



Conjugation Table

This “Conjugation Table” provides the many ways a verb or adjective can change depending on the grammatical “addition” that is added to it. In this document, you will find an entry for every verb and adjective from Unit 1 of HowtoStudyKorean. In Lesson 7, you are introduced to the idea of irregulars. In that lesson, you learn how the addition of ~아/어 (and its derivatives like ~았/었) cause the stems of irregular verbs and adjectives to change. You also learn how the additions from previous lessons (~ㄴ/은 – Lesson 4; ~ㄴ/는다 – Lesson 5; ~ㅂ/습니다 – Lesson 6) cause stems to change.

There are many grammatical additions in Korean, and each has its own way of changing verbs and adjectives. Each time a new format/style of addition is introduced, I explain how irregular words adapt to it. This is only done once for each format, because each successive addition with the same format will illicit the same change. Below is a list of grammatical additions – each with a different format – that are introduced in HowtoStudyKorean, along with the lesson in which they are first introduced:

~아/어	Lesson 6 – irregular adaptation introduced in Lesson 7
~ㄴ/은	Lesson 4 (for adjectives) and Lesson 26 (for verbs) – irregular adaptation introduced in Lesson 7
~ㄴ/는다*	Lesson 5 – irregular adaptation introduced in Lesson 7
~ㅂ/습니다	Lesson 6 – irregular adaptation introduced in Lesson 7
~르/을	Lesson 9
~니	Lesson 21
~ㅁ/음	Lesson 29
~(으)려고 (~(으)려니) ^x	Lesson 32
~(으)시	Lesson 39
~(으)면	Lesson 43
~(으)니	Lesson 81

* ~ㄴ/는다 cannot be added to adjectives. There are no entries under ~ㄴ/는다 in the adjective tables.

X ~(으)려고 is usually not added to adjectives. Instead, a different grammatical addition with the same format (~(으)려니) is used in the adjective tables. This grammatical addition has not been introduced in our lessons yet.

Each grammatical addition above follows a particular and unique style. In the lessons they are introduced, I not only explain how each one causes irregular words to change but also indicate any *other* grammatical additions that follow the same format. Grammatical additions of the same format will all illicit the same change to irregulars. Below is a table that has all of the additions above placed in the first row. In the rows beneath, you can see the other grammatical principles that follow the same format and illicit the same changes.

~아/어	~ㄴ/은	~ㄴ/는다	~ㅂ/습니다	~르/을	~니	~ㅁ/음	~(으)려고	~(으)시	~(으)면	~(으)니
~왔/였 Lesson 6	~ㄴ/은가 Lesson 21	~ㄴ/는다면 Lesson 43	~ㅂ/습니까 Lesson 21	~르/을래 Lesson 44	~나 Lesson 21	~ㅁ/음에도 Lesson 74	~(으)라고 Lesson 54	~(으)세요 Lesson 40	~(으)면서 Lesson 62	~(으)니까 Lesson 81
~아/어지다 Lesson 18	~ㄴ/은데 Lesson 76	~ㄴ/는다고 Lesson 52	~ㅂ/읍시다 Lesson 44	~르/을까 Lesson 63	~는 Lesson 26		~(으)려면 Lesson 96	~(으)십시오 Lesson 40	~(으)며 Lesson 62	
~아/어서 Lesson 37		~ㄴ/는데 Lesson 102		~르/을게 Lesson 63	~는데 Lesson 76				~(으)므로 Lesson 103	
~아/어야 Lesson 46		~ㄴ/는다니까 Lesson 125		~르/을걸 Lesson 115	~네 Lesson 83					
~아/어도 Lesson 48				~르/을수록 Lesson 132	~나 Lesson 109					

Although not all additions are provided in the conjugations tables below, you can use them to infer what would happen if similar additions were added. For example, the tables show what happens to verbs when ~(으)시 (Lesson 39) is added. The change in the word would be identical to the change when ~(으)세요 (Lesson 40) is added.

