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Terminations
OF THE VERB

With occasional references to some of the verbal terminations used in Lumen.

1896.

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These two letters form the radical of the verb 능다 to do. In the following examples, in order to get the termination, they should be removed and replaced by the radical of the verb whose terminations (formed from the Infinitive) are desired.

**능야**  Having done.  Participle, Past and Present.

Expresses the cause motive, reason. “By the fact that having done”.  능야로숙이유의능야공경 posixta Man having seen (or seeing) that their domestic animals were useful, worshipped them.  능야로숙이유의능야공경posixta Having paid attention (or paying attention) he does not injure the business of the house. Sometimes used as a comma and, in counting, is intercalated with 능야로 to give the meaning of the end of a period. This form and the four following forms are only used for words whose termination 읍 of the past is preceded by a vowel 능야로.

See Lumen i, 13; ii, 9; xi, 9, 14; xxxi, 22; xlii, 19; lvi, 17, 18.

**능암즉능야**  to be practicable, easy.  From 능야.

Infinitive of a Neuter verb whose Participle forms the Adjective 능암즉능야.  능암즉능야 Good tor doing; that which can be made to do.  능암즉능야 is used here as a Present for 능야 and 읍 is for euphony. It is formed from the Past by adding 읍즉능야 (v. 능엄즉능야).

See Lumen xvi, 5.
Having done (v. 見). From 予.
Used frequently in conversation.

Though I did; Though I may have done. Present and Imperfect Subjunctive for all persons singular and plural. From 予.
It has the meaning of though it be; though I may have done, he may have done; although I have done; though he did.
See Lumen xli, 予; xvi, 予 되였도

予 (v. a.) Having done. Past Participle.
Expresses the cause, motive, reason. The Formation of this tense being very complicated the French dictionary gives it in the case of every verb, and the French grammar gives the rules. Most of the past tenses are formed from it. These different tenses may be formed by replacing 予 by the Past of the verb which is to be conjugated, and adding to it the termination which in the following alphabetical list comes immediately after 予.
See Lumen viii, 予; ix, 予; x, 予; xi, 予; xiv, 予; xxiii 予.

予 야 (v. a.) It is only after having done. Past and Present. From 予.
It has the meaning of "only," of "necessity for," having done, only after having done, it is only by doing, there is no other way.
This form is always followed by the Future: 予 야 희깝니다 It is only by doing (or after having done) so and so ........ that we shall do ........
희فرضشي نة else we cannot do otherwise, we must do. Acting only in such a way it will be well.

予 이 다 Honorific termination (v 予 and予이다).
予 가 다 To be in the humour for doing; to be done. Infinitive. From 予 가 다.

予 가 다 is conjugated. 予 과다 It is on the point of being done. 되여가다 It is ready to happen; to be done. 희다 white, 희어가다 to whiten, grow
white. 희여가다 to get old.
Doing or having done, to go. Compound verb. From 옮겨가다 to go up. 가져가다 to bring. 옮겨오다 Having done, while doing, to come. 들어오다 to go down. 들어오다 to enter.

It is he who has done, he has done: Able to be, worthy of being, done. Adjective Participle. From 방임쪽허한다.

to be, worthy of being done. Present Infinitive honorific. from 방임쪽허�다 Formed like: 방임쪽허다.

Practicable. Adjectival Participle from 방임쪽허다. From 방임쪽허다

to be practicable, capable of doing. Easy. (v. 방임쪽허다) Present Infinitive. This is formed from the Past Participle by adding 측허다. It is found however in cases where, for the sake of euphony, certain vowels are cut off, especially when there are three in succession. e.g. 아름답다 (다와) becomes 아름다움쪽허다, instead of 아름다움 측허다, the regular formation.

Worthy of being done. Adjectival Participle from 방임쪽허다. From 방임쪽허다

To be worthy of being done. Infinitive. Meaning and formation the same as 방임쪽허다.

Though he has or though he has not done. In the 3rd person singular and plural 드르나무드르나 Though thou mayest have heard or not (v. 드르나무드르나)

or 드르는 Like 드르여야

Seldom used. Same meaning as 드르지. From 드르.
“Having done see; make to see; doing see.” *Try.* Imperative of 흥여보다. From 흥여

“Having done to see,” i.e. *try.* *Infinitive.*

흥여 Past part. 보다 to see is conjugated. 흥여보endDate “Having done I will see” i.e. *I will try.* 먹여보다 “Having eaten to see,” i.e. to *taste.* 무려보다 “Having asked to see” i.e. to *inquire.*

흥여보지 *A form of 흥여보다.* *Imperative.* From 흥여

*Try.* *Let us try.* Or question and answer, *Dost thou try? I try.* Or *Infinitive* 흥여보지말고 *Do not try.* For this form see 흥지

흥녀라 *Do.* *Imperative singular.* From 흥여

A superior speaking to an inferior. It is formed by adding 라 to the Past Participle, except in the case of 가지 다 to go which has 가지 다 Go. 오다 to come, has 오너다 Come. 자다, to sleep, has 자거다, Sleep. Of all forms this one is the most peremptory and least respectful.

See *Lumen* ii, 9 고풍서라; xxii, 15, 쩔차라; xxxiii, 13, 쩔여라; xxxiv, 7, 쩔여라; xxxv, 10, 블러라

흥여스옵다 *Honorific.* (Epistolary style.) From 흥여

퇴여스오니, *Since we have come so far as to.* 입소의, not being. Only takes certain forms.

흥여서 “By the having done.” *In having done.* In doing. *기* (participle of 쓰다 to make use of, to avail oneself of,) is translated in *주저서* “in the giving” by the *gift.* From 흥여

흥여서 *Having done; because one has done.* “For the having done.” *Past*
participle. From 어여
Same meaning as 어여

어여서야야 Like 어여서는
어여서는 “If having done as to ...........” Even if it should be. Even if he should have done. Expects a negative to follow. 아니어여서는 Even if they should not have eaten.

어여서면 If I have; thou hast, he has, we have, done etc. Conditional Perfect for singular and plural; in speaking of an inferior or an equal. From 어여
The particle 시 is not an honorific in this case. It seems to be inserted for the sake of euphony. The honorific is 어여서면 From 어시다.

어여서닛가 Because I do, etc. Perfect for all persons sing. and pl. From 어여
시 is for euphony. 죽니가 marks a reason.

어여서따라 I shall have done, etc. Future Perfect for all persons sing. and plural. From 어여
어여 Past; 시리 or 실 Future; 라 termination. Used at the end of a phrase.

어여실거리니 That is what he ought to have done. “As he shall have owed to do.” “As he ought to do. 어여실 Future Perfect; 것 the thing; 이니 from the verb 실다 marks an unfinished meaning, a comma, the reason or motive for doing the thing, expressed by that part of the sentence which must necessarily follow.
Although he shall have done” (has done) “even if he shall have done” (he should have done). Future for all persons singular and pl. From 희어
Means although, even if; 옷나실지라도 Even though he should not have known.

희여 드 v. 희여도. From 희여
희여 도 Though I had done, etc. From 희여
Present and Imperfect Subjunctive for all persons sing. and pl.
지극히직게 희여도 Though there be very few.
See 희야도

희엿 겟거드 “If I shall have done,” etc. From 희여
Fut. Perf. Conditional for all persons sing and pl.
희엿 겟기에 Because he shall have done, etc. From 희여
Fut. Perf. for all persons sing. and pl. 기에 shows a reason, a motive.
희엿 겟마도 I should have done, but........ Conditional under the form of a Future. From 희여

희엿 겟나 Shall I have done? etc. From 희여
A question between equals. Future Perfect for all persons sing and pl.
희엿 겟누이다 I shall have done, etc. From 희여
Very respectful reply by an inferior to a superior speaking of an equal or an inferior. Future Perf. First and third person sing and pl.
희엿 겟눈잇가 Shall I have done? etc. From 희여
Very respectful question by an inferior to a superior in speaking of an equal or an inferior. Fut. Perf. First and third person sing. and pl.
희엿 겟눈난 Shall I have done, etc. From 희여
Question (in conversation) by a superior to an inferior. In speaking of an equal or an inferior. Fut. Perf. for all persons sing. and pl.

Ｉ=set

Question (in conversation) by a superior to an inferior. In speaking of an equal or an inferior. Fut. Perf. for all persons sing. and pl.

Ｉ=set

Question (in conversation) by a superior to an inferior. In speaking of an equal or an inferior. Fut. Perf. for all persons sing. and pl.

Ｉ=set

Question in books by a superior to an inferior. In speaking of an equal or an inferior. Fut. Perf. for all persons sing. and pl.

Ｉ=set

Question (1) by a man speaking to himself (2) by a superior to an equal or speaking of an equal or inferior. Fut. Perf. for all persons sing. and pl.

Ｉ=set

Question and reply (v Ｉ=set). Question and reply (v Ｉ=set). Question and reply (v Ｉ=set).

Ｉ=set

Question and reply between equals speaking of an equal or inferior. Fut. Perf. for all persons sing. and pl.

Ｉ=set

Question and reply between equals speaking of an equal or inferior. Fut. Perf. for all persons sing. and pl.

Ｉ=set

Very respectful reply from an inferior to a superior. Speaking of an equal or an inferior. Fut. Perf. First and third person, sing. and pl.

Ｉ=set
Shall I have done? etc. From 하여

Very respectful question by an inferior to a superior speaking of an equal or an inferior. Fut. Perf. First and third person sing and pl.

If I shall have done etc. From 하여

In speaking of an equal or an inferior. Fut. Perf. Conditional for all persons sing. and pl.

Because I shall have done, etc. From 하여

Fut. Perfect for all persons sing. and pl. In speaking of an equal or an inferior. 리яет implies the reason, motive, the wherefore.

Shall I have done? I shall have done, etc. From 하여

Question and reply between equals concerning and when speaking about an inferior or an equal. Fut. Perf. for all persons sing. and pl.

I shall have done, etc. From 하여

A superior to an inferior. Speaking of an equal or an inferior. Future Perf. for all persons.

I shall have done, but .......? From 하여

Should I have done? I should have done, etc. From 하여

Question and reply between equals speaking of an equal or inferior. Fut. Imperfect or conditional Perfect for all persons sing. or pl.

I should have done, etc. From 하여

Very respectful reply by an inferior to a superior. speaking of an equal or an inferior. Future Imperfect or conditional Perfect for first and third persons sing. and plural.

If I should have done, etc. From 하여

In speaking of an equal or an inferior. Fut. Imperfect. Conditional for all persons sing. and pl. This tense having no counterpart in English an exact
غلط: "Should I have done?" etc. From 과여

Question of a superior to an inferior speaking of an equal or an inferior; Fut. Imperfect or Past conditional for all persons, sing. or pl.

غلط: "Should I have done?" etc. From 과여

Question of a superior speaking in a friendly way to an inferior or equal; Fut. Imperfect or Past conditional for all persons, sing. and pl.

غلط: "Should I have done?" etc. From 과여

Very respectful question by an inferior to a superior speaking of an inferior or an equal; Fut. Imperfect or Past Conditional for 1st and 3rd persons, sing. and pl.

غلط: "Should I have done?" etc. From 과여

Question of a superior to an inferior speaking of an inferior or a superior (in books); Fut. Imperfect or Past conditional for all persons.

غلط: "Should I have done?" etc. From 과여

Question by a superior to an inferior or between equals speaking of an equal or an inferior; Fut. Imperfect or Past conditional for all persons sing. and pl.

غلط: "Should I have done?" etc. From 과여

Question by a superior to an inferior or between equals speaking of an inferior or an equal, or speaking to himself; Fut. Imperfect or Past conditional for all persons sing. and pl.

غلط: "I shall have done", etc. From 과여

Narrative or history form in speaking of an inferior or an equal; Fut. Imperfect or Past conditional for all persons sing. and pl.
Shall I have done? I shall have done. From 훈여

Respectful question and reply between equals speaking of an inferior or an equal. Fut. Perfect for all persons sing and pl.

Shall I have done? I shall have done. From 훈여

Respectful question and reply between equals speaking of an inferior or an equal. Fut. Perfect for all persons sing. and pl.

I shall, (should) have done, but........etc. From 훈여

Speaking of an equal or an inferior 마른 marks a reservation, hesitation. Fut. Perfect for all persons sing. and pl.

Though I may have done, etc. From 훈여

A doubt when speaking of an equal or an inferior. Participle of doubt

Though one may or may not have done

Since he has done. From 훈여

Marks a reason; then, on a comparison being made, opposition, a motive.

Though he has done. Nevertheless, etc. From 훈여

For all persons sing and pl.

Though he has done. From 훈여

Participle.

If I have done. etc. From 훈여

In speaking of an equal or an inferior 거든 shows that a command should follow. If he has done, come. The “if” implies doubt, whereas 거든시면 is merely conditional. Perfect conditional This word is also a kind of exclamation, denoting surprise, astonishment “See what they have done”. “If perchance they have done”.
To have done it. From 

Speaking of an equal or inferior. Infin. Substantive, Past.

Because I have done. etc. From 

In speaking of an equal or an inferior. Perfect, causative (often used).

"Of the to have done." Of that which I have done. etc

In speaking of an inferior or an equal. Substantive of the Perfect Infinitive. A kind of Ablative (ex) from 

"From the to have done." From 

In speaking of an inferior or an equal. Substantive of the Participle Infinitive, Genitive of 

"To the to have done." From 

In speaking of an inferior or an equal. Substantive of the Perfect Infinitive. Dative of 

"The to have done." From 

In speaking of an equal or an inferior. Substantive of the Perfect Infinitive, Nominative of 

"As to the to have done." From 

In speaking of an inferior or an equal. Substantive of the Perfect Infinitive, Appositive of 

"By the to have done." "For the to have done." From 

In speaking of an equal or an inferior. Substantive of the Perfect Infinitive. Instrumental of 

In having drunk too much wine, he is sick.

For having done because I have done etc. From 

In speaking of an equal or an inferior. Perfect, denoting cause because. It is a kind of euphony for 

The has done. Ste what you have done. Is it possible
that he has done. etc. From 

In speaking of an equal or an inferior. Perfect for all persons sing and pl. Denotes surprise, reproach.

Have I done? From 

Question between equals speaking of an equal or inferior. Perfect for all persons sing and pl. Has he or has he not done. etc

I have done, perhaps you have done. etc. Have we done? etc From 

In speaking of an inferior or by an equal to an inferior. Perfect for all persons sing and pl. Has he or has he not done. etc

I have done. etc. He, We, They. From Very respectful reply of an inferior to a superior speaking of an equal or an inferior. Perfect of 1st and 3rd persons sing and pl. See Lumen, page 11, col. 7.

Have I done? He, We, They. From Very respectful question of an inferior to a superior speaking of an equal or an inferior. Perfect of 1st and 3rd persons sing and pl.

Having done. From Same meaning as Adjective of the Perfect Participle.

