

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 1

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In this lesson, let's look at how to say “**the more [A] the more [B]**” in Korean.

It is expressed through the verb ending **-을수록 [-eul-su-rok]**, and the latter “the more [B]” part is expressed through another verb.

### Conjugation

- Verb stem + **-을수록 [-eul-su-rok]**

\* Verb stems ending in a vowel are followed by **-르수록**.

\*\* Verb stems ending with **ㄹ** are followed by **-수록**.

### Conjugation examples

가다 [ga-da] --> 갈수록 [gal-su-rok] = the more you go, the more ...

예쁘다 [ye-ppeu-da] --> 예쁠수록 [ye-ppeu-su-rok] = the prettier it is, the more ...

비싸다 [bi-ssa-da] --> 비쌀수록 [bi-ssal-su-rok] = the more expensive it is, the more ...

이상하다 [i-sang-ha-da] --> 이상할수록 [i-sang-hal-su-rok] = the stranger it is, the more ...

바쁘다 [bi-ssa-da] --> 바쁠수록 [bi-ssal-su-rok] = the busier you are, the more ...

### Usage examples

1.

맛있다 [ma-sit-da] = 맛있 + -을수록 = 맛있을수록 [ma-si-sseul-su-rok]

Ex) 맛있을수록 잘 팔려요. [ma-si-sseul-su-rok jal pal-lyeo-yo.]

= The more delicious it is, the better it sells.

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2.

바쁘다 [ba-ppeu-da] = 바쁘 + -르수록 = 바쁠수록 [ba-ppeul-su-rok]

Ex) 바쁠수록 건강이 중요해요. [ba-ppeul-su-rok geon-gang-i jung-yo-hae-yo.]

= The busier you are, the more important your health is.

3.

사람이 많다 [sa-ra-mi man-ta] = 사람이 많 + -을수록 = 사람이 많을수록 [sa-ra-mi ma-neul-su-rok]

Ex) 사람이 많을수록 좋아요. [sa-ra-mi ma-neul-su-rok jo-a-yo.]

= The more people there are, the better.

### Note

Basically, -을수록 means “the more [A], the more [B]”, but depending on the context, it can also express the meaning of “Even more so especially when …”, “Especially if … even more …”, or “Particularly when …”.

Ex)

바쁠수록 잠을 많이 자야 돼요.

[ba-ppeul-su-rok ja-meul ma-ni ja-ya dwae-yo.]

= (lit.) The busier you are, the more you need to sleep.

= You need to sleep even more especially when you are busy.

학생일수록 책을 많이 읽어야 돼요.

[hak-saeng-il-su-rok chae-geul ma-ni il-geo-ya dwae-yo.]

= If you are a student, especially because you are a student, you need to read a lot of books.

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Using -을수록 with -(으)면

Using -을수록 on its own is already enough, but sometimes people use -(으)면 and repeat the same verb in front of the “-을수록” part.

바쁠수록 = 바쁘면 바쁠수록

좋을수록 = 좋으면 좋을수록

Ex)

The more, the better.

= 많으면 많을수록 좋아요.

The cheaper it is, the more you can buy it.

= 싸면 쌀수록 많이 살 수 있어요.

### Set expression

The expression “갈수록” comes from 가다 + -을수록 and literally means “the more you go”, but it is used as a set phrase that means, “more and more so in time” or “as time goes by”.

갈수록 추워요.

[gal-su-rok chu-wo-yo.]

= It keeps getting colder.

사브린 씨는 갈수록 한국어를 잘 해요.

[sa-beu-rin ssi-neun gal-su-rok han-gu-geo-reul jal hae-yo.]

= Sabrina keeps getting better at her Korean.

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## Sample sentences

1. 친구는 많을수록 좋아요.

[chin-gu-neun ma-neul-su-rok jo-a-yo.]

= (When it comes to friends,) The more friends you have, the better.

= 친구는 많으면 많을수록 좋아요.

2. 비쌀수록 잘 팔려요.

[bi-ssal-su-rok jal pal-lyeo-yo.]

= The more expensive it is, the better it sells.

= 비싸면 비쌀수록 잘 팔려요.

3. 재미있는 사람일수록 좋아요.

[jae-mi-it-neun sa-ra-mil-su-rok jo-a-yo.]

= The more interesting a person s/he is, the better.

4. 재미있는 사람일수록 인기가 많아요.

[jae-mi-it-neun sa-ra-mil-su-rok in-gi-ga ma-na-yo.]

= The more interesting a person s/he is, the more popular s/he is.

= If you are an interesting person, it's more likely that you are popular.

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 2

In this lesson, we are looking at the verb ending **-(으)ㄹ래요** [-(eu)l-lae-yo].

Through our previous lessons, we looked at how to talk about the future in various ways: First, you can use the verb ending **-(으)ㄹ 거예요** [-(eu)l geo-ye-yo] for plain future tense sentences. Secondly, if you are expecting the other person's reaction or feedback or are reacting to someone's remark, you can use the verb ending **-(으)ㄹ게요**.

The verb ending **-(으)ㄹ래요** is very similar to those future tense endings, but also very unique.

### Meaning

**-(으)ㄹ래요** is used when you want to express an intention or a will to do something. If you put a question mark at the end of the sentence, you can ask about someone else's will or intention to do something. It can mean "I want to..." or "I'm going to...", or it can also mean "Do you want to...?" when it is used in a question sentence.

### Conjugation

Verb stems ending with a consonant + -을래요

Verb stems ending with the consonant ㄹ + -래요

Verb stems ending with a vowel + -래요

### Usage examples

1. 집에 갈래요. [ji-be gal-lae-yo.]

= I want to go home. / I'm going to go home.

\*\* Comparison

집에 가고 싶어요. [ji-be ga-go si-peo-yo] - most general and vague

= "I want to go home."

집에 갈게요. [ji-be gal-ge-yo] - looking for feedback / reacting to the situation

= "(If so) I'm going to go home. (I wonder what you think.)"

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집에 갈 거예요. [ji-be gal geo-ye-yo] - most direct

= "I'm going to go home. (That is my plan.)"

2. 혼자 할래요. [hon-ja hal-lae-yo.]

= I'll do it alone. / I want to do it alone.

3. 저는 안 갈래요. [jeo-neun an gal-lae-yo.]

= I don't want to go. / I'm not going to go.

4. 뭐 마실래요? [mwo ma-sil-lae-yo?]

= What do you want to drink? / What are you going to drink?

5. 커피 마실래요, 차 마실래요? [keo-pi ma-sil-lae-yo, cha ma-sil-lae-yo?]

= Do you want to drink coffee or tea?

6. 이거 볼래? [i-geo bol-lae?]

= Do you want to see this?

7. 언제 만날래? [eon-je man-nal-lae?]

= When do you want to meet?

### Note

This -(으)래요 ending is usually used only in casual settings. You can not use this verb ending if you are talking to someone that you have to be very formal with.

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 3

In this lesson, we are looking at the structure **-(으)ㄹ 리가 없어요** [-(eu)l li-ga eop-seo-yo].

### Meaning

**-(으)ㄹ 리가 없어요** means **"it can't be..."** or **"it is impossible that..."**.

### Construction

Verb stems ending with a vowel + **ㄹ 리가 없어요**.

Verb stems ending with **ㄹ** + **ㄹ 리가 없어요**.

Verb stems ending with consonants other than **ㄹ** + **-을 리가 없어요**.

Meaning of "리"

리 [li] means "reason" or "logic". It is in the words "이유 [i-yu: reason]" and "논리 [non-li: logic]". Therefore, the structure **-(으)ㄹ 리가 없어요** literally means "There is no reason that ..." or "There is no logic behind the fact that ...", and when it is translated into English, it means "it can't be..." or "it is impossible...".

### Examples

1. 그렇다 [geu-reo-ta] is a common expression used everyday in Korean that means "to be so". When 그렇다 is put together with verb endings, the consonant **ㄷ** is usually dropped.

그러 + ㄹ 리가 없어요 = 그럴 리가 없어요. [geu-reol li-ga eop-seo-yo.]

= It can't be!

= It can't be so!

= That's impossible!

2. 눈이 오다 [nu-ni o-da] = to snow

눈이 오 + ㄹ 리가 없어요 = 눈이 올 리가 없어요. [nu-ni ol li-ga eop-seo-yo.]

= It's impossible that it's snowing.

= I can't be snowing!

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3. 모르다 [mo-reu-da] = to not know

모르 + ㄹ 리가 없어요 = 모를 리가 없어요. [mo-reul li-ga eop-seo-yo.]

= It can't be that he/she doesn't know.

= It's impossible that he/she doesn't know.

### Using -(으)ㄹ 리가 없어요 with the past and future tenses

You can put -을 리가 없어요 after the past suffix -았/었/였. It is always -을 리가 없어요 because the past suffixes always end in the consonant ㅅ.

- 가 + -았 + -을 리가 없어요 = 갔을 리가 없어요 [ ga-sseul li-ga eop-seo-yo ]

= No way that he/she went.

- 있 + -었 + -을 리가 없어요 = 있었을 리가 없어요 [ i-sseo-sseul li-ga eop-seo-yo ]

= It's impossible that there was ...

For the future tense, the same structure as for the present tense is used. You can just add words that indicate that the sentence is talking about a future action or state.

내일이 일요일 + -이 + -ㄹ 리가 없어요. = 내일이 일요일일 리가 없어요. [ nae-i-ri i-ryo-il-il li-ga eop-seo-yo ]

= No way that tomorrow is Sunday.

