

Particles and Endings

1. Position of particles and Ending in a sentence.

Sunny ate delicious japchae at a restaurant.

써니[는] 식당[에서] 맛있는 잡채[를] 먹[었습니다.]

Particles

Verb Ending

2. Particles(조사)

Korean uses 조사, or particles, to show a word's **role** in the sentence.

~이, ~가	for subject	정국이, 써니가	Jeongkook does/is…, Sunny does/is…
~을, ~를	for object	잡채를, 삼계탕을	japchae, chicken soup
~에, ~에서	for location	식당에서	at a/the restaurant

Even if the order changes, the meaning is still clear and right sentence. (Focus could be changed.)

Example: 정국이 식당에서 삼계탕을 먹습니다.(Jeongkook eats a chicken soup at a restaurant.) can be

정국이 삼계탕을 식당에서 먹습니다. / 삼계탕을 정국이 식당에서 먹습니다. / 식당에서 정국이 삼계탕을 먹습니다. / 삼계탕을 식당에서 정국이 먹습니다. / 먹습니다. 정국이 삼계탕을 식당에서 / 삼계탕을 먹습니다. 정국이 식당에서 /정국이 삼계탕을 먹습니다. 식당에서

All the example sentences above are grammatically correct. However, the focus and nuance of the sentences may differ.

3. Verb Endings(어미)

At the end of a Korean sentence, the 어미, the verb ending, tells us **tense, politeness, and feeling**.

Like this:

- “먹다” is the verb infinitive
- 먹어요: polite
- 먹었습니다: past tense, polite
- 먹자: “let's eat!”, plain

Summary

We don't want you to delve deeply into grammar.

Our goal is simply to give a brief introduction to the structure and characteristics of Korean sentences.

What we're trying to convey here is that, thanks to particles (조사), the word order in Korean sentences can be quite flexible, and the verb endings (어미) determine the tense, the sentence type (e.g., question or statement), the nuance or feeling, and whether it's polite/honorific speech or not.

However, if you need more detailed grammatical information, please feel free to ask questions anytime through the Q&A section on our website.