

Upper Beginner Level, Unit 3.1

Directly Modifying with ㅁ Irregular Descriptive Verbs

ㅁ irregular are converted a bit differently than other descriptive verbs. Instead of converting ㅁ into 워, it's converted into 운 to make the direct modifier.

춥다 (to be cold [weather]), 차갑다 (to be cold [touch])

CONJUGATION: 춥다 > 추 > 추운 (a cold [weather])

차갑다 > 차가 > 차가운 (a cold [touch])

Example sentences

- 많은 사람들은 추운 날씨를 좋아하지 않아요. **Many people don't like cold weather.**

Upper Beginner Level, Unit 3.1

Directly Modifying with Descriptive Verbs - Special Case I

Anytime the stem of a descriptive verb ends with a ㄹ final consonant, the ㄹ is just changed to a ㄴ.

달다 (to be sweet), 길다 (to be long)

CONJUGATION: 달다 > 달 > 단 (a sweet)

길다 > 길 > 긴 (a long)

Example sentences

- 저는 초콜릿, 과자 등 단 것을 좋아해요. I like sweets like chocolate, cookies, and so on.

Upper Beginner Level, Unit 3.1

Directly Modifying with Descriptive Verbs - Special Case II

Another special case is when the descriptive verb ends with 있다 or 없다.
With these types you can simply add 는 to the stem.

맛있다 (to be tasty), 맛없다 (to be tasteless)

CONJUGATION: 맛있다 > 맛있 > 맛있는 (tasty)

맛없다 > 맛없 > 맛없는 (tasteless)

Example sentences

- 저는 가족과 함께 맛있는 음식을 많이 먹었어요. **I ate a lot of delicious food with my family.**
- 저는 맛없는 것부터 먹어요. **I eat the bad-tasting ones first.**