quotative particle) 331
sentence-final substantive 324, 388
sentence stress (in English) 192
sentential negation/negativization 315, 316
sentential nominalization 324, 388
sentential nucleus (focus on ~) 324
sepang (title) 132
separable constraints 291
separable (vs inseparable) 88
separable adjectival postmodifier 161
separable adnoun 147
separable auxiliary verb 89, 219
separable postnominal adjective 189
separable postnominal verb 89, 188
separable verbal noun 190
separable verb ha- 190
separable vni + ul/lul or i/ka 189
sesep hi 257
sequence: (writing a ~ as separate words) 18;
(~ variants) 23, 32; (~ of particles) 193, 197;
(~ of ending + particle) 213, 214; (~ of like-marked phrases) 323
sequence positions (of morphemes in endings) 244, 245, 261
sequential -uni 3; (never + a particle) 213; (< adverbialization of modifier + postmod) 247; 329, 340
sesul 'force' 161, 774
set: phrase/expression 175, 177, 216; greeting 300; exclamation 328
set of tal 187, 235
se ulo and selo 146
-sey (ending) 213, 230, 248, 306, 774
-séy (counter) 182, 184
séy- 'count' 237, 243
sey (postmod): -ulq ~ 160, 774
Se Yong 6
"seyh 'three' 109
séy(t)lo 146, 870
seym 254, 774
seym mäl 341
séys /séy /sék /se < "seyh/"sék/"se 174
séys cçay (SK) = sèy ccay (NK) 175
séysup [DIAL] 187
seywu- (vc) 224, 237
s-final stem 59, 236
sG written for zG 54
shape: (~ alternation) 53; 98; (~ types, noun with more than one ~) 99, (Chinese ~ types) 112; (representing either v or adj) 218
'she/her' 135; (consonant-final vs vowel-final) 249; (of mimetic adverbs) 346; (stem ~) 348
shared predicate 285
shifting: (voice) 337; (mood, tense-aspect) 338;
(style) 339
Shinran (in 1272 used word spacing) 18
short combinations 20
short elements 18
shortened: (form/word/variant) 89, 93; (shapes of core numerals) 175; (forms of cóh-) 237;
(form of mós) 316
shortened stem 240, 241
shortened substantive 254
shortened vowel in forms of one-syllable 1-extending stem 240
shortening: (of longer infinitives in ~ie) 37; 46, 54, 57, 94; (to zero = dropping) 217; 257, 278
shorter stems 231, 348
short forms for personal names 132
short object 19
short predicates 315
short sequence 19
short vowel 38
short-vowel morphs 32
short-vowel variants of long-vowel morphs 32
short word 86
showing (verb of ~) 295
si (as palatal syllable) 46
son (counter) 237
'solp- 241
's-on (emotive modifier) 263
son (as particle) 196, 213, 214, 780
son (counter) 182
sonant 12, 100, 231; sonant-final stems 231
'songi 164, 780
Song Sekcwung 2, 130, 222, 784, 789, 790
Son Homin 2
'soni 158, 780
Soothill, W.E. 96
'-'top- 268, 780. See '-zop-.
'sose 299, 780
'soswu < sóswu (postnoun) 157, 780
"so that, so as to" forms 330
sound-likes distinguished by vowel length 33
sound changes between two consonants 8
sounds 23; (perceptibly different ~) 98
source sentence 323, 327
sources of 'G 53, 54
south 13, 16, 17, 22, 28, 34, 39, 40, 43, 46, 47,
59, 60, 109
South Cenla 48, 106
South Chwungcheng 815
southerners 25
southern Mandarin 50
southern speakers 46, 102
South Hamkyeng 41, 47, 48, 59, 108
South Korea 5, 15, 16, 21, 25, 40, 41, 48, 109,
124, 157
South Korean 107, 249
South Korean dictionaries 33, 679
South Korean grammarians 40
South Korean orthography/spelling 13, 16, 40,
109, 679
South Koreans 15, 125, 248
South Kyengsang 27, 34, 196, 233, 234, 237,
584, 602, 732, 757, 761, 867, 868, 870, 888,
892, 906
Soviet: (materials) 234; (Korean dialects) 595
'soy (informal names for boys) 164, 780
'soy-kuki < 'syowoy-kwo'ki 39
'sp... -sk- ' 44
sp st sc sk written for reinforced consonants 53
space 6, 8, 9, 13, 20, 52; 197, 261; ~25
spacing 18, 19, 86
Spanish r 28
speaker 245, 282, 296, 299, 321, 323, 325, 332,
325, 331
speaker and hearer: relative position/location/

