

LEVEL 5 LESSON 1

Welcome to Level 5!!! In the first lesson of Level 5, we are going to look at how to say that you "almost did" something or "nearly did" something. This is used both in situations where you "wanted" to do something (but only almost did it) and in situations where you "didn't want" to do something and fortunately didn't do it but almost did it.

Ex) I almost lost my keys.

Ex) I almost passed the exam!

Conjugation

Verb stem + -(으)ㄴ다

The word 뻔 is a noun that describes "nearly getting into a situation where something happens" and in order to use a verb with 뻔, you need to change the verb into the future tense conjugation and add 뻔 after that.

Examples

사다 [sa-da] = to buy

→ **살 뻔했어요.** [sal ppeon-hae-sseo-yo.] = I almost bought it.

믿다 [mit-da] = to believe

→ **믿을 뻔했어요.** [mi-deul ppeon-hae-sseo-yo.] = I almost believed it.

울다 [ul-da] = to cry

→ **울 뻔했어요.** [ul ppeon-hae-sseo-yo.] = I almost cried.

Sample sentences

1. 무서워서 울 뻔했어요. [mu-seo-wo-seo ul ppeon-hae-sseo-yo.]

= It was scary so I almost cried.

= I almost cried because I was scared.

2. 무거워서 떨어뜨릴 뻔했어요. [mu-geo-wo-seo tteo-rreo-tteu-ril ppeon-hae-sseo-yo.]

= It was heavy and I almost dropped it.

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3. 돈을 잃을 뻔했어요. [do-neul i-reul ppeon-hae-sseo-yo.]

= I almost lost money.

4. 죽을 뻔했어요. [ju-geul ppeon-hae-sseo-yo.]

= I almost died.

5. 갈 뻔했는데, 안 갔어요. [gal ppeon-haet-neun-de, an ga-sseo-yo.]

= I almost went there, but I didn't go.

LEVEL 5 LESSON 2

Welcome everybody to the 2nd lesson of Level 5. In this lesson we are going to introduce how the honorific suffix -시- [-si-] is used in "politer" and "more formal" situations. Even if this is the first time you have heard about this "honorific suffix", you probably have already seen some expressions before that have this word -시- in them, such as 안녕하세요, 안녕히 가세요 or 주세요.

What is -시-?

-시- is a "suffix" so it is never used on its own. When combined with other verbs, -시- makes a sentence "honorific", which means that the speaker is showing respect for the person that he or she is talking about. If the speaker wants to show respect for the other person talking with him or herself, he or she can show respect for that person, too, by using this honorific suffix, -시-.

How is it used?

-시- can be used in any tense. You add -시- between the verb stem and other verb endings.

PLAIN

Present tense: verb stem + -아/어/여요

Past tense: verb stem + -았/었/였어요

Future tense: verb stem + -ㄹ 거예요

HONORIFIC

Present tense: verb stem + -시- + -어요

Past tense: verb stem + -시- + -었어요

Future tense: verb stem + -시- + -ㄹ 거예요

** When the verb stem ends with a consonant, you need to add 으 [eu] in front of 시 to make the pronunciation easier.

Examples



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1. 보다 [bo-da] = to see

Present tense

[plain] 보 + -아요 = 봐요 [bwa-yo]

[honorific] 보 + -시- + -어요 = 보셔요 [bo-syeo-yo]

Past tense

[plain] 보 + -았- + -어요 = 봤어요 [bwa-sseo-yo]

[honorific] 보 + -시- + -었- + -어요 = 보셨어요 [bo-syeo-sseo-yo]

Future tense

[plain] 보 + -ㄹ 거예요 = 볼 거예요 [bol geo-ye-yo]

[honorific] 보 + -시- + ㄹ 거예요 = 보실 거예요 [bo-sil geo-ye-yo]

2. 웃다 [ut-da] = to laugh, to smile

Present tense

[plain] 웃 + -어요 = 웃어요 [u-seo-yo]

[honorific] 웃 + -으시- + -어요 = 웃으셔요 [u-seo-syeo-yo]

Past tense

[plain] 웃 + -었- + -어요 = 웃었어요 [u-seo-sseo-yo]

[honorific] 웃 + -으시- + -었- + -어요 = 웃으셨어요 [u-seu-syeo-sseo-yo]

Future tense

[plain] 웃 + -을 거예요 = 웃을 거예요 [u-seul geo-ye-yo]

[honorific] 웃 + -으시- + -ㄹ 거예요 = 웃으실 거예요 [u-seu-sil geo-ye-yo]

Honorific subject marker

You already know what subject markers are. They are 이 [i] and 가 [ga] and they show "WHO" did the action or

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"WHO" is the subject of the verb.

Ex)

A: 누가 했어요? (Who did it?)

B: 제가 했어요. (I did it.)

In honorific sentences, the subject markers change to 께서 [kke-seo]. You can only use 께서 after subjects that you are being honorific to, showing respect toward and lowering yourself against.

Ex) A가 → A께서

Often times, the word for the subject itself can change accordingly. For example, the word 선생님 is already in the honorific form because it has the word "님" but in casual situations you can use 이 or 가 as subject markers. But other words need to change forms when they are used in honorific sentences.