### Sample sentences

1. 정말요? 그럴 리가 없어요!

[jeong-mal-yo? geu-reol li-ga eop-seo-yo!]

= Really? That can't be true!

2. 효진 씨가 안 왔을 리가 없어요.

[hyo-jin ssi-ga an wa-sseul li-ga eop-seo-yo.]

= It's impossible that Hyojin didn't come.

= No way that Hyojin is not here yet.



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3. 경은 씨가 노래를 할 리가 없어요.

[kyeong-eun ssi-ga no-rae-reul hal li-ga eop-seo-yo.]

= No way that Kyeong-eun is going to sing.

= It's impossible that Kyeong-eun will sing.

4. 안 추울 리가 없어요. 지금 1월이에요.

[an chu-ul li-ga eop-seo-yo. ji-geum i-rwol-i-e-yo]

= It's impossible that it is not cold. It's January now.

5. 이상하네요. 안 될 리가 없어요.

[i-sang-ha-ne-yo. an doel li-ga eop-seo-yo.]

= It's strange. It can't not work.

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 4

In this lesson, we are looking at the verb ending **-지(요)** [-ji(yo)]. Along with **-네(요)** [-ne(yo)], **-지(요)** is a verb ending that gives your Korean sentences a very subtle change in their meanings.

### Meaning

**-지(요)** [-ji(yo)] has several different usages.

### You use the **-지(요)** ending when...

- (1) you are talking about something, supposing that the other person also already knows about it.
- (2) both you and the other person know about something or have a common opinion about something, and you are just mentioning the fact again.

### You can use the **-지(요)** ending as a question ending when...

- (3) both you and the other person know about something, and you are just reassuring yourself by asking the question.
- (4) you know about something, and you are asking yourself to confirm the fact.
- (5) you don't know about something, and you are asking yourself a question, usually thinking out loud and asking the other people around at the same time.

### Structure

Present Tense: verb stem + **-지(요)**

Past Tense: verb stem + **-았/었/였** + **-지(요)**

Future Tense: verb stem + **-(으)ㄹ 거** + **-지(요)**

### Contraction

When you speak in 존댓말, the verb ending **-지요** [-ji-yo] often changes to **-죠** [-jyo] for short.

### Sample sentences

1. 오늘 날씨 춥지요?

[o-neul nal-ssi chup-ji-yo?]

= The weather is cold today, right?

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--> (You know that the other person knows that the weather is cold.)

2. 맞아요. 피자 정말 맛있죠.

[ma-ja-yo. pi-ja jeong-mal ma-sit-jyo.]

= That's right. Pizza really is delicious.

--> (You know that the other person also thinks that pizza is delicious.)

3. 재미있지요?

[jae-mi-it-ji-yo?]

= It's fun, right?

--> (You know that the other person already thinks that it is fun, so you are asking to check again.)

4. 이게 뭐지? (asking oneself)

[i-ge mwo-ji?]

= What is this?

--> (You are not directly asking anybody, so you do not say "이게 뭐야?" or "이게 뭐예요?".)

5. 그럴 수도 있죠.

[geu-reol su-do it-jyo.]

= Yeah, that could be possible.

--> (You and the other person both know that something is possible, and you show your agreement as the other person just mentions it.)

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 5

In this lesson, we look at the word **당신** [dang-sin]. This word appears in a lot of Korean songs and TV or movie lines, but it needs to be used with caution in real-life conversations.

What does **당신** [dang-sin] mean?

**당신** [dang-sin] basically means “you”.

### Why should one use it with caution?

In the dictionary, if you look up the word “you”, you will see “당신” come up first in many dictionaries. But in reality, Korean people rarely use the word “you” in the sentences, especially when they are speaking in 존댓말, formal language.

Then when is it that people DO use the word 당신?

### You can use the word 당신 when:

1. you are angry at someone and you don't mind fighting with that person.
2. you are translating from a foreign language and you must have a word for “you”.
3. you are writing or singing a song.
4. you are addressing your spouse (usually common among middle-aged or older people).
5. (rare case) you are talking about someone (who is not present in the place) in an honorific way and want to say “he” or “she”.

### Then how do you say “you” in Korean?

If you are speaking in 반말, you can say “너”.

너 + 는 [topic marker] = 너는 [neo-neun]

너 + 가 [subject marker] = 네가 [ne-ga] or 니가 [ni-ga]

If you are speaking in 존댓말, you just say the name of the other person and add words like -씨, -님, or a word that describes his or her position or job.

Ex) 현우 씨 지금 시간 있어요? [hyeo-nu ssi ji-geum si-gan i-sseo-yo?]

= (Talking to 현우) Do you have time now?

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Ex) 최경은 선생님, 어디예요? [choe-kyeong-eun seon-saeng-nim eo-di-ye-yo?]

= (Talking to Teacher 최경은) Where are you?

If you are speaking in 존댓말, you can just say the social status of the person.

Ex) 기사님, 여기에서 내려 주세요. [gi-sa-nim yeo-gi-e-seo nae-ryeo ju-se-yo.]

= (Talking to the taxi driver) Let me get off here.

### Some examples:

#### Usage 1

- 당신 뭐야? [dang-sin mwo-ya?] = Who do you think you are? / What are you?
- 당신 뭐가 문제야? [dang-sin mwo-ga mun-je-ya?] = What's your problem?

In this case, you don't mind getting into a quarrel or a fight with the person. Note that you are not speaking in complete 존댓말 any more. Of course, if you are already speaking in 반말, you would say "너".

#### Usage 2 & 3

- 당신의 눈은 참 아름다워요. [dang-si-neu nu-neun cham a-reum-da-wo-yo.]  
= Your eyes are so beautiful.
- 당신에게 이 노래를 바칩니다. [dang-si-ne-ge i no-rae-reul ba-chim-ni-da.]  
= I dedicate this song to you.

You are forced to use 당신 here because you don't know the name of the other person without context.

#### Usage 4

- 당신 지금 어디예요? [dang-sin ji-geum eo-di-ye-yo?]  
= Honey, where are you?

Other words that can replace 당신 in this case to address one's spouse are 여보 [yeo-bo] (most common) and 자기 [ja-gi] (usually common among young couples).

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### Usage 5

This is becoming more and more rare these days. Often times, people just drop the word 당신 even if they want to use it for fear of the other person not understanding them.

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 6 - WORD BUILDER 3

Welcome to the Word Builder lesson at TalkToMeInKorean.com! Word Builder lessons are designed to help you understand how to expand your vocabulary by learning/understanding some common and basic building blocks of Korean words. The words and letters that are introduced through the Word Builder lessons are not necessarily all Chinese characters (or 한자 [han-ja]). Even though many of them are based on Chinese characters, their meanings can be different from modern-day Chinese, and you don't have to memorize the Hanja characters themselves. Your goal through these lessons is to just understand how words are formed and remember the keyword in Korean and expand your Korean vocabulary from there.

Today's keyword is **동**.

The Chinese character for this word is 動.

The word 동 is related to "movement" or "move".

운 (to transport) + 동 (to move) = **운동** 運動 [un-dong] = exercise, workout

동 (to move) + 작 (to make) = **동작** 動作 [dong-jak] = movement, move

작 (to make) + 동 (to move) = **작동** 作動 [jak-dong] = operation (of a device)

활 (to flow, to be alive) + 동 (to move) = **활동** 活動 [hwal-dong] = activity

동 (to move) + 사 (language) = **동사** 動詞 [dong-sa] = verb

동 (to move) + 물 (object, material) = **동물** 動物 [dong-mul] = animal

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연 (to connect) + 동 (to move) = **연동** 聯動 [yeon-dong] = linkage, interlocking

행 (to do, to go) + 동 (to move) = **행동** 行動 [haeng-dong] = behavior

동 (to move) + 영 (to project) + 상 (image) = **동영상** 動映像 (dong-yeong-sang)  
= video



## LEVEL 4 LESSON 7

In this lesson, we are looking at the expression “**괜찮아요** [gwaen-cha-na-yo]”. **괜찮아요** is very commonly used in everyday Korean conversations and can have various meanings.

The basic (and the most widely known) meaning of **괜찮아요** is “**It’s okay.**” or “**I’m okay.**” Let’s look at some more examples of how **괜찮아요** can be used.

But before that, let us break down the sentence, **괜찮아요**.

**괜찮아요** comes from a much longer sentence that does not necessarily make sense in its entirety.

**괜하다** (gwaen-ha-da) = to be pointless, to be meaningless (This word is almost never used as is.)

**괜하지 않다** --> **괜치 않다** --> **괜찮다** = It’s okay.

Present tense = **괜찮아요** [gwaen-cha-na-yo]

Past tense = **괜찮았어요** [gwaen-cha-na-sseo-yo]

Future tense = **괜찮을 거예요** [gwaen-cha-neul geo-ye-yo]

### Usages of **괜찮아요**

1. “I am okay.” “I am alright.” “Everything is fine.”

Ex)

(You slip and fall on the ground, and someone asks you if you are alright.)

**괜찮아요.** = I’m okay.

2. “Don’t worry.” “No worries.”

Ex)

(Your friend is worrying about something, and you want to tell her not to worry.)

**괜찮아요.** = Don’t worry.

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3. "It's good."

Ex)

(You refer to something as "cool" "good" or "recommendable".)

이 영화 진짜 괜찮아요. = This movie is really good.

4. "I'm cool." "No, thanks."

Ex)

(Your friend offers you a drink, and you want to politely refuse it.)