A Reference Grammar of Korean

involvement of ~ 132
specification 282, 284, 287, 297, 335, 337; (of
the agent) 315
specification-narrowing structures 285
specific counters 171
"specific reference" nouns (obligatory marking
of plural) 130
specified expansion (with focus subdued/high-
lighted) 335
specifying apposition 335
speech 21, 33, 37; (~ situation) 193
speeds of articulation 52
spellers 52
spelling 5; (problems) 7; (devices, systems) 8;
13, 21, 26, 37, 38, 40, 41; (tradition) 43;
(contrasts) 44; 51, 52, 53, 58; (conventions)
109; 237, 261; (variant) 311
spellings: (at variance with the prescriptions) 21;
(knowable only from the etymology or reading
pronunciations) 100
spirants 24
'spol- < *spol- 241
spontaneous acts 315
sporadic epenthesis 48
spread (of voiceless stretch) 51; (of pitch) 66
'spwan 780-1
'ss 44
--ss- stems (examples) 103; (list) 363
-ss- (past) 95; 246. See -ess-.
'ssa 'appearance' (postmod vni insep) 161, 781
'ssam- (auxiliary): -e ~ 226, 230, 290, 485; 781
'ssam (counter) 181
'ssang 'pair' 112; (as counter) 185
'ssáyss- < ssah.ye iss- 363
'(s)sek 164, 347, 781
:ss.ess.keyss.nun, -ss.ess.tun 250
:ss.ess.ulq, -ss.ulq 250
--ssi- stems (list) 355
'ssi 'clan; Mr' (postnoun) 112, 132, 157, 781
'ssi < (p)ssi (postnoun < der n) 158, 781
'ssik < 'sik < 'sik (pcl) 196, 198, 213, 781-2
-ss.keyss.nun, -ss.keyss.tun 250
-ss.nun 250; -ss.tun 249
'ssu- (postnom v sep) 228; 237, 243, 289, 290
'(s)swuk 164, 347, 783, 786
'sswuki (postnoun < summative) 158
--st- (> st-) stems reduced to --st- 108
stage directions 305
standard 13, 25, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 57, 60
standard form 8
standardization 4, 23, 41  
standardization of vowel-fronted forms 39  
standardization variants 39  
standardized 14  
standardized spellings 40  
standardizing prescriptions 251  
standard language 34, 42  
standard Japanese 132  
standard Korean 34  
standard orthography 46, 106  
standard relaxed speech 25  
standard speakers 41  
standard spelling 48; (iya/ya for pcl only) 254  
standard treatment 41, 350  
standard usage 40, 132  
standard version 41  
standard written form 39  
standard written language 25, 95  
Starchevskiy, A.V. 27, 88, 453, 571  
statement 21, 41, 243, 245, 249, 251, 264, 265, 297, 300, (treated as basic) 305, 321, 323  
statement of volition 257  
stative verbs 295  
status 84, (morpheme) 244, 246; (elevation) 297; (conversions) 298  
stem 19, 39, 41, 54, 58, 86; (---C-, ---V-) 130; 243  
stem + ending 86  
stem alternants (in Hankul texts) 238  
stem-final a, ay, ey 465  
stem-final in h(-ti or n) 57; h 233  
stem-final in s 158, 231  
stem-final m, n 231  
stem-final n, oy 465  
stem-final u 465; *46b- 231  
stem-final w 233  
stem-final wo 465  
stems ending in i 37  
stems ending in -i1 = -3LIL stems 234  
stems ending in the stems 299  
stems ending in wu 38  
stem shapes 348  
stranded: consonant 217, high tone 232.  
SEE dangling  
stretches of tones 60  
string: (of morphemes) 7; (of phonemes) 6, 29, 340; (of consonants) 30; (of lax obstruents) 31; (of three dotted syllables) 61; (of endings) 244  
string of particles: constituents of a ~88  
stripped-down copular sentence 284  
strong negative 289, 297, 315, 316, 318, 321  
strong positive 321  
type 244, 246; (paradigm) 248; (shift) 297; (conversions) 299  
stylistic device 304  
stylistic dropping of copula 328  
stylistic inversion: SEE inversion.  
stylistic variant 327  
stylistization 299  
su· ‘stand’ written as se- < ·sy< 224, 237, 243, 288, 294, 349; 465  
* s(4b)· 237  
* s(4b)· stems 232  
*· s(4b)· 239  
subcategorizes 130  
subdued: (focus) 130, 297, 318; (adjunct) 327  
subduing / highlighting focus: of expansion 337; on negation 338; on the sentence itself 340  
subject: (~ + verb) 19; (unmarked ~) 99; 136, 138, 140, 172; (numeral as ~) 173; (not required) 222; (of an adnominalized sentence) 327, (extruded) 264; 268, 277, 282; (+ verb forming an idiom) 284; (marker) 286; 287, 297, 316, (role) 326; 327, 330; (raising) 332  
subject-exaltation 272  
subject-exalting -(4b)·sy< 272  
subject-extruded epitheme (the modifier is not modulated) 272  
subjective adjective: (~W-) 57; 291  
subjective judgment 273  
subjective statement 263  
subjunctive (aspect) 244, 245, 246, 304  
subjunctive assertive (= hortative or propositive) -ca 217, 227, 248, 307, 329  
subjunctive attentive (= imperative) -ula/-la < -'(4b)·/la 70, 217, 243, 248, 307  
subjunctive forms (adj lacks) 217  
subordinating particle uy 'of' 295  
subphonemic shape 254  
substandard: (pronunciations) 25; (speech) 240  
substantive (-um/-m < -(4b)·m) 3: 70; (not detached from particle even in Kok) 85; (earlier uncontracted form) 87; (+ postsubstantive) 160; (+ pcl) 214; 216, 243, 247, (mood) 254, (= literary summative) 267; (vc ~ + (noun + noun)) 275; (vc ~ + pronunciation) 276; 280, 300, 323, 324, 330, 339  
substitute: (noun ~) 171
substitution 296, 335, 336
substyles 300: subtleties of reference 298
sudden perception/realization 245, 302: 307
suffix 43, 86, 88, 131, 132, 144: (= bound post-
noun) 162; 220, 261, 268, 278
suggestion 41, 245, 251, 264, 318, 338
-sul 164, 347, 783
'sul'- 'vanish' < *'su'lu' 241
sulew- (postnom adj insep) 188; 219; 229, 256: 361, 783
suley = sul (der adv < sulew-) 256, 783
-sulum 342, 784
summarizing apposition 335
summational epitheme 261, 263; (mod optionally
modulated) 272; 327; (in a factual predication
481, 482; 488, 516, 518, 528, 530, 532, 533,
534, 536, 543, 544, 561, 575, 582, 583, 604,
686, 766
summational epitheme used in extended predicate
533, 573, 583, 597, 686, 719, 735, 798, 805,
902, 922
summational nominalization 267
summative -ki < -ki 3; (no lenition to *'-Gi')
54; (bound stem?) 70: 144; (+ pcl ey) 214;
247; (little used in MK) 273; 280, 324, 323.
-sumu ecay 175, 178; sumul-1 187
-sumu-nam(,)u/-nam(,)u 178
-sumu-nam(,)u ecay 179; sumu nal 185
-sung (counter) 183
-sup- (formal) < -'zoW- (deferential) 53
-(su)p ci yo 249, 305, 784
superscript letters 21, 40
superscript ' and n' 8, 40, 87, 110
-(su)p-ni- 268
-sup.nika/-p.nika 248, 306, 311, 318, 784
-sup.nita/-p.nita 102, 230, 232, 233, 235, 236,
248, (style) 296; 306, 311; ( ~ kulye) 306; 784
suppletive alternant (of nominative marker) 92,
173, 594
suppletive form of MK effective aspect marker
214
suppletive ka (nominative particle) 196
suppletive negative 318, 336
suppressed ha- (treated as shortened variant) 89
suppressed i- (treated as copula alternant) 89
suppressed juncture 28
suppression of accent (inf + pcl) 61
suppression of initial s in clusters 44
suppression of new vowel length 37
suppression of postvocalic h and u 237
suppression of second of three dots 61
suppression of stem-final l before t n c s 48
suppression of velar initial (of particles) 55
suppression of vowel or resonant after ~h 6, 38
-sup'sita 249, 311, 784
-sup'rika/-ptikka 248, 306, 784
-sup'ita/-p'tita 248, (~ kulye) 306, 311, 784
surface: (process) 61; (reduction) 71; (adhesion)
260; (strings) 260, 261; (junctures) 261; (trans-
sitvity) 280; (sentence) 284
surnames 5, 15, 132, 167; (last) 366-7, (alphab-
etical) 368-9
susu (Japanese auxiliary verb) 218
suspective -ei < -'ti' (Phyengan-*ti) 46; 70; 226,
243, 247, 300, 308, 315, 329, 339; 453-5, 815
suspective or triple-dot intonation 302, 303
susu lo 145
*-svk 101
swi- 'rest' 237, 255
swii (der adv < swi-) 256
swin 'lity' 176
swi' switching emphasis 297
swi- (adj) 256; 362
(-') swu- 261, 263, 784; (-)swu'la 263
swu (counter) 180, 182, 786
-swu/wu ← -so/ -o 301, 786
-swu (of son-swu) 145, 786
-swu 'hand, person' 170
(...-q) swu < 'swu' number of ' (postcounter)
156, 162, 171; 785-6
swu ... 174; swu-ch'en 179; swu-ek 179
swu(h) < 'swu' 'male' (adnoun, bnd noun) 109,
149, 786
-swuk = -(s)swuk 164, 347, 786
-swuk. -swuk(-)uley (bnd adj-n) 191, 786
-swul 'technique, art' 170
swul 'spoon' 235
swuley 'wagon' 240
swulok (postmod) 160, 786
swum (fi) ei- 317
swun (adnoun) < ssywun 147
swun (counter) 182
swuno- low- 256
-swung 164, 347, 786; -swungi 163, 786
swu- payk 179
swus (adnoun) 147
swus cew- 229; swus cey (der adv) 256
swu-sip 179
A Reference Grammar of Korean