Ex)

친구가 → 친구분께서 (adding the word 분 [bun])

사장이 → 사장님께서 (adding the word 님 [nim])

현우 씨가 → 현우 님께서 (changing the word 씨 [ssi] to 님 [nim])

But in everyday conversations, if you are talking with people that you are somewhat close to, you can drop 께서 while still keeping the basic honorific forms using -시-.

Ex)

1. 현우 씨, 언제 오실 거예요? = Hyunwoo, when are you going to come here?

2. 선생님이 주셨어요. = My teacher gave it to me.

3. 아빠 오셨어요. = My father is here.

Irregular verbs examples

1. 듣다 [deut-da] = to listen

→ [honorific] 들으시다 [deu-reu-si-da]

2. 팔다 [pal-da] = to sell

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→ [honorific] 파시다 [pa-si-da]

3. 먹다 [meok-da] = to eat

→ [honorific] 드시다 [deu-si-da]

4. 마시다 [ma-si-da] = to drink

→ [honorific] 드시다 [deu-si-da] (** the same as 먹다)

Fixed expressions (noun + 하시다)

There are some nouns that are only used in honorific situations. They are used with 하시다 to form utmost honorific and polite expressions.

말 [mal] = talk, speech, story, speaking

→ 말씀 [mal-sseum]

→ 말씀하시다 [mal-sseum-ha-si-da] = to talk

먹다 [meok-da] = to eat

→ 식사 [sik-sa] = meal

→ 식사하시다 [sik-sa-ha-si-da] = to have a meal

-셔요 becoming -세요

Originally, when -시- is combined with -아/어/여요, the present tense ending, it becomes -셔요. But over time, people have started pronouncing it and even writing it as -세요 because it's easier to pronounce. This is only found in present tense sentences and imperative sentences.

Present tense:

Ex) 어디 가셔요? → 어디 가세요?

(어디 가셔요 is still correct, but people say 어디 가세요 more commonly.)

Imperative:

Ex) 하지 마셔요. → 하지 마세요.

(하지 마셔요 is still correct, but people say 하지 마세요 more commonly.)

LEVEL 5 LESSON 3

Welcome to the 3rd lesson in Level 5 at TalkToMeInKorean! After studying the lengthy previous lesson on the honorific suffix -시- (Level 5 Lesson 2), it is time to take a little break from grammar rules and have a light lesson. In this lesson, we are going to look at an expression that Koreans say very often that is somewhat difficult to be translated into English.

The keyword is **수고** [su-go].

Literally, the word 수고 itself is a noun that means "trouble", "effort" or "hard work". But 수고 is rarely used on its own and is usually used inside some fixed expressions. These expressions using 수고 are used in everyday Korean conversations so often that we decided that they need a separate TalkToMeInKorean lesson on them.

Fixed expressions using 수고

1. **수고하세요.** [su-go-ha-se-yo.]

This expression literally means "continue working hard", "keep up the effort", "keep doing the work you are doing" or "continue taking the trouble to do it" but it is not taken as such meanings.

When you want to comment on the fact that someone is making a lot of effort to do something, and you want to show either your appreciation or your support for that person by saying something as you leave the place or see someone leave, you can say 수고하세요. Sometimes 수고하세요 almost means "Good-bye" or "See you".

** To someone younger than you, you can say 수고해요 [su-go-hae-yo] or even 수고해 if you are close friends with that person. 수고하세요 is much more polite than 수고해요.

Possible situations

- You received a parcel or a letter from a mailman. You want to say "thanks" but add something after that meaning "Thank you for the effort. Keep it up!".
- You visit or pass by someone who is working at the moment. As you walk away, you want to say "See you again and I know you are working hard. Continue doing what you do."

Inappropriate situations



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When you are talking to someone much older than you or someone you need to show respect toward, it is inappropriate to say 수고하세요. If you are much younger than the other person, he or she might think that you are rude and arrogant.

2. 수고하셨습니다.[su-go-ha-syeot-sseum-ni-da]

This expression literally means "you made a lot of effort" or "you went through a lot of trouble doing this".

You can use this expression to someone who just finished doing some work. If you are the one who made that person work, 수고하셨습니다 could mean "Thank you for the great job you did". If you are just commenting on the fact that this person worked hard and has just finished something, it means "Good work" or "Congratulations on finishing it".

** To someone younger than you, you can say 수고했어요 [su-go-hae-sseo-yo] or even 수고했어 if you are close friends with that person. But if you are not the oldest member of the group, it is still better to say 수고하셨습니다.

Possible situations

- You worked with other people as a group on a task or a project. The work is now finished. You want to casually celebrate the fact that the work is over and lightly thank the others for working so hard.
- Other people did some work and you became aware of it. You want to say "I know you put a lot of effort into it. It's finished now." as a gesture of acknowledgement.

3. 수고 많으셨습니다. [su-go ma-neu-syeot-sseum-ni-da] / 수고 많았어요. [su-go ma-na-sseo-yo]

This expression literally means "your effort has been a lot".