괜찮아요. = No, thanks. I'm good.

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 8

In this lesson, we are going to look at how to say **"It is okay to..."** and **"don't have to..."** or **"don't need to..."** in Korean. To say these, you will need to use the following common structure:

**-아/어/여도 되다** [-a/eo/yeo-do doe-da]

**How it works:**

**되다** [doe-da] means **"to function"** **"to be possible"** or **"can do"**.

Ex) 지금 인터넷 돼요? (Does the Internet work now?)

Ex) 배달 돼요? (Can you deliver it?)

**도** [-do] means **"also"** or **"too"** (when used with nouns)

Ex) 저도 갈 거예요. (I'm going to go, too.)

Ex) 이것도 주세요. (Give this one, too.)

**-아/어/여 + -도** means **"even if"** **"even when"** (when used with verb stems)

Ex) 먹어도 (even if you eat)

Ex) 몰라도 (even if you don't know)

When combined,

-아/어/여 + -도 + 되다 = -아/어/여도 되다 [-a/eo/yeo-do doe-da] means "it is okay to..." or "it is okay even if you..."

### Examples:

켜다 [kyeo-da] = to turn on, to switch on

켜도 되다 [kyeo-do doe-da] = it is okay to turn ... on, it is okay even if you switch ... on

켜도 돼요. = It's okay. You can turn it on.

하다 [ha-da] = to do

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해도 되다 [hae-do doe-da] = it is okay to do ..., it is okay even if you do ...

내일 해도 돼요. = It's okay if you do it tomorrow. You can just do it tomorrow.

### Sample Sentences

1. 이거 나중에 해도 돼요. [i-geo na-jung-e hae-do dwae-yo?] = You can do this later.

(Question form: 이거 나중에 해도 돼요? = Can I do this later?)

2. 컴퓨터 써도 돼요? [keom-pyu-teo sseo-do dwae-yo?] = Can I use the computer?

3. 오늘 쉬어도 돼요. [o-neul swi-eo-do dwae-yo.] = You can take a day off today.

### How to say "don't have to..."

Using the same structure (-아/어/여 + -도 + 되다) and adding **안** [an] in front of it, you can say "don't have to..." or "it is not necessary to..."

해도 돼요. [hae-do dwae-yo.] = You can do it. It is okay if you do it.

안 해도 돼요. [an hae-do dwae-yo.] = You don't have to do it. It is okay if you don't do it.

먹어도 돼요. [meo-geo-do dwae-yo.] = You can eat it. It's okay if you eat it.

안 먹어도 돼요. [an meo-geo-do dwae-yo.] = You don't have to eat it. It's okay if you don't eat it.

안 + -아/어/여 + -도 + 되다 is NOT "you shouldn't...". How to say "you shouldn't" in Korean will be introduced in the next lesson (Level 4 Lesson 9).

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 9

In the previous lesson, we looked at how to say "it is okay to..." in Korean. Now in this lesson, let us look at how to say **"you shouldn't..."** or **"you're not supposed to..."** in Korean.

### The main structure is:

Verb stem + **-(으)면 안 되다** [-(eu)myeon an doe-da]

**-(으)면 안 되다** can be broken into two parts: **-(으)면** and **안 되다**

**-(으)면** means "if" (Go to Level 2 Lesson 23 to review). **되다** means "to work", "to function", "to be possible" or "can do", therefore **안 되다** means "it can't be done", "it's not possible" or "it is not okay".

Therefore, **-(으)면 안 되다** literally means **"it is not okay if..."** or **"it is not acceptable if..."**, and it can be more naturally translated to English as **"you shouldn't..."** or **"you're not supposed to..."**

### Examples:

1. 열다 [yeol-da] = to open

열면 안 돼요. [yeol-myeon an dwae-yo.] = You shouldn't open it. You are not supposed to open it.

(Opposite: 열어도 돼요. [yeo-reo-do dwae-yo.] = It's okay to open it. You can go ahead and open it.)

2. 만지다 [man-ji-da] = to touch

만지면 안 돼요. [man-ji-myeon an dwae-yo.] = You shouldn't touch it. You can't touch it.

(Opposite: 만져도 돼요. [man-jyeo-do dwae-yo.] = It's okay to touch it. You can go ahead and touch it.)

### More Verb Conjugation Practice:

1. 던지다 [deon-ji-da] = to throw

You should not throw it. = 던지면 안 돼요. [deon-ji-myeon an dwae-yo.]

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 9

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It's okay to throw it. = 던져도 돼요. [deon-jyeo-do dwae-yo.]

2. 팔다 [pal-da] = to sell

You should not sell it. = 팔면 안 돼요. [pal-myeon an dwae-yo.]

It's okay to sell it. = 팔아도 돼요. [pa-ra-do dwae-yo.]

3. 말하다 [mal-ha-da] = to tell, to talk

You should not tell/talk. = 말하면 안 돼요. [ma-ra-myeon an dwae-yo.]

It's okay to tell/talk. = 말해도 돼요. [ma-rae-do dwae-yo.]

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 10

In this lesson, let us look at how to say "among" or "between" in Korean.

One expression you can use to say this in Korean is **중에서** [jung-e-seo]. And you can make it shorter by just saying **중에** [jung-e] without the last letter, 서 [seo].

**중** [jung] can be written using a Chinese character (中) and it basically means "center" or "middle". So **중에서** literally means "in the middle".

Other words that have the letter "중 (中)" are:

**중학교** = 중 (middle) + 학교 (school) = middle school

**중식** = 중 (middle) + 식 (eat) = formal name for "lunch"

**회의중** = 회의 (meeting, conference) + 중 (middle) = meeting in process

**중에서** means "among" or "between" but it can only be used when you are listing a few options to choose from. You can NOT say **중에서** to describe a location and say something like "The house is located between the bank and the park." In that case, you need to use a different expression (which will be introduced later in this lesson).

### Expression #1 - **중에서**

When you are choosing from a few options, you put **중에서** at the end of "A and B".

Ex)

Between A and B

= A하고 B **중에서** [A-ha-go B jung-e-seo]

Between this book and that book

= 이 책하고 저 책 **중에서** [i chaek-ha-go jeo chaek jung-e-seo]

Among these three things

= 이 세 개 **중에서** [i se gae jung-e-seo]

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 10

### Expression #2 - 사이에서

When you are saying "among" in the sense of "popular among friends" or "famous among teenagers", you use the expression, 사이에서 [sa-i-e-seo]. 사이 [sa-i] can refer to a relationship or the space between certain objects or people.

Ex)

He is popular among friends.

= 친구들 사이에서 인기가 많아요. [chin-gu-deul sa-i-e-seo in-gi-ga ma-na-yo.]

This singer is popular among Koreans.

= 이 가수는 한국인들 사이에서 인기가 많아요. [i ga-su-neun han-gu-gin-deul sa-i-e-seo in-gi-ga ma-na-yo.]

### Expression #3 - 사이에

When you are referring to a physical space between two objects or two people, you can say "사이에".

Ex)

I am between the bank and the park.

= 은행하고 공원 사이에 있어요. [eun-haeng-ha-go gong-won sa-i-e i-sseo-yo.]

The pharmacy is between the school and the police station.

= 약국은 학교하고 경찰서 사이에 있어요. [yak-gu-geun hak-gyo-ha-go gyeong-chal-seo sa-i-e i-sseo-yo.]



## LEVEL 4 LESSON 11

In this lesson, we are going to look at how to say **"anyone"**, **"anything"**, and **"anywhere"** in Korean.

The basic word that you will need to learn is **아무** [a-mu].

**아무** [a-mu] basically means "any" and it HAS TO be used along with other nouns. And when it is used in a negative context, it means "no" + noun.

### Expressions (positive sentences)

For positive sentences, you add **-나** [-na] at the end of the word.

1. 아무나 [a-mu-na] = anybody, doesn't matter who, anyone

Ex) 아무나 올 수 있어요. [a-mu-na ol su i-sseo-yo.] = Anybody can come.

2. 아무거나 [a-mu-geo-na] = anything, doesn't matter what

Ex) 아무거나 주세요. [a-mu-geo-na ju-se-yo.] = Give me just anything.

(Originally 아무거나 comes from 아무 + 것이나 [amu geo-si-na]. 것 [geot] means "thing".)

3. 아무데나 [a-mu-de-na] = anywhere, any place

Ex) 아무데나 좋아요. [a-mu-de-na jo-a-yo.] = Any place is good.

(Originally 데 [de] means "place" or "spot".)

### Expressions (negative sentences)

For negative sentences, you add **-도** [do] at the end of the word.

1. 아무도 [a-mu-do] = nobody, not anybody

Ex) 아무도 없어요? [a-mu-do eop-seo-yo?] = Nobody here?

2. 아무것도 [a-mu-geot-do] = nothing, not anything

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 11

Ex) 아무것도 만지지 마세요. [a-mu-geot-do man-ji-ji ma-se-yo.] = Don't touch anything.

Ex) 아무것도 몰라요. [a-mu-geot-do mol-la-yo.] = I don't know anything.

3. 아무데도 [a-mu-de-do] = nowhere, not any place

Ex) 아무데도 안 갈 거예요. [a-mu-de-do an gal geo-ye-yo.] = I'm not going anywhere.

### How to say "not just anybody"

If what you imply is "be careful when you make a choice" and if you want to say things like "Don't eat at just any place." "Don't hang out with just about anybody." "Don't buy just about anything (without enough consideration).", you can use the expressions "아무나" "아무거나" or "아무데나" in a negative sentence.