1018 INDEX
swut kalak 235
sy [s] ≠ s 47
syassu / syaccu 'shirt' 94
...syə pronounced /syə/ 94; 252
syə = /ses/ 93
syə > se 46; syə > se 48; syə < si(y)e 46
'syə' (particle): (after 'i'la) 273; 787
syəm (substantive < 'syə- 'stand') 267
'syəm = syə’wum (modulated subst < 'syə-
'stand')' 267
syllability 23, 34; (of high vowel) 36
syllabic nuclei (vowels) 51
syllabification: (phonetic ~) 56; 85, 86
syllable 4, 6; (morphophonemic ~) 7; 8, 23, 24,
26, 29, 33, 36, 39, 41; (~ nuclei) 42; (15th
century ~) 49; (~ types in Chinese) 95
syllable block 6, 238
syllable boundary 30, 52
syllable division 8, 244, 261
syllable excess 49, (types) 100, 232. SEE excess.
syllable-excess nouns 6; (restructuring) 107
syllable-final consonant + onset h- 28
syllable-final n 12, 28
syllable-final -s as sibilant in transcriptions 49
syllable-final symbolism 341
syllable-final -t phoneme 49
syllable-final -t ? < -t’/V 50
syllable-initial clusters 28
syllable-initial I 28
syllable-initial y 54
syllable onset 28
syllable structure 23, 29
syllables: (orthographic ~) 7; (not in spoken
words) 29; (number of distinct ~) 29, 30;
(permissible ~) 95
synchronic description 220
synonym 146, 162, 197, 275, 282, 287, 295,
299, 314
synonymous: (~ morpheme) 280; (~ expression)
340
syntactic ambiguity 282
syntactic components 274
syntactic constraints 287
syntactic criteria (for word boundaries) 86
syntactic inversion: SEE inversion.
syntactic object 284
syntactic properties (of underlying adj) 330
syntactic subject 284
systematic alternation in medial vowels 341
systematic process 296
'syw'tom 267
't' → t 57
't 57; (reflex appropriate to ~) 102
t + hi → chi, t + i → ci/ 102
-t = ~s (> ~-q) 141; 787
-t: no Chinese syllables ending in ~ (→ t) 22
→(-t) (examples) 103; (→t lacking examples) 108
→t- stems 57; (nonleniting) 234; (list) 363
t 'fact' (postmod) 108, 274, (as summational
epitheme) 327; 787
-ia- (retrospective): (first-person?) 263; 787-8
-ia (indic assert, 'you/he ...'; → -'ia after
modulator) 272
-ta (indicative assertive ending) 31, 102, 230,
232, 234, 236, 246, 248, 251; (style) 296;
306; 788. SEE -ta (ka).
ta < ita (cop transitive ending) 227, 587-8; 788,
789
'ta < ho'fa after voiceless sound 92; 788, 789
'ta (postmod) 'question' 263, 788
ta < 'i'ta' all' 138, 173, 788
'ta' inf < tao- 267
ta-cca ko-cca lo 146
tai = taka(kei 789
tachi- < 221
tag game: counting in ~ 187
tag translations 265
tah- 243; täh.a and täh.e 251
tahayng 'fortunate' (defective adj-n) 146, 190
*ta- (> tah- 'touch, arrive, ...') 220
'ta (ka): SEE ita (ka).
ta (ka) < - ta ka (transferentive) 198, 220,
247, 260, 292, 296, 329; 789-90; 852
'ta ka ka (p?l + pcl?) 197, 790
'ta (ka) ka 198, 214
'ta (ka) mōs ha- 226, 795
'ta (ka) nun 198, 791, 798
'ta (ka) to 198, 791-2, 801
'ta (ka) ya 198, 792, 802
'ta (ka) < - ta ka (transf) 198, 220,
247, 260, 292, 296, 329; 789-90; 852
'ta ka ka (p?l + pcl?) 197, 790
'ta (ka) ka 198, 214
'ta (ka) mōs ha- 226, 795
'ta (ka) nun 198, 791, 798
'ta (ka) to 198, 791-2, 801
'ta (ka) ya 198, 792, 802
'ta (ka) < - ta ka (transf) 198, 220,
247, 260, 292, 296, 329; 789-90; 852
'ta ka ka (p?l + pcl?) 197, 790
'ta (ka) ka 198, 214
'ta (ka) mōs ha- 226, 795
'ta (ka) nun 198, 791, 798
'ta (ka) to 198, 791-2, 801
'ta (ka) ya 198, 792, 802
'ta (ka) < - ta ka (transf) 198, 220,
247, 260, 292, 296, 329; 789-90; 852
'ta ka ka (p?l + pcl?) 197, 790
'ta (ka) ka 198, 214
'ta (ka) mōs ha- 226, 795
'ta (ka) nun 198, 791, 798
'ta (ka) to 198, 791-2, 801
'ta (ka) ya 198, 792, 802
'ta (ka) < - ta ka (transf) 198, 220,
telling (verb of ~) 295
tempo 30, 52
temporal-controlled articulations 27
temporal-locative particle 140
“temporary counters” 171
tengeli (counter) 181
tengku-tang = cengke-cang 94
tense: (markers) 220; 244, 246, 290
tense: (unaspirated stops) 27, 44; (allophones of stops) 44; (apical stop) 44; (component) 50; (obstruents) 96
tense-aspect conversions 304
tense-aspect shift 297; (recurrent?) 335
tense markers 304, 305
tenseness as feature of clustering 44
tentative 297, 304
tentative adversative -kena 247, 258, 329
tentative assertive -kes. ta 247, 259
tentative conditional -ketunyen 247, 259, 329
tentative modifier 259
tentative sequential -keni 247, 258, 329
tentative suspensive -kes. ci 247, 259
tepuki (postnoun) 157, 806
tepu-l< te pul-‘accompany’ 220, 806
tepule (se): -- kwa ~ 195; 220; 806
tepulkO 220, 806
terminative 226
terminology 3, 286
tes(-) (adnoun, bnd adv) = teq ... < te 149, 806
tes < ‘tet interval of time’ 144, 806, 807
- i'ga- si = -(i'ga') si -i'ga- 261, 806-7
tew- 289, 316
tewi (der n < tew-) 233, 256
tewuk te 140, 807
textbooks 474
texts 17, 26; (that treat particles as words) 56;