You can use this expression in situations similar to those where you would say 수고하셨습니다, but 수고 많으셨습니다 is more specifically said in order to appreciate the effort. After finishing a task as a group, you would say 수고하셨습니다 all together, but individually, you can go up to someone and say 수고 많으셨습니다.

LEVEL 5 LESSON 4

In this lesson, we look at how to say "I guess ...", "I assume ..." or "I suppose ..." in Korean. We have already learned how to use -것 같다 [-geot gat-da] to express "I think ..." or "it seems that ..." in a previous lesson. Today's key structure is somewhat similar to -것 같다 in meaning, but it has a stronger nuance of "I assume ... based on this fact" or "I suppose ... because ...".

-나 보다 [-na bo-da] = I assume, I suppose, I guess

This is usually only used when you are talking about people other than yourself. But when you talk about yourself using this -나 보다 structure, you are referring to yourself as a third person, making assumptions about why or how you have done something.

Ex) I guess you don't like coffee.

Ex) I guess I never heard about it.

-나 보다 is only used with action verbs.

For descriptive verbs, you need to use a different structure, which we will introduce in the next lesson.

Conjugation:

[present tense]

Verb stem + -나 보다 [-na bo-da]

[past tense]

Verb stem + -았/었/였 + -나 보다 [-at/eot/yeot + -na bo-da]

Ex)

하다 = to do

하 + -나 보다 = 하나 보다 [ha-na bo-da] = I guess they do + something

→ [present tense] 하나 봐요.

→ [past tense] 했나 봐요

(For future tense, you need to use a different structure, but we will cover that in a future lesson.)

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Examples:

1.

모르다 [mo-reu-da] = to not know

모르 + -나 봐요 = **모르나 봐요.** [mo-reu-na bwa-yo.]

= I guess he(she/they) don't know.

[past tense]

몰랐나 봐요. [mol-lat-na bwa-yo.]

= I guess he(she/they) didn't know.

2.

없다 [eop-da] = to be not there, to not exist

없 + -나 봐요 = **없나 봐요.** [eop-na bwa-yo.]

= I guess he(she/they/it) is not there.

[past tense]

없었나 봐요. [eop-seot-na bwa-yo.]

= I guess he(she/they/it) wasn't there.

3.

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

재미있 + -나 봐요 = **재미있나 봐요.** [jae-mi-it-na bwa-yo.]

= I guess it's fun. / I suppose it's interesting.

[past tense]

재미있었나 봐요. [jae-mi-i-sseot-na bwa-yo.]

= I guess it was fun.

4.

사다 [sa-da] = to buy

사 + -나 봐요 = **사나 봐요.** [sa-na bwa-yo.]

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= I guess he(she/they) buys.

[past tense]

샀나 봐요. [sat-na bwa-yo.]

= I guess he(she/they) bought.

Sample sentences:

1. 효진 씨는 아직 모르나 봐요.

[hyo-jin ssi-neun a-jik mo-reu-na bwa-yo.]

= I guess Hyojin still doesn't know.

2. 또 비가 오나 봐요.

[tto bi-ga o-na bwa-yo.]

= I guess it's raining again.

3. 어제 재미있었나 봐요.

[eo-je jae-mi-i-sseot-na bwa-yo.]

= I guess it was fun yesterday. / I assume you had a good time yesterday.

4. 아무도 없나 봐요.

[a-mu-do eop-na bwa-yo.]

= I guess there's no one there.

5. 고장났나 봐요.

[go-jang-nat-na bwa-yo.]

= I guess it broke.

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In the previous lesson, we looked at the structure -나 보다 [-na bo-da], which can be used with action verbs to mean "I guess ..." or "I assume ...". In this lesson, we are going to look at how to say the same thing but with descriptive verbs.

For action verbs:

-나 보다 [-na bo-da]

Ex)

하다 → 하나 보다 (I guess they do ...)

오다 → 오나 보다 (I guess they come ...)

For descriptive verbs:

-(으)ㄴ가 보다 [-(eu)n-ga bo-da]

Ex)

예쁘다 → 예쁜가 보다 (I guess it's pretty ...)

비싸다 → 비싼가 보다 (I guess it's expensive ...)

작다 → 작은가 보다 (I guess it's small ...)

For -이다 [-i-da] (= to be):

-이다 changes to **-인가 보다**

* Note that -이다 is not a descriptive verb on its own but it is usually combined with nouns to make a descriptive statement, so it is followed by -ㄴ가 보다.

Conjugation for -(으)ㄴ가 보다

Verb stems ending with a vowel + -ㄴ가 보다

Ex) 크다 → 크 + -ㄴ가 보다 = 큰가 보다

Verb stems ending with a consonant + -은가 보다

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Ex) 작다 → 작 + -은가 보다 = 작은가 보다

Commonly accepted exceptions and irregularities

Even though the rule is that action verbs are followed by -나 보다 and descriptive verbs are followed by -(으)ㄴ가 보다, Korean people often use -나 보다 for descriptive verbs too, when the verb stem ends with a last consonant.

You can't use -(으)ㄴ가 보다 for action verbs, but you will often hear Korean people using -나 보다 with descriptive verbs.

Ex)

작다 [jak-da] = to be small

Originally, 작 has to be followed by -(으)ㄴ가 보다 because it is a descriptive verb.

