Morpheme analysis is usually focused on commonness in structural aspect and speciality in meaning but Korean has peculiar phonological representations, though they don’t meet above two criteria, which may be regarded as morphemes. When we compare 1st person aorist declarative form, *ho-ra* with *ha-ta* in Middle Korean, we can distinguish *-o-*. On the other hand, quotative-explanatory *hodsi* does not have forms to be compared and distinguishing *o* is impossible. But if we accept the criterion that they have the same phonological representation, *o* in above two cases can be analysed into as an independent morpheme. Morphemes used to be defined traditionally as the smallest meaningful units but Aronoff (1976) suggested that as long as they are of the same phonological representation, though not meaningful, they should be regarded as morphemes. With Aronoff’s suggestion, we can clearly explain the endings of ‘o’ beginning forms, ‘kŏ/ŏ’ beginning forms and ‘a/ō’ beginnnig forms in Middle Korean.