(15th-century) 60; (16th-century) 71; 261, 263, 271;
(chronological list of texts) 397-401,
(alphabetized) 401-6
textual spellings 44
tey > ti 46
-tey 248, 808
tey- (bnd adv) 141, 808
... tey ‘circumstance, event’ (postmod) 160, 250,
300, 302, 303, 324, 329, 330, 807
... tey ‘place’ (quasi-free n) 131, 161, (= kas)
303, 807
(-)te(y)ki 158, 163, 808
... tey to 329
teywu- 288
t-final consonant stems 234
-<th(-) stems 262
-<th(-) (examples) 103
th (noun-final ~) treated as if s 102
th + i ~ chi 102
thu- 219, 808
'tha < ho'ta after voiced sound 92, 808
thã (counter) 185
Thak Huyswu 112
thãl < 'thal 'karma' (unknown origin) 112
thãl ‘mishap, ...’ (unknown origin) 112
... thus 'fault' (also vnt 'blame') 131, 809
thaykuk ‘the great ultimate’ 344
-thayngi 163, 809
thaywu-222
the (noun, postmod) 160, 161; 809
'the- < 'hote- 72, 809
... thek 'reason, grounds' (quasi-free n) 131, 161
thek, them (postnoun) = thaym 157, 810
thematization 286, 298
they (counter) 180; (they postmodifier) 160, 810
theym, thaymi (postnoun) 157
-(the)yngi 163, 810
/thi/ within a morpheme: no cases of ~ [except in foreignisms] 102
'thi < ho'ti after voiced sound 92, 810
thi (postn) 157, 811; -thi in kokay-thi 144, 811
thing vs event (as subject) 294
third-person pronoun 135
'tho- 'ride' 262
thulok (< hatolok) 194, 811
thon (counter) 184
-thong 'thing; part of body' 163
-thong 'pain' 170
thong (counter) 181, 811
thong (adnoun, adv, bnd noun) 'whole' 149, 811
thong (postn, postmod) 'impetus' 159, 160, 811-2
thong ha.ye (hay se): ... ul ~ 194, 812
thonghwa (counter) 181
Thongil-an (period) 4
thong u/o 146
three contiguous dots 61
“throat” sounds 49
thulii = ttuli- 343, 813
thwungi/thongi (postnoun) 157
thwuse(y)ngi 157, 814
thy 94, 814
...t.hye =< -t.hi-e 252
...th.ye from -th.ie 252
ti (modern Seoul syllable) 46
transforming expansions 297
transitional 226; ~ epitheme (of time/place/circumstance) 326: 482, 382; 686
transitive: (vs intransitive) 216; 287
transitive passive verb (= vpt) 221, 288, 312;
(with expressed object) 317, 847
transitive relationship between two nouns 848
transitive verb (vt) 89; (stem) 218, 315
transitive verbal noun (vnt) 89, 188, 190
transitivity: (deciding ~ of Chinese verbal noun)
189; 227, 280, 314; (high vs low ~) 466-7
translation 4: (of Korean particle) 192: 221, 222,
263, 282, 328
traversal object 216, 280, 288
triangle 22; (~ symbol for MK /zl/) 59, 237
triphthongs 43
triple-dot intonation 42
triplet reading (of Chinese character) 97
truth value 283, 322, 323, 901
-tss- 31
Tsukamoto Hideki 172, 173
"-tt"- foreign interlude spelled s.tt or s.th 53
-ttak = -ttak/-ttek 164, 347, 826
( )ttakci (postnoun) 159, 163, 826
-ttakseni 163, 826
ttal 299
ttal/a (se): ~ ey ~ 194
ttalu- 242; 361
ttalum 'only, just' (postmodifier) 160: 826
(t)tam 158
ttan ~ 23
... ttan (ey) ' (by) one's own kind judgment' 131,
826
ttan i 23, (552)
tta’ nim 299
ttan kapyewun piup 23, 925
ttan kiyek 23
ttan liul 23
ttan niu 23
ttan pàn sios 23
... ttawi 'of the sort, and the like' 131, 158, 827
ttay < 'pstay 'time (when ~)' 161, 325, 827-8
-()tayki 158, 163, 802
ttäym (postnoun < substantive) 158, 828
ttaymun 131, 159; (noun vs postnoun) 193; 828
-ttek 164, 828
tt-e (postnom v sep) 228, 828
ttel.e ci- 317, 828
ttel (postnoun): tung ~ 158, 828
tto < ‘sow, tto tasi 140, 828
... ttola 'of (that) age or size' 131, 828
-ltuk 164, 347
(-)ttuki (postnoun) 158, 163
ttuli- (auxiliary): -e ~ 227
ttul.i /ttuci/ post (der n): ppye ~, al ~ 158,
829
ttwayki (counter) 180
ttwäyki (vowel development) 253
ttwi- 288; ttwim ul ttwi- 279
-()twuk 164, 347, 843
ttwylyes 'i 257
-()twungi 163, 844
/tty/ 94
... t*- stems 232
tu= 141, 829
-tukwu(me)nyo 245, 311, 829
-tukwun (yo) 306, 829
tul- (preverb, bnd adv) 141, 831
tu-l < *tu- < *tu'lu- 'enter' 102, 240, 241;
360
"/fut- 'lift' < *tu'lu- 241
tu-l, tul.i- (aux): -e ~ 219, 227, 230, 832, 833
tu/-tut- 'hear': SEE tut/-tul-.
tul < *tolh (plural) ' (as a) group': 118, 134,
130; (adv + ~) 135; 159; (postnoun vs pcl)
174; 196, 139, 188, 213, 226, 228, 291, 320;
829-31
tul (postmod 'conceded fact') < 'tul 160, 831
tul 'wild' (adnoun < noun 'moor') 148
-()tula (retr assertive): (+ pcl ko) 213; 248; 306,
307, 325, 831
tule (inf of 'hear' or 'enter') 102, 242; (~ ka-,
~ o- 289; (~ iss- 291) 832
tule.la and tut.ke la 243
tulem (counter) 182
tulli- 'give to a superior' 223, (aux) 230
tul.i- (bnd adv) 141, 832; (aux) SEE tu-l-
tul iyo (NOUN ~ not *NOUN iyo tul) 213, 833
tulkhi- 224
tulli- 'be heard' 288
tulli-: ('catch a cold') 221; (= tullu- 'drop in')
223; (vp/vc) 223
tullu/-tulli- 'drop in' 288, 350
'tulp- 241
tul.ye ('tu) 260
tumul- 288
A Reference Grammar of Korean