작은가 보다 [ja-geun-ga bo-da] = I guess it's small.

But people often say 작나 보다 [jak-na bo-da] to mean the same thing.

Ex)

맵다 [maep-da] = to be spicy

→ 매운가 보다 or 맵나 보다

Present tense and past tense conjugations

[present tense]

-(으)ㄴ가 보다 → -(으)ㄴ가 봐요

[past tense]

For the past tense, you would add the suffix -았/었/였 to the verb stem of the descriptive verb, and after you do that, for ease of pronunciation, you need to always use -나 봐요 after -았/었/였.

So even though descriptive verb stems are followed by -(으)ㄴ가 봐요 in the present tense, they are always followed by -았/었/였나 봐요 in the past tense.

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Ex)

아프다 [a-peu-da] = to be sick

→ [present tense] 아프 + -(으)ㄴ가 봐요 = 아픈가 봐요

→ [past tense] 아프 + -았/었/였나 봐요 = 아팠나 봐요

Exceptions

When the descriptive verb is composed of a noun and the verb 있다 [it-da] or 없다 [eop-da], i.e. 재미있다, 맛있다, 재미없다 or 맛없다, you need to add -나 봐요 after 있 or 없.

재미있다 → 재미있나 봐요 / 재미있었나 봐요

맛있다 → 맛있나 봐요 / 맛있었나 봐요

Sample sentences

1.

학생이 많아요. [hak-saeng-i ma-na-yo.] = There are a lot of students.

→ 학생이 많은가 봐요. [hak-saeng-i ma-neun-ga bwa-yo.] = I guess there are a lot of students.

→ 학생이 많았나 봐요. [hak-saeng-i ma-nat-na bwa-yo.] = I guess there were a lot of students.

2.

요즘 바빠요. [yo-jeum ba-ppa-yo.] = He's busy these days.

→ 요즘 바쁜가 봐요. [yo-jeum ba-ppeun-ga bwa-yo.] = I guess he's busy these days.

→ 바빴나 봐요. [ba-ppat-na bwa-yo.] = I guess he was busy.

3.

아이들이 졸려요. [a-i-deu-ri jol-lyeo-yo.] = The kids are sleepy.

→ 아이들이 졸린가 봐요. [a-i-deu-ri jol-lin-ga bwa-yo.] = I guess the kids are sleepy.

4.

그래요. [geu-rae-yo.] = It is so. That's right.

→ 그런가 봐요. [geu-reon-ga bwa-yo.] = I guess so.

5.

이쪽이 더 빨라요. [i-jjo-gi deo ppal-la-yo.] = This way is faster.

→ 이쪽이 더 빠른가 봐요. [i-jjo-gi deo ppa-reun-ga bwa-yo.] = I guess this way is faster.

LEVEL 5 LESSON 6 - WORD BUILDER 6

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 will be introduced through Word Builder lessons are not necessarily all Chinese characters, or **한자** [han-ja]. Though many of them are based on Chinese characters, the meanings can be different from modern-day Chinese. Your goal, through these lessons, is to understand how words are formed and remember the keywords in Korean to expand your Korean vocabulary from there. You certainly don't have to memorize the Hanja characters, but if you want to, feel free!

Today's keyword is **문**.

These Chinese character for this is 文.

The word **문** is related to "writing" or "letter".

문 (writing) + 화 (to become) = **문화** 文化 [mun-hwa] = **culture**

문 (writing) + 서 (writing) = **문서** 文書 [mun-seo] = **document, papers**

문 (writing) + 장 (writing) = **문장** 文章 [mun-jang] = **sentence**

문 (writing) + 자 (letter) = **문자** 文字 [mun-ja] = **letter, character**

문 (writing) + 학 (to learn) = **문학** 文學 [mun-hak] = **literature**

문 (writing) + 법 (law) = **문법** 文法 [mun-beop] = **grammar**

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주 (to pour) + 문 (writing) = **주문** 注文 [ju-mun] = **order**

논 (to discuss) + 문 (writing) = **논문** 論文 [non-mun] = **thesis, research paper**

문 (writing) + 화 (to become) + 재 (property) = **문화재** 文化財 [mun-hwa-jae]
= **cultural assets, cultural properties**

LEVEL 5 LESSON 7

In this lesson, we are going to introduce how to say "as soon as" you something or "right after" you do something in Korean.

The key structure you need to learn in order to say this is **-자마자** [-ja-ma-ja].

Conjugation

Verb stem + -자마자

Examples:

보다 [bo-da] = to see

보 + -자마자 = 보자마자 [bo-ja-ma-ja] = As soon as you see/meet/look,

끝나다 [kkeut-na-da] = to finish

끝나 + -자마자 = 끝나자마자 [kkeut-na-ja-ma-ja] = As soon as it finishes/ends

Just like "as soon as + S + V" or "right after + S + V" is not a complete sentence in English, you still need to complete the sentence in Korean by adding other parts. Unlike in English, however, the "tense" is not applied to the -자마자 part.

For example, even when you say something like "As soon as I got there, I realized ..." in English, you don't have to say the "to get" part in the past tense in Korean. The "tense" of the entire sentence is expressed once through the main verb of the sentence.