Ex)

- 아무나 올 수 없어요. [a-mu-na ol su eop-seo-yo.] = Not everybody can come.

- 아무"도" 올 수 없어요. [a-mu-do ol su eop-seo-yo.] = Nobody can come.

Ex)

- 아무거나 먹으면 안 돼요. [a-mu-geo-na meo-geu-myeon an dwae-yo.] = You shouldn't eat just anything.

- 아무것도 먹으면 안 돼요. [a-mu-geot-do meo-geu-myeon an dwae-yo.] = You shouldn't eat anything at all.

Ex)

- 아무데나 가고 싶지 않아요. [a-mu-de-na ga-go sip-ji a-na-yo.] = I don't want to go just about anywhere.

- 아무데도 가고 싶지 않아요. [a-mu-de-do ga-go sip-ji a-na-yo.] = I don't want to go anywhere.

### More expressions

There are more expressions using 아무 [a-mu], such as 아무때나 [a-mu-ttae-na] for "anytime", but they will be introduced in a future lesson.

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 12

In this lesson, we are going to look at the sentence structure **-아/어/여 보다** [-a/eo/yeo bo-da] and how it is used.

### Basic meaning

**-아/어/여 보다** basically means **"to try doing something"**.

If you break down the structure, it is comprised of two parts. -아/어/여 [-a/eo/yeo] and 보다 [bo-da]. -아/어/여 is the basic suffix that you use after verb stems, and 보다 means "to see". The literal translation of -아/어/여 보다 is "to do something and see (what happens)", so the idiomatic meaning is "to try doing something" or "to give something a try."

### Verb conjugation examples:

Ex 1)

쓰다 [sseu-da] = to use

--> 쓰 + -어 보다 = 써 보다 [sseo bo-da] = to try using something

이거 써 봤어요? [i-geo sseo bwa-sseo-yo?] = Have you tried using this?

Ex 2)

들어가다 [deu-reo-ga-da] = to enter, to go in

--> 들어가 + -아 보다 = 들어가 보다 [deu-reo-ga bo-da] = to try going in

들어가 볼까요? [deu-reo-ga bol-kka-yo?] = Shall we try going in (and see what it's like)?

Ex 3)

하다 [ha-da] = to do

--> 하 + -어 보다 = 해 보다 [hae bo-da] = to try doing something

이거 해 보고 싶어요. [i-geo hae bo-go si-peo-yo.] = I want to try doing this.

### Fixed expressions and verbs containing -아/어/여 보다

Since -아/어/여 보다 is a very commonly used structure, some verbs are very commonly used in the -아/어/여 보다 structure, and some other verbs are actually already in the form of -아/어/여 보다. And in that case, since -아/어/여 보다 is part of the verbs, the space between -아/어/여 and 보다 is not even necessary.

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 12

1. 물어보다 [mu-reo-bo-da] vs 물어 보다 [mu-reo bo-da]
  - 물어보다 = to ask
  - 물어 보다 = to try asking (묻다 + 보다)
  
2. 알아보다 [a-ra-bo-da] vs 알아 보다 [a-ra bo-da]
  - 알아보다 = to look into something, to recognize
  - 알아 보다 (x)
  
3. 지켜보다 [ji-kyeo-bo-da] vs 지켜 보다 [ji-kyeo bo-da]
  - 지켜보다 = to keep a watchful eye on someone/something
  - 지켜 보다 (x)

### Sample sentences

1. 이거 먹어 봐요.  
[i-geo meo-geo bwa-yo.]  
= Try eating this. / Try some of this.
  
2. 저도 거기 안 가 봤어요.  
[jeo-do geo-gi an ga bwa-sseo-yo.]  
= I haven't been there yet, either. / I haven't tried going there, either.
  
3. 제가 먼저 해 볼게요.  
[je-ga meon-jeo hae bol-ge-yo.]  
= I will try doing it first. / I will give it a try first.
  
4. 누구한테 물어볼까요?  
[nu-gu-han-te mu-reo-bol-kka-yo?]  
= Whom shall I ask?
  
5. 제가 알아볼게요.  
[je-ga a-ra-bol-ge-yo.]  
= I'll look into it.

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 13 - WORD BUILDER 4

Welcome to the 4th Word Builder lesson at TalkToMeInKorean.com.

In this lesson, we look at the word **불** [bul]. It is written as 不 in Hanja, and it can sometimes be pronounced as 부 [bu], depending on the entire word. There is no set rule to when 不 is written as "**불**" and when it is written as "**부**" in Korean, so it always depends on the certain word.

**부/불** (不) means "**not**" in English.

### Examples

불 (not) + 안 (comfortable, relaxed) = **불안** 不安 = anxiety, anxious

불 (not) + 편 (comfortable, convenient) = **불편** 不便 = inconvenient, uncomfortable

불 (not) + 완전 (complete) = **불완전** 不完全 = incomplete

불 (not) + 균형 (balance) = **불균형** 不均衡 = imbalance

불 (not) + 만 (full) = **불만** 不滿 = complaint

부 (not) + 정확 (correct) = **부정확** 不正確 = incorrect

부 (not) + 주의 (attention) = **부주의** 不注意 = carelessness

부 (not) + 당 (correct, right) = **부당** 不當 = wrong, unfair, unjust

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 13 - WORD BUILDER 4

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부 (not) + 적절 (proper) = **부적절** 不適切 = inappropriate

When **부** is written as "副", it means "**vice**" as in "**vice president**".

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 14

In this lesson, we are looking at some words that express **frequency**. It is important to practice using them along with the verbs that you will actually use those frequency words with.

### Frequency words in Korean

- 가끔 [ga-kkeum] = sometimes
- 자주 [ja-ju] = often
- 항상 [hang-sang] = always [more common in written language]
- 맨날 [maen-nal] = (lit. everyday,) always, all the time [more common in spoken language]
- 별로 [byeol-lo] = seldom, rarely
- 전혀 [jeon-hyeo] = not at all
- 거의 [geo-ui] = almost not at all

### Where do they go inside a sentence?

These frequency words usually go right before the verb of a sentence but the position is very flexible. As long as the meaning of your sentence is clear, it doesn't matter where they are placed. You can, however, emphasize a certain part of a sentence by changing the word order and intonation.

### Examples

1. 가끔 서점에 가요.

[ga-kkeum seo-jeo-me ga-yo.]

= I go to the bookstore sometimes.

= 서점에 가끔 가요.

2. 한국 영화 자주 봐요.

[han-guk yeong-hwa ja-ju bwa-yo.]

= I watch Korean movies often.

= 자주 한국 영화 봐요.

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 14

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3. 항상 물어보고 싶었어요.

[hang-sang mu-reo-bo-go si-peo-sseo-yo.]

= I've always wanted to ask you.

4. 중국어를 맨날 공부하는데, 아직 어려워요.

[jung-gu-geo-reul maen-nal gong-bu-ha-neun-de, a-jik eo-ryeo-wo-yo.]

= I study Chinese all the time, but it's still difficult.

5. 요즘에는 운동을 별로 안 해요.

[yo-jeu-me-neun un-dong-eul byeol-lo an hae-yo.]

= I rarely work out these days.

= These days, I seldom work out.

= These days, I don't work out that often.

6. 시간이 없어서, 친구들을 거의 못 만나요.

[si-ga-ni eop-seo-seo, chin-gu-deu-reul geo-ui mot man-na-yo.]

= I don't have time, so I can hardly meet my friends.



## LEVEL 4 LESSON 15

This lesson is a follow-up for Level 4 Lesson 11, where we introduced the expressions **아무나** (anybody), **아무거나** (anything), **아무데나** (anywhere), **아무도** (nobody), **아무것도** (nothing), and **아무데도** (nowhere). In this lesson, let us look at some more expressions that are related to **아무** as well as more sample sentences.

### 1. **아무때나** [a-mu-ttae-na]

= just anytime, anytime

= 아무 (any) + 때 (moment, time) + -나

Ex)

아무때나 오세요. [a-mu-ttae-na o-se-yo.] = Just come anytime.

### 2. **아무 말도** [a-mu mal-do] / **아무 이야기도** [a-mu i-ya-gi-do]

= no word, no mention

= 아무 (any) + 말/이야기 (language/word) + -도 (even/also)

Ex)

아무 말도 안 했죠? [a-mu mal-do an haet-jyo?] = You didn't tell them anything, right?

### 3. **아무렇지도 않다** [a-mu-reot-chi-do an-ta]

= to be alright, to be okay, to be unaffected by

= 아무 (any) + 그렇다 (to be so) + -지 않다 (to be not)

Ex)

저는 아무렇지도 않아요. [jeo-neun a-mu-reot-chi-do a-na-yo.] = I'm okay.

### 4. **아무한테도** [a-mu-han-te-do]

= to nobody

= 아무 (anybody) + -한테 (to) + -도 (even/also)

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 15

Ex)

아무한테도 주지 마세요. [a-mu-han-teo-do ju-ji ma-se-yo.] = Don't give it to anybody.

### 5. 아무렇게나 [a-mu-reot-ke-na]

= just in any way, however you like it

Ex)

아무렇게나 해도 돼요. [a-mu-reot-ke-na hae-do dwae-yo.] = You can do it whatever way you want.

### 6. 아무(런) + noun + -도 + (없어요) [a-mu-(reon) + noun + -do + (eop-seo-yo)]

= there is no + noun (of any kind)

Ex)

아무 소식도 없어요. [a-mu so-sik-do eop-seo-yo.] = There is no news (from them).