"twoW" (often spelled "two/W") 234; (irregularities) 252

two wo- (modulated stem) 234
two-word units 197
twu- < "twu- 'put away' 81, 270, 844-5
twu- (auxiliary): -e ~ 226, 230; 465
-twu (counter) 180, 183
twu < wo (pcl) 41

twu ccay lo ... 334
twue ccay 179
twues/twue < "twu 'zeh' "twu 'ze" 174, 178
twuk = -ti twuk 164, 347, 843
twuko-twuko 137

"twu'le 'two' 109
twül-i, twö-i 187
twül()-seys/-sey/-sek/-se 178
twül/twü 174
twül ccay 175, 178
twung (postmodifier) 160, 844
twungi = -ti twungi 163, 844
twungkuleh- 243
twü-sences/-sene 178; twü-sene ccay 179
twö-sey ccay 179

Twsui = Twusi enhay = 1481 Twusi 4, 44, 45, 61, 86
twüsup 187
ty (as reduction of ti) 845
ty- > c- (south), t- (north) 58, 94; 235

ryalo-/ryel/ryö- 238

työ(e) < tu(y)e 46
* 'ye-l- (defective stem) 256
'ye'le (bnd adv < defective inf) 219, 256
types of sentence 263
typically voiced sound 27, 92
typically voiceless sound 92
typical shape 244
typology 35

u ≠ wa even after labials 43
"u": notational abbreviation of /wü/ 43, 252

"u" after labial: morphophonemic behavior 18
u after labial in derived forms 18, 29
u and wu 18

u (particle) [DIAL] = uy, = ul 27, 196
u/e vowel (of Kimhay): quality of ~ 25
*uö (undecided)? < "yo- 239

-uo- stems (all high except for "ho-') 71
-ù- stems 252, 256, 267
-ù- stems: (lists) 349, 350
-ù- < *G/uo- (formative for vc) 220, 224, 225
-ul /i 246, 248, 309, 553, 847

1024 INDEX
-ul = "ulol / 'ulol (accusative pcl) 239; (shape selection) 849-50
-ula/-la < -'ul'a (subjunctive attentive) 245, 246, 248, 306, 851
-ula/-la 'y 308, 854
-ulq cwul 315, 856
-ule/-le 3, 330, 856. SEE purposive.
-uley / ley = -ulye 308
-ulg(y)ki / -ulg(y)ki 163, 856
-ulg(y)ngi / -ulg(y)ngi 163
- 'ulol ' l 55
- 'ulol ' Go 55, 857
- 'ulol ' 'Ge'm ye 263, 857
- 'ulol ' Gwo 55, 857
-ulikka/-likka (prospective attentive) 249, 858
- 'ulol ' 'la 272, 858-9
- 'ulol ' 'ngi ' ta 272, 861
-ulini < - 'ulol ' 'n i 272, 329, 861
-ulita/-lita (prospective assertive) 247, 249, 861
-ulq ka < -'ulq 'ka 244; (- hanta) 257, 331; 306, 862-6
"ulka" or "ulkka" for -ulq ka 41
-ulq ka yo 306, 311
-ulq ke l' 329, 863
-ulq kes eps.i 321, 865
-ulq kes ita 244, 258
-ulq kes man siph- 228
-ulq key (probable future) 259
-ulq ke y... or -ulq ke ... (probable future) 254
-ulq ke yo 254, 865-6
-ulla/-lla (var of -ulye/-lye) 258, 331, 866-7
-ullang / llang (var) = un/nun (pcl) 196, 258, 334, 866-7
-ulla 'nta 331; -ulla 'y 331, 867
-ullya/-lya, -ulye/-lye 41, 868
-ul.nun / -l.nun 250, 251, (always + ci) 332, 868
ulo / lo < ('ul) 'wo (pcl) 130, 136; (noun + as adv) 140; (after bnd preparticle) 145; 193, 195; (after subst) 254; 282, 284, 295; (replaced by ul/lul) 314; 315; ( - toy-) 317, 330; 868-70
- (ulo) (optional pcl) 136
ulo ha. ye(-kun) 195, 315, 870-1
ulo in ha- 'be due to' 190; ulo in ha.ye 315
ulo malmim. qa 315
ulo se / lo se < -'ul'wo 'eye (pcl) 195, 872
ulo se ppun 198
ulo sse / lo sse (pcl) 195, 872
ulo sse (nun) 198, 872
ulph- 231, 363
-ulq say 160, 874
-ul(q) see 307, 874
-ul'swongi'ta = -ulq 's 'lywo- ngi 'ta 270, 876
-ulq swu liss.ta / eps.ta 315, 876
-ulq ttay (ey) 330, 879
ul tul (pcl + pcl) 197, 879
-ulo 164, 347, 880
-ulo- stems 361
ulo [DIAL] = ulo 196
ulwu [DIAL] = ulo 196
-ulya/-lya hanta 331
-ulye/-lye < ('ulq) 'le ye 41, 280, 306, 830; (; ha-) 332, 882
-ulye ko: 213 (- ha-) 227, 257, 331, 332; (- tu-) 227; 882
-ulye ta: 213 (- ha-) 227, 257, 331, 332; (- tu-) 227; 882
-ulyme/-lyem (una) 213, 247, 883
-ulyneman/-lyenman 329, 884
-ulyme 'nta <-ulye hanta 244, 332, 884
-ulyes.ta / -lyetta / -lyetta 247, 249, 258, 885
um 'the dark side' 344
-um (in mimetics) 342
-(um)m = -um / -m < ('ul)m 164, 230, 247, 254, 277; (V-um ul V- = V-) 288; (vn ~ ul pat.nunta, tang hanta) 313; (vs -ki) 323; 886-7
- ('ul)m < -wulom, always modulated except in the structure -( 'ul)m ye (n') 271
-um a 160, 248, 254, 888. SEE -wulom a.
-umay/-may 247
-um cik ha- <- 'um cik 'ho- 254, 889
-um / -m ey (umay / -may) < -('ul)m 'ay 21; 214, 215, 247, 254, 259, 323, 329
-umlat 36; umlauting rule 49
-um say 160; -um ey 160, 891
-umq seng 160, 773
-um ulo < ('ul) 'wo 'ulo 21; (as unanalyzed ending) 214; 244
A Reference Grammar of Korean

unified spelling system 4; Unified System 8
united reference 173, 198
unextended -L- stem 41, (in compounds) 235
unheralded epitheme 328

-uni/-ni < -(-uO)n i 3, 247; 272, 306, 902-3
-un i 306

unical sound system 4; Unified System 8
\*-.uO n i 'Ga' - -('uO)n i 'Gu' 55
\*-.uO n i 'Ga' - -('uO)n i 'Gu' 55