Ex)

가자마자 전화를 했어요.

[ga-ja-ma-ja jeon-hwa-reul hae-sseo-yo.]

= As soon as I went there, I made a phone call.

** Note that it's just "가자마자" and not "갔자마자" - the past tense is expressed only through the "했어요" part, the main and final verb of the sentence.

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Sample sentences

1. 집에 오자마자 잠들었어요.

[ji-be o-ja-ma-ja jam-deu-reo-sseo-yo.]

= I fell asleep as soon as I came home.

** 잠들다 = to fall asleep

2. 졸업하자마자 일을 시작할 거예요.

[jo-reop-ha-ja-ma-ja i-reul si-jak-hal geo-ye-yo.]

= I will start working as soon as I graduate.

** 졸업하다 = to graduate

** 일 = work

** 시작하다 = to start

3. 도착하자마자 전화할게요.

[do-chak-ha-ja-ma-ja jeon-hwa-hal-ge-yo.]

= I will call you as soon as I arrive.

** 도착하다 = to arrive

** 전화하다 = to call someone

4. 보자마자 마음에 들었어요.

[bo-ja-ma-ja ma-eu-me deu-reo-sseo-yo.]

= As soon as I saw it, I liked it.

** 보다 = to see, to look

** 마음에 들다 = to like

5. 들어가자마자 다시 나왔어요.

[deu-reo-ga-ja-ma-ja da-si na-wa-sseo-yo.]

= I came outside again right after I went in.

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** 들어가다 = to go inside

** 다시 = again

** 나오다 = to come outside

LEVEL 5 LESSON 8

In this lesson, we are going to look at another way of talking about a future action or state. In Level 2 Lesson 1, we introduced how to make the most standard future tense using -(으)ㄹ 거예요 and in Level 3 Lesson 6, we introduced how to use -(으)ㄹ 게요 to look for or ask for the other person's reaction or feedback on what you are thinking of doing, and in Level 4 Lesson 2, we looked at how to express your strong intention for doing something or ask someone else's intention using -(으)래요.

Quick review

** 하다 = to do

1. 할 거예요 = I'm going to do / I will do (plain future tense)
2. 할게요 = I'm going to do ... what do you think? (looking for the other person's reaction)
3. 할래요 = I want to do / I'm going to do (showing determined intention)

** Important **

It might seem like there are just way more types of future tenses in Korean than necessary, but they all serve their specific purpose, so they will all come in handy when you need to say certain things in some specific situations. English also has a variety of future tense forms, such as "I am going to", "I will", "I am about to", "I am thinking of", "I am planning to"...etc.

Today's Key Structure:

-(으)려고 하다 [-(eu)ryeo-go ha-da]

Conjugation is simple

가 + -려고 하다 = 가려고 하다

먹 + -으려고 하다 = 먹으려고 하다

잡 + -으려고 하다 = 잡으려고 하다

하 + -려고 하다 = 하려고 하다

-(으)려고 하다 is used when:

- 1) someone is about to do something or wants/tries to do something
- 2) something looks like it is about to happen

LEVEL 5 LESSON 8

Usage 1) - showing intention for action

사다 [sa-da] = to buy

사려고 하다 = to be about to buy, to be intending on buying, to be planning to buy

[past tense]

사려고 했어요 = I was going to buy it.

[noun group]

사려고 하는 사람 = someone who is planning to buy it

[present tense + -는데]

사려고 하는데 = I am thinking of buying it and/but....

For showing intentions for doing something, -려고 하다 is not very commonly used for the plain present tense (-려고 해요) in spoken Korean. So if you say "사려고 해요." it might sound very textbook-like and formal. You can use it, though, in very formal situations.

Usage 2) - talking about a state of the near future

떨어지다 [tteo-reo-ji-da] = to drop, to fall

떨어지려고 하다 = to be about to drop, to be going to drop

Example:

비가 오려고 해요. [bi-ga o-ryeo-go hae-yo.] = It looks like it's going to rain.

How is it compared to the plain future tense?

비가 올 거예요. = It is going to rain. (You know this for a fact.)

비가 오려고 해요. = It is about to rain, judging from what I see.

Sample sentences

1. 어제 친구 만나려고 했는데, 못 만났어요.

[eo-je chin-gu man-na-ryeo-go haet-neun-de, mot man-na-sseo-yo.]

= I wanted to meet a friend yesterday, but I couldn't meet her.

LEVEL 5 LESSON 8

= I was going to meet a friend yesterday, but I couldn't meet her.

= I was planning to meet a friend yesterday, but I couldn't meet her.

2. 외국에서 공부하려고 하는 학생들이 많아요.

[oe-gu-ge-seo gong-bu-ha-ryeo-go ha-neun hak-saeng-deu-ri ma-na-yo.]

= There are many students who want to study abroad.

= There are many students who are planning to study abroad.

** "-려고 하다" is easier for making noun groups like this than "-(으)ㄹ 것이다"

3. 카메라 사려고 하는데, 뭐가 좋아요?

[ka-me-ra sa-ryeo-go ha-neun-de, mwo-ga jo-a-yo?]

