

## LEVEL 3 LESSON 29

In this lesson, we are looking at one more irregularity in the Korean language. The irregularity that we are introducing in this lesson is the “ㄴ” irregular.

**When a verb stem ends with the consonant “ㄴ” and it is followed by a vowel, the consonant “ㄴ” is dropped.**

### Example:

낫다 [nat-da] = to heal, to recover, to be better (in comparison)

낫 + 아요 (present tense) --> 나아요 [na-a-yo]

= It's better. / Please feel better.

### More examples

1. 젓다 [jeot-da] = to stir (liquid)

젓 + 어요 = 저어요 [ji-eo-yo]

2. 잇다 [it-da] = to connect, to link

잇 + 으면 = 이으면 [i-eu-myeon]

3. 짓다 [jit-da] = to build, to compose

짓 + 었어요 = 지었어요 [ji-eo-sseo-yo]

### Sample sentences

1. 잘 저으세요.

[jal jeo-eu-se-yo.]

= Stir it well.

2. 두 개를 이었어요.

[du gae-reul i-eo-sseo-yo.]

= I connected the two (objects).

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3. 이 집을 누가 지었어요?

[i ji-beul nu-ga ji-eo-sseo-yo?]

= Who built this house?

4. 좋은 이름을 지을 거예요.

[jo-eun i-reu-meul ji-eul geo-ye-yo.]

= I'm going to make a good name.

5. 감기 다 나았어요?

[gam-gi da na-a-sseo-yo?]

= Did you recover (completely) from the cold?

### Exceptions

**Some words do not follow this irregularity rule and still keep the consonant “ㄴ” even before a vowel.**

1. 웃다 [ut-da] = to smile, to laugh

2. 씻다 [ssit-da] = to wash

3. 벗다 [beot-da] = to take (clothes) off

웃어요. [u-seo-yo.] = Smile. / I smile. / He smiles. / They laugh.

씻을 거예요. [ssi-seul geo-ye-yo.] = I'm going to wash up. / I'm going to wash it.

신발을 벗어 주세요. [sin-ba-reul beo-seo ju-se-yo.] = Please take your shoes off.