Have I done? etc. From Question of a superior to an inferior speaking of an equal or an inferior Perfect for all persons sing and pl. See Lumen xxviii, 2; xl, 11; xli, 8.
Fos i bl,.

What! you have said that you will write the whole of this book to-day! Perfect for all persons sing. and plu. See Lumen v, 19.

Have I done? etc. From 희여

Question of a superior to an inferior speaking of an equal or an inferior. Perfect for all persons. Sing. and plu.

I have done. etc. From 희여

Of an equal or an inferior. 니 denotes a colon: Perfect for all persons Sing. and pl.

I have done. etc. From 희여

In speaking of an equal or an inferior. 니라 denotes a full stop. The end of a phrase. Perfect for all persons. Sing. and plu. See Lumen xxxvii, 3; lvii, 20.

Have I done? He. We. They. From 희여

Very respectful question by an inferior to a superior concerning an equal or an inferior. Perfect for 1st and 3rd person sing. and pl.

Have I done? etc. From 희여

Question by a superior to an inferior of an inferior or an equal. Perfect for all persons Sing and pl.

Have I done? etc. From 희여

What! "Having done? What is it? An interrogative form implying doubt in speaking to one self. In speaking of others it has the same meaning but is very familiar. To an inferior or an equal, of an equal or an inferior. Past participle for all persons. Sing. and pl.


만약 동가

Past participle implying doubt; for all persons Sing. and pl. Of an equal or an inferior. A meaning of contrast. 만약 동가 아니니 만약 동가

Of having done or of not having done; whether he has done or not (It is useless). 만약 동가 아니니 만약 동가

"Whether he has done it or not (it is of little consequence)." 만약 동가 아니니 만약 동가

"Whether it is true or false".

만약 동고

Have I done? I have done, etc.” From 만약 동고

What? having done? What is it having done?” Question and answer in speaking to oneself or familiarly to others. To an inferior and an equal speaking of an inferior or an equal. Past Participle for all persons sing. and pl.

이것으로가리던건절이원만약 동고

"How waiting have they desired?"

만약 동고나

만약 동고나 (v 만약 동고나). From 만약 동고

만약 동고로

Because I have done etc. From 만약 동고

Said of an equal or an inferior 만약 동고로 is added to different tenses and marks the reason or motive. Or again we may call 만약 동고로 the termination of the participle and 만약 동고로 the instrumental of the word 만약 동고로 reason. Past Participle for all persons sing. and pl.

만약 동디

But I had done it. Because or since he has done. (v 만약 동디) From 만약 동디

만약 동지

Have I done? etc. From 만약 동지

“What has he done? What is it having done.” Question used in speaking of an inferior or an equal. Past Participle interrogative. It is conjugated.
호滏년지

If I have done or...... etc. Of having done or...... From 호滏
In speaking of an inferior or an equal; for all persons sing. or plural. Meaning of contrast, of doubt. Perfect Participle.

호滏년지 아니 호滏년지

If I have or have not done. etc. Of having done or not done. From 호滏
A meaning of opposition, hesitation, doubt. In speaking of an inferior or an equal. Perfect Participle for all persons sing. and pl.

호滏년지라

I have done. etc. or because I have done. etc. From 호滏
Marks (1) a half close, a colon (2) the reason, the motive 이사람이나
물숙edBy는지라 This man has deceived me or Because this man has deceived me or “This man for having deceived me.” Between equals of an equal or an inferior. Perfect Participle for all persons.

호滏예

Have I done? I have done. etc. From 호滏
Question and reply between equals speaking of an equal or an inferior. Perfect for all persons. Sing. and pl.

호滏예가

Because I have done etc. From 호滏
In speaking of an equal or an inferior, to a superior. 예가 is added to different tenses and marks the reason or motive, the “why.” Participle for all persons sing. and pl.

호滏노

Have I done? I have done. etc. From 호滏
Question and reply between equals of an equal or an inferior. Perfect for all persons Sing. and pl.

호滏노라

I have done. We have done. From 호滏
End of a phrase when speaking of oneself. Perfect. 1st person. sing and pl. In narrations the conclusion 호滏노라ᄒᆞ니 “I have done, he says; He says I have done.”
In having done, because I have done. etc. From an inferior. 

Marks a reason, motive.

Because I have done. He had done. From an inferior to a superior of an equal or an inferior.

Honorific. Speaking to a superior.

Because I have done. He has done. From an inferior to a superior of an equal or an inferior. The same as the next (ie: 경았습니다) but marks a comma.

Very respectful reply by an inferior to a superior speaking of an equal or an inferior. Perf. 1st and 3rd person Sing. and pl.

Very respectful question by an inferior to a superior speaking of an equal or an inferior. Perfect 1st and 3rd person sing. and pl.

Honorific of 경았디 Very respectful; by an inferior to a superior speaking of an equal or an inferior. From an inferior.

Respectful question by an inferior to a superior speaking of an equal or an inferior. Perfect 1st and 3rd person sing. and pl.

Answer to the question 경았더나

Inferior to a superior speaking of an equal or an inferior. 1st and 3rd person.
Because I had done. As he had done. From

To a superior speaking of an inferior or an equal.

Have I done? I have done etc. He, We, They. From

Question and answer slightly respectful. An inferior to a superior speaking of an inferior or an equal. Perfect 1st and 3rd persons. Sing and pl.

Though I have done. From

He will probably have done. From

He will have been able to do.

He will probably have come.

Having done. see

If I have done, etc. From

In speaking of an equal or an inferior. Conditional perfect for all persons

Sentence

marks the condition, if. It is a kind of subjunctive. This appears to be only for euphony.

See Lumen xxxi, 15.

Though I have done. From

Used with 빈목. Sometimes equivalent to If I have or had done

See Lumen, x. liii, 2.

As I have done. Since or because. etc. From

In speaking of an equal or an inferior. Marks first a pause or colon; second, a reason, motive; perfect for all persons, sing and pl. 쓴 the participle of 쓴다. s for euphony instead of 쓴다. n a termination. See Lumen, ii 1; v, 12; xxxii, 8; lvi, 12.

Because I have done, etc. From

In speaking of an equal or an inferior. 쓴 marks the reason, motive and is joined to different tenses. 쓴 appears to be only for euphony. Perf. for all persons sing and pl.
Although having done, Although I have done, etc. (it is vain, useless). From хотя
In speaking of an equal, inferior. Perfect for all persons sing and pl.

Has he done?
3rd person Sing. and pl. Participle Interrogative

He has done. He should have done.
3rd person Sing and pl. To an equal or an inferior and speaking of an equal or an inferior.

I shall have done etc. “The fact of having done.”

Perfect. I have done, etc.

for euphony.

thing, is declined (거슬).
시 or 이 is conjugated 거시나, 거시오, 거시나라 (v. the verb 일다).

Though I have done, etc……. From хотя
Preceded by 비록 Although. Of an equal or inferior. 이로되 has the meaning of although, from the verb 일다.

Has he done it? (No, he has not).

When he did. From хотя
At the time that he was doing.

(v. 거여십시오라도)?

Same meaning as 거서, only it marks the perfect instead of the present. From 거서

See Lumen xxxv, 20.
Have I done? I have done, etc. From 는 여

Answer of a superior to an inferior speaking of an equal or an inferior.
Perfect for all persons Sing. and pl. Formed from the past participle of the verb by adding 다.

I have done, etc. I did, etc. From 는 여

Answer by a superior to an inferior speaking of an equal or an inferior
Perfect for all persons Sing. and plural. Formed from the Past Participle by adding 다.

Hardly had I done. He had done when suddenly...... Having already done. From 는 여

Speaking of an inferior or an equal. 다가 marks a sudden surprise, something unexpected. Perfect for all persons Sing. and pl.
See Lumen xxxvii, 9.

I say that he has done. You say that you...etc. But is it true.

From 는 여

다고 has still a meaning of irony, reproach, surprise. Perf. for all persons Sing. and pl.

I have done, but...... I have, however, done. From 는 여

Marks also indignation, Can they say that he has done that? Can they have done so?

Superior to an inferior. A question or a reproach. Perfect, coming from

Is conjugated. 다 termination. - for euphony; 

question from the verb 있다
한편말씀하나
Does he say that he has done, etc. From 하여

Question by a superior to an inferior speaking of an equal or an inferior.

말씀하나
Do you say? ㄴ inserted for euphony.

He said that he had done. You said that you etc.

From 하여

perfect.

for 하디니 he said.

Had I done? I had done. From 하여

Question and reply between equals speaking of an inferior or an equal.

Pluperfect for all persons, Sing. and pl.

I have done, He had done. We They. From 하여

Respectful reply from an inferior to a superior, or between equals speaking
of an equal or an inferior. Pluperfect, for 1st and 3rd persons Sing. and pl.

Answer to the question 하디니가.

I had done. He We They. From 하여

Very respectful answer from an inferior to a superior, speaking of an equal
or an inferior. Pluperfect 1st and 3rd persons Sing. and pl.

If I had done, etc. From 하여

In speaking of an inferior or an equal. Pluperfect conditional, expresses
regret at not having done; for all persons Sing. and pl.

That which they had done. From 하여

Participle adjective of pluperfect.

For meaning see 하던; the tense only is altered.

Had I done? etc. From 하여

Question of a superior to an inferior speaking of an equal or an inferior,
Pluperfect for all persons Sing. and pl.
**로리 향**

**로리 향** *Had I done?* etc. From 하여

Question of a superior to an inferior speaking of an equal or an inferior.
Pluperfect for all persons Sing. and pl.
See *Lumen* xxxvi, 21, xl, 20, lli, 4.

**로리 향** *I had done.* etc. From 하여

In speaking of an inferior or an equal.
Pluperfect for all persons Sing. and pl.
See *Lumen* xxxv, 21.

**로리 향** *I had done but .......* From 하여

**로리 향** *Had I done? He? We? They?* or even the meaning of because I had done. From 하여

Very respectful question of an inferior to a superior speaking of an equal or an inferior. Pluperfect of 1st and 3rd persons. Sing and pl.

**로리 향** *Because I had done.* etc. From 하여

In speaking of an inferior or an equal. Pluperfect for all persons Sing. and pl. It has also the meaning of *Had I done?*

**로리 향** *Had I done?* etc. From 하여

Question (in books) of a superior to an inferior speaking of an equal or an inferior. Pluperfect for all persons Sing. and pl.

**로리 향** *Had I done?* etc. From 하여

Question of a superior to an inferior or between equals speaking of an equal or an inferior. Pluperfect for all persons Sing. and pl.

**로리 향** *Had I done?* etc. From 하여

Question of a superior to an inferior or between equals speaking of an equal or an inferior.
If I had done, etc. From 희여

Answer. Pluperfect for all persons Sing. and pl.

It appears that he has done. From 희여

Affirmative termination used in narrations to an inferior. Perfect.
See Lumen xli, 17.

I have done, etc. From 희여

Termination of a phrase used in books. Perfect for all persons, Sing. and pl.
See Lumen xvi, 9; xxix, 15; xxi, 18.

Have I done? Have we done, etc. From 희여

Question and reply between equals speaking of an equal or an inferior.
Perfect for all persons, Sing. and pl.

I have done, etc. From 희여

Final conclusion of a phrase used in prayers. Perfect for all persons Sing. and pl. Denotes a desire, a prayer or supplication.

I have done. He. We. They etc. From 희여

Question of an inferior to a superior, speaking of an equal or an inferior.
Perfect of 1st and 3rd persons Sing. and pl.

I have done, etc. From 희여

Answer between equals who have a great respect for each other, of an equal or an inferior. Perfect for all persons Sing. and pl.

I have done, but, etc. From 희여

마는 denotes a reserve.
Perfect for all persons Sing. and pl. (v 호지마는).
 Shall I have done, etc. From 欲

To a superior or between equals of an equal or an inferior. A kind of future perfect for all persons Sing or Pl. (a provincialism or incorrect way of saying 欲行けない)

欲여지이다 Active and passive. The same as 欲여지이다

O that it may be done! May it be done to me. From 欲여

欲여지라 That I might die 欲여지라능기를 To say, Let me die.

欲여지다 (v. 欲 여 가 다) To be in the way of being done. Or if doing.

From 欲여. 欲여 the past. 지다 infinitive. It is conjugated and used only for neuter verbs and adjectives 희여지다 He grew whiter

欲여주다 To give. This has the meaning of Making for another, in his favour, 살녀주다 to grant life (to a criminal) to save life.

님녀주다 to announce.

俺여주다 To wrap up, to wrap up any one (e. g. a sick baby.)

欲이여 Being done. Having been done.

Of an inferior or an equal. Past participle of the passive 欲이다 To be done. Expresses the reason, motive.

欲인 Done. Having been done.

Of an equal or an inferior
Past participle adjective from the passive 欲이다. It goes before the noun with which it agrees and on which it has the effect of a qualifying adjective.
 Buccaneer Being done, Having been done.

Of a superior. Past Participle of汉语 is honorific passive of汉语.
Expresses the motive, reason.

汉语 Done. Having been done.

Of a superior. Past Participle adjective of the passive汉语 is honorific of汉语 which is itself the passive of汉语.

汉语 noun (not汉语) to be done.

Said of a superior.

Infinitive passive honorific of汉语
汉语 radical; 이 passive; 시 honorific; 다 infinitive.
It is conjugated in all cases.

汉语 Is done. Being done, Participle, present, passive.

汉语 A thing which is loved. Being loved.

汉语 (Honorific汉语, 희인이 see汉语)

To make to do. To order to do. To be done.

Infinitive, Causative and Passive form of the verb汉语. Conjugated in all tenses.

Said of an equal or an inferior. Causative verbs generally form their infinitive in汉语 and passive verbs in汉语 but these terminations are often modified for the sake of euphony, following the last letter of the radical, in 오다, 우다, 히다, 기다, 나다 for causative verbs; in 이다, 히이다, 기이다, 나이다 for passive verbs.

The rules which govern these changes are very complex and subject to many exceptions. (Vide grammar on the causative and passive verbs.)
Am I doing? I do. etc.

Question and reply amongst equals, slightly respectful, in speaking of an inferior or an equal. Present indicative for all persons sing. and pl. This mood is, in all verbs, derived from the participle adjective, by changing ـ into ـ. Sometimes ـ, ـ, ـ of the participle adjective are contracted with the ـ in such a way that one might almost say that they end in ـ yet one can generally hear a slight sound of the vowel before ـ or ـ are found as equivalents of this form. They are used in the same cases, between equals and slightly polite, so that the letter ـ is for euphony and the same rules of formation may be applied as are used for the word ـ for adjectives and the word ـ for verbs.

e.g. 도쇼 It is well. 것이 I walk.

Do thou or Do ye. From ـ

Between equals, slightly polite. Imperative sing. and pl.

Having heard.