= I'm planning to buy a camera. Which one is good?

4. 친구가 울려고 해요.

[chin-gu-ga ul-lyeo-go hae-yo.]

= My friend is going to cry.

= My friend is about to cry.

5. 친구가 이사하려고 해요.

[chin-gu-ga i-sa-ha-ryeo-go hae-yo.]

= My friend is planning to move.

= My friend is going to move.

= My friend want to move.

6. 아이스크림이 녹으려고 해요.

[a-i-seu-keu-ri-mi no-geu-ryeo-go hae-yo.]

= The ice cream is about to melt.

LEVEL 5 LESSON 9

Welcome to another exciting Korean grammar lesson! In this lesson, we look at how to use this verb ending

-다가 [-da-ga]. This is very commonly used in Korean when you talk about gradual transition from one action to another or one situation to another.

When you want to say things like:

"I was on my bike and I fell."

"I was cleaning my room when I found this."

"She was watching a movie when she fell asleep."

or

"She was studying in her room and then suddenly came up with this idea."

you can use the verb ending **-다가** [-da-ga] with the first verb.

** The subject of the sentence usually should be the same for both of the verbs.

Conjugation

Verb stem + -다가

Ex)

가다 (= to go) → 가다가

먹다 (= to eat) → 먹다가

놀다 (= to play) → 놀다가

자다 (= to sleep) → 자다가

전화하다 (= to call) → 전화하다가

Examples

뛰다가 멈추다 [ttwi-da-ga meom-chu-da] = to be running and then stop

전화를 하다가 [jeo-nwa-reul ha-da-ga] = while talking on the phone ...

LEVEL 5 LESSON 9

전화를 하다가 잠이 들다 [jeo-nwa-reul ha-da-ga ja-mi deu-reo-sseo-yo.] = to fall asleep while talking on the phone

Sample sentences

1. 집에 오다가 친구를 만났어요.

[ji-be o-da-ga chin-gu-reul man-na-sseo-yo.]

= On my way home, I met a friend.

= While coming home, I bumped into a friend.

2. 텔레비전을 보다가 잠이 들었어요.

[tel-le-bi-jeo-neul bo-da-ga ja-mi deu-reo-sseo-yo.]

= I was watching television and I fell asleep.

= I fell asleep while watching TV.

3. 여행을 하다가 감기에 걸렸어요.

[yeo-haeng-eul ha-da-ga gam-gi-e geol-lyeo-sseo-yo.]

= I was traveling and I caught a cold.

= I caught a cold while traveling.

4. 서울에서 살다가 제주도로 이사 갔어요.

[seo-u-re-seo sal-da-ga je-ju-do-ro i-sa ga-sseo-yo.]

= I was living in Seoul and then I moved to Jeju Island.

5. 뭐 하다가 왔어요?

[mwo ha-da-ga wa-sseo-yo?]

= What were you doing before coming here?

= What is it that you were doing before you came here?

6. 집에서 공부하다가 나왔어요.

[ji-be-seo gong-bu-ha-da-ga na-wa-sseo-yo.]

= I was studying at home and came outside.

= I was studying at home before I came outside.

LEVEL 5 LESSON 9

7. 밥 먹다가 전화를 받았어요.

[bap meok-da-ga jeon-hwa-reul ba-da-sseo-yo.]

= I was eating when I received the phone call.

= I was eating and then I received a phone call.

8. 밖에 있다가 들어왔어요.

[ba-kke it-da-ga deu-reo-wa-sseo-yo.]

= I was outside and came inside.

= I was outside before I came inside.

9. 어디에 있다가 지금 왔어요?

[eo-di-e it-da-ga ji-geum wa-sseo-yo.]

= Where were you before you came here now?

= Where have you been?

10. 일하다가 잠깐 쉬고 있어요.

[il-ha-da-ga jam-kkan swi-go i-sseo-yo.]

= I was working and now I'm taking a short break.

= I'm taking a short break from work.

LEVEL 5 LESSON 10

In this TalkToMeInKorean lesson, we take a look at how to use **-(이)라고** [-(i)-ra-go].

-(이)라고 is usually not used alone but used with words that are related to speaking, such as **말하다** [ma-ra-da] (to speak), **이야기하다** [i-ya-gi-ha-da] (to talk), **대답하다** [dae-da-pa-ha] (to answer) and also with **하다** [ha-da], which in this case means "to say".

-(이)라고 말하다 [-ra-go mal-ha-da] = to say that it is + NOUN

-(이)라고 대답하다 [-ra-go dae-da-pa-da] = to answer that it is + NOUN

As you can see above, -(이)라고 is used with nouns and is a way to quote the words before -(이)라고 and take the meaning of "(say) that S + be"

Construction

Nouns ending with a last consonant + -이라고

Nouns ending with a vowel + -라고

Ex)

하늘 [ha-neul] (sky) + 이라고 = 하늘이라고

나무 [na-mu] (tree) + 라고 = 나무라고

Meaning

하늘 = sky

하늘이라고 = that it is sky, "sky"

이거 = this

이거라고 = that it is this, "this"

Used with other words

-(이)라고 is usually used with words like 말하다, 이야기하다, 대답하다, etc and when used with -(이)라고, the verb 하다, which originally means "to do" takes the meaning of "to say".