Ex)

아무 맛도 없어요. [a-mu mat-do eop-seo-yo.] = It is tasteless.

### \*\* Fixed expression

### 아무것도 아니에요.

[a-mu-geot-do a-ni-e-yo.]

= It's nothing.

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 16

Among the many rules that you need to know in order to speak fluent Korean, one thing that we have not covered yet is spacing. After learning so much about other grammar points, we feel that now is the right time to look at spacing.

### Spacing rules in Korean

Spacing in Korean is basically not so difficult to understand, but it is still very different from English. Independent words can be written separately (with a space between two words), but there are cases in which you should NOT have a space between two words.

### There should be a space between:

#### 1. an adjective and a noun

Ex) 예쁜 강아지 [ye-ppeun gang-a-ji] = a pretty puppy

#### 2. an adverb and a verb

Ex) 조용히 걷다 [jo-yong-hi geot-da] = to walk quietly

#### 3. a noun (+ marker) and a verb

Ex) 이거(를) 샀어요. [i-geo(-reul) sa-sseo-yo.] = I bought this.

#### 4. a noun and another noun

Ex) 한국 여행 [han-guk yeo-haeng] = trip to Korea

#### 5. before a noun

### There is no space between:

#### 1. a noun/pronoun and a marker

Ex) 저 + 는 = 저는 [jeo-neun] = I + subject marker

#### 2. nouns in a proper name (if they choose their name to be in that format)

Ex) 한국관광공사 [han-guk-gwan-gwang-gong-sa] = Korea Tourism Organization

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 16

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### Exceptions:

**1. Words that have formed fixed expressions can be written together without space.**

- 이 + 것 = 이 것 --> 이것

- 여자 친구 = 여자친구

(This is very commonly found in sino-Korean words.)

### 2. "Noun + 하다"

- 공부(를) 하다 = 공부 하다 ---> 공부하다

- 운동(을) 하다 = 운동 하다 ---> 운동하다

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 17

In the previous lesson, we looked at the spacing rules in Korean. In addition to the "exceptions" of spacing in Korean, which were cases in which two different words (or more) were written together without space, there are also times when certain words are put together to make a new, shorter form. We are going to take a look at word contractions in Korean through a number of lessons, and this is the first part.

### Topic marker contractions

1.

**저는 [jeo-neun] ---> 전 [jeon]**

Ex)

저는 괜찮아요. [jeo-neun gwaen-cha-na-yo.] = I'm alright.

= 전 괜찮아요. [jeon gwaen-cha-na-yo.]

2.

**나는 [na-neun] ---> 난 [nan]**

Ex)

나는 여기 있을게. [na-neun yeo-gi i-sseul-ge.] = I'll stay here.

= 난 여기 있을게. [nan yeo-gi i-sseul-ge.]

3.

**이것은 [i-geo-seun] ---> 이거는 [i-geo-neun] ---> 이건**

Ex)

이것은 뭐예요? [i-geo-seun mwo-ye-yo?] = What is this?

이건 뭐예요? [i-geon mwo-ye-yo?]

4.

**서울에는 [seo-u-re-neun] ---> 서울엔 [seo-u-ren]**

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 17

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Ex)

서울에는 왜 왔어요? [seo-u-re-neun wae wa-sseo-yo?] = What brings you to Seoul?

서울엔 왜 왔어요? [seo-u-ren wae wa-sseo-yo?]

5.

**어제는 [eo-je-neun] --> 어젠 [eo-jen]**

Ex)

어제는 왜 안 왔어요? [eo-je-neun wae an wa-sseo-yo?] = Why didn't you come yesterday?

어젠 왜 안 왔어요? [eo-jen wae an wa-sseo-yo?]

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 18

In Level 2 Lesson 29, we introduced how to say **"more"** in Korean.

**더** [deo] = **more**

### Examples:

1. 조금 더 [jo-geum deo] = a little more
2. 더 많이 [deo ma-ni] = more + much = more
3. 더 주세요. [deo ju-se-yo.] = Give me more.
4. 더 먹고 싶어요. [deo meok-go si-peo-yo.] = I want to eat more.

And now in this lesson, let us look at how to say "the best" or "the most" in Korean.

**Most (+ adjective/adverb) = 제일** [je-il] / **가장** [ga-jang]

In English, the words "most" and "best" can be used as both adverbs and nouns. The usage that we are looking at today is its usage only as an adverb. (When "most" works as a noun, other Korean words are used, and they will be introduced in a future lesson.)

제일 and 가장 are almost the same thing and they can be used interchangeably. 제일 is a sino-Korean word while 가장 is a native Korean word.

### Example #1

예쁘다 [ye-ppeu-da] = to be pretty

제일 예뻐요. [je-il ye-ppeo-yo.] = (subject) is the prettiest/the most beautiful.

제일 예쁜 여자 [je-il ye-ppeun yeo-ja] = the prettiest girl/the most beautiful girl

제일 = 가장

제일 예뻐요 = 가장 예뻐요

제일 예쁜 여자 = 가장 예쁜 여자

**\*\* 제일 is used more commonly in spoken Korean than 가장.**

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 18

### Example #2

좋다 [jo-ta] = to be good

제일 좋아요. [je-il jo-a-yo.] = (subject) is the best (most + good).

제일 좋은 것 [je-il jo-eun geot] = the best (most + good) thing

### Sample phrases

1. 이게 제일 좋아요. [i-ge je-il jo-a-yo.]

= This is the best (one).

2. 제일 가까운 역이 어디예요? [je-il ga-kka-un yeo-gi eo-di-e-yo?]

= Where is the closest station?

3. 어떤 색깔이 가장 좋아요? [eo-tteon saek-kka-ri ga-jang jo-a-yo?]

= Which color is the best? / Which color is your favorite?

4. 제일 먼저 온 사람이 누구예요? [je-il meon-je on sa-ra-mi nu-gu-ye-yo?]

= Who is the person that came here first?

5. 요즘 가장 인기 있는 가수는 누구예요? [yo-jeum ga-jang in-gi it-neun ga-su-neun nu-gu-ye-yo?]

= These days, who is the most popular singer?



## LEVEL 4 LESSON 19

We have looked at how to say "more" and "most" in Korean in our previous lessons. Now in this lesson, let us take a look at how to say "less".

**덜** [deol] = **less**

While in English, the word "less" can be used as a noun as well as an adverb/adjective, the Korean word 덜 can only be used as an adverb (modifying verbs only).

### Examples:

1. 덜 먹다 [deol meok-da] = to eat (something) less
2. 덜 쓰다 [deol sseu-da] = to use (something) less
3. 덜 춥다 [deol chup-da] = to be less cold
4. 덜 비싸다 [deol bi-ssa-da] = to be less expensive

### Sample phrases:

1. 어제보다 덜 추워요. [eo-je-bo-da deol chu-wo-yo.]  
= It's less cold than yesterday.
2. 덜 비싼 것 없어요? [deol bi-ssan geot eop-seo-yo?]  
= Don't you have a less expensive one?
3. 물은 더 마시고, 술은 덜 마셔야 돼요. [mu-reun deo ma-si-go, su-reun deol ma-syeo-ya dwae-yo.]  
= You should drink more water and less alcohol.

**덜** can also mean **"not completely yet"**.

덜 basically means "less" but it can also mean "not fully" or "not completely yet". And naturally, the opposite word is 다 [da], which means "all" or "completely".

1.

A: 그 맥주 다 마셨어요?

[geu maek-ju da ma-syeo-sseo-yo?]

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 19

---

Did you drink all of that beer?

B: 아니요. 다 안 마셨어요. 덜 마셨어요.

[a-ni-yo. da an ma-syeo-sseo-yo. deol ma-syeo-sseo-yo.]

No, I didn't drink all of it. I haven't finished it yet.

2.

A: 다 왔어요?

[da wa-sseo-yo?]

Are we there yet?

B: 덜 왔어요.

[deol wa-sse-yo.]

We are not there yet.

3.

A: 제 책 돌려주세요.

[je chaek dol-lyeo-ju-se-yo.]

Give me my book back.

B: 아직 덜 봤어요.

[a-jik deol bwa-sseo-yo.]

I haven't finished it yet.

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 20

This is the first in the series **“Sentence Building Drill”**. Through our previous lessons, you have learned how to use and understand a lot of grammar points in the Korean language. In this series, we will be focusing on how you can train yourself to make more Korean sentences more comfortably.

In this lesson, we will start off with THREE key sentences, and practice changing parts of these sentences so that you don't end up just memorizing the same three sentences. We want you to be able to be as flexible as possible with the Korean sentences you can make.

### Key sentence #1.

오늘부터 한국어를 더 열심히 공부할 거예요.

[o-neun-bu-teo han-gu-geo-reul deo yeol-si-mi gong-bu-hal geo-ye-yo.]

= From today, I am going to study Korean harder.

### Key sentence #2.

아마 내일부터 일요일까지 비가 내릴 거예요.

[a-ma nae-il-bu-teo i-ryo-il-kka-ji bi-ga nae-ril geo-ye-yo.]

= It will probably rain from tomorrow until Sunday.

### Key sentence #3.

내일 시간이 있으면, 같이 커피 마실래요?

[nae-il si-ga-ni i-sseu-myeon, ga-chi keo-pi ma-sil-lae-yo?]

= If you have time tomorrow, will you drink coffee together (with me)?

---

## Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #1

---

### 0. Original sentence:

오늘부터 한국어를 더 열심히 공부할 거예요.

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 20

1.

