

USAGE OF TENSES IN KOREAN LANGUAGE IN COMPARISON WITH HINDI LANGUAGE

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Korean Language is comprised of a number of grammar patterns and complex sentence structures. However it is quite easy for Hindi speaking students to grasp the complexities of Korean Language as Hindi is grammatically very close to Korean Language. Thus localizing the Korean text for Indian students is a good way to make it more comprehensive and interesting.

One of the most complex aspect of the language is TENSE. Because it clarifies the time when the action has taken place and also the complement of result of that action. Also it shows the directional complement of the action in a sentence. For eg.

저는 일을 해요
I do the work
저는 일을 하고 있어요
I am doing the work
저는 일을 했어요
I did the work
저는 일을 하고 있었어요
I was doing the work
저는 일을 했었어요.
I had done the work
저는 일을 해냈어요
I have done the work
저는 일을 해냈었어요
I have had done the work
저는 일을 할 거예요
I will do the work
저는 일을 하고 있을 거예요
I will be doing the work
저는 일을 했을 거예요
I would have done the work

All these sentences show the time aspect when the action took place and the complement of result. ie, whether the sentence shows the result of the action or not.

The basic sentence structure of Korean Language and Hindi Language are similar.

- Both Korean language and Hindi language has the similar sentence structure, i.e

Subject + Object + Verb

주어 + 목적어 + 동사

- And the position of tenses are also same in this type of sentence. They stick to the verb root.

However in the complex sentences there is a little difference in expression of Korean language and Hindi language and the position of tenses differs in both.

PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

- | | |
|---|---|
| ● KOREAN LANGUAGE | ● HINDI LANGUAGE |
| ● - verb + ㅂ니다 or
verb root + 어/아요 | ● - verb root + ता/ती हूँ,
ते/ती हो, ता/ती है
(according to first
person, second
person and third
person respectively) |

EXAMPLES

- मैं खाना खाता हूँ
- 저는 밥을 먹습니다 / 먹어요

- तुम बाज़ार जाती हो
- 너는 시장에 갑니다 / 가요

- वो दोस्त से मिलती है
- 그녀는 친구를 만납니다 / 만나요

As we can see except the particles that differ for subject, object, location and direction in Hindi and Korean Language the basic structure of the sentence is similar. The tense in both is after the verb root.

PAST SIMPLE TENSE

- In Korean Language the verb root will be followed by 았 / 었 and the ending as 습니다 or 어요
- However Hindi language is a bit complicated here. If we use - verb root + ता था/ती थी ते थे/ती थी ता था/ती थी (according to first person, second person and third person respectively) it rather becomes past indefinite tense than past simple tense. eg. मैं बाज़ार जाता था if translated in Korean, becomes 저는 시장에 가곤 했습니다.
- Keeping this in mind we rather use verb with a post position particle था that gives us an equivalent to past simple tense in Korean language. While using था with the verb root if

we have a object in the sentence then we have to use another particle us with the subject.

- eg. मैंने खाना खाया (나는 밥을 먹었다)
मैं बाज़ार गया (나는 시장에 갔다)
- Of course there are exception in many verbs in case of Hindi language
- eg. मैंने उसे देखा (나는 그 사람을 봤다)

FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE

- KOREAN LANGUAGE
- Verb Root + 겠
- Verb Root + ㄹ
것이다
- HINDI LANGUAGE
- Verb Root + ऊंगा / ऊंगी,
ओगे / ओगी, एगा / एगी
(according to first
person, second
person and third
person respectively)

The basic sentence structure, as we see, remains the same in both Languages.

EXAMPLES

- मैं बाजार जाऊंगा
저는 시장에 갈 거예요 (가겠어요)
- तुम स्कूल जाओगे
너는 학교 갈 거예요 (we usually don't practice 겠 with second and third person)

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

- There is not much difference between simple past tense and present perfect tense in Korean language.
- eg. Yesterday he came late
어제는 그가 늦게 왔어요
- He has come
그가 왔어요

Notice that in both sentences the past tense in the verb is used in same way.

In Hindi language if we are talking directly about the person or his action. Means if we are not using any object in the sentence we use verb root with a post position गया

वो कुर्सी पर बैठ गया है
그 사람은 의자에 앉았다

वो आ गया है
그 사람이 왔다

In case we have an object in a present perfect sentence, we use the post particle लिया which shows the completion of the action. Again we have to use the particle us with the subject.

उसने ये काम कर लिया है
그 사람은 일을 다 했어요.

मैंने खाना खा लिया है
나는 밥을 먹었다

PAST PERFECT TENSE

KOREAN LANGUAGE

- Verb Root + 았/였 + 었 + ㅂ니다/어요
- eg 갔었어요, 했었어요

HINDI LANGUAGE

- Hindi Language uses the verb in same sense as that in present perfect tense. However the present aspect particle है is replaced by past aspect particle था

EXAMPLES

- मैं बाजार गया था
나는 시장에 갔었어요
- उसने काम किया था
그가 일을 했었어요

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

Future Perfect Tense is normally used for guessing or predicting the situation. In both languages, for Future Perfect Tense, the verb is followed by past particle and then future particle.

