

Top Ten Translanguaging Tips: Korean & English

Sentence Word Order



Korean

- Uses Subject-Object-Verb sentence structure ordering

“학생은 문법을 공부합니다”

English

- Uses Subject-Verb-Object sentence structure ordering

“The student studies grammar.”

Korean

- There are no independent indefinite or definite articles
- Determiners that indicate context are used

“이것은 연필이다”

English

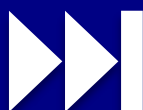
- Articles are almost always required
- Definite articles indicate specificity
- Indefinite articles indicate generality

“This is a pencil.”



Indefinite & Definite Articles

Future Tenses



Korean

- No modal ‘will’ exists
- The future tense is indicated using predicate stems

“내일 갈 거예요”

English

- Simple future and other future tenses are indicated using the auxiliary structure ‘will’ + verb forms

“I will go there tomorrow.”

Korean

- There are no auxiliary verb structures
- Verb tenses are created with agglutinative suffixation

“그는 공부하는 중이다”

English

- Auxiliary verbs are used to indicate tense and plurality where the base verb does not
- Placed separately before the verb

“He is studying.”



Auxiliary Verbs

Simple Past and Present Perfect



Korean

- Simple past tense is used primarily
- Present perfect has no direct translation

“그렇게 열심히 공부한 적은 없었던 것 같습니다”

English

- The present perfect is used to indicate events that began in the past and are continuing in the present

“I have never studied so hard.”

Top Ten Translanguaging Tips



Subject-Verb Agreement

Korean

- There is no subject-verb agreement structure
- Singular and plural are not verbally distinguished

"학생이 책을 연구하다"

English

- The subject must agree with the verb in number
- 3rd person verbs have special inflected suffixes in many tenses

"The student studies the book."

Korean

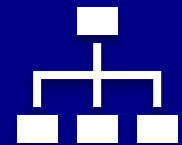
- Adjectives are affixed for tense, honorifics, and the element of the sentence they conjoin to

"똑똑한 학생 학습"

English

- Adjectives are not inflected or altered based on other sentence elements; they precede what they modify

"The smart student studies."



Adjectives



Post- or Pre-position

Korean

- Uses postposition suffixes or short words following nouns
- Referred to as subject/object participle markers

"30분동안 잤어요"
(30 minutes for slept)

English

- Preposition words are used prior to nouns in a sentence
- They indicate relationships between the noun(s) and other sentence parts

"I slept for 30 minutes."

Korean

- There are no gender-specific pronouns
- Honorifics and social roles are often used to denote people

"그녀는 그녀와 함께 공부합니다"

English

- There are different pronouns used for masculine, feminine, and neuter nouns
- Each gender has two variants

"She studies with her."



Pronoun Gender & Case



Noun Plurality

Korean

- Noun number is not indicated using a suffixed ending
- Plurality is inferred via the context

"학생들은 교실에있다"

English

- Nouns are inflected for plurality
- The plural -s suffix is generally added to the end of a noun for pluralization

"The students are in the classroom."

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