Honorific termination for adjectives. From ـ

To a superior. v. ـ. Verbs are formed thus (ـ여) 지이다 (v. ـ여지이다). (먹어지이다)

Termination of verbal adjectives placed after the words they qualify

And inferior to a superior. A kind of adjectival infinitive. ـ is put after the adjective whose radical ends with a vowel. If the radical ends with a consonant ـ is added. If it ends in ـ the ـ is usually removed and ـ added. 도타 makes 도てしまって because of 타

(v. 숨매). Polite for 익히다
Inferior to a superior, of an equal or an inferior.

If he does. Polite for 는. To a superior of an equal or inferior

Able; feasible

Formed from the participle adjective of words in 옵다. Placed before the word it qualifies. 승성은말 옵 a lovable character.

See Lumen viii, 17

Though I be. Though I do. From 는

Honorific for 는. From 는

An inferior to a superior, speaking of an equal or an inferior.

I do. He. We. They. From 는

An inferior to a superior, of an equal or inferior. Present indic. 1st and 3rd person sing. and pl. From 옵다 회원 radical. 오 added particle denoting respect; に termination marking end of phrase.

See Lumen v, 21

That is what has been done. "Having been done the thing it is."

From 옵다

From 옵다 From 옵다 From
Honorific for 호지 To a superior.

Same meaning as 호오 Interrogative.

I shall do. He, We, They. From 호오

An inferior to a superior speaking of an equal or an inferior. Polite answer. Future of first and 3rd persons. Sing and pl. From 쉽니다

I do, He does, We, They. From 호오

Polite reply from an inferior to a superior about an equal or inferior. Present indicative. 1st and 3rd person Sing. and pl. From 쉽니다.

Reply from an inferior to a superior about an equal or inferior. Present indicative, 1st and 3rd persons. Sing. and pl.

I do. May you do. He, We, They.

Conclusion of a prayer. An inferior to a superior about an equal or inferior. Present Indicative. 1st and 3rd person Sing. and pl.

Do I do? Does he? We, They. From 호오

Question from an inferior to a superior of an equal or inferior. Present indicative 1st and 3rd person Sing. and pl. From 쉽니다

Do. Have the goodness to do. From 호오

Very polite request and respectful imperative. From 쉽니다.

From 쉽시다 (v. 쉽고).

Past Participle of 쉽시다. From 호오.
Are you doing.
Polite question and honorific when speaking to a superior, about a superior.
2nd person Sing. and pl. From 희웁시다. Another meaning is As he does. Because he does.

희웁시다 Honorific of 희웁다. Inferior to a superior about a superior.
Infinitive, conjugated. From 희오.

희웁쇼서 Do. Be good enough to do. From 희오
Very polite request, Prayer, entreaty. Inferior to a superior.

희웁다 Honorific for 희다 Epistolary style.
Inferior to a superior about an equal or inferior. Infinitive, It is conjugated.

I do not know. As he does. He has survived. In all these examples and in analogous cases 희웁다
like its derivatives, inserted between the radical and termination, is a polite
particle which shows, that a superior is being addressed.

희웁다 To be feasible, worthy to be done, worthy to be. From 희오
An adjective and so not to be confounded with the previous word which is a verb. Termination of an adjective placed after the verb it qualifies.
Infinitive. 희웁다 answers to abitos in Latin and the English able and has the meaning of power, desert etc. 희와 and 희은 past from 희웁다.

소랑희웁다 to be lovable—worthy of being loved, 희웁다 is added to the radical of certain verbs to give their adjectives this meaning.

희웁더이다 or 희웁데다 I do. He. We. They, etc. From 희오
An inferior to a superior about an equal or inferior. Present indicative. 1st. and 3rd person Sing. and pl. From 희웁다.
I was doing. He. We. They.
Imperfect 1st and 3rd person Sing. and pl.
An inferior to a superior about an equal or an inferior.

Was I doing. He. We. They.
Question of an inferior to a superior.
Imperfect Indicative 1st and 3rd person Sing. and pl.
From 하옵다.

From 하옵다 (v. 하지오)

What one shall do, ought to do. What can or ought to be done.
Future Infinitive of 하옵다 Adjective.

I shall do, but......
Optative of 하옵다, 되오리니와.

Shall I do. etc.
Honorific question in books from 하옵다

That is the way I shall do.
Future for all persons, between equals, polite.

I shall do. etc.
End of a phrase in books, honorific.
From 하 오 Future for all persons Sing and pl.
From 하옵다

Do I? Shall I do? Will he? Ought he to do?
Honorific question, spoken language.
It has also the meaning of Perhaps, he will probably do.
From 하옵다

It is a superior.
As he,

an added to a time.1st.

a polite word which it qualifies.

and has added to a phrase in books, honorific.

Honorific 1st.
It is a termination added to substantives, pronouns, certain verbs giving them this meaning.
Answer of an inferior to a superior. After substantives 이 of the nominative is always used.

It is a man.

I do, etc.
For all persons Sing. and pl.
Full close of a phrase.

To be capable, worthy of being done. From 간
Of a superior. Honorific of 같은 Infinitive conjugated.

For 같은
Inferior to a superior an equal or inferior. From 같은 From 같이

Substantial termination of those verbal adjectives or verbs which have 같은 for the participial adjective.
Formed by changing 같은 into 같이.

Infinitival termination of the honorific of adjectives or verbs which have 같은 for the participial adjective.
Formed by changing 같은 into 같이.

Adverbial termination of verbal adjectives or verbalals which have their participial adjective in 같은 or 같이.
A great number take 같이 or 같이 without any distinction. But we often find words in 같이, 같이 which have their adverbial form in 같이. 극히(한 다), 같이 Extreme, Extremely. These adverbs have a passive sense and denote a change not in the government but in the subject of the verb i. e. they agree with the subject.

To understand in another sense.
certain verbs

the nomin-

or verbs:

Verbal participle. Future. It is formed from the Infinitive by changing the termination 다 into 게 and 타 into 케 Verbs, ending in a vowel which do not take ∼ in the infinitive but do in the perfect, take it in this tense 몰든다, 몰더리, 몰둘게

Do.

Familiar between equals, Imperative Sing from 흠게

For doing. From 흠게

무엇ゲーム Why doing.

나모르비슷게되면 For a comparison let us take the tree. If to make a comparison I take the tree.

널을게되면 If it occurs to me to say.

죽게되면 If one comes to die. From 흠게

Adverbial terminations of adjectives in 다. Those ending in 타 have 케. These adverbs have an active sense. They mark a change in the government, not in the subject of the verb. i.e. they agree with that which governs it 흠게됨이다 to arrange well, to adorn with taste. From 흠게


Do. Sing. and pl. From 

Polite between equals. A kind of imperative or command. Also a question.

To wish to make to do.

Having wished to make us become children of God. 

To make to do. From 

radical, a termination which is added to the radical of words to give them the sense of making. Conjugated in all tenses and takes all the forms.

make to work.

“make not to fall”

Make to give us. Get for us.

Make me to get.

( is honorific).

See Lumen i, 12; ii, 12; iii, 13; vi, 22; xii, 4; xiii, 4; xiv, 6; xxiii, 21.

(v. ). I shall do. He, We, etc.

Reply of an inferior to a superior of an equal or an inferior. Future. First and Third person Sing and pl. Frequently used for 

“To be before doing” To be on the point of doing. before doing. to become (conjugated). He was at the point of death. For the sake of a comparison, let me make use of the number. i. e. For example I make use of the number.
If one comes (or came) to change.

If he should come to give. If he ought to give.

I shall probably do. etc.

Future of 하다. 가 euphony (they more frequently say 나) 보다
marks probability. (v. 희가보다) Future for all persons, speaking of an
inferior or an equal. Seldom used: It is better to say 희게나보다

"Though he will do." Future. From 희reveal

"If I shall do" etc. for If I do. etc.

Conditional future for all persons. From 희reveal

"The necessity to do". From 희reveal

Substantival Infinitive for the future. Declined: seldom used.

"Tomorrow the drinking of wine will be good."

In speaking of an equal or an inferior.

Because I shall do. etc From 희reveal

Because, since. Future of the cause for all persons.

"From the necessity to do (Ex)."

Ablative of the substantival infinitive. Future 희reveal. From 희reveal

"Of the necessity to do". Genitive of the substantival Infin

itive. Future 희reveal. From 희reveal

"To the necessity to do".

Dative of the substantival Infinitive. Future 희reveal In speaking of an
equal or an inferior. From 희reveal
The necessity to do. From 是韩国
Nominative of the substantival Infinitive. Future 韓

The necessity to do. From 是韩国
Accusative of the substantival Infinitive. Future 韓

By the necessity to do. From 是韩国
Instrumental of the Substantival Infinitive 韓

Because I shall do. From 是韩国
Of an equal or an inferior Future of the cause for all persons the meaning of because.

Perhaps I shall do (v. 唯기시). From 是韩国
Meaning of uncertainty, likelihood. In speaking of an inferior or an equal Future for all persons.

I shall do. But he is going to do. etc. From 是韩国
Has a meaning of reproach, astonishment. Future for all persons.

I shall do, but ......... From 是韩国
Conditional in a future form.

Shall I do. etc. From 是韩国
Question between equals of an inferior or an equal. Future for all persons

Shall you or Shall you not do. etc.
"I shall perhaps do, etc. From こそげ

Of an equal or a superior to an inferior. こそげ Future. こそ express a doubt or it is for the sake of euphony; 보다는 denotes likelihood, it is not conjugated but takes different forms according to the person addressed. (v. こそ해보다). Future for all persons.

I shall do, etc. From こそげ

Very respectful reply of an inferior to a superior about an equal or an inferior. Future for all persons.

Shall I do? He, We, They. From こそげ

Very respectful question. An inferior to a superior. Of an equal or inferior Future 1st and 3rd person sing and pl.

Shall I do? etc. From こそげ

Question of a superior to an inferior of an equal or an inferior. Future for all persons.

See Lumen xxxv, 15.

Shall I do? etc. From こそげ

Question by a superior to an inferior speaking of an equal or an inferior. Future for all persons.

In speaking of an equal or an inferior. なら marks a full stop; (.) the end of a sentence. (Books). Future for all persons.
Shall I do? He, We, They. From 무엇하다

Question by an inferior of a superior about an equal or inferior. Future 1st and 2nd person. Sing and pl.

Shall I do? etc. From 무엇하다

Question by a superior of an inferior speaking of an equal or an inferior (in books). Future for all persons.

What shall I do? etc. From 무엇하다

An intimate with other friends, speaking to himself. To an inferior or amongst equals, of an equal or an inferior. Future participle for all persons.

Shall I do or not? etc.

Of an inferior or an equal. It conveys the meaning of doubt. Future participle for all persons. From 무엇하다

Shall I do? etc. What will he do? "What is he about to do?"

Question of one speaking to himself or familiarly with others to an inferior or an equal about an equal or inferior. Future participle for all persons. From 무엇하다

Because I shall do? etc.

Said of an equal or an inferior.

무엇 is added to different tenses and denotes the reason, motive. 무엇
Future; 는 termination of the participle; 고로 Instrumental of the word
reason; Future participle for all persons.

If I shall do, or ........etc. I do not know.

From 무엇하다

In speaking of an inferior or an equal; has a sense of doubt. Future participle for all persons.
Shall I do? etc. What will he do? "What is he about to do?"
Question in speaking of an inferior or an equal. Future participle for all persons. 

Shall I do or not? etc. 

Of doing or not doing. The necessity of doing or not doing. If I shall or shall not do. Shall I do or not? etc.

Meaning of hesitation or doubt. In speaking of an inferior or an equal 
Future participle for all persons.

I shall do etc. From 핏داء

Future. The end of a sentence. For all persons.

Shall I do? I will do. etc. From 핏داء

Question or answer between equals speaking of an equal or inferior. 
Future for all persons.

Because I shall do, etc. From 핏داء

In speaking of an equal or an inferior 넣가 is joined to different tenses, and denotes cause, motive, reason, the wherefore.

(v. 핏 siti 넣가). Future for all persons.

Shall I do? I will do. etc. From 핏داء

Question and reply between equals. Of an equal or an inferior. Future for all persons.

I shall do. We shall do. etc. From 핏داء

End of a sentence in speaking of one's self or of a part of a sentence quoting some one's words. Future 1st person Sing. and pl.
**호켓십시오**

Same as the next but marks a comma instead of a full stop.

**호켓십시오**

*I shall do.* He, We, They. From 호켓다

Very polite reply from an inferior to a superior of an equal or an inferior. Future 1st and 3rd person Sing and pl.

**호켓십시오**

*Shall I do?* He, We, They. From 호켓다

Very polite question of an inferior to a superior about an equal or inferior. Future 1st and 3rd person Sing and pl.

**호켓십시오**

*I should do.* He would do.

1st and 3rd person reply to the question 호켓더나 By an inferior to a superior of an inferior or equal.

**호켓십시오**

*Shall I do? I will do.* He, We, They. From 호켓다

Question and reply slightly respectful from an inferior to a superior of an equal or inferior.

**호켓시며**

Future (v. the present 호며) From 호켓다

**호켓시며**

"If I shall do" for If I did, etc. From 호켓다

In speaking of an equal or inferior. Future conditional for all persons.

**호켓시나**

Though I do, yet......

**호켓시나**

*Since I shall do* etc. From 호켓다

In speaking of an equal or an inferior. Marks, (1) a reason, a motive, (2) a pause, a comma or semicolon etc. Future for all persons Sing. and pl.

**호켓시넷가**

*Since or because I shall do.* etc. From 호켓다

In speaking of an equal or an inferior. Future for all persons.
**었더** Though before doing (it is of no use). Though he does (It is to no purpose). From **것다**

Meaning however, although.

In speaking of an equal or an inferior. Future for all persons.

**것다** Same meaning as **것디**; only instead of the present it marks the future.

**것소** Shall I do? I shall do. etc. From **것다**

Question and reply between equals, polite and speaking of an equal or inferior. Future for all persons.

**것다** I shall do. etc. From **것디**

Reply of a superior to an inferior speaking of an equal or inferior. Future for all persons. The future is formed from the infinitive by changing **다** into **것다** and **다** into **것다**. Verbs ending in a vowel which have no **기** in the infinitive but take it in the perfect have it in the future: 뮨드다, 뮨드러, 뮨들겠다. If these verbs had ended in **있** they would not take **것** in the future: **것**다, **것**다, **것**겠다: 센다. 시러, 센겠다.

**것다가** When I shall do. When you are on the point of doing

Whilst he is doing. From **것디**

**것다** future. **다가** denotes surprise, an unexpected event. Future for all persons.

**것다고** I say that he will do, but...... From **것디**

**다고** has a sense of disapprobation, reproach, irony. Future for all persons.
I shall do, but etc. From ㄱ lending
For all persons.

I shall do. (For if I did) etc. From ㄱ lending
In speaking of an inferior or an equal. Future imperfect conditional for all persons.

Do they say or have they said that he will do? Can they say that they will do? From ㄱ lending
A meaning of reproach. Superior to an inferior. Future of ㄱ 단말입니다.

Does he say that he will do? Do they say that, etc. From ㄱ
Question by a superior to an inferior of an equal or inferior. Future.