오늘부터 = from today, starting from today

내일부터 = from tomorrow

지금부터 = from now on

언제부터? = since when?

2.

한국어를 공부할 거예요 = I'm going to study Korean

한국어를 연습할 거예요 = I'm going to practice Korean

한국어를 쓸 거예요 = I'm going to use Korean

한국어로 말할 거예요 = I'm going to talk in Korean

한국어를 배울 거예요 = I'm going to learn Korean

3.

열심히 공부할 거예요 = I'm going to study hard

열심히 일할 거예요 = I'm going to work hard

열심히 준비할 거예요 = I'm going to prepare hard, I'm going to do my best with the preparation

열심히 연습할 거예요 = I'm going to practice hard

4.

열심히 공부하다 = to study hard

더 열심히 공부하다 = to study harder

덜 열심히 공부하다 = to study less hard

---

### Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #2

---

#### 0. Original sentence:

아마 내일부터 일요일까지 비가 내릴 거예요.

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 20

1.

내일부터 일요일까지 = from tomorrow until Sunday

내일부터 모레까지 = from tomorrow until the day after tomorrow

어제부터 오늘까지 = from yesterday until today

지난 주부터 다음 주까지 = from last week until next week

2.

비가 내릴 거예요 = it is going to rain

비가 올 거예요 = it is going to rain

눈이 내릴 거예요 = it is going to snow

눈이 올 거예요 = it is going to snow

비가 그칠 거예요 = it is going to stop raining

눈이 그칠 거예요 = it is going to stop snowing

비가 많이 내릴 거예요 = it is going to rain a lot

눈이 많이 내릴 거예요 = it is going to snow a lot

3.

아마 비가 내릴 거예요 = it will probably rain

분명히 비가 내릴 거예요 = it will certainly rain

어쩌면 비가 내릴지도 몰라요 = maybe it might rain

어쩌면 비가 내릴 수도 있어요 = maybe it could rain

---

### Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #3

---

#### 0. Original sentence:

내일 시간이 있으면, 같이 커피 마실래요?

1.

시간이 있으면 = if you have time

시간이 없으면 = if you don't have time

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 20

시간이 많이 있으면 = if you have a lot of time

시간이 많으면 = if you have a lot of time

시간이 조금 밖에 없으면 = if you have only a little bit of time

시간이 전혀 없으면 = if you have no time at all

2.

내일 시간이 있으면 = if you have time tomorrow

오늘 시간이 있으면 = if you have time today

주말에 시간이 있으면 = if you have time on the weekend

다음 주에 시간이 있으면 = if you have time next week

3.

커피 마실래요? = Do you want to drink coffee?, Shall we drink coffee?

뭐 마실래요? = What do you want to drink?, What shall we drink?

어떤 거 마실래요? = What kind of (drink) do you want to drink?

어디에서 마실래요? = Where do you want to drink (something)?

4.

같이 커피 마실래요? = Do you want to drink coffee together?

저랑 커피 마실래요? = Do you want to drink coffee with me?

저랑 같이 커피 마실래요? = Do you want to drink coffee together with me?

다 같이 커피 마실래요? = Do you want to drink coffee with everyone?

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 21

In Level 4 Lesson 16, we looked at the basic spacing rules. We have learned that independent words are written separately with a space between them, but there is no space between a noun or a pronoun and a marker. We have also learned that certain words are used so often together that they are just used and considered as just one independent word. In this lesson, let us take a look at more words that, over time, have formed new meanings and are now being used as independent words. These words generally have different meanings from the combination of the original meanings of the combined words.

### Examples

#### 1. 돌려 주다 Vs. 돌려주다

돌리다 [dol-li-da] = to turn, to revolve

돌려 주다 [dol-lyeo ju-da] = to turn something for someone

돌려주다 [dol-lyeo-ju-da] = to return something, to give something back

#### 2. 돌아 가다 Vs. 돌아가다

돌다 [dol-da] = to turn, to turn around

돌아 가다 [do-ra ga-da] = to detour, to go around in a longer path

돌아가다 [do-ra-ga-da] = to return, to go back to some place

#### 3. 빌려 주다 Vs. 빌려주다

빌리다 [bil-li-da] = to borrow

빌려 주다 [bil-lyeo ju-da] = to borrow something (from someone else) for someone

빌려주다 [bil-lyeo-ju-da] = to lend something to someone

#### 4. 알아보다

알다 [al-da] = to know

보다 [bo-da] = to see

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 21

---

알아보다 [a-ra-bo-da] = to recognize something/someone, to look into something

“알아 보다” doesn't exist.

### 5. 나오다/나가다

나다 [na-da] = to be born, to get out, to be out of (not commonly used on its own)

오다 [o-da] = to come

가다 [ga-da] = to go

나오다 [na-o-da] = to come outside

나가다 [na-ga-da] = to go outside

### 6. 들어오다/들어가다

들다 [deul-da] = to get in, to be in, to get into (not commonly used on its own)

오다 [o-da] = to come

가다 [ga-da] = to go

들어오다 [deu-reo-o-da] = to come inside

들어가다 [deu-reo-ga-da] = to go inside



## LEVEL 4 LESSON 22 - WORD BUILDER 5

Welcome to **the 5th Word Builder lesson** at TalkToMeInKorean.com.

In this lesson, we look at the word **장** [jang]. It is written as 場 in Hanja, and it basically refers to "yard," "place," or "location."

### Examples

장 (yard/garden) + 소 (spot) = **장소** (場所) = place, venue

운동 (exercise) + 장 (yard) = **운동장** (運動場) = playground

주 (to stay) + 차 (car) + 장 (place) = **주차장** (駐車場) = parking lot

장 (place) + 면 (aspect/surface) = **장면** (場面) = scene

시 (city) + 장 (place) = **시장** (市場) = marketplace

목 (to grow) + 장 (yard) = **목장** (牧場) = farm, ranch

수영 (swimming) + 장 (place) = **수영장** (水泳場) = swimming pool = 풀장

예 (courtesy, etiquette) + 식 (ritual) + 장 (place) = **예식장** (禮式場) = wedding hall

\*\* 자 (magnetic) + 기 (energy) + 장 (field) = **자기장** (磁氣場) = magnetic field

\*\* 중 (heavy) + 력 (force) + 장 (field) = **중력장** (重力場) = gravity field

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 23

In Level 4 Lesson 17, we had our first Word Contractions lesson. In that lesson, we looked at how the subject markers are contracted to shorter forms and be attached to the previous words.

### Examples:

1. 저는 --> 전
2. 이것은 --> 이건

And now in this lesson, let us look at some more examples of word contractions in Korean.

Do you remember how to say "this" "that" and "it" in Korean?

**For "this/the/that + noun", the words 이 [i], 그 [geu] and 저 [jeo] are used.**

이 책 [i chaek] = this book

그 가방 [geu ga-bang] = the/that bag

저 자동차 [jeo ja-dong-cha] = that car over there

**When "this/it/that" are used as pronouns, the words 이것 [i-geot], 그것 [geu-geot] and 저것 [jeo-geot] are used.**

And the following are some expressions related to these words:

**이렇다** [i-reo-ta] = to be like this, to be this way

**그렇다** [geu-reo-ta] = to be like that, to be that way

**저렇다** [jeo-reo-ta] = to be like that (over there), to be that way (over there)

If you want to use these as adverbs and say "like this" "in this way" or "in that way", you can say:

**이렇게** [i-reo-ke] = like this, in this way

**그렇게** [geu-reo-ke] = like that, in such a way

**저렇게** [jeo-reo-ke] = like that (over there)

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 23

Do you remember how to say "if" in Korean? It's "verb + -(으)면". If you want to review, go back to Level 2 Lesson 23, Level 3 Lesson 15, or Level 4 Lesson 1.

Now let's try to say "if you do it like this" in Korean:

**이렇게 하면** [i-reo-ke ha-myeon] = if you do it like this

**그렇게 하면** [geu-reo-ke ha-myeon] = if you do it in such a way

**저렇게 하면** [jeo-reo-ke ha-myeon] = if you do it like that

When you want to combine "이렇다" (to be like this) with -(으)면 (if) and say "if it is like this", it changes to **이러면** (the consonant ㅎ is dropped).

**이렇다** ---> **이러면** [i-reo-myeon]

**그렇다** ---> **그러면** [geu-reo-myeon]

**저렇다** ---> **저러면** [jeo-reo-myeon]

But even when you say things like "if you DO it like this", using the verb 하다, it's also contracted to the same form.

**이렇게 하면** ---> **이러면** [i-reo-myeon]

**그렇게 하면** ---> **그러면** [geu-reo-myeon]

**저렇게 하면** ---> **저러면** [jeo-reo-myeon]

So this is the first group of contracted words for this lesson.

And now, on to something similar. Do you remember how to say "how" in Korean?

(We introduced this in Level 1 Lesson 24.)

**어떻게** [eo-tteo-ke]

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 23

When 어떻게 is combined with the 하다 verb, a similar contraction happens.

**어떻게 하다** [eo-tteo-ka hada] ---> **어떡하다** [eo-tteo-ka-da]

### Examples:

- 어떻게 해요? [eo-tteo-ke hae-yo?]  
= 어떡해요? [eo-tteo-kae-yo?]  
= What are we supposed to do?  
= How should we deal with this?
- 어떻게 할 거예요? [eo-tteo-ke hal geo-ye-yo?]  
= 어떡할 거예요? [eo-tteo-kal geo-ye-yo?]  
= What are you going to do?  
= How are you going to take care of this?