-\*unika < -\*uO n i 'sa' ka 318

-uni-kka/-ni-kka 247, 318, 623; - (yo) 329; - (n') 330

-uni(-kka) vs e (se) 330

-(-uO)n i 'la' 272, 903

-un i mankahum 213, 902

uninflected words 88

-un i po'ta 213, 902

unique compound of adnoun + postnoun 175
unique string -l.nn- 52

unique syllable-initial geminate nn- 52
unit counter 171

-un ka (yo) 306, 307, 310, 904-5

unleained consonants 53; unlenited velars 56

unpredicted p 234

... un/nun khenyeng un (pcl + pcl + pcl) 198, 906

unmarked case 286

unmarked category 130

unmarked indirect object + verb 19

unmarked low tone (of MK) 61

unmarked object + verb 19

unmarked subject + verb 19

unmarked tone 241

unmodulated substantive: (contracted for -L- verbs) 255; (surviving in contracted version) 255, 272; (before pcl) 888; 892

unmotivated II for l (as dialect variant) 111

unmotivated semivowel 37

unmotivated variants 62

unordered strings 3

unpronounced distinction 109

unpronounced h (restored) 233

unquoted: (plain style) 251; (~ verbal sentence) 307

unrealistic distinctions 96

unreleased voiceless stops (= -p, -t, and -k) of Chinese 61

unshortened forms (of inf) 252

unstated rule 53

-un tey (as question) 308, 908

-unula/-nula (substandard) = nula 258, 910

unusual syllables 30

unwritten reinforcement 50

-un ya (for Hankul -unya) 21; 213; 910
A Reference Grammar of Korean

INDEX

uo vs -so 40; 249
uo/-o 309, 910
up.nikka 311, 911
up.nita: (for -sup.nita) 40; 311, 911
sup.nita: (for -sup.nita)
up.rrikka 312, 911
up.sita/-psita 248, 306, 311, 911
up.sumul (bind adj-n) 191, 912
up.tikka 249; -uptikka 911; -uptita 912
-us (adj-n) 33, 164, 191, 342, 912
-use < -usye < -usi-e 37, 912
-usey yo = -us[y]ey yo ↔ -usye yo 253; 912
-usi/-si- 226, 230, 308
-usi-e 249, 918
-usiopsose
-usiop 299, 917
-(u)b'si'n 312, 917
-(u)b'sin 272, 913
-(u)b'si'non 272, -(u)b'si'non n i 915
-(u)b'si'non wnon (modulated hon proc mod) 272, 916
-usio/-sio/-psio 248, 306, 312, 917
-usio/-usispio → -us(yo)/-usips(y)o 38
-usiop/-siop-, -usiop/-sio 299
-usiopsose/-siopsose 299, 917
-(u)b'sipta 312, 917
-usi yo = -usye yo ↔ -usye yo 249, 918
USSR 28, 595
-(u)b'sya (honorific infinitive) 465, 466, 918
-(u)b'sya (modulated honorific) 270, 271, 272, 918
-(u)b syalq (modulated hon prosp mod) 272, 918
-(u)b'syam (hon modulated subst) 267, 919
-(u)b'syan (modulated hon modifier) 272, 919
-(u)tay-tay, -(u)tey-tyey, -(u)taeng-taeng, -(u)tyeg-tyeng; -(u)thoy-thoy, -(u)thwi-thwi
(bound adj-n) 191, 920
utterance 41
uttum 178
uy (the syllable) 43; (> i when not initial, > u when initial; partially restored as ui) 43
uy (digraph) 8; (in Hamkyong) 17; (syllable) 25; 920
uy- stems: (lists) 349, 350; -uy- stems 466
uy < (u)by (particle) 151, 196, 197, 214, (*N uy Num) 173; (makes nominal phrase adnominal)
280; 282, 295; (not used to adnominalize a nominalization with -um or -ki) 324; (used for
i/ka) 327, (as deemphasis) 328; (‘(u)by for ‘i in adnominalized sentence) 327; 920-2, 922-4
14oy (var of locative-allative particle ‘(u)by) 68;
genitive particle) 69; 239
uy ha.ye: ↔ ey 194, 924
uyon ‘discussion’ and uyton ‘argument’ (=? uy’nnon) 122
uyon, oups (adnoun) 147, 925
uyso 132
uyseng-e, uythay-e 340
-uy ye (inf) 466
vacuous use of modulator 271
Vandesande, A.V. 2
variable long vowel 32; variable vowels 261
variant 8, 27, 39, 47; (spellings) 44, 52; (forms)
56; (accent patterns attested) 62; (accents in verb forms) 68; (reductions of syllable excess)
102, 240
variant infinitive 251
variant names for letters 22
variants in conjugation (of -L- stems) 240
variant treatments of -T/L- verbs 234
variation in spacing and punctuation 18
variations of /l/ with /t/ 235
velar 31, 239, 240
velar elision 54; (in nativized Chinese words)
56; 92, 254
velar elision or lenition (optional) 56
velar friction 27; velar h 27
velar initial (elided) 54
velarization: (of aspirates) 27; 28, 57
velarized glottal h 27
velarized labial fricative 57
velar lenition 50, 54, 70; (MK ~ that fails to
surface in modern Seoul) 663
velar nasal 5; (syllable-initial ~) 22; (ng as
onset of noninitial syllable) 28, 45; (merger of
letter shape with that of zero initial) 46; (initial
~) 96
velar nasal fronted and weakened (or vanishing)
28
velar palatalization 47
velar stops 24
verb: (~ form) 5, 12, 58; (vowel length in ~)
61; (= stem + ending) 88; (~ form as source
of pcl) 88; (~ form never + pcl) 213; (~
stem) 275; (~ form) 277, 280; (classes of ~)
287; (constraint classes) 288, 290, 297, 332, 340
verb + ending: (with velar lenition) 54; (left
unanalyzed in the Hankul spelling) 85
verb + verb (vs adverb + verb) 141
verb: (~ phrase) 19, 88; (particles which appear only after ~) 88; (~ meaning) 94; (~ origin of several particles) 194; (~ phrase, ~ sentence) 280; 281, 296, 307
verbal noun 89, 94; (native-Korean) 95; 161, 188; (conversion constraints) 191; 219; (+ ellipted hako or ham = ha(n)ta) 277; (+ postnominal verb) 277, 321, 345; (+ verbal noun) 277; (vn ul = vn halye) 294; (+ (ul) pat-, tang ha-) 317
verb doublet 44
verb/verbal ending 57, 220, 244, 261, 273, 332
verb gerund + verb 277
verb infinitive 57, (+ aux) 277. SEE -e.
verb of: activity 299; becoming 318; beginning 323; continuing 323; departure/arrival 305; discovery 323; giving 260; going/coming 304; helping 323; motion 257; perception 323; stopping 323; saying (telling, inquiring) 331, 332; thinking (opinion, intention) 331
verb paradigm 336
verb phrase (with tul inserted) 213; (negated by the short negative) 316
verb prefix 88, 140
verb stem 5, 17, 19, 41, 44, 48; (of Chinese origin?) 95; 230, 310
verb suffix 88
verb unaccompanied by adjuncts 328
vertical line of writing 18
Vietnamese 60, 132
vocabulary 30, 94; (layers) 95; (structure) 275
vocal tract 27
vocative (particle) 196, 287, 415
voice: causative/passive (vs active) 221, 312
voice conversions 219, 312, 314
voice-derived verbs 39, 312
voiced: typically ~ phonemes 35
voiced fricative 5; (Old Chinese velar ~) 46; (W) 50; (velar or laryngeal) 54; 233; (velar) 238
voiced h: (~ initial) 23; 28
voiced sound 35, 36; voiced stop 51
voiced sibilant [z] as allophone of ~c~ 108
voicelessness 51
voiceless obstruent: (initial) 44; (after voiceless stop) 130
voiceless oral + nasal (~e nasal + nasal) 51
voice qualifier 33, 41, 42, 142
voice-related pairs of verbs 223