Because you say that he will do. etc. From ㄱ
ㄱ does Future; 더니 for ㄱ 더니 he says, said, have said; or 너 with the meaning of because.

Shall I do? I should do, etc. From ㄱ
Question and reply between equals speaking of an inferior or an equal. Future imperfect or conditional for all persons.

I should do. He. We. They. From ㄱ
Very polite answer between equals. From an inferior to a superior of an equal or inferior. Future Imperfect or conditional 1st and 3rd person Sing and pl. Reply to question. ㄱ 던가.

I shall do. He. We. They. From ㄱ
Very respectful reply from an inferior to a superior of an equal or an inferior. Future Imperfect 1st and 3rd person Sing, and pl.
Should I do etc. Shall you be capable of doing? From Should 
Question of a superior to an inferior of an equal or an inferior. Future imperfect or conditional for all persons.

I should do etc. From Should 
Question of a superior to an inferior of an equal or an inferior. Future Imperfect or conditional for all persons.

Could I do? He. We. They. From Should 
(For Will he be able to do?) Very respectful question from an inferior to a superior of an equal or inferior. Future Imperfect or Conditional 1st and 3rd person Sing. and pl.

Because I should do etc. From Should 
Of equal or inferior. Future imperfect or conditional for all persons.

Should I do etc. From Should 
Question (in books) by a superior to an inferior of an equal or inferior. Future imperfect or conditional for all persons.

I should do? etc. Can he do? To be able. From Should 
Question by a superior or an equal speaking of an equal or inferior or speaking to himself. Future imperfect or conditional for all persons.

Like Should etc. From Should 

Also, in history, He will do. He says that he will do. From Should 
Of an equal or an inferior. Future imperfect or conditional for all persons.
It seems that he will do. From 넛다

I shall do etc. From 넛다

End of a phrase in books. Future for all persons.

See Lumen xxxi, 16; xxxviii, 15.

Shall I do? I shall do etc. From 넛다

Question and answer between equals speaking of an equal or inferior. Future for all persons.

I shall do etc. From 넛다

Full stop in books of prayers, petitions. Future for all persons.

I shall do. He, We, They. From 넛다

Answer by an inferior to a superior of an equal or inferior. Future 1st and 3rd person Sing. and pl.

I shall do etc. From 넛다

Polite answer between equals and speaking of an equal or inferior. Future for all persons.

I shall do, but........From 넛다

마는 points to an obstacle. Future for all persons

If I do. Whether you do or....... etc. From 넛다

Present subjunctive, hypothetical 넛다 Study or work (which you please) but do not remain idle.

To do or not to do. From 넛다

(I know not) “must I do or not do”. Whether one should do or not. Hypothetical Infinitive implying hesitation. Present, past and future.
Because, Since he does. Though (followed by) still. Marks a reason, a motive; in books a kind of exclamation; used in comparisons, contrasts.  

Because he does. Though (followed by) still. Marks a reason, a motive; in books a kind of exclamation; used in comparisons, contrasts.  

Because I shall do. From  좋겠다  

Future for all persons. Marks a reason, motive, or a pause, semicolon.  

(Found in the text)

Because I do, Though you work hard (it is of no use).  

Subjunctive for  좋겠다.  

See Lumen xii, 19; xxix, 16; xlix, 11.

Whether I do or not. (It is no business of yours). For all persons. From  좋겠다

Though I do. Present

I do then. Consequently you do etc...... From  좋겠다

A meaning of consequence. For all persons.  

Because they have done. Same meaning as  좋느니.

Because I do. etc. If I do etc. I do then. From  좋겠다

In consequence of. Pres. indicative for all persons (v. 좋느니).  

See Lumen xxi, 8 xxiii, 17.
If I do etc. From undreds
Of an equal or inferior.
Present conditional for all persons.

tures a condition followed by a command. Almost the same as
a simple condition but it sometimes implies a doubt as well as a condi-
tion. Whence we may call it hypothetical, conditional.
See Lumen xi, 10; xlvii, 21; 22.

When I do, Am I doing? Does he not see that? From undreds
A kind of question of astonishment or surprise.
See Lumen xxvii, 2; xxix, 20; xliii, 5.

A form of the infinitive in use before certain words gendenere Before
doing. 잡아가기도 호고죽어기도 하고 To proceed to arrest and
death. 죽기시지 Even to death. From undreds
See Lumen xxiv, 4.

"The act of doing." Action. From erdings
Substantival present infinitive. Used chiefly in conversation. They do not say herits as they do 홀이도.

Because I do etc. From ultz
In speaking of an equal or an inferior.
sters implies a reason, motive.
Causative present for all persons.

"At the act or point of doing,"
Substantival present infinitive. Locative of :hostenrul "Arrived
at the point of doing." לימ herits is It is to make it easy
to receive.
“From the act of doing.” From 흘겠다
Ablative of the substantival Present Infinitive of 흘기. It also expresses
the comparative. Rather than have. 흘기죄벌 흘기에서 낫다 It is
better to die than to sin.

Of the act of doing.” From 흘겠다
Genitive of the substantival Present infinitive 흘기

“To the act of doing.” From 흘겠다
Dative of the substantival present infinitive of 흘기

“The act of doing”. From 흘겠다
Nominative of substantival Infinitive of 흘기

“As to the doing”. From 흘겠다
For that which there is to be done. Opposite of substantival present infi-
nitive of 흘기

Past tense, or 긴급하다. Though I do. From 흘겠다
Present for all persons. This form takes the place of 비록하나

Though I eat. 흘기로 and 흘기 are 하나 From 흘

“The act of doing.” From 흘겠다
A slightly future force expressing desire. Accusative of substantival
infinitive from 흘기. 흘기물원한다 I want to do. 흘기물뿐
다 I hope to do.
See Lumen xiv, 12, xvii, 21 ; xxvii, 6 ; xl, 18 ; xlii 12.


"For doing or to do. From 희겠다"

"For doing to do. It is for doing. It is not for doing. From 희겠다"

"By the act of doing." From 희겠다

Instrumental of substantival present infinitive of 희가.

"Because I do. etc. From 희겠다"

In speaking of an equal or an inferior. Causative present for all persons.جيل 니 has the meaning of because.

And, also, with. From 희겠다

A conjunction marking a comma put after the word when it has this meaning. It is probably not a termination of the verb 희다 but a simple conjunction.

See Lumen ii, 17; iii, 1; iii, 7; v, 3; xxiii, xi.

To do. From 희겠다

Termination of a part of a sentence usually denoting a comma or semicolon. In numeration it takes the place of comma and answers to the tense of the last verb of the numeration.

See Lumen i, 6; i, 18; ii, 9; ix, 7; ix, 11; ix, 15; xv, 17; xv, 19; xv, 22.

Having done. Being done. From 희겠다

Implies that something ought to follow. By abbreviation they put simply 코 a contraction of 희고 into compounds.

See Lumen xiii, 1; xiv, 14; xiv, 20; xv, 21; xvi, 7; xvii, 11; xvii, 15; xxxii, 4.

"To say to do." To tell to do. From 희겠다

Because I do. etc. From 희겠다
**Honorary of ㅎ고시부다**

Through I desire to give a letter.

**2. ㅎ고시 부다**

(시비, 서문) to wish to do, etc. From ㅎ셋다

GetProperty is joined to the radical of verbs to express desire, will. It is conjugated. ㅂ for euphony, union. 시부다 to wish conjugated.

**3. ㅎ고도**

"Though he does not" or should not.

**4. ㅎ고자 하니**

To wish to do, have the intention of doing. (v. ㅎ고저하다) ㅎ고 to do. 자 for ㅎ자 let us do. From ㅎ셋다

See Lumen vii 1, xxii, 16, lviii, 10.

**5. ㅎ고저 아니타**

Not to wish to do. From ㅎ셋다

Herakgo 저 아니타 심이 아니타 to wish it not to be. It is not that he has no desire to agree.

See Lumen vi, 22.

**6. ㅎ고저 같다**

To wish to do. To say (to oneself) Let us do.

From ㅎ셋다

고저 같다 expresses the will. It is joined to the radical of verbs to express desire. 같다 is conjugated. 시험고저 같다 for 시험 ㅎ고저 같다 to wish to make trial. 코저 같다 contracted for ㅎ고저 같다

See Lumen ii, 18, xxii, 13, xxx, 1, xxxi, 1, xxxiii, 17 xxxvi, 18 xxxvi, 19, xlv, 15
Please God I do. etc. From  хозяй

Of an equal or inferior. хозяй has the meaning of utinam.

... verbs ending in 타 change the 헤 of the previous ending into

 хозяй, хозяй ........... 케. Adverbial termination of adjectives in

타 or rather of those which form their adjectival past participle in  хозяй

and their adverb by changing 헤 into 케 and 헤. 케 хозяй is formed

by abbreviation or contraction from хозяй. 조찰케 хозяй for

조찰 хозяй. to purify. (v. хозяй). хозяй는이다 for хозяй

하는이다. 아니 хозяй는이다 for 아니 хозяй는이다. 샤례 хозяй는이다

for 샤례 хозяй는다 ........... 케들 (v. хозяй들).

... 연대 abbreviation or contraction for хозяй.

Consequently I ask

To compare, let us take a painting. A painting for

example.

........... 기 Contraction for хозяй.

........... 고 Abbreviation or Contraction for хозяй (g. v).

........... 고 for хозяй. 결단고 It is done (without doubt). Take the

place of 고 in verbs in 타

........... 저고 хозяй Contraction for хозяй저 хозяй (g. v.)

“Doing. The act of doing,” considered in the most abstract sense.

Radical of the substantive хозяй. Used especially in books. Formed like

 хозяй or rather.

1. Verbs whose radical ends in a vowel or 을 add to this radical verbs

in 타 add хозяй

2. Verbs whose radical ends in ㄱ, ㅁ, ㄴ, ㄹ, ㅅ, ㅈ, ㅊ, ㅋ, ㅌ, ㅍ, ㅎ, ㅅ, are formed from

the participial adjective by changing 을 into 을
3. All verbs in лага are formed from the participial adjective by changing

4. Verbs ending in a vowel, which, though they do not have ㄴ in the
infinitive have it in the perfect.

혼마 I shall do. First person. From ㅎ
A promise. I engage to do, I promise you to do. Future in speaking to
oneself. A permissive form, I allow to be done.

혼매 Having done (he has done) After they had done. Used chiefly in
books.
Perfect. Denotes a motive and points to a consequence which ought to
follow. "Having prayed to God, I received.
Formed like ㅎ
See Lumen ix, 8; ix, 13; x, 16; xiii, 1; xviii, 12; xxvi, 19; xxvii, 19.
xxviii, 9; xlvi, 10.

혼마 고 I say that I shall do, etc. From ㅎ
Question and reply 혼마고혼다 He says he will do. 혼마 I shall
do, etc., for ㅎ고 he says. I shall do says he.

혼미 When they do. If they do it. From 혼
Present for all persons.
See Lumen vi, 19. xxxii, 8;

혼에 서 "By the act of doing". From 혼
Ablative of 혼이

혼여 To do. From ㅎ
Present. Termination of a part of a sentence or of a numeration indicating
a semicolon or comma. In a numeration it answers to the tense of the
last verb. (v. the creed).
See Lumen i, 6; i, 12; xiii, 2; xvi, 8; xviii, 22; lvi, 1.
Having done. Have you done? Has he done? From ῥόμ. 

Participle present or past. Sometimes a question to an equal or inferior. See Lumen xxvii, 10.

If I do, etc.

Present conditional for all persons. Of an equal or inferior. Sometimes ῥόμ. has something of the meaning of When, Though. Whenever Jesus Christ is on the altar is He not also in Heaven. Some call this form in subjunctive as well as the form in present conditional. Formed from ῥόμ. by changing ῥό into ῥόμ. 
See Lumen xiv, 5, 11, xliii; 10.

In doing. In continuation of the action. From ῥόμ. From ῥό (Without breaking off in place of ῥόδαρία which supposes an interruption) Indicates continued action. Corresponds to the Gerundive in do.

Though I do., etc.

Present subjunctive for all persons. Formed from ῥό by changing ῥό into ῥόμ. ῥόμ. indicates that more should follow.

Of the act of doing.” Genitive of ῥόμ. From ῥό.

To the act of doing.” Dative of ῥόμ. From ῥό.

As to the act of doing.” Oppositive of ῥόμ. From ῥό.

See Lumen i, 12; v, 4; xvi, 2.

The act of doing” Accusative of ῥόμ. See Lumen viii, 21; ix, 15; xviii, 12.
“By the act of doing.”

Instrumental of 효이. 주시다 (to give) (honorific). 주심으로 (By the act of giving). By the gift. 성품을주심으로다가 살게 함께시다 (“By the giving grace.”) By the gift of grace to live again.
See Lumen ii, 2, 17; iii, 8; xxv, 13.

효이 The act of doing. Action, state. From 효

Substantival form of the verb 했다. It is declined, and governs the case of the verb. Used in books, seldom in conversation, generally an abstract noun meaning condition, quality. It is formed like 효 by adding 이. In conversation it is generally replaced by 희거하, 희은거시 etc. 상품다 to wound. 상품이 Injury. 쇼경 Blind. 쇼경되다 to become blind. 쇼경됨이 Blind. From 효 that is to say.
1. Verbs ending in a vowel or 었 add 미 to the radical of the infinitive.
2. Verbs ending in 놓, 놓, 놓, 놓, 놓 form the substantive from the adjectival perfect participle by changing 놓 into 놓이.
3. Verbs ending in the aspirate 닫 form the substantive from the participial adjective by changing 닫 into 닫이.
4. Verbs ending in a vowel which have no 었 in the infinitive but have it in the perfect take it in this tense (like the future) and are formed from the participial adjective by changing 놓 into 놓이: 문득, 문득 놓, 문득 놓, 문득 문득이. 효이이나. 효이이나. Either to do or the action, or. 효이이라 “It is the act of doing” 효이 a substantival form. 놓이나 termination which implies doubt or opposition: 이라 from the verb 실다 to be. 놓 a termination indicating the end of a sentence. A full stop.
See Lumen xv, 21; xvi, 9; xviii, 10, 13.
 일본어

"The act of doing." From 일본

이 오 substantival form: 이 오 from the verb 일 다 to be: 오 termination equivalent to a comma. 일본이 오 It is for doing.

이 오 “It is the act of doing.” Since the doing is.” From 일본

이 오 substantival form: 이 오 from the verb 일 다 to be: 오 termination equivalent to a colon or to a reason.

이 오 “It is the act of doing.” From 일본

이 오 substantival form: 이 오 from the verb 일 다 to be. 이 오 the usual termination of a sentence equivalent to a full stop.

See Lumen xvi, 6; xxi, 14; xxviii, 7; xxix, 18; lli, 20.

이 오 Like 일본이 오 From 일본

See Lumen iv, 2, 20; vii, 4.