**어떡할 거예요?** can be contracted one more time to **어쩔 거예요?** [eo-jjeol geo-ye-yo?]

### Examples:

- 이거 어떡할 거예요? [i-geo eo-tteo-kal geo-ye-yo?]  
= 이거 어쩔 거예요? [i-geo eo-jjeol geo-ye-yo?]  
= How are you going to take care of this?  
= What are you going to do about this?
- 이제 어떡할 거예요? [i-je eo-tteo-kal geo-ye-yo?]  
= 이제 어쩔 거예요? [i-je eo-jjeol geo-ye-yo?]  
= Now what?  
= How are you going to take care of it now?

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 24

In Level 2 Lesson 21 and Level 2 Lesson 29, we looked at how to say "more" and also how to say that something is "more + adjective + than something else". In this lesson, we will look at how to say **"much more + adjective + than something"**.

Although the Korean word for "much" (as an adverb) is 많이 [ma-ni] (we will cover this word in a later lesson), in this case, you need to use a different word: 훨씬 [hwol-ssin].

**훨씬** [hwol-ssin] = **much (more), far (more), etc**

### Example:

멋있다 [meo-sit-da] = to be cool, to be stylish

더 멋있다 [deo meo-sit-da] = to be cooler, to be more stylish

훨씬 더 멋있다 [hwol-ssin deo meo-sit-da] = to be much cooler, to be much more stylish

### Sample sentences:

1. 이게 훨씬 좋아요. [i-ge hwol-ssin jo-a-yo.]

= This is much better.

2. 서울에서 도쿄까지보다, 서울에서 뉴욕까지가 훨씬 멀어요. [seo-u-re-seo do-kyo-kka-ji-bo-da, seo-u-re-seo nyu-yok-kka-ji-ga hwol-ssin meo-reo-yo.]

= From Seoul to New York is much farther away than from Seoul to Tokyo.

3. 일본어보다 한국어가 훨씬 쉬워요. [il-bo-neo-bo-da han-gu-geo-ga hwol-ssin swi-wo-yo.]

= Korean is much easier than Japanese.

= 한국어가 일본어보다 훨씬 쉬워요.

\*\* Go back to Level 3 Lesson 11 to review on the "ㅁ irregular"

훨씬 basically is the "much" in the phrase "much more", but when you use 훨씬, people already know that you are comparing, so sometimes, (only) when you want to say "much more + adjective/adverb", you can drop the word 더 from 훨씬 더.

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 24

\*\* You can't drop 덜 from **훨씬 덜**, which means "much less + adjective/adverb".

### Examples:

훨씬 더 좋아요. = 훨씬 좋아요.

훨씬 더 재미있어요. = 훨씬 재미있어요.

Examples of using 훨씬 with 덜.

\*\* Go back to Level 4 Lesson 19 if you want to review on 덜.

**덜** [deol] = less

비싸다 [bi-ssa-da] = to be expensive

덜 비싸다 [deol bi-ssa-da] = to be less expensive

훨씬 덜 비싸다 [hwol-ssin deol bi-ssa-da] = to be much less expensive

가깝다 [ga-kkap-da] = to be near

덜 가깝다 [deol ga-kkap-da] = to be less near

훨씬 덜 가깝다 [hwol-ssin deol ga-kkap-da] = to be much less near

# LEVEL 4 LESSON 25

In Level 2 Lesson 14 and Level 2 Lesson 19, we looked at two different ways of changing a verb into the noun forms. They were -기 [-gi] and -는 것 [-neun geot] and they both express the meaning of “the act of doing something” or the verb in the “-ing” noun form.

In today’s lesson, we will look at how to make and use “future tense noun groups”.

## -(으)ㄹ [-(eu)l] + noun

The usages of this verb ending can be best explained through examples, but basically, this expresses the adjective form of a verb in the future tense.

### Examples:

1. 읽다 = to read

--> 읽 + -(으)ㄹ = **읽을**

--> ex) 읽을 책 [il-geul chaek] = a book that (someone) will read, a book to read

2. 초대하다 = to invite

--> 초대하 + -(으)ㄹ = **초대할**

--> ex) 초대할 사람 [cho-dae-hal sa-ram] = a person that (someone) will invite, a person to invite

3. 보내다 = to send

--> 보내 + -(으)ㄹ = **보낼**

--> ex) 보낼 편지 [bo-nael pyeon-ji] = a letter that (someone) will send, a letter to send

All of the examples above were in the “**verb stem + -(으)ㄹ + noun**” form.

When you do not use a specific noun and just use the word “것” [geot] which means “thing” or “the fact”, the noun group can mean “something to + verb”.

### Examples:

1. 먹다 = to eat



# LEVEL 4 LESSON 25

--> 먹 + -(으)ㄴ = **먹을**

--> ex) **먹을 것** [meo-geul geot] = something to eat = **food**

2. 타다 = to ride

--> 타 + -(으)ㄴ = **탈**

--> ex) **탈 것** [tal geot] = something to ride = **vehicles**

3. 마시다 = to drink

--> 마시 + -(으)ㄴ = **마실**

--> ex) **마실 것** [ma-sil geot] = something to drink = **beverages**

Now, do you recognize this ending -(으)ㄴ 것 from the future tense?

In the future tense, you add -(으)ㄴ 거예요 after a verb stem.

-(으)ㄴ 것 + 이에요 = -(으)ㄴ 것이예요 ---> -(으)ㄴ 거예요

**\*\* Note**

Since the future tense stems from this form, -(으)ㄴ 것, a Korean sentence like this can be translated in two different ways.

## 이거 누가 먹을 거예요?

[i-geo nu-ga meo-geul geo-ye-yo?]

If you think of it as “누가 먹다 (who + eat) + future tense”, it will be translated as “Who will eat this?”.

If you think of it as “누가 먹을 거 (who + will + eat + thing) + to be”, it will be translated as “This thing, it is something that WHO will eat?”.

## Sample sentences

1. 내일 할 일이 많아요.

[nae-il hal il-i ma-na-yo.]





# LEVEL 4 LESSON 25

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- = I have a lot (of work) to do tomorrow.
- = There is a lot of stuff that I will do tomorrow.

2. 지금은 할 이야기가 없어요.

[ji-geu-meun hal i-ya-gi-ga eop-seo-yo.]

- = Right now, I have nothing to say.
- = For now, there is nothing I will say.

3. 냉장고에 먹을 것이 전혀 없어요.

[naeng-jang-go-e meo-geul geo-si jeon-hyeo eop-seo-yo.]

- = In the refrigerator, there isn't any food at all.



## LEVEL 4 LESSON 26

In the previous lesson, we looked at how to make "future tense" noun groups, using the verb ending -(으)ㄴ with a noun. Today, we are going to look at how to do something similar, except this time, it's going to be **"past tense" noun groups**.

**-(으)ㄴ** [-(eu)n] + **noun**

The noun here can be either the subject of the verb or the object of the verb, so you need to check the context to figure out which one it is, but basically it means "something that did ..." or "something that someone did ..."

### Examples:

1. **보다** = to watch, to see

--> 보 + -(으)ㄴ = **본**

--> ex) 어제 본 영화 [eo-je bon yeong-hwa] = the movie that I saw yesterday

2. **오다** = to come

--> 오 + -(으)ㄴ = **온**

--> ex) 어제 온 사람들 [eo-je on sa-ram-deul] = the people who came here yesterday

3. **말하다** = to say, to talk about

--> 말하 + -(으)ㄴ = **말한**

--> ex) 친구가 말한 카페 [chin-gu-ga mal-han ka-pe] = the cafe that a friend talked about

Now let's compare a few different tenses for noun groups, since we learned three different tenses for noun groups.

Using what you have already learned from our previous lessons, you can say things like "a place I often go to", "the book I bought yesterday", "the person that I will invite", etc.

### Examples:

1. **보다** = to watch, to read, to see

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 26

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Present tense noun group: 보는 + noun

Past tense noun group: 본 + noun

Future tense noun group: 볼 + noun

제가 보는 책이에요. = It's a book that I'm reading.

제가 본 책이에요. = It's a book that I've read.

제가 볼 책이에요. = It's a book that I will read.

2. 공부하다 = to study

Present tense noun group: 공부하는 + noun

Past tense noun group: 공부한 + noun

Future tense noun group: 공부할 + noun

요즘 공부하는 외국어예요. = It's a foreign language that I am studying these days.

어제 공부한 외국어예요. = It's a foreign language that I studied yesterday.

내일 공부할 외국어예요. = It's a foreign language that I will study tomorrow.

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 27

In this lesson, we are going to learn how to say "I think that ..." or "it seems to me that ..." in Korean.

The verb for "to think" is 생각하다 [saeng-gak-ha-da] but it is not very commonly used for contexts where you would want to say "I think" in Korean. This is because many Korean people think that saying **"I think that ..."** is too direct. Instead, they like to say **"it seems that ..."** using the following expression:

**... 것 + 같다**

**같다** [gat-da] on its own means "to be the same" but when it is used with other nouns, it means "it is like ..."

### Examples:

학생 같아요. [hak-saeng ga-ta-yo.] = You are like a student. / You look like a student.

저 사람 한국 사람 같아요. [han-guk sa-ram ga-ta-yo.] = He looks like a Korean person. / He is like a Korean.

Now back to how to say "I think that ..." in Korean.

So we looked at how to say that something seems like a "noun". In order to say "I think that ...", what you need to do is know how to say that "something seems like" plus a "sentence".