voice shift 297
voicing: of /h/ 27; of lax obstruents between voiced sounds 27; of s to [z] 51
volutive (original meaning of modulator?) 271
voluntary acts 315
vowel 5, 6, 9, 12, 17, 18, 22, 23, (chart) 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 33, 34, 36, (component) 37, 39; (nouns with no ~) 108; (word ending in ~) 130
vowel + h + u reduced to a long vowel 37
vowel + w (treated as a vowel) 55
vowel + y (as a string rather than a digraph) 16
vowel alternation patterns in word isotopes 346
vowel assimilation 38, 348. SEE assimilation.
vowel beginning of a syllable 8
vowel descriptions 24
vowel distinctions 4
vowel elision 53, 61
vowel features = components 37
vowel-final monosyllabic stems: accent 73, 75, 76, 79
vowel-final polysyllabic stems 270
vowel-final syllables 22
vowel fronting 47
vowel-initial ending 237; vowel-initial word 22
vowel length 21; (variants) 32; (lexical versus morphemic marking) 33; (distinctions) 33, 34; 60; (in Chinese morphemes) 112; (suppressed) 151; (from elision of a consonant between like vowels) 237
vowel lengthening (compensatory) 37, 38
vowel nucleus 6, 8
vowel onset 49
vowel phonemes (of Kimhay) 25
vowel quality 343
vowel raising 12, 273, 344
vowel reduction 38
vowel shift: timing of ~ 43
vowel stem 231, 236, 237, 243; (lists) 349-63
vowel-stem conjugation 130, 242
vowel strings shortened after dropping h or ng 44
vowel system 42
vulgar 4; (and pejorative) 226
vulgarizers 144, 162
/W/ 233. SEE free-standing W.
W (as the lenited form of p) 50; (voiced bilabial fricative) 234; 925
W = ~w (labial glide coda in Chinese readings, not pronounced) 50, 925
w (dating the disuse) 45
-\(W\) < \(p\) (in all cases) 268
-\(w\) ("p-leniting") stems (\(\rightarrow w\)/\(\rightarrow p\)) 33, 53, 57;
\(= -w/p\)- stems) 233, 234
\(-W\) (subjective adjectives) 57
\(/w/\) (pronunciation) 24; (stems ending in \(-\)) 231
\(w\) reduced from \(o\) 251
\(-w\) 101
\(-w-<\) lenited \(p\) 130
\(-w\)-stems 254, 256; (list) 361-2
\(-w-<\) \(-w\)-a 267
\(w\)a (syllable) 43
\("w\)a" = /\(G/wa\) (elided form of 'kwa) 56, 926
\(w\)a = \(w\)a (inf) 465
\(w\)a (inf < \(o\)- 'come' 38, 251; \(w\)a iss- 291; 926
Wagner, E. W. 2, 3
\(w\)a la 214, 244, 926
\(-\)War- > -\(G\)-war- > -\(w\)-a 267
\(-w\)a(-)tah- 226
\(w\)ay (syllable) 24; \(w\)ay (syllable) 43
\(w\)ay < "may 'why' 134, 136, 139, 926
\(w\)\(\ddot{a}\)ywkwu \(= \(\ddot{a}\)ywkwu 253
wa: Hankul symbol for ~ 12; \(w\)a 43
\(-w\)< \(-w\)-e 267
\("w\)e" (English): royal or editorial ~ 130
\('w\)e/\(w\)us' 133, 135
weakening (of consonants between vowels) 53;
(of labial) 57
weather (condition/statement) 289, 298, 316
\(W\)el = \(W\)el.in Sekpo = 1459 \(W\)el
\(W\)el.in chen-kang ci kok = 1449 Kok 85
\(W\)-elision 36
\(-W\)el(q tal) 187
\(-w\)en1,3 (bnd \(n\) 'institution', 'garden; park' 170;
'clerk, member' 171
\(-\)wen (counter, money unit) 182
west 34
western: Japan 33; languages 192; names for
Chinese radicals 372
\(W\)ey (syllable) 24, 43
\(-\)wey- stems: (absorb inf) 252; (list) 349
\(-\)w\(\ddot{e}\)y = \(-w\)ie (inf) 253, 465
\(w\)eyn 926
"when / it" forms 329
Whitman, J. 332
whole-part: (adnominal relationship) 222, 284;
(genitivization) 285, (with accusative marking)
848
\(w\)i (monophthong vs diphthong) 24
\(w\)i 'atop, above' 149, 196, 290, 927
\([w]\)i- (Japanese) 218
\(-w\)i- stems: (lists) 349, 350
\(-w\)ie 253, 465
\(w\i ha.\)ye: \(-w\)ul ~ 194
\(w\)ie \(\rightarrow\) òy \(\rightarrow\) wey 38, 253, 465
\(w\)i(q), \(w\)is (pseudo-adn noun) 'upper' 149, 928
\(w\)ish 245
\(w\)o (syllable) 36
\('w\)o- 'come' 80, 263, 270, 743, 934
\(w\)ohi 'lye 38
\(w\)o ke 2 = 'wo'na- (effective < 'wo') 262, 743
\('w\)om a 932
\(w\)omen 253, 308, 343. See female names.
\(w\)o'na- (effective stem of 'wo') 262, 743, 933
\(w\)o'na'la 251, 742, 933
\([w]\)or- (Japanese) 218
\(w\)ord 32; (assigned to part of speech) 86; 275
\(w\)ord boundaries (based on syntax) 86, 261
\(w\)ord division 18, 20, 21, 274
\(w\)ord families 343
\(w\)ord isotopes 341, 343
\(w\)ord order 88; (in English) 192
\(w\)ord spaces 18
\(w\)ord-structure information in Hankul spelling 8
\(w\)ord types 88; \(w\)ord variants 110
\(w\)oy (syllable) 43; \(-w\)oy- stems 466
\(w\)oy treated as \(w\)ay 26
\(w\)riting 278
\(w\)riting system 29; (morphemic ~ of Chinese) 95
\(w\)ritten Korean 37, 38, 217, 254
\(w\)ritten standard 93
\(w\)ritten syllables 6; \(w\)ritten texts 190
\(w\) (Romanized abbreviation) 18
\(w\)u abbreviated to \(u\) after a labial 29
\(w\)u (NK) = \(w\)i 'atop, above' 14, 149, 297, 934
\(w\)u reduced to \(w\) or nothing 38
\(w\)u substituted for \(o\) 25
\(w\)u written as \(u\) after \(p\) \(p\)h \(p\)p \(m\) 18
\(-w\)u (suffix making der adv) 255, 934
\(-w\)u- (formative for cv) 220, 224, 934
\(w\)u (postmod adj-n insep) 161, 934
\(-w\)u(-) attached to processive 84
\(-w\)u(-) stems all high/low except 'skwu- 71
\(-w\)u- stems 267; (lists) 349, 351
\(w\)ue (as mistaken spelling for \(w\)u\(w\)u\(w\)) 252
\(w\)ue 'above' > \(w\)Ku, \(w\)Ku \(w\)i < \(w\)u/h/ + -\(-i\) 108, 109
\(w\)uh/ \(h\) s 150
\(-w\)ul 341
-wu2d(ŋ) (modulated prospp mod) 272, 851
--wu- stems (list) 360
wu- 255, 290
-wuŋ - la 272
wulewu- 242; 361
'wul'i (suppression of second accent before a particle or as 'our') 68
wuli 'we/us' 130, 133, 935
wuli (counter) 182
-wulwu 164, 347
'wul'm ye n' > wulmyen 255
--wul- stems 361
wu'um 'crying' < 'wu'-'cry' 255, 272, 935
wu 'Iwum = wulwum (-) 272, 936
-wu2bm (modulated subst) 267, 931, 932, 936
-wu.m a 936
wumek i- 228
- 'wu2lon 272, 898, 936
-wung 164, 936
-wu2n i (I/we ...') 272; 936
-wuni [DIAL] 163, 936
wuq (pseudo-adnoun) spelled wus 150, 936
wus (adnoun) < wu/h/ s 149, 150, 936
wus- 'laugh' 59, 231, 237, 288, 290, 363
wus.urn (ul) wus- 279
wuthi [DIAL] 'above' 109
--wuw- 252
--wuwe as mistaken spelling for --wue 252
way (syllable) 25, 43; way > wi 43
way > wu (in Phyengan polysyllables) 26
--way- stems, --way ye (inf) 466
Ww 234
-Wye- < pye- 57
-y 267
/yl/ (pronunciation) 24
y reduced from i: (unpronounced but retained) 252; 937
-y (triggering lenition) 55
y-- after --y or --l (if not added, then G) 23
'y' 54; 'y' abbr < 'i-' (copula) 274, 937
'y/l/ (suppressed abbreviated copula written ')
274, (before 1730) 937
y-- for ny-- or ly-- 110
y-- stems reinforced after prefix or neg adv 111
--y- stems 256
-y- (formative for wc. vp) 220, 224, 225, 937
-y- (reduction of cop stem before vowel) 217, 937; (as var, even after consonant) 254
1'y- 15, 16; 1'y- 16; ...'y- 125
ya = ye (cop inf) 308, 465
ya (particle): (after inf) 251; 937; (abbreviation of iya) 818; 937. See iya, 'a
ya < 'ya 'question' (postmod) 160, 195; (+ pcl
ko) 213, 228, 248, 250, 257, 324, 331, 937
cyk- 290; 364
cyk < 'qyak (adnoun) 'about' 147
cyk < 'zyak (postnoun, adv) 'just under' 159
yäl- (preverb) 141, 938
Yale dictionary (KEd) 33
Yale Romanization 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 13, 18, 35, 99,
100, 764
yamche = 'yemchi (eps.ta) 344
yang 'the bright side' 344
(-)yang 'ocean' 133, 159, 938
yang 'Miss' (title) 132, 158
yang 'pretense; appearance; intention' 161, 938
'yang < 'lyang both' 148, 174, 938
¹Yang Insek 2, 330
-yass- 246
yath- 256, 363; yath.chwu 256
yatu (counter) 184
ye → ey 39
ye > yey > ey rather than metathesis? 47
ye (var of postmod ya) 257, 258
ye (cop inf) 308, 465, 939
ye... < MK ye- and ye... < MK nye- 110
-- ye < --i- e 267, 465
--ye- stems 237, 252
-y (excess Chinese numeral) 171, 174, 940
years: counting or naming 186
yeh [DIAL] 'put in' 112
(-)yek 'station' (category designator) 133
yekcen = yek 280
yeki (/yoki) 134, 140, 344, 940
yeki- 283
yel- 'young., new' 151
ye-l- 315 yel.e ci- 315
yel, yelq 'ten' 175
yelamu(n) 174, 178
yele -- 135, 149, 174, 941
ye'leh 'several' 109, 941
yele pun 'you all' 134, 941
yeles/yele < ye'leh/y/e'le 174, 178, 941
yelen-i 187; yelesi [DIAL] 187
yele(s) ecy as abbr of yele pen ecy 179
yel han ecy 175
yelhul; yelhul nal 185
yel-l, yelq-l 187
y-elision before y 259
The image contains a page from a reference grammar of Korean. The text is a list of various Korean words and their meanings, categorized under different sections. The content includes terms related to grammar, syntax, and vocabulary, with entries such as "yey (alternation of ~ [with ey])", "ye(y) yo (= ey yu) = 310", and "ye(y) 'question' (postmod)". The text is dense and technical, likely intended for linguists or students of the language.
A Reference Grammar of Korean