이 오 ( v. 기여야) “It is only by the act of doing.” 감사함이

이 오 Like 일본이 오 From 일본

라야합당히리로다 It is only by being thankful that all will go right.

Hol이도라 It is that which is done. An historical termination used in books. From 일본

이 오 “It is the act of doing.” From 일본

Hol이도라 It is that which is done. From 일본

Usual ending of a sentence especially in songs.

See Lumen xxxv, 22.

이 오 Like 일본이 오 From 일본

It is the doing. 日 the doing. 일 다 to be. From 일본
I do. He. We. They.

An inferior to a superior, of an equal or an inferior. Present indicative 1st and 3rd person. Very polite answer. Formed from the participial adjective by changing ㄴ into ㅂ니다.

Am I doing? Is he? Are we? They.

Very polite question by an inferior of a superior of an equal or an inferior. Present indicative 1st and 3rd persons. Used in books. In conversation they say ㅂ니다 a contraction for ㅂ응니다. Formed like ㅂ니다.

Though I do, etc. From ㅂ니다.

A good mother though she loves her children, yet does no more than feed them with her milk.

Does. He who does. Being done. Having done. done. Used like ㅂ니다 of an equal or an inferior. Participial adjective. Perfect going before the noun with which it agrees. It is used to form certain tenses which the Dictionary forms for each verb.

See Lumen xvi, 2.

F ב for the sin of having built a house.

For the sin of having received presents.

Form of the qualifying adjective in ㅂ니다 going before the noun with which it agrees and which it qualifies.
Formation.
1. Verbs whose radical ends in a vowel add - under the radical.
2. Verbs in - lose their - and replace it by excepting 둔다 to bore which has 듣습니다.
   우르다 to look on high which has 수리릇.
3. Verbs in - change of their perfect into 온, 워 into 온 or 온,
   셀 into 온, 아 into 온 or 온, 어 into 온, 여 into 염, 하 and 하 into 훼.
4. Verbs in 봉, 봉, - and - change the last letter of the perfect to into 온 or 온, 어 into 온 or 온, 여 into 온, 셀 and sometimes 훼.
5. Verbs ending in - in the infinitive change the last vowel of the perfect into 온, 노타, 노하, 노흡.
   See Lumen iii, 5; ix, 6; xi, 13; xvi, 6, 10.

 хозяй Though I do. (I cannot ....... ) etc.
아모리 хозяй Though you do or though they have done their best. 이리 хозяй
저리 хозяй They may do it either way it comes to the same thing.
Present subjunctive for all persons. From хозяй by changing - into 나.
See Lumen ii, 22; xxxii, 12; xlvii, 4; liii, ii.

 хозяй Do I do? Are you doing? etc.
Question between equals about and equal or inferior. Present indicative for all persons. From хозяй, 먹논, 먹나.

 хозяй хозяй Are you doing? Are you not doing?
Present for all persons. They also say хозяй마나 with the same meaning.
From хозяй or хозяй by changing - or 논 into 나.
He perhaps does. You look as if you were going to do.

Present indicative for all persons of an equal or inferior to an inferior (v. 희였나보다, 희였나보다) From present participle by changing 놀 into 나

Am I doing. etc.

A superior to an inferior, of an equal or inferior (familiar). Present indicative for all persons. Formed from present indicative 희나 by changing 놀 into 나, 먹는다, 먹는냐. The same as 희나나 but not so generally used.

See Lumen xiii, 16.

Is it?

After adjectives. 요건은냐 Is it useful? From the participial adjective 희 by changing 놀 into 나

See Lumen xix, 17.

I am doing. He. We. They.

Answer from an inferior to a superior of an equal or inferior. Present indicative 1st and 3rd persons. Often used in prayer books at the end of a sentence. In the sign of the cross 라 may mean “In”. In the name of etc. 브람이나느이다 Hope springs. From 놀 by changing 놀 into 느이다

See Lumen v, 1, 21. xi, 3; xxxiv, 21.

Am I doing? He. We. They. From 희나

Question by an inferior of a superior, of an equal or inferior. Present indicative 1st and 3rd persons.

See Lumen xxxi, 1; xxxv, 5.
“Doing, being done; i.e. what one is doing” *What I am doing* etc. Present participle of an equal or inferior. Adjectives do not take this form. Formed by adding 데 to the radical, verbs ending in 떤 lose this letter and add 데. Verbs in 타 whose radical ends in a consonant or 첸 add 데 to the radical, if in a vowel they add 졸.

See *Lumen* i, 6; iii, 7; iv, 20.

*To do.*

To teach the way to meditate. This form is used to express the relative pronouns *who, what, whose,* and the adverbs where, whence.

See *Lumen* iv, 4.

*Am I doing?* etc.

Present indicative all persons. Question of a superior to an inferior, of an equal or inferior. Formed from Present participle 는 by changing 데 into 나.

In verbal adjectives the question is formed from the participial adjectives by changing 데 into 나. From 고은 *fine* (from 곱다 to be fine) 고으나 Is it fine?

See *Lumen* xi, 2; xxxv, 6; x1, 13.

The same as * esk*

*I am doing,* etc From 는

Marks a comma or colon. In books.

See *Lumen* xxxv, 11; lvi, 2, 7.
Doing. "The one doing." "The doer." From 힌

Present participle. It is declined. 힌이가.

힘이의 He who does. To him who does.

힘이있다 "There is one who does."

힘니 잇가 Are you doing?

Present. A respectful question. From 힌 by changing 늘 into

힘니 잇가.

See Lumen xx, 4; xxiv, 8.

힘니 이 있다 There are those who do.

가족 힌이있느니까 Is there any one who remembers?

See Lumen xx, 4; xxiv, 8.

힘니 이가 "The doer." He who does. From 힌

Nominative of Present participle 힌이 In speaking, this form is clearer and not likely to be confused with 힌니 whose sound it resembles.

힘니 이는 As to him who does. From 힌

Oppositive of the present participle 힌이. 공히있는 As to those who have merits. 죄있는 As to those who have sins.

힘니 라 I am doing etc. From 힌

Termination, end of a sentence. A full stop. In speaking of an equal or an inferior. Present indicative for all persons.

See Lumen v, 20; xxiii, 18; lvi, 19.
환 능 국가 Am I doing? He. We. They. From 造血
Question by an inferior of a superior of an equal or inferior. Present
indicative of 1st and 3rd persons. Or we can say 造血 Doing and  국가
form the verb 잇다 Is he? Am I doing? etc.

환 능 국가 What are you doing? (Province of Kyeng Sang).

환 능 요 Like 造血. In books 造血 is rather more respectful than나
From 造血
See Lumen xxix, 12; 15; xxx, 1; xxxiii, 20.

환 능 국가 What are you doing? etc. From 造血
Present interrogative participle for all persons (familiar). It is conjugated.
A common question in speaking to oneself or amongst friends or equals.
The reply is 造血

환 능 국가 Whether he does or does not. Does he or not? From 造血
造血가 아니造血가.
Present participle expressing doubt and opposition. Conjugated.

造血가 보다 He probably does. (v. 造血가 보다).
Present. From 造血

造血 갈아오 What are you doing? (Náihpo language amongst those
of like rank.)
The thing one is doing. That which we do. 흔히 Present Participle, 것, 거시 thing, declinable. From 흔히
See Lumen i, 13; viii, 22; xiv, 7; xvi, 5, 11; xviii, 10, xx, 2; lii, 12.

What is he doing? From 흔히
Interrogative Present Participle. Conjugated.
Why are there any who do?
Who is there who knows?

Same as 흔히가 From 흔히
I do, but........................etc.
A sense of complaining, reproach. From 흔히

What! He is doing ............ etc.
Present for all persons sense of complaint, astonishment, surprise, wonder,
What! he is doing so well, why are you scolding him. From 흔히

The same as 흔히고번 To do.
But he is doing well!
To this form belongs 이르고만 Ah! that is that! From 흔히

He is doing. There doesn't he see that? From 흔히
Sense of reproach, complaint. Present Participle joined to 고나. 이사 turno
This man though I told him to leave off does it all the same.


Because I do. From 하고


gro Present Participle is joined to different tenses and points to a motive, reason. gro is the instrumental which is only used in composition. For all persons, 낳치못하고로 Because he cannot produce.

See Lumen i, ii, 10, 16; v, 20; xxiv, 6; xxviii, 10.


What one does. He who does. From 하고


gro Present Participle. 바 This, that, which, who. In books.

의위워치시보되다 To become an object of contempt to God. Literally “God despises that which to become.” The subject is in the genitive.

던주의 바, 바 That which. Said not only of things but of persons especially in speaking of oneself with humility.


It is what they do. It is he who does. From 하고

In books gro Present Participle 바 that which. 이니 verb substantive

일다니 a termination implying a reason, comma, or semicolon.


The means. Way of doing.


The time for doing. When we do. From 하고

Formed from the Present Participle by adding 석. Seldom used. 긴히 is preferred.


Because I do. Though, etc. From 하고

Present for all persons 하고 Present Participle. 디 is about equal to a colon. 그리怎么做 Ah! It is because you are acting thus.
To do as if. (v. 흘러, 흘러, and 흘렀.)

He probably does. It seems that he does. From 흘른

Whether he does or not. From 흘른

To do secretly, without saying anything, to act with dislike. Used for saying that something is done without care, with disgust.

He does. From 흘른

Termination of a sentence, used specially in songs and poetry. Present indicative. He does. You do (Honorific). Full stop, implying wonder, astonishment.

See Lumen xxvii, 5; xxxv, 19; xliii, 8.

To act like doing. From 흘른

PRESENT PARTICIPLE doing. 데하다 To act like. Conjugated.
모로는데하다 to pretend not to know.

He who does. “Doing he who.” From 흘른

PRESENT PARTICIPLE. 샤 He who but used in the sense of that which s.c. thing which but is said only of people.

See Lumen ix. 10; xii, 7; xiv, 5; xvii, 10.

It is he who does. Since it is he who does. From 흘른

PRESENT PARTICIPLE. 샤 he who 이나 the verb to be 너 a termination showing a reason or a comma. 너라 would shew a full stop.

As to him who does. From 흘른

He who does 흘른자 He who does 흘른자 As to.
"What doing." What is he doing? From 확는
Interrogative Present Participle. Conjugated for all persons 무엇확는
눈지무리보아라 Ask what he is doing. 무엇확눈지모른다 What
he is doing I do not know.

Whether he does or not; to do or not to do. From 확눈
Present Participle implying a doubt. A meaning of opposition. Con-
jugated for all persons 확눈지아니확눈지.

Like the preceding. From 확눈

It is because of ........ that I do etc. From 확눈
Has the force of a colon and also points to a reason or motive. Con-
clusion of a sentence (historical or narrative) v. 확눈이라
See Lumen viii, 16; xxvii, 8; xxxiii, 13; xxxvii, 16; liv, 3.

(I know) that I am doing etc. From 확눈
See Lumen iii, 7.

(I know) that I am doing. From 확눈
Acrssative of 확눈줄.

(I know) that I am doing. From 확눈
Instrumental of 확눈줄.

(v. 확눈보다) Polite between equals. From 확눈

(v. 확눈보다) Between equals. From 확눈
 혹은 보다 or 혹은 보다 I am perhaps doing etc. From 혹은

 혹은 Present indicative for all persons. A superior to an inferior in speaking of an equal or inferior. Conjugated. 是 a doubt 보다 expressing probability. Cannot be used with different tenses but has different forms according to the person addressed. From 혹은 by changing 는 into 는 보다.

 혹은 End of character v. 혹은 보다.

 혹은 Am I doing? I am doing. From 혹은

 Question and answer between equals of an equal or inferior. Present indicative for all persons by changing 는 into 비.

 혹은 Present indicative 3rd person sing. and pl. Expresses surprise, envy, perhaps vexation 어머니는 아버지만주비 Mother only gives to, father (not to others and especially not to me)

 혹은 "The having done." He who has done.

 혹은 Participial adjective. 이 a kind of nominative or pronoun which is declined, he who. etc 가난 혹은의 은혜시오고 혹은이의 아버 시오. You are a benefactor to the poor and a father to the orphans. 혹은이 Those who have entered a society. From 혹은 by adding 이.

 See Lumen, xix, 2.
Because he does. etc.

Present indicative for all persons. に shows a reason, a pause, comma, colon or semicolon. From ᴥ by changing → into に.

See Lumen ix, 7; 9, 12, 15; x, 21; xi, 2, 11; xiii, 1, 4; xxiv, 2; xlv, 17.

Because I am doing. etc. From ᴥ.

Because I am doing. etc. From ᴥ.

Same as に니까나. From ᴥ.

Certainty. I certainly do etc. or I have done. I will do. For all persons of present, perfect or future. Indicates certainty. There is no doubt.

Who has done. or ........ From ᴥ.

Participle adjective 이 Pronoun. he who 나 a doubt or rather opposition. 

See Lumen, xi, 22; xiv, 8, 20; xvii, 18; xviii, 11.

Do etc. From ᴥ.

Of an equal or inferior. Present indicative for all persons. に라 points to the end of a sentence. A full stop. End of a period in history or a story. From ᴥ by changing → into に라.
**How to Use**

Present Indicative for all persons. It is formed by changing the final of the tenses of verbs into 가, 갈, 갔, 간, or 시녀가, which is joined to the different tenses to indicate the reasons, motive.

 напиться

*It is because he is in an exalted position that he is so.*

**Am I doing? I am doing. etc.**

Question and reply amongst equals of an equal or an inferior. Present indicative for all persons. From 는 by changing 는 into 는.

**I do.**

Present indicative 1st person like the 는 of 한국, 큰 radical. 는 indicates the 1st person. 니 a comma like the 니 of 한국, 니. From 한국 by changing 는 into 한국.

See Lumen iii, 1; viii, 18; xxxvii, 8; iv, 18.

**I do. I declare that I do.**

In speaking of oneself. End of a sentence or a quotation between inverted commas 큰 radical. 는 1st person. 라 end of a sentence. Present indicative 1st person. From 한국 by changing 는 into 한국.

See Lumen xxxviii, 8, 17; xlv, 1; lii, 16.

**Like 한국.**

오 is an honorific termination. They would also use 읽겠습니다, 읽겠습니다, 읽겠습니다. From 한국.
I say. I do. etc. “for I say that I do.”

To do (that) because I do. Using it as a pretext. Indicates the first person and a reason.

I did not go out because I was smoking; because I liked smoking better.

I tried in vain it did not succeed.

See Lumen x, 19; xxi, 3, 8.

(v. 흘나)

“After (a thing) done.” After having done. When I shall have done. (v. 흘되에) From 흘.

Because I do. From 흘.

Have I done?. Interrogative. (v. 흘눈가) From 흘.

I have probably done, etc. From 흘.

Between equals. Of an equal or an inferior. Perfect for all persons.