### Remember how to make noun groups for various tenses?

Past tense: -(으)ㄴ 것

Present tense: -는 것

Future tense: -(으)ㄹ 것

### After that, you just add 같다.

Past tense: -(으)ㄴ 것 같다

Present tense: -는 것 같다

Future tense: -(으)ㄹ 것 같다

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 27

### Examples:

\*\*하다 = to do

Past tense: 한 것 같다

Present tense: 하는 것 같다

Future tense: 할 것 같다

벌써 한 것 같아요. [beol-sseo han geot ga-ta-yo.] = I think (they/he/she/I/you) already did it.

지금 하는 것 같아요. [ji-geum ha-neun geot ga-ta-yo.] = I think (someone) does/is doing it now.

내일 할 것 같아요. [nae-il hal geot ga-ta-yo.] = I think (someone) will do it tomorrow.

### Sample sentences:

1. 내일 비 올 것 같아요. [nae-il bi ol geot ga-ta-yo.]

= I think it will rain tomorrow.

2. 이게 더 좋은 것 같아요. [i-ge deo jo-eun geot ga-ta-yo.]

= I think this is better.

3. 이거 뭐인 것 같아요? [i-geo mwo-in geot ga-ta-yo?]

= What do you think this is?

4. 누가 한 것 같아요? [nu-ga han geot ga-ta-yo?]

= Who do you think did it?

5. 곧 도착할 것 같아요. [got do-chak-hal geot ga-ta-yo.]

= I think I'll arrive soon.

While making sentences and hearing other people talk, you will realize that these are all of the ways to express "I think" in Korean. But don't worry. We will look at some other ways of saying "I think" in our future lessons. Until then, practice how to use this - 것 같다 form!

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 28

In this lesson, let us look at how to say "to become + adjective" in Korean. The basic and most common way to do this is by applying the following verb ending:

**-아/어/여지다** [-a/eo/yeo-ji-da]

Since all adjectives are originally in the verb form in Korean, in order to say **"to become + adjective"** you need to know the original verb/dictionary form (-다) of the adjective.

### Examples

예쁘다 [ye-ppeu-da] = to be pretty

예쁘 + -어지다 = **예뻐지다** [ye-ppeo-ji-da] = to become pretty

작다 [jak-da] = to be small

작 + -아지다 = **작아지다** [ja-ga-ji-da] = to become small

이상하다 [i-sang-ha-da] = to be strange

이상하 + -여지다 = **이상해지다** [i-sang-hae-ji-da] = to become strange

재미있다 [jae-mi-it-da] = to be interesting, to be fun

재미있 + -어지다 = **재미있어지다** [jae-mi-i-sseo-ji-da] = to become interesting

### Sample sentences

1. 날씨가 따뜻해졌어요. [nal-ssi-ga tta-tteu-tae-jyeo-sseo-yo.]

= The weather has become warm.

2. 컴퓨터가 빨라졌어요. [keom-pyu-teo-ga ppal-la-jyeo-sseo-yo.]

= The computer has become fast.

3. 한국어 공부가 재미있어졌어요. [han-gu-geo gong-bu-ga jae-mi-i-sseo-jyeo-sseo-yo.]

= Studying Korean has become fun.

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 28

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4. 줄이 길어졌어요. [ju-ri gi-reo-jyeo-sse-yo.]

= The line has become long/longer.

5. 내일 다시 추워질 거예요. [nae-il da-si chu-wo-jil geo-ye-yo.]

= It will become cold again tomorrow.

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 29

In the previous lesson, we looked at how to say "to become + adjective" in Korean. Today, we are going to look at how to say "to gradually get to do something", "to eventually find oneself doing something" or "to end up doing something".

The structure that you can use to say these is:

**-게 되다** [-ge doe-da]

But in order to understand how this works, you need to first break this down into two parts.

**-게** [-ge] = **in such a way that ... / so that ...**

**되다** [doe-da] = **to become**

### Meanings of "-게 + 되다"

= things happen in a way that someone gets to do something

= to get into a state where someone does something

## Conjugation

**Verb stem + -게 되다**

### Example #1

하다 (= to do) + -게 되다

= 하게 되다

[present tense] 하게 돼요.

[past tense] 하게 됐어요.

[future tense] 하게 될 거예요.

### Example #2

알다 (= to know) + -게 되다

= 알게 되다



## LEVEL 4 LESSON 29

[present tense] 알게 돼요.

[past tense] 알게 됐어요.

[future tense] 알게 될 거예요.

### Usages of -게 되다

-게 되다 can be used in various usages.

**1. When you don't want to do something but you have to and you eventually end up doing something, you can use the -게 되다 structure.**

안 먹고 싶어요. 그런데 먹게 돼요.

[an meok-go si-peo-yo. geu-reon-de meok-ge dwae-yo.]

= I don't want to eat it, but I keep eating it anyway.

**2. When you didn't intend on doing or didn't expect to do something but you got into a situation where you did it, you can use the -게 되다 structure.**

지난 주에 영화를 보게 됐어요.

[ji-nan ju-e yeong-hwa-reul bo-ge dwae-sseo-yo.]

= I wasn't planning to in the first place, but I got to see a movie last week.

**3. When talking about the future, if you want to say that someone or you will eventually do something whether or not that person wants to, you can use the -게 되다 structure in the future tense.**

그렇게 하게 될 거예요.

[geu-reo-ke ha-ge doel geo-ye-yo.]

= You will eventually end up doing it that way.

### Sample sentences

1. 내일 알게 될 거예요.

[nae-il al-ge doel geo-ye-yo.]

= You will find out tomorrow.

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 29

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2. 다 사게 됐어요.

[da sa-ge dwae-sseo-yo.]

= I ended up buying everything.

3. 다시 학교에 다니게 됐어요.

[da-si hak-gyo-e da-ni-ge dwae-sseo-yo.]

= (Things have happened so that) now I can go back to (going to) school.

4. 어떻게 여기에 오게 됐어요?

[eo-tteo-ke yeo-gi-e o-ge dwae-sseo-yo?]

= How did you get to come here?

5. 만나게 되면 말해 주세요.

[man-na-ge doe-myeon mal-hae ju-se-yo.]

= If you get to meet him, tell me.

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 30

This is the second lesson in the series **“Sentence Building Drill”**. In this series, we focus on how you can use the grammatical rules and expressions that you have learned so far to train yourself to make more Korean sentences more comfortably and more flexibly.

We will start off with THREE key sentences, and practice changing parts of these sentences so that you don't end up just memorizing the same three sentences. We want you to be able to be as flexible as possible with the Korean sentences you can make.

### Key sentence #1

열 명 초대했는데, 아무도 안 올 수도 있어요.

[yeol myeong cho-dae-haet-neun-de, a-mu-do an ol su-do i-sseo-yo.]

= I've invited 10 people, but it's possible that no one will come.

### Key sentence #2

오늘은 어제보다 훨씬 따뜻한 것 같아요.

[o-neu-reul eo-je-bo-da hwol-ssin tta-tteu-tan geot ga-ta-yo.]

= I think today is much warmer than yesterday.

### Key sentence #3

지금 카페에서 어제 산 책을 읽고 있어요.

[ji-geum ka-pe-e-seo eo-je san chae-geul il-go i-sseo-yo.]

= Right now I am in a cafe, reading a book that I bought yesterday.

---

## Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #1

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0. Original sentence:

열 명 초대했는데, 아무도 안 올 수도 있어요.

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 30

1.

열 명 = ten people

한 명 = one person

두 명 = two people

세 명 = three people

2.

초대했는데 = I invited (someone) but

말했는데 = I said but / I told (someone) but

조심했는데 = I was careful but

열심히 공부했는데 = I studied hard but

3.

아무도 안 올 거예요 = no one will come

아무도 모를 거예요 = no one will know

아무도 안 할 거예요 = no one will do it

아무도 초대 안 할 거예요 = I will invite no one

4.

안 올 수도 있어요 = (someone) might not come

안 줄 수도 있어요 = (someone) might not give (somebody else) (something)

안 그럴 수도 있어요 = it might not be so / it might not be the case

안 웃길 수도 있어요 = it might not be funny

---

### Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #2

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0. Original sentence:

오늘은 어제보다 훨씬 따뜻한 것 같아요.

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 30

1.

어제보다 = than yesterday / compared to yesterday

지난 주보다 = than last week / compared to last week

지난 달보다 = than last month / compared to last month

작년보다 = than last year / compared to last year

2.

어제보다 훨씬 따뜻해요 = it's much warmer than yesterday

이거보다 훨씬 좋아요 = it's much better than this one

한국어보다 훨씬 어려워요 = it's much more difficult than the Korean language

3.

훨씬 따뜻한 것 같아요 = I think it's much warmer

훨씬 좋은 것 같아요 = I think it's much better

훨씬 재미있는 것 같아요 = I think it's much more interesting/fun

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### Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #3

---

0. Original sentence:

지금 카페에서 어제 산 책을 읽고 있어요.

1.

지금 책을 읽고 있어요 = I am reading a book now.

지금 운동을 하고 있어요 = I am working out now.

지금 음악을 듣고 있어요 = I am listening to some music now.

2.

카페에서 책 읽고 있어요 = I am reading a book in a cafe.

한국에서 일 하고 있어요 = I am working in Korea.

여기에서 뭐 하고 있어요? = What are you doing here?

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 30

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3.

어제 산 책 = the book I bought yesterday

그제 산 책 = the book I bought the day before yesterday

이번 주에 만난 친구 = the friend that I met this week

작년에 찍은 사진 = the picture that I took last year