

V~는 N

Present tense noun-modifying form

보는 영화가 재미있어요.

The movie I'm watching is interesting.

You can add ~는 N to an action verb stem to say "the noun that I am verb-ing." For example, "the book I am reading," or "the friend I am meeting."

ACTION VERBS

Attach ~는 to the verb stem and place it before the noun. Attach ~는 regardless of whether the verb ends on a vowel sound or a consonant sound.

모르다	→	모르는 N	(the N I don't know)
사랑하다	→	사랑하는 N	(the N I love)
㉠ 알다	→	아는 N	(the N I know)

- > 모르는 사람이 많아요. There are lots of people I don't know.
- > 사랑하는 사람이 중요해요. The people you love are important.
- > 보는 영화를 좋아해요. I like the movie I'm watching.
- > 요즘 읽는 책이 신기해요. The book I'm reading lately is fascinating.

COMMON USAGE: "MY FAVORITE N" - 가장/제일 좋아하는 N

"가장 좋아하다" or "제일 좋아하다" literally mean "to like most/best," but are more naturally thought of as meaning "(my) favorite." When used in the form **V~는 N**, "가장/제일 좋아하는 N" means: "my favorite noun." For example: "제일 좋아하는 책" (my favorite book).

- > 가장 좋아하는 나라가 한국이에요. My favorite country is Korea.
- > 가장 좋아하는 음식은 피자예요. My favorite food is pizza.
- > 제일 좋아하는 커피는 아메리카노예요. My favorite coffee is americano (black coffee).

Note: V~는 is not to be confused with the N~은/는 topic particle. The topic particle "는" is only attached to nouns. The "는" in "V~는" is only attached to verbs.

V~(으)ㄴ N

Past tense noun-modifying form

먹은 초밥이 비쌌어요.

The sushi I ate was expensive.

You can add V~(으)ㄴ to an action verb stem to talk about a noun that you interacted with **in the past**. It means: "the noun that I verb-ed." For example, "the book I read," or "the friend I met."

ACTION VERBS

If the verb stem ends in a vowel sound, or ㄹ, add ~ㄴ

사다	→	산 N	(the N I bought)
보내다	→	보낸 N	(the N I sent)
㊦ 돕다	→	도운 N	(the N I helped)
㊧ 만들다	→	만든 N	(the N I made)

If the verb stem ends in a consonant sound, add ~은

받다	→	받은 N	(the N I received)
먹다	→	먹은 N	(the N I ate)
㊨ 듣다	→	들은 N	(the N I listened to)

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| > 읽은 책이 재미있었어요. | The book I read was interesting. |
| > 간 파티가 어색했어요. | The party I went to was awkward. |
| > 저를 도운 사람이 많아요. | There are many people who helped me. |
| > 탄 버스가 편했어요. | The bus I rode was comfortable. |
| > 보낸 이메일이 중요해요. | The email I sent is important. |
| > 받은 선물이 무거웠어요. | The present I received was heavy. |
| > 어제 들은 수업이 재미있었어요. | The class I had yesterday was interesting. |
| > 아침에 만든 음식이 맛있었어요. | The food I made this morning was delicious. |

Note: V~(으)ㄴ N is not to be confused with the N~은/는 topic particle. The topic particle "은" is only attached to nouns. The "은" in "V~(으)ㄴ" is only attached to verbs..

V~(으)ㄹ N

Future tense noun-modifying form

살 집은 비싸지 않아요.

The house I'll buy isn't expensive.

You can add ~(으)ㄹ to an action verb stem to talk about a noun that you will interact with **in the future**. This means: "a noun that I will verb" or "a noun to verb (in the future)." For example: "the friend I'll meet," or, "a book to read."

ACTION VERBS

If the verb stem ends in a vowel sound, or ㄹ, attach ~ㄹ

사다	→	살 N	(a N to buy)
살다	→	살 N*	(a N to live in)
사랑하다	→	사랑할 N	(a N to love)
㊤ 돕다	→	도울 N	(a N to help)

If the verb stem ends in a consonant sound, attach ~을

받다	→	받을 N	(a N to receive)
먹다	→	먹을 N	(a N to eat)
㊤ 듣다	→	들을 N	(a N to listen to)

> 내일 아침에 먹을 빵이에요.	This is the bread I'll eat tomorrow morning.
> 사라가 읽을 책이에요.	This is the book Sara will read.
> 탈 버스가 불편해요.	The bus I will ride is uncomfortable.
> 줄 선물이 비쌌어요.	The present I will give was expensive.
> 우리는 먹을 음식을 발견했어요.	We found food to eat.
> 우리는 볼 영화를 골랐어요.	We picked a movie to watch.
> 마당에 심을 나무를 샀어요.	We bought a tree to plant in our yard.

Note: V~(으)ㄹ is not to be confused with the ~을/를 object particle. The object particle "을" is only attached to nouns. The "을" in "V~(으)ㄹ" is only attached to verbs.

* With this grammar form, the verbs "사다" (to buy) and "살다" (to live) conjugate the same way.