I have perhaps done, etc. It appears to me that they have done. From 흘

By a superior to an inferior of an equal or an inferior. (Infin. 흘드보다)

is conjugated. 흘続きを読む, 흘続きを読む. 가 expresses the doubt. 보다 the probability. It is not conjugated but takes different forms according to the persons addressed.
Truly I have well done.
For all persons.

Provincialism for 흔적.

Because he has done. etc. From 흔
Indicates a reason, motive, contrast. In contrasts it concludes the first part of the phrase and leads one to expect "on the other hand" to follow.
Perfect. v. 흔

Like the next.

That is what has been done. From 흔
thing done 니 to be. From 일다
See Lumen xlix, 10.

He has probably done. I suppose you have done.

Thing done, what they use has done, the doing. From 흔

past participial adj. 것, 거시 thing that which, declinable.

we must ask for what is good

"the cold thing to prevent" i.e. to warm.
See Lumen vii, 7; i, 2.

Question between equals or to oneself. 흔고

"Why do you act thus." From 흔
See Lumen v, 4.
Because I have done etc. From 혼

혼 Participial adjective perfect. 고로 Instrumental of 고 reason, it is only used in composition and joined to different participles to point out a reason or motive.

See Lumen x, 21.

혼바 “That which having done.” What one has done. He who has done.

혼 Perfect Participle adjective 바 that which, he who. Declinable and sometimes governs the genitive 이사람의구혼바를구혼다. I asked what it is that this man has asked. i.e. the request of this man.

주예비신바이오 I was created by God. Lit. “God having produced what I am.” i.e. I am God’s creature. From 혼

See Lumen ix, 9, 11, 16; xi, 12; xiv, 8; xv, 21.

혼배니 That is what was done. It is he who has done. From 혼

혼 Past Participle adjective. 이니 verb to be. 니 termination marking a comma, colon, semicolon or reason. 나라 would mean a full stop.

혼다 I do, etc.

Answer of a superior to an inferior of an equal or inferior. Present indicative for all persons. Formation:—

1. Verbs whose radical ends in a vowel or 음 form their present Indicative from the past participle of the adjective by adding 다

2. Verbs whose radical ends in a consonant other than 음 form it from the present participle by adding 다
3. Verbs which have their infinitive in 떨 (whether they end in a vowel or consonant) form it from the Present Participle by adding 떨. N. B. Adjectives have no form for this tense. Its place is taken by the infinitive. So the verbs 잊다, 염다, 혼다 followed by a noun 혼닭말 를.

See Lumen v, 18; xiv, 12, xliii, 10.

 혼다 In adjectives has the meaning of growing, becoming. 혼든다 It is growing cold.

혼때 The time of doing. When he does. Was doing, did. 혼 Present and perfect Time. Declined. Seldom used. 혼때 is preferred as having the same meaning and being easier to pronounce. Formation:

1. The Past is formed from the past participle by adding 떨
2. The Present is formed from the present indicative 혼다 by changing 다 into 떨

See Lumen xxix, 11.

혼닭 혼든 Though he says he does. From 혼다

혼다 Present Indicative.

혼닭 혼다 To say or report that any one has done. From 혼다

혼다 Present Indicative. 혼다 Infinitive. Conjugated.

See Lumen i, 19; xxxi, 5.
I do indeed etc......but From 

Of an equal or an inferior. Present indicative for all persons present indicative. for and also for This man indeed says he knows characters but there is no difference between him and me who knows them not. has an ironical meaning or implies reproach, astonishment is conjugated.  

I do but...... From 

Present Indicative.  

"He does he says".  

"Let me say that he does." For They say that I do.  

Present Indicative for euphony. for  

Do they say that he does? Can they say? Can they do? Rather a mark of exclamation. By a superior to an inferior  

Why do they say that you behave so?  

word for word "Why conduct them you do word is it". From  

They say he does. From  

"I do etc. the saying is." Present Indicative for all persons conjugated of an equal or at inferior euphonic  

They say. Present Infinitive or indicative. By a superior to an inferior.
Does he say that I do. From 흘다

Question by a superior of an inferior, of an equal or inferior. Present Indicative for all persons.

I say that I do. From 흘다

From a superior to an inferior of an equal or inferior. Present Indicative for all persons.

To say that I do.

흐다 and 흘다 are conjugated. 흘다 Present Indicative. 말흘다 to say. Present Infinitive 빨습 찬말흘趱시님이
Because he said the water was not warm.

Since they say that he does. The news has come that he does.

Abbreviation for 흘다흐다, From 흘다흐다. Some times used for boasting. From 흘다

I, Thou, He said that I do. From 흘다

Marks another reason. Because I said that I do. 흘다 Present Indicative. 더니 for 흘다 더니 Imperfect He said. Was saying. For all persons. It also expresses a motive.

As Because. Since. I have done etc. For all persons. Suggests a reason, motive. Especially in books. Seldom used in conversation. 흘 Past Participial adjective. 흘 Equivalent to a colon and points to a phrase to follow.

The place where one has done a thing 흘 Participle 흘 Place.

From 흘
Also written "As if one had done. He has probably done." 훈드시하다 or 훈드시 фонд. To act as if one had to.

Although they appeared good they were really bad.

In spite of being done. (It is useless). Whatever one does. Present subjunctive.

Although they appeared good they were really bad.

In spite of being done. (It is useless). Whatever one does. Present subjunctive.

Although they appeared good they were really bad.

In spite of being done. (It is useless). Whatever one does. Present subjunctive.

Although they appeared good they were really bad.
He it is who has done. From 

Past Participle of adjective sha he who. 이리 to be. 니 termination equivalent to a comma or rather a reason. 나라 would be equivalent to a full stop. From 

Because I have done.

Past Participle of adjective, having done; 죽 points to the reason or motive. 잘못구 흰 죽 웃었다 I have not received because I did not pray well. 이런 죽 Because it is so. Expresses a sudden action.

See he has gone. In the event of doing it. If I do. The same sense. as 죽 but more spirited. 웃어진 죽 Whatever it is.

See Lumen xli, 5; liii, 7.

To have done. If he has done. From 

Past Participle or Infinitive. Expresses doubt before certain words is used to express doubt. 핫지 아니 핫지 Whether he has or has not done. 핫지 모른다 I do not know if they have done.

I have done or not. From 핫

만지 comes from 마다

I have done. etc. From 핫

Of an equal or inferior. End of a sentence, especially after a quotation. After inverted commas. 널시티반티시말노설려라 핫지라

He says "He must live in me." he has said. (핫지라 honorific for 핫지라)

See Lumen xi, 13; xvi, 16; xxiii, 13; xxvi 20.
(I know) that I have done. From 허

Perfect for all persons. 허 Perfect 줄 termination has the accusative and Instrumental.

See Lumen xl, 20; lii, 18; lv, 13.

(I know) that I have done. From 허

Accusative of 허출.

Instrumental of 허출

I do etc. He. We. They.

Answer by an inferior to a superior of an equal or inferior. Present indicative for 1st and 3rd persons. Formation—Verbs ending in a vowel or consonant whether the infinitive is in 다 or 라 (i.e. all verbs) form this tense of the participial adjective by changing 라 into 바려다.

Moreover verbs in 퇴, 오, 나, 너 and 이 with infinitives in 다 change 놓 of the Present Participle into 습혀다 a form which has a similar meaning, the 이 being for euphony and not honorific. And so with all verbs in 라. In other words all verbs which have a consonant before the termination 놓 of the Present Participle can take this form by changing 놓 into 습혀다 besides changing 라 of their participle adjectives into 바려다.

Like 습혀다
합 느 와가 Am I doing? He. We. They. From 합너다
Question by an inferior to a superior of an equal or inferior. Present Indicative 1st and 3rd person.

합니 Am I doing? I am doing. From 합너다
Question and answer. Present Indicative. Least polite.

합너다 I am doing. He. We. They. From 합너다
Question and answer by an inferior or a superior of an equal or inferior Present Indicative 1st and 3rd person.

합세 다 Let us do.
Very polite amongst equals. First person plural. Formed like 합너다

합시오 1 Am I doing? Does he do. We. They.
Question by an inferior of a superior of an equal or inferior. Present Indicative 1st and 3rd person sing. and pl.

2. Do. Will you do?
Imperative. Formed like 합너다

합시 다 Infinitive honorific of 합다 conjugated. v. 합시다. Formed like 합너다

합소 Imperative, used frequently, especially among women. Polite and familiar. Formed like 합뺘다

합 bề 다 I do. He. We. They.
Answer from an inferior to a superior of an equal or inferior. Present Indicative 1st and 3rd persons. They also say 합ᄩ다.
I do. He. We. They.

Answer from an inferior to a superior of an equal or inferior. Present Indicative 1st and 3rd person. Formed like 할너다

Did I do. He. We. They.

Question from an inferior to a superior of an equal or inferior. Imperfect Indicative 1st and 3rd persons. Formed like 할너다


Formed from 할 by changing 오 into 오

See Lumen xxv, 6, 10; lv, 14.

Do or say.

Imperative of a superior speaking to an inferior. Formed like 할.

Except verbs in 오 expressed ( callee ) or understood ( 문드라 ) which do not take this form but are formed like 오여라 i.e. they have only the form derived from the perfect by adding 라

See Lumen viii, 17; xi, 10; xiv, 18; xxii, 10; xxxiii, 9.
호라 To do. “facturus” or rather “ad faciendum.” Infinitive. Answers to the gerundive in “dum.”  

호라간다 I am going to do. Denotes only the intention, aim. From this form come nearly all the instances following in this list. Formed like 호 by changing 귀 into라. 

Verbs in 귀 (expressed or understood) add 나 or 너 to the participial relative future (호): e.g. 빌다, 빌너; 도다, 돕나

See Lumen iii, 2; xi; 9; lvi, 16.

호래라 Make to do, Tell to do. From 호라

호라오 (1) Do you tell to do? Question polite and at the same time familiar, Do, do you say?

(2) Tell to do. Imperative.

The 오 is either Imperative or Interrogative. Formed like 호라

호래호여게시다 “He is having said do,” “They are having said do.” etc., i.e. He told us to do, they told us to do. Formed like 호라.

호래호여라 Tell to do. Make to do. From 호라.

1st. 호라 Infinitive; 2nd, 호여라 Imperative. A superior to an inferior.

오라 호여라 Tell him to come.

호래호라 Tell to do. From 호라

1st-호라 Infinitive. 2nd-호라 Imperative. for 호래호여라. A superior to an inferior.

See Lumen v, 7; vii, 6.

호래호허리호나 To intend to make to do, or intend telling to do.

호라호나 To tell to do, to order to do. From 호라.

1st-호라 Infinitive, 2nd-호나 Infinitive, capable of conjugation.
To go and do. To go for the purpose of doing. From 헤라.

Do, I will say.” “I will say do.” I shall tell to do. From 헤라
Superior to an inferior. Future for all persons. 1st, 헤라 Imperative, 2nd, 헤다 for 헤겠다 I shall do.

I speak of doing, he speaks of doing, etc. but........ From 헤라
Same tense 헤란다. 과 equivalent to a comma, for 헤고. It also expresses contempt. For all persons. Future Participle or Gerundive in "dum": vide 헤라

To tell to make do. From 헤라
For 헤라고 헤다 “To tell (or make) to say, do.” 1st, 헤라 Imperative. 2nd, 과 for 헤고 to do. 3rd, 헤다 Infinitive to do or say. Conjugated.

See Lumen xlvii 11.

To do without attention or care. To do with frequent interruptions. From 헤라.

If I say do.” If I bid to do. From 헤라
Present conditional from 헤란다. For all persons.

“Do, I say.” I tell to do. From 헤라
Present Indicative for all persons. Contraction for 헤라版权所有
vide 헤라版权所有

He speaks of hiding.

You told to do,
Imperfect, 2nd person sing and pl. Inferior to a superior of a superior.
He told to do
Imperfect, 1st and 3rd persons. Inferior to a superior of an equal or an inferior.

Did he tell to do? Imperfect interrogative.

I told to do, he told to do, etc., or As I told to do, as he told to do, etc. From 것이다
Imperfect of 것이다 for all persons; or it may suggest a reason, or represent a pause, or a comma.

I have told to do. "Do, I have said." Perfect of 것이다 for all persons. From 것이다

Must one do? Shall you do or say? Will he do? Will you do?
To an inferior. 갚다호라 Shall you say it is like?
Interrogative future sing. and plural. To an inferior of an equal or inferior 다시오시라 아니오시라 Will he come again or will he not come? From히다
See Lumen xli 6; lvii 16

For the purpose of doing "ad faciendum" (v. 허다)
Marks the beginning of an action and a future meaning: "facturus."
Formed like히다

Have you the intention of doing? From 허다
Present for all persons. For 허다혹다 Speaking to inferiors, 허다 and 허다 are said for short instead of 허다혹다.

To wish to do, to be just on the point of beginning. 허다
Infinitive, conjugated in all tenses. 허다혹다 To come to do.
Formed like히다
See Lumen xlix 6.
I should like to do. From 犄

A superior to an inferior. Of an equal or an inferior. Future of 縅 for all persons.

Literally, "To do wishing to do." To wish to do. From 犄

1st, 犄 to wish "ad faciendum." 2nd, .observable for犄 to do (comma); 3rd, andid to do or say. Infinitive, capable of conjugation,

무엇犄라고그리라는냐 "What wishing to do," or "to do what thus are you doing?" With what aim are you thus doing?

If I wish to do. From 犄

Present conditional of 縅 for all persons.

I want to do.

Present Indicative 1st and 3rd person. An inferior to a superior of an equal or inferior.

See the corresponding forms 做나, 做노, 做노가. Here is added the idea of willing contained in the particle ريك.

See Lumen xxvii, 2.

Wishing to do.

I wish to do, he wishes to do, etc. From 犄

Only a contraction for 做한다. Present Indicative for all persons. Conjugated. This verb is defective and much less used than 做라고

Do you wish to do?
The word is he wishes to do. They say he wants to do. Composed of

he wants to do followed by said or is. From

saying word, report, is. From

v. He wishes to do. From

If I do or did. From

If it were so.

If there were.

I wished to do. From

Imperfect of for all persons, or it may suggest a reason, be-

cause I wished to do, or a full stop.

I have wanted to do. From

Perfect of for all persons.

 contraction generally used in conversation forTell him to shut the door.

To go to do. From

future. Infinitive to go. Conjugated.

To go to do. From

d is the plural.

To do. Wanting to do. From

v. To do, to do.

See Lume xxxix, 5


From do to do by changing 라 into 려오

Please do, have the mind to do. 

Imperative singular. A superior to an inferior. Reproach or exhortation

Make up your mind to do.

However I should wish to do. For all persons.

To wish to do. To be disposed to do.

v. 흘로. 흘 과 흘다 Conjugated.

See Lumen x, 21 ; xvi, 6, xlii, 19.

To wish to do. From 흘라

v. 흘라고합니다.

Do. From 흘라

A kind of imperative.

If I wish to do, I do. 

If I do not want to do, I do not do.