LEVEL 5 LESSON 10

Examples

이거라고 말하다

[i-geo-ra-go ma-ra-da]

= to say that it is this, to say that this is it

학생이라고 말하다

[hak-saeng-i-ra-go ma-ra-da]

= to say that he/she is a student

"감사합니다"라고 말하다

[gam-sa-ham-ni-da-ra-go ma-ra-da]

= to say "감사합니다"

All these expressions above can be respectively substituted with:

- 이거라고 하다
- 학생이라고 하다
- "감사합니다"라고 하다

Stating the SUBJECT

Here's an interesting part where the subject markers in the Korean language come in to play. Even though in the sentence 학생이라고 말하다, 학생 and 말하다 are closely related and look like 학생 is the OBJECT of the verb 말하다, 학생 can still take a subject and be explained as to WHO that 학생 is.

학생이라고 말하다 = to say that he/she is a 학생 (student)

이 사람이 학생이라고 말하다 = to say that 이 사람 (this person) is a 학생 (student)

이 사람은 학생이라고 말하다 = to say that 이 사람 (this person) is a 학생 (student)

공짜라고 하다 = to say that something is free of charge

이 책이 공짜라고 하다 = to say that this book is free of charge

이 책은 공짜라고 하다 = to say that this book is free of charge

LEVEL 5 LESSON 10

You can think of this in two ways:

1. "이 책은 공짜" acts like a noun, so you add -라고 하다 after that.
2. "이 책은" adds meaning and specification to the existing phrase "공짜라고 하다"

Sample sentences

1. 이거라고 했어요.

[i-geo-ra-go hae-sseo-yo.]

= He/She/They said that it was this.

2. 한국 사람이라고 했어요.

[han-guk sa-ra-mi-ra-go hae-sseo-yo.]

= He/She/They said that he/she/they was a Korean person.

3. 뭐라고 말했어요?

[mwo-ra-go ma-rae-sseo-yo?]

= What did you say?

= What did you tell them?

= 뭐라고 했어요?

4. 제가 일등이라고 들었어요.

[je-ga il-deung-i-ra-go deu-reo-sseo-yo.]

= I heard that I was the first place winner.

5. 여기가 TTMiK 사무실이라고 해요.

[yeo-gi-ga TTMiK sa-mu-si-ri-ra-go hae-sseo-yo.]

= They say that this is the TalkToMeInKorean office.

6. 저는 "(person's name)"(이)라고 해요.

= [jeo-neun (person's name)-i-ra-go hae-yo.]

= My name is (person's name).

** This is a part of a series of lessons about -라고, -라는, -다고, and -다는. The other expressions will be introduced in the future lessons. Stay tuned!

LEVEL 5 LESSON 11

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

이 중에서 아무거나 골라도 돼요?

[i jung-e-seo a-mu-geo-na gol-la-do dwae-yo?]

= Among these, can I pick just any one?

Key sentence #2

어제 너무 피곤해서 집에 가자마자 아무것도 못 하고 바로 잠들었어요.

[eo-je neo-mu pi-go-nae-seo ji-be ga-ja-ma-ja a-mu-geot-do mot ha-go ba-ro jam-deu-reo-sseo-yo.]

= Yesterday I was so tired so as soon as I got home, I couldn't do anything and just fell asleep right away.

Key sentence #3

날씨가 더워서 사람들이 별로 안 온 것 같아요.

[nal-ssi-ga deo-wo-seo sa-ram-deu-ri byeol-lo an on geot ga-ta-yo.]

= I think not so many people came because the weather is hot.

Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #1

LEVEL 5 LESSON 11

0. Original sentence:

이 중에서 아무거나 골라도 돼요?

= Among these, can I pick just any one?

1.

이 중에서 = among these

저 중에서 = among those

이 사람들 중에서 = among these people

친구들 중에서 = among my friends

2.

이 중에서 고르세요. = Choose among these.

이 중에서 뭐가 제일 좋아요? = What's your favorite among these.

이 중에서 하나만 고르세요. = Pick just one out of these.

3.

아무거나 고르세요. = Pick anything.

아무거나 주세요. = Give me anything.

아무거나 괜찮아요. = Anything is fine.

아무나 괜찮아요. = Anyone is okay.

4.

아무거나 골라도 돼요? = Can I pick anything?

아무거나 사도 돼요? = Is it okay to buy anything?

아무거나 입어도 돼요? = Is it okay to wear whatever I want?

아무거나 써도 돼요? = Can I write just anything?

Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #2

LEVEL 5 LESSON 11

0. Original sentence:

어제 너무 피곤해서 집에 가자마자 아무것도 못 하고 바로 잠들었어요.

= Yesterday I was so tired so as soon as I got home, I couldn't do anything and just fell asleep right away.

1.

너무 피곤해요. = I am so tired.

너무 이상해요. = It's so strange.

너무 비싸요. = It's too expensive.

너무 웃겨요. = It's so funny.

2.

피곤해서 집에 갔어요. = I was tired so I went home.