In Hindi we use verb root followed by चुका in case when we don't have an object and लिया in case we have an object in the sentence.

This is followed by the final verb होगा in its future form. ie, होगा

In Korean Language, the verb is followed by past particle 았/였 in sequence with the future particle 겠

EXAMPLES

- कल तक वो घर पहुंच चुका होगा
내일까지 그가 집에 도착하였겠어요
- शाम तक उसने खाना खा लिया होगा
저녁까지 밥을 먹었겠어요
- अगले महीने तक उसने कंप्यूटर खरीद लिया होगा
다음 달까지 컴퓨터 하나 샀겠어요

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

- KOREAN LANGUAGE
- Verb root + 고 있다
- In this case the verb root remains the same with 고 attached to it and the tense will affect 있다
- HINDI LANGUAGE
- Verb root + रहा हूँ/रही हूँ, रहे हो/ रही हो, रहा है/ रही है
(According to the first person, second person and third person respectively)

EXAMPLES

- वो काम कर रहा है
그는 일을 하고 있습니다
- मैं घर जा रहा हूँ
저는 집에 가고 있습니다
- तुम क्या कर रहे हो?
너는 무엇을 하고 있습니까?

PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

It is expressed same as Present Continuous Tense. The root verb remains same in both. The only difference is that in Korean Language, 있다 will be 있었다 and in Hindi, present depicting particle है will be replaced by past depicting particle था

EXAMPLES

- मैं घर जा रहा था
저는 집에 가고 있었습니다
- वो खाना खा रही थी
그녀가 밥을 먹고 있었습니다
- वे सब खाना खा रहे थे
그들은 전부 밥을 먹고 있었습니다

FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE

Future Continuous Tense, like Present Continuous and Past Continuous, remains the same except the last particle in Hindi which becomes होगा and in Korean 있다 becomes 있겠다 or 있을 것이다 which changes the sentence into Future Continuous Tense

EXAMPLES

- वो खाना खा रहा होगा
그가 밥을 먹고 있을 거예요
- कल मैं बाजार जा रहा होऊंगा
내일 저는 시장에 가고 있을 거예요
- वो काम कर रहा होगा
그가 일을 하고 있을 거예요
- (the sentences in Korean for Future Continuous Tense are grammatically right but not much used expressions in Korean Language)

USING THE TENSES BETWEEN THE COMPLEX SENTENCES

Complex sentence are the ones which are made by combining two simple sentences. In a complex sentence that has more than one verb, if the tense is to be used in the verb which is not ending part of the sentence, we differentiate the past, present and future tense by using ८, ९, and १ in the action verbs respectively. In Hindi these types of sentences are slightly different. Because unlike in Korean, the first sentence remains as it is as a clause.

EXAMPLE - 1

- SIMPLE SENTENCE 1

वो कल मेरे घर आया था
그 사람은 어제 집에 왔어요

- SIMPLE SENTENCE 2

वो स्कूल में मेरे साथ पढ़ता था
그는 학교 때 저와 같이 공부했었어요

- COMPLEX SENTENCE

जो कल मेरे घर आया था वो स्कूल में मेरे साथ पढ़ता था
एजे जिपे उन सारपेन 학교 때 저와 같이 공부했었어요

EXAMPLE - 2

- SIMPLE SENTENCE 1

वो मेरा सबसे अच्छा दोस्त है
그 사람은 저의 가장 친한 친구입니다

- SIMPLE SENTENCE 2

वो कल मेरे घर आणा
그는 내일 집에 올 거예요

- COMPLEX SENTENCE

जो कल मेरे घर आणा वो मेरा सबसे अच्छा दोस्त है
नेइल जिपे ओ सारपेन 제 가장 친한 친구입니다

EXAMPLE - 3

- SIMPLE SENTENCE 1

वो उस हॉटल में खाना खा रहा है
그 사람은 저 호텔에서 밥을 먹고 있어요

- SIMPLE SENTENCE 2

वो मेरे साथ जाएगा
그는 저와 같이 갈 거예요

- COMPLEX SENTENCE

जो उस हॉटल में खाना खा रहा है वो मेरे साथ जाएगा
저 호텔에서 밥을 먹고 있는 사람은 저와 같이 갈 거예요

CONCLUSION

Korean Language and Hindi Language are grammatically similar to each other and so are their sentence structures. Also the tenses follow same rules in both. Thus it is very easy to explain tenses in Korean Language to Indian students by quoting similar examples from Hindi Language which gives them same feeling regarding the structure of the sentence and helps them analyzing the sentence in a better manner.