Do if you like. Do if you wish. 

A kind of imperative with a sense of reproach, annoyance. I told you to do and yet ........... Though I told you to do.

Do. Well, do then. 

Imperative, with a sense of reproach, annoyance.
Some one to do. "The duty to do." He who will do. From 할
Nominative of the substantival infinitive 할 or future participle.

See Lumen xxv, 13.
I shall do. From 희라
For all persons. Future termination of a sentence in books of prayers.
Optative. fiat. 너를 떠나지 아니리이다 I will not leave you.
Let me not leave you. 즉시나오리이다 Directly shall be healed

See Lumen xxxii, 14, 17; xli, 14.

Shall I do? From 희라
How shall I make it like. Honorific question by an inferior to a superior.

What shall I do? From 희라
Honorific question inferior of a superior.

"Being what one ought to do."
Since there are some of them of whom one ought to think.

How to do. How shall I do? From 희라
Question expressive of embarrassment, despair, astonishment, disappointment.
How shall I do. What shall I do? Future conditional and present for all persons.
How could they produce? 무어시다나리오 What difference is there?
See Lumen v, 13; xxii, 19; xxxix, 11.

I shall do. From 희라
Future for all persons. Equivalent to a semicolon or colon.
See Lumen v, 6, 15; vii, 5; viii, 21; xxxiv, 8.
할일 "To do thing." From 할
할일있다 "To do thing to be or is." There is a possibility of doing.
One can do. It is a thing to do.
할일없다 "to do thing not to be or is not." There is no way of doing. It is not a thing to do.

히라 I shall do. From 할
Future for all persons, very positive, threatening, end of a sentence.
그리고면죽으리라 If you do so you will die.
See Lumen v, 8; vii, 7; ix, 6; xi, 11; xxv, 15.

할일없시 There is nothing to do. There is no way. There is no doubt.
From 할라
A kind of adverb. 할 future to do. 할 Thing 없시 is not.

히라로서 I shall do. From 할라
Future for all persons.

히라로서 I shall do. From 할라
Future for all persons. End of a sentence in songs.
See Lumen xi, 4; xvii, 17; xlvi, 11.

히리다 Future 1st and 3rd person for 히리이다. An inferior to a superior.

허리각 Shall I do? From 할라
Question in spoken language, for 히리잇가

히로세 I shall do. From 할
Future for all persons. (Seldom used—the form 히로세 is used in preference especially in all verbs whose radical ends in 자기)
From 글라

**After 글라**

**Lest he may do,** following words expressive of fear, anxiety. From 글라

**What to do? What shall I do? Ought I to do?** From 글라

Future for all persons. Used especially in speaking to oneself. "Had I better do this or that?"

**Shall I take the journey to-day?**

See Lumen xxix, 8; lv, 14; lvii, 14.

**To wonder what to do.** From 글라

**To do because perhaps it will be successful.**

**Shall I do or shall I not do? Ought he to do or not?** From 글라

Future denoting indecision. Question especially when talking to oneself.

**Shall I go to-day or not?**

Perhaps I shall do.

**To wish to do.** From 글라

**What one ought to do.** From 글라

Contracted for 글거슬 used especially after the termination 더면.

**Perhaps he will do. Will he not do?** Future.

**The thing to do, that ought to be done?** From 글라

Accusative of 글것. 글거슬아니냐 Not to do what has to be done.

See Lumen xxvi, 22, present form.
골거스로  By the thing which must be done. From 헐

Instrumental of 헐

He uses for that what ought to be used
for something else. 헐거스로 한다 I know what should be done.

 гол거시 The thing to do, that must be done. From 헐

Nominative of 헐

(1) 헐 future to do. (2) 것 thing (3) 시 Nominative or verb 음다, of which it takes all the forms.

See Lumen xxviii, 4.

골거시오 That is what I ought to do. From 헐

The 헐 of 것 is for the sake of euphony attached to the 이

골거시 어늘 That is what he should do, nevertheless (he does not).

Though he ought to do it, still (he does not). From 헐 Used in books.

(1) 헐거시 that is what he ought to do. (2) 어늘 nevertheless, showing that a negative should follow. When he should have done, ought to have done not, points to a contrast and shows that in the part of the sentence which follows the expression on the contrary may be expected.

골거시 나 Though one could do. From 헐

(1) 헐거시 “thing to do” (2) 나 although. Although it is a thing to do.

Used with 비록 though 비록가히구 gol거시나 though one may ask.
That is what one ought to do. As I am going to do. From  할

(1) 할 future. (2) 것 thing (3) 이니 Present indicative for all persons it is. 이니 is either equivalent to a comma or else gives the reason or motive for doing a thing expressed in the sentence following.

가협 할거시니 one can do.
반닭시มาตร당이 할거시니 one must do.
See Lumen xxiv, 22; liii, 17.

That is what he will do, or ought to do.
From 할

Future for all persons, final close of a sentence.
See Lumen lv, 4; xii, 8; xxix, 13.

End of a sentence. From 할거시다
See Lumen viii, 18.

It is a thing to do. From 할

(1) 할것 thing to do. (2) 일다 it is. Conjugated. 일다 put in the place of 이 for euphony.

Thing to do, thing that ought to be done. From 할

(1) 할 future, to do. (2) 것 thing declinable.
To this is added the verb 일다 to be which is conjugated. 할거시니
As I must do that 할거시면 If it is a thing to do.

or 할거슨 As to that which has to be done From 할

Opposite of 할것
to do.

I shall do. What ought I to do?

Future for all persons, suggests doubt, hesitation and question.

Who are they who ought to confess?

How will he or should he treat?

Feasible. Capable of being done or of doing what is possible.

an adjectival form corresponding to the Latin "abilis." Conjugated.

Plenary indulgence which can be had.
It is likely that he will do. From有望
Future of presumption or probability. Will he do? Question for all persons. This man will perhaps do his work
to-day. Will he likely do it?

Do. Used for 有望 From有望

You are going to do. (take care). From有望
Suggests Fear, danger. 有望 You are going to fall. (Cave ne
cadas). 有望 Take care not to fall.

“To do to go.” To make go and do. From有望
(1)有望 to make (2)有望 to go. Infinitive conjugated.

Do you think that he will do? (He will not) From有望
Future. Sense of opposition. A denial. 有望 What! this man go. ? He will not go.

I wish to do. From有望
Indicates the will, intention. 有望 I want to eat food.

v. 有望 Let me do it or not. From有望
Present for all persons.

Will he do? (he will not do) meaning of opposition. Future, a
negation. Honorific. From有望
有望 Will men do this thing.? They
will not.
The Korean document contains translations and explanations of various Korean verbs and phrases. Here are some key points:

1. **What Ought I to do?**
   - The future interrogative or hesitation and doubt.
   - This translates to "Future interrogative or of hesitation and doubt." from the English language.

2. **To do or not to do.**
   - Sense of hesitation, doubt.
   - This translates to "To do or not to do." from English language.

3. **To do.**
   - (Ad faciendum)
   - This translates to "To do." from English language.

4. **He did.**
   - etc.
   - Perfect for all persons.

5. **The power to do.**
   - This translates to "The power to do." from English language.

6. **What one will do.**
   - This translates to "What one will do." from English language.

7. **The hope of doing.**
   - This translates to "The hope of doing." from English language.

The document also includes additional notes on the usage and context of these verbs and phrases in Korean.
To be on the point of doing, to fail to do. From future to do. He is at the point of death.

Means of doing. From Future, to do. 밑 means way, law, manner.

There is no way of doing. From

There is a way of doing. From

It is not only that. That is not all. From

It is only that. It is nothing more. That's all. From 일다 Conjugated. 업시흡변이오 You shall remove it. That is all. 이킬땐이로써 Though she does no more than bring them up.

It is not enough to do. From 줄的地位사

It is too little. 이것술 bulunduğu더러셔라 "These things to write are too few. Get more written."

When he does. While he was doing. From "In the time of doing."
See Lumen vii, 1; xi, 5, 12.
The more he does, the more. From 홀

The more wine he drinks the more he wants to drink.

The more he does the more he wants to do. From 홀

I shall do, etc.

Expresses fear, danger, take care of. v. 할나

I shall do. etc. From 할

For all persons.

He will perhaps do. He is going to do. To be capable of doing. To be feasible. From 할

Means of doing. From 할

수 means. v. 할길, 할법. From 할

There is no way of doing. From 할

There is a way of doing. From 할

The time of doing. From 할

“The time of to have done”. 싸 time. Declinable. Stands for the 3 times when an action is done. Present, Past and Future. For sake of euphony it is used in preference to 할써 and 할느냐.

See Lumen xxiv, 3, xxv, 7.
When he does, has done, will do. From 할 때 
"At the time to do." Locative of 할 때.

To do.

"Kind to compare not being Lord". Lord whose love is beyond comparison.

Because I shall do. From 할
Future v. 할 터

"To do this alone thing is not". From 할
to do. 셀름 only 아니라 is not. There is yet something else to do. I have yet something more to say.

"To do alone thing is". From 할
to do. 셀름 this only thing 이나라 is.
There is nothing else to do. I have nothing more to say. That's all.

As if one were going to do. From 할
Adverbial form.

or 할듯하다 He will probably do. From 할
future. 듯하다 indicates the probability, a bare possibility, the intention of doing.

It is not certain that I do but it is likely. From 할
The position, He will certainly die.

Shall I do or not? Future marking uncertainty, a difficulty. v. 줄지 and 줄지말지

Thing to do. Thing which ought to be done. From 줄

As you ought to do. From 줄

As you are going to do. From 줄

When he should do........ (he does not). From 줄

Since he must do.. From 줄
HOLU / I must do. From HOLU

HOLU / He who shall do.
See Lumen x, 19; xix, 17.

HOLU / At the time of doing. When one does.

HOLU / At the time of doing. When he does. From HOLU
Locative. Like HOLU

HOLU / The time of doing.

HOLU / What to do. (I know not, I know well, but) From HOLU
or a kind of future infinitive implying a doubt.

HOLU / "What to do I do not know".

HOLU / "What to do I know well, but..........

HOLU / "If it is advantageous, if it is disadvantageous as I cannot tell.

HOLU / or HOLU / Even though I should do. Rather do than.....

From HOLU

HOLU / Better to die than make again a sacrilegious communion. Even though I should die (I would not dare to make). I shall not dare to make a sacrilegious communion.

See Lumen xxxii, 16.
Let us do. We must do. From ḥol

Imperative and optative. End of a sentence or phrase asserting positively.

Let us pray. Let us ask.

See Lumen xxxiii, 18; xxxiv, 2; xlvi, 14.

Will he do? Will he not do? From ḥol

Future implying doubt, indecision.

As he ought to do. From ḥol

“As I am before doing”. ṃ denotes a reason or simply a pause, a comma.

Preceded by ʼamáda; ʼamáda ḥoljiru One must do.

See Lumen xxix, 13; li, 16; lvii, 14.

One must do. That is what I shall do. From ḥol

End of a sentence denoting a full stop. ḥoljiru ʼamáda That is what he must do.

See Lumen ii, 3; xili, 4.

When he should have done. If he does. For doing. (ad faciendum).

From ḥol

If it is so. ḥoljiru ʼamáda If you want to gain plenary indulgences you must........... 고명흡기줄원흡진대

If or when they want to confess.

See Lumen xxii, 13.

v. ḥoljiru ʼamáda

See Lumen xxx, 15; xl, 22.

I shall do.

For all persons.
“Though he will do.” From 히
(for though he does). Though he ought to do. Present and future subjunctive for all persons. Meaning of although.
See Lumen xxii, 18.

End of a sentence. Future. From 히
지바지말지로다 He will not celebrate. (of festivals)
See Lumen xxxix, 10.

What one will do. What one ought to do. From 히
Future for all persons. 히줄단다 I know what we shall do. 히줄할 달타 I know what they ought to do. Present, signifying the way of doing. How to do 이런은취를보랍형줄을모로고 I do not know how to recognise such a blessing.
See Lumen xli, 11.

What one will do. What one ought to do. From 히
Future for all persons. 히줄을단다 “I know the ought to do” for I know what one ought to do 히줄을할달타 “I know the duty to do for I know what to do. Accusative of 히줄.

What we shall do. Ought to do. From 히
“the duty to do, to be done.” Instrumental of 히줄. For all persons: 히줄노단다 I know what they will do. (단다 governs the instrumental as well as the accusative) 히줄노할달타 I know what they ought to do.
**Having done. From 흉시다**

Expresses the reason, motive. "By that which having done". Honorific of 흉야. Perfect Participle of 흉시다. In speaking of a superior.

Having done. Denotes sometimes a comma and is inserted in 흉시고 honorific of 흉고.

See Lumen i, 11; ii, 12; v, 9; 14.

**Let us do.**

See Lumen xxiii, 18.

**Disused for the verb 흉다 and others. Epistolary style; honorific.** 업소오며, 잇소오며, 듯소오며, 소 is euphonic, 음다

v. 흉옵다. 며. v. 흉며

**v. 흉싶내다**

**For 흉섯느이다**

For 흉섯느이다 Honorific of 흉섯느이다

**Having done. From 흉시다**

Perfect Participle of 흉시다 honorific of 흉다; points to a cause, reason, in speaking of a superior. This tense serves to form the greater part of the Past tense of the verb. 흉시다

See Lumen ii, 7

**Let us do. From 흉시다**

Between equals. Imperative. 1st person Plural.

**Has he done? Have they done? From 흉시다**

Question between equals speaking of a superior. Perfect for the 3rd. person sing. and pl.
**Have you done? Has he done? From 호시다**

Question by an inferior of a superior in speaking of a superior. Perfect. 2nd and 3rd person Sing. and pl.

**호섯 느고** Honorable of 호시다. v. 호셋느고.

**호셋니** He has done. They have done. From 호시다

Answer between equals speaking of a superior. Perfect. 3rd persons, Sing. and pl.

**호셋спект츠오** Have you done? You have done. Has he done? He has done. From 호시다

Question and answer between equals speaking of a superior and of a superior. Perfect. 2nd and 3rd person Sing. and pl.

**호셋쇼** Have you done? Has he done. From 호시다

Question (very polite) between equals and speaking of a superior or an equal whom they consider as a superior although an equal. Perfect. 2nd and 3rd person Sing. and pl.

**호셋쇼** Has he done? He has done. Have they done? They have done. From 호시다

Question and answer between equals speaking of a superior. Perfect. 3rd person, Sing. and pl.

**호셋지** Has he done? He has done. Have they done? They have done. From 호시다

Question and answer between equals speaking of a superior. Perfect 3rd person, Sing. and pl.
He has done............etc. You have done. From  хозя*.

Answer (very polite) amongst equals. Perfect, 2nd and 3rd persons Sing. and pl. Have you done? You have done. Question and answer of an inferior to a superior in speaking of a superior. Perfect, 2nd and 3rd persons.

Do. Please do. From хозя.*

Polite amongst equals. Imperative singular.