'you' 133, 135
younger speakers 1, 21, 25, 26, 33, 37, 43, 175
*yuy 8, 744
Yōyak hamyen 334
'ys. non' 84, 947
-yss.ess.keyss.nun 250
-yss.ess.tun, -yss.ess.ulq 250
-yss.keyss.nun, -yss.keyss.tun 250
-yss.nun 250; -yss.tun 249; -yss.ulq 250
'y' (as allophone of /s/) 29, 59; (as weakening of /l/) 29; (> -s-) 237
lz/ 237
z (no motivation for devoicing) 59; (immediate ancestor always s) 268; (for pcl s) 768, 951
z- and Z- (pronunciation unclear) 45
-z- (area where lost) 59
-z- < lenition of s 45; < *c 45, 60; (words surviving with affricate) 60
z- in nativized Chinese words 45
-z- made onset of next syllable 54
-z- verb stems < *-zib- 45; (lenited from -s-, reduced to -s-) 108
'za (particle) 54, 60; (~ 'i ta) 273; 951
zero 6, 22, 29
zero abbreviation of copula stem 55
zero allomorphs 286
zero beginning of a syllable 8
zero circle 51
zero ending (for infinitive) 252
zero final 22
zero form of derived noun suffix 256
zero initial 22, 34, 49, 262
zero onset, zero-onset syllables 18
zG written sG 54
-zo (= 'co) 240
-zop- (bound stem) = -zol- (deferential)>
-sup- (formal style) 53, 60; (< *zo'po- <
-zow'po-) 85; 268-9; 952-5. SEE deferential.
-zowo- (as modulated) = -zWwo- 271, 952
-zwoo (Japanese) 151
zywoh 'mattress' 109