It might also be good to note that additions that start with ㄱ, ㅈ or ㅊ will never cause a change to irregulars. For example:

Addition	Lesson	Word	Example
~고	Lesson 17	짓다 (to build)	짓고
~자	Lesson 44	짓다 (to build)	짓자
~도록	Lesson 92	짓다 (to build)	짓도록

Note: All of the entries in the tables below could be used in sentences as-is (where appropriate) except for the entries under the addition for ~(으)시. When you add ~(으)시, you are still left with an unconjugated word. In order to make these usable, you would need to add some other addition. For example, 운동하시 could not be used by itself. However, 운동하셔, 운동하신다, 운동하십니다, 운동하실, 운동하시니, 운동하시려고 or 운동하시면 would all be acceptable.

Lesson 3

Verb	Translation	~아/어	~ㄴ/은	~ㄴ/는다	~ㅁ/습니다	~르/을	~니	~ㅁ/음	~(으)려고	~(으)시	~(으)면	~(으)니
먹다	Eat	먹어	먹은	먹는다	먹습니다	먹을	먹니	먹음	먹으려고	먹으시	먹으면	먹으니
가다	Go	가	간	간다	갑니다	갈	가니	감	가려고	가시	가면	가니
만나다	Meet	만나	만난	만난다	만납니다	만날	만나니	만남	만나려고	만나시	만나면	만나니
닫다	Close	닫아	닫은	닫는다	닫습니다	닫을	닫니	닫음	닫으려고	닫으시	닫으면	닫으니
열다	Open	열어	열	연다	엽니다	열	여니	열	열려고	여시	열면	여니
원하다	Want	원해	원한	원한다	원합니다	원할	원하니	원함	원하려고	원하시	원하면	원하니
만들다	Make	만들어	만든	만든다	만듭니다	만들	만드니	만듭	만들려고	만드시	만들면	만드니
하다	Do	해	한	한다	합니다	할	하니	함	하려고	하시	하면	하니
말하다	Speak	말해	말한	말한다	말합니다	말할	말하니	말함	말하려고	말하시	말하면	말하니
이해하다	Understand	이해해	이해한	이해한다	이해합니다	이해할	이해하니	이해함	이해하려고	이해하시	이해하면	이해하니
좋아하다	Like	좋아해	좋아한	좋아한다	좋아합니다	좋아할	좋아하니	좋아함	좋아하려고	좋아하시	좋아하면	좋아하니

Adjective	Translation	~아/어	~ㄴ/은	~ㄴ/는다	~ㅁ/습니다	~르/을	~니	~ㅁ/음	~(으)려니	~(으)시	~(으)면	~(으)니
크다	Big	커	큰		큵니다	클	크니	큼	크려니	크시	크면	크니
작다	Small	작아	작은		작습니다	작을	작니	작음	작으려니	작으시	작으면	작으니
새롭다	New	새로워	새로운		새롭습니다	새로울	새롭니	새로움	새로우려니	새로우시	새로우면	새로우니
낡다	Old	낡아	낡은		낡습니다	낡을	낡니	낡음	낡으려니	낡으시	낡으면	낡으니
비싸다	Expensive	비싸	비싼		비쌉니다	비쌀	비싸니	비쌌	비싸려니	비싸시	비싸면	비싸니
싸다	Inexpensive	싸	싼		쌉니다	쌀	싸니	쌌	싸려니	싸시	쌌면	싸니
아름답다	Beautiful	아름다워	아름다운		아름답습니다	아름다울	아름답니	아름다움	아름다우려니	아름다우시	아름다우면	아름다우니
똥똥하다	Fat	똥똥해	똥똥한		똥똥합니다	똥똥할	똥똥하니	똥똥함	똥똥하려니	똥똥하시	똥똥하면	똥똥하니
길다	Long	길어	긴		깁니다	길	기니	깊	길려니	기시	길면	기니
좋다	Good	좋아	좋은		좋습니다	좋을	좋니	좋음	좋으려니	좋으시	좋으면	좋으니