Question and answer (rather polite) between equals and speaking of a superior. Present indicative, third, and perhaps second, person Sing. and plural.

Do you do? Does he do? They. etc. From хозя.*

Very polite question between equals and speaking of an equal whom they respect or of a superior. Present Indicative, 2nd and 3rd persons. Sing. and plural.

Are you doing? Is he doing? From хозя.*

Question by an inferior of a superior speaking of a superior. Present indicative, 2nd and 3rd person. Sing. and pl.

Honorific for хозя.*

Do. Please have the goodness to do. From хозя.*

Imperative. An inferior begging of a superior.

Do I beseech you. From хозя.*

Imperative or rather a very respectful request in the form of a prayer.
Do you do? You do. Does he do? He does. From 槿汐殿下

Question and answer by an inferior of a superior speaking of a superior
Present Indicative. 2nd and 3rd person Sing. and plural.

Will he do? Will they do. From 槿汐殿下

Question between equals speaking of a superior. Future. 3rd person Sing. and Pl.

He will do. They will do. From 槿汐殿下

Answer between equals speaking of a superior. Future. 3rd person Sing. and Pl.

Will he do? Will you do? From 槿汐殿下

Question between equals (very polite) speaking of an equal or superior.
Future. 2nd and 3rd person Sing. and Pl.

Will he do? He will do. They, etc. From 槿汐殿下

Question and answer between equals (polite) and speaking of a superior
Future. 3rd person Sing. and plural.

Will he do? He will do. They, etc. From 槿汐殿下

Question and answer amongst equals speaking of a superior. Future. 3rd
person Sing. and Pl.

He will do. They will do. Also you will do. From槿汐殿下

Very polite reply between equals and speaking of an equal or a superior.
You do. He does. You. They, etc. From 흥시다
Answer by an inferior to a superior speaking of a superior. Present indicative. 2nd and 3rd person Sing. and pl.

Having done. Having been done. From 흥시다
Past Participle of the adjective for 흥시다 Honorific of 흥시다
See Lumen i, 4; v, 1; v, 8; v, 15; vi, 2.

Does he do? Do they do. From 흥시다
Question between equals speaking of a superior. Present Indicative. 3rd person Sing. and pl.

Imperative. Very respectful and beseeching. v. 흥융요서.
From 흥시다

He does. He says.
End of a sentence. Honorific form of Present Indicative. Termination added after a certain number of characters (usually four) as a conclusion.

He does. They do. From 흥시다
Answer between equals speaking of a superior. Present indicative. 3rd person Sing. and pl. Answer to 흥시나
See Lumen i, 5; i, 17.

Because you do. Since he does. From 흥시다
In speaking of a superior. Present indicative. 2nd and 3rd person Sing. and pl. က points to a comma, a reason.
See Lumen viii, 20, 22; xi, 22; xii, 7; xv, 14, 16, 17, 19, and 21.
He does. He says or says he. From

Honorary termination. End of a sentence. See Lumen vi, 21; xiv, 8, 19; xvii, 12.

You do. He does. From

Answer of an inferior to a superior, speaking of a superior. Present Indicative, 2nd and 3rd person Sing. and pl.

Do. Would you have the goodness to do. From

An inferior to superiors. Very respectful Imperative. 2nd person. Supplciatory.

Do. Oblige me by doing. From

Inferior to a superior. Very respectful imperative. 2nd person. Precatory.

You will do. He will do. From

Future honorary termination for

See Lumen xxii, 12.

Honorary infinitive of to do. Used always when speaking of a superior. Consequently not found in the first person. Radical 시 honorific particle or perhaps sometimes simply the . For example; , , , , he will do. , , , he has done. being conjugated regularly like . We have only given here a few of the terminations. It can take all except those belonging to the first person.
Formation:

1. It is formed from the past participle of the adjective ከ by changing ኲ into 시다 except in the case of verbs ending in ኲ which change their past participle of the adjective into 뷄시다. 뷄시다

In other words, they are formed from the radical of the infinitive by adding 뷄시다.

2. Verbs which having ኲ neither in the infinitive nor in the past participle of the adjective yet have it in the past take it for the honorific. Thus 저시다, 저시다.

 Honolulu (He does, He is) From ከ시다.

See Lumen v, 3.

 Honolulu honorific of ከ도다 (See this termination) From ከ시다.

 Honolulu of ከ도다 (See this termination) From ከ시다.

 Honolulu (Do you? He does. They do. From ከ시다)

 Honolulu (Answer between equals (very polite) or speaking of a superior. Answer of an inferior to a superior speaking of a superior. Present Indicative 2nd and 3rd person Sing. and pl.)

 Honolulu You do. He does. You. They. From ከ시다.

 Honolulu for adjectives whose radical ends in a vowel and ከ for those ending in a consonant or in ከ
Do, From 써시다


Do, From 써시다

Inferior to a superior. Very respectful. Imperative or rather Precautional. 써쓰요서 From 써다 to wash. 말으요셔 (noli) from 말다

See Lumen, xxi, 8; xxxiii, 16.

To do. and sometimes to say.

In adjectives it means to be, infinitive, and also present. I am, etc. Present infinitive. 느 radical which is invariable for all the tenses termination susceptible of a crowd of variations. The infinitive is used to form a number of tenses. It is under this form that a great number of verbs and adjectives are to be found in the dictionary. By contraction in compounds is put for the. 아니라 for 아니라.

Doing. When I was doing suddenly.

Denotes a sudden interruption, unexpected, in what was being done. Present for all persons. 다가 marks surprise and an unexpected event.

노름 다가별 약작았다. “Playing he was struck by lightning.” He was playing when suddenly he was struck by lightning. Formed by adding 가 to the infinitive of all verbs, even those in 타

He does indeed but. He says that he does. From 써시다

Present for all persons. 다고 has a sense of irony, reproach, reserve, or perhaps 고 is from 고고. 꼬롭다고마다느냐 Does he refuse saying it is too difficult?
It is hot.

Do you say that he is here.

Though doing.

Present subjunctive for all persons. This form is used specially after

It is also used for the past.

Formation:

1. By changing the termination of the infinitive and into

2. From the participle of the adjective into

Either form is used without distinction.

See Lumen v, 19; xxxiii, 21.

Here seems only to occupy the place of the termination which is delayed by a short incidental phrase.

See Lumen xxvii, 1; xxix, 6; xxxvi, 19.

He says, he spoke, he has said, he will say. From

The colon which precedes inverted commas showing that a quotation is to follow. These inverted commas are generally followed by which marks a reason, or by which marks the end of a sentence, a full stop, the completion of the meaning.

he answers as follows

To give thanks you say.

See Lumen i, 19; v, 5; xxi, 2; xxii, 3.
To do like ........................ to resemble. From 줄거리
To drink wine as an ox drinks water.

Did I do? I did do. From 줄거리
Question and reply between equals of an equal or inferior. Imperfect.
For all persons.

I do. He, We. They. From 줄거리
Answer from an inferior to a superior, of an equal or inferior. Present
Indicative 1st and 3rd person Singular and plural.

He did. etc. v. 줄거리

If I did, etc. From 줄거리

In speaking of an equal or an inferior. Imperfect conditional for all persons.

Doing. Having done. What one did. Having been done. From 줄거리
Active and Passive. A sort of past participial adjective (imperfect)

너들섬기던사람들이 “The men you having waited upon” Who were waiting on you.

원줄거리 What we were wanting. What was wanted

절말서서 Adjective which was paying for love. Adjectival form of

the imperfect 줄거리. Used in the same cases as 줄거. The tense only is different.

See Lumen v, 4; xi, 8; xv, 17; xxvii, 5.

Did I do? etc. From 줄거리

Question of a superior to an inferior of an equal or inferior. Imperfect for
all persons.
** 전혀 Did I do, etc.?**

Question of a superior to an inferior of an equal or inferior. Imperfect for all persons. Formation. From the infinitive by changing the termination 다 into 더 and 라 into 러.

See Lumen viii, 14.

** 전혀 I did, etc.**

In speaking of an equal or inferior. Imperfect for all persons. Formation: Whatever the radical is change the termination 다 into 더 and 라 into 러.

See Lumen, vii, 1; xl, 15; xlv, 16.

** 전혀 마뇨 I did, but.............................**

Imperfect for all persons. In speaking of an equal or inferior. yet denoted a reservation.

** 전혀 넋가 Because I did. From 전혀**

Imperfect for all persons. 넋가 marks a reason, motive, the why or because.

** 전혀 잇가 Did I do? He. We. They. From 전혀**

Very respectful question by an inferior of a superior, of an equal or inferior. Imperfect for 1st and 3rd person Sing. and pl.

** 전혀 보 Did I do? etc. From 전혀**

Question by a superior of an inferior, of an equal or inferior (In books) Imperfect for all persons.

** 전혀 가 Did I do? etc. From 전혀**

Question by a superior of an inferior, or between equals when speaking of an equal or inferior. Imperfect for all persons. Answer 됨데.
I probably did. etc. From 흉터니
A superior to an inferior of an equal or inferior.

The thing which we did. What we were doing.

Did I do? etc. From 흉터니
Question by a superior of an inferior or between equals speaking of an equal or inferior. Imperfect for all persons.

Did he do? If he did (I know not). I know not (if he did).
How did he (I know not) From 흉터니
Imperfect participle, having the meaning of doubt, hindrance, etc.

Whether he did or not. v. 흉터니못흉터니
Whether he did or not. Let him do or not do (who cares). 오던지못오던지네예게상판있느냐 Let him come or not what is that to you.

I did or have done. From 흉터니
Imperfect or perfect for all persons. Marks a full stop. Of an equal or inferior. 요안고말흉터니 It is John who was saying it. John who said it. Imperfect Indicative for all persons. He was saying or he said that he did.
See Lumen, ix, 4, 8, 13, 16; xii, 20.

He did. He has done. From 흉터니
Imperfect or past honorific for all persons. (in books). A superior to an inferior speaking of an inferior.
Used before a negative. From 희들니.

Though they dare not receive the Holy Eucharist. Though they do not clearly understand the meaning (or intention).

Infinitive. 일 before a negative. 희들니 Not being full.

To do as if. Appearing to do.

I have not even been able to meet him.

Though I do, etc (it is useless).

Present subjunctive for all persons. Of an inferior or equal. Much used in conversation. 희들니 (in books). Present and past of the subjunctive. 희들니. Formed like 희들니 1st and 2nd persons.

See Lumen, ix, 10; xxiv, 6.

As far as doing. In coming as far as. From 희들니

To kill himself with work. To exert oneself beyond one's strength.

I do. From 희들니

Present indicative for all persons. End of a sentence. Used especially in books for sake of elegance.

See Lumen, xxvii, 18, 19; xxxiii, 21.
Aspirated termination of certain verbs. In the conjugation the is always changed into an aspirate, ㅋ, ㅊ, and ㅋ.

For words in the like ㅋ하다.

Aspirated v. ㅋ도

Let us do.
A superior to an equal or inferior, also in talking to himself. Imperative. 1st person. A kind of exclamation. Verbs in the make shit. Formed from the infinitive by changing shit into shit and ㅋ into 자.

Wishing to do. To do.

To propose to do. “to counsel.” “to say (to another) let us do.”

Not to do. From ㅋ자
A kind of negative infinitive of the verb ㅋ하다 compounded from ㅋ자 and ㅋ지

Conjugated ㅋEntre 1shall not do for ㅋ자하나 ㅋEntre verbs in the make 친라: 도라, 도친라 It is not good.

Let us do.
Termination of songs.

Honorable termination. Not used with the verb ㅋ하다 which has ㅋ 였다, 못한다고 to ask. ㅋ요를 “the to receive” (for ㅋ요를) 받을 ㅋ요를 얻을 란 이 the hope of receiving.

(for 받을) ㅋ요와 having heard. These are the only three verbs usually taking this form.
Infinitive form of the verb 作, before certain words in negative sentences 作 못 하 다 to be unable to do. 作 마라 Don't do.
Take care not to do. In certain cases by contraction they put 没 for 作, 作 을 말고 for 作 을 말고. 作리있고 There is an advantage in doing. Literally, "to do, advantage is". The verbs in 作 make 차 노치 마라 Don't let loose.

See Lumen, i, 5; ii, 3; xxii, 8; xl, 22.

Between equals. Imperative Sing. and pl.

Do I do? I do. From 作
Question and answer between equals. Of an equal or inferior. Present indicative for all persons. Familiar language amongst equals. 反말 or half language halfway between polite and respectful talk and that which is used in speaking to inferiors.

Not to do.
취지아너 Without truce or rest.
오래지아너 Soon.
See Lumen, xlix, 11.

Not to do. From 作
作 to do. 아너 not. Almost always followed by 作 which is conjugated.
See Lumen, ix, 16; xviii, 14; xx, 2. Iviii, 3.
thing of not doing.

It is because he doesn't pray.

On the other hand to us a thing
which he has not given where is it.
“For where to find a thing which
he has not given us.” i.e. he has given us every thing.

Not to want to do.

Not to do. He who does not.

Fiat. Please God he does.
A kind of optative.

Do.
Imperative. Polite between equals.

I do. He. We. They.
Answer by an inferior to a superior speaking of an equal or inferior.
Present indicative 1st and 3rd person Sing. and pl.

— I do. You do. etc. From は
Answer between equals, (very polite). Of an equal or inferior. Present
indictive for all persons.


do, but .................. From  الرح

ْ radically, conjugated in all tenses

َ ل for euphony, connexion or sign of infinitive

ِ which before certain letters is ل for euphony

َ but, yet expressing a reservation.

َ َ َ he has done, but ..................

َ َ َ َ he will do, but ..................

َ َ َ َ he did, but ..................

Do not do. From  الرح

An inferior to a superior Imperative of  الرح마다

Do not do.

A superior to an inferior. Imperative.  الرح to do. مارا Imperative of the verb  مانانا to stop not. negative meaning.

See Lumen, vii, 4.

Do not, I beg of you. From  الرح

Precatory imperative, between equals.

See Lumen, xxii, 8.

Not to make do. To prevent doing. From  الرح

ْ infinitive. مانانا not.  مانانا to do.  مانانا to hinder.

Do not to fall. Prevent from falling.
To hinder from doing. From halt
End of a sentence.

To stop doing. To be hindered from doing. From halt
Not to do. To Infinitive. 말다 Infinitive to stop. 말고 not doing
not. Without. 의논치말고 Without hesitation. Without exception

He will hinder from doing. From halt
End of a sentence.

To be unable to do. Not to do. From halt
지못하다 sign of inability.
We cannot obtain.

See Lumen, xi, 14; xxi, 17; xxiv, 2; xxvii, 1; xxxiii, 20.

Verbs ending in - take instead of - 노라,
노치마라

치 Contraction for halt
감히담시범치말고 for 범halt말고.
서명서를말치말고 for 발halt말고.
Verbs ending in - all have - instead of - 노라, 노치; 일타
일치; 퇴라, 퇴치.