피곤해서 안 갔어요. = I was tired so I didn't go.

피곤해서 일찍 잤어요. = I was tired so I went to bed early.

3.

집에 가자마자 잠들었어요. = As soon as I went home, I fell asleep.

집에 도착하자마자 다시 나왔어요. = As soon as I arrived home, I came outside again.

소식을 듣자마자 전화를 했어요. = As soon as I heard the news, I called.

전화를 받자마자 나왔어요. = As soon as I got the phone call, I came out.

4.

아무것도 못 했어요. = I couldn't do anything.

아무것도 못 먹었어요. = I couldn't eat anything.

아무도 못 만났어요. = I couldn't meet anybody.

아무데도 못 갔어요. = I couldn't go anywhere.

5.

아무것도 못 하고 바로 잠들었어요. = I couldn't do anything and just fell asleep.

아무것도 못 보고 나왔어요. = I couldn't see anything and came out.

아무것도 못 사고 돌아왔어요. = I couldn't buy anything and came back.

LEVEL 5 LESSON 11

Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #3

0. Original sentence:

날씨가 더워서 사람들이 별로 안 온 것 같아요.

= I think not so many people came because the weather is hot.

1.

날씨가 더워요. = The weather is hot.

날씨가 추워요. = The weather is cold.

날씨가 좋아요. = The weather is good.

날씨가 흐려요. = It's cloudy.

2.

더워서 사람들이 안 왔어요. = It's hot so people didn't come.

바빠서 사람들이 안 왔어요. = People were busy so they didn't come.

늦어서 사람들이 돌아갔어요. = It's late so people went back.

비싸서 사람들이 안 샀어요. = It's expensive so people didn't buy it.

3.

사람들이 별로 안 왔어요. = Not so many people came.

별로 안 예뻐요. = It's not so pretty.

별로 마음에 안 들어요. = I don't particularly like it.

별로 안 어려워요. = It's not too difficult.

4.

사람들이 안 온 것 같아요. = I think people didn't come.

사람들이 벌써 도착한 것 같아요. = I think people already arrived here.

친구들이 온 것 같아요. = I think my friends are here.

LEVEL 5 LESSON 12

In Level 5 Lesson 10, we introduced the expression -(이)라고 [- (i)ra-go] and how it is used after nouns along with verbs related to speaking and having conversations.

Ex)

학생이라고 말하다 [hak-saeng-i-ra-go mal-ha-da]

= to say that (someone) is a student

Ex)

최고라고 하다 [choe-go-ra-go ha-da]

= to say that (something) is the best

This is when the word AFTER the -(이)라고 part FINISHES the sentence. But if you want to say another NOUN after -(이)라고, you need to change the verb into the adjective form.

학생이라고 말하다 → 학생이라고 말하는

최고라고 하다 → 최고라고 하는

** Check out Level 3 Lesson 14 to review how to use this structure to turn action verbs into the adjective form.

Shortened form

So when you want to say things like "the person who they say is the best" and "the boy that says he is my friend", you use this -(이)라고 하다 plus -는, which is **-(이)라고 하는** when combined together.

But since -(이)라고 하는 is a bit lengthy, a shortened form is commonly used, which is -(이)라는 [- (i)ra-neun].

Ex)

학생이라고 하는 사람 = the person who (they) say is a student

→ 학생이라는 사람

책이라고 하는 것 = the thing that (they) call a book

LEVEL 5 LESSON 12

→ 책이라는 것

Usages

You can use this NOUN + -(이)라는 + NOUN form when:

1) you want to talk about an abstract concept and its innate characteristics

Ex) LOVE is ... / This thing called LOVE is... = 사랑은 = 사랑이라는 것은 ...

2) you want to introduce what something is called or how it is described

Ex) The person who they say is a doctor ... = 의사라는 사람은 ...

Ex) This person called Hyunwoo is ... = 현우라는 사람은 ...

Sample sentences

1. 여기에, "스쿨푸드"라는 식당이 있어요.

[yeo-gi-e seu-kul-pu-deu-ra-neun sik-dang-i i-sseo-yo.]

= Here, there is a restaurant called "School Food".

2. 진석진이라는 선생님이 있어요.

[jin-seok-jin-i-ra-neun seon-saeng-nim-i i-sseo-yo.]

= There is a teacher called 진석진.

3. TalkToMeInKorean이라는 웹사이트 알아요?

[TalkToMeInKorean-i-ra-neun wep-sa-i-teu a-ra-yo?]

= Do you know the website called "TalkToMeInKorean"?

4. 공부라는 것은, 재미없으면 오래 할 수 없어요.

[gong-bu-ra-neun geo-seun, jae-mi-eop-seu-myeon hal su eop-seo-yo.]

= Studying is ... (something that) you can't do for a long time if it's not interesting.

5. 내일, 알렉스라는 친구가 올 거예요.

[nae-il, al-lek-seu-ra-neun chin-gu-ga ol geo-ye-yo.]

= Tomorrow, a friend called Alex will come here.

LEVEL 5 LESSON 13 - WORD BUILDER 7

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 will be introduced through Word Builder lessons are not necessarily all Chinese characters, or 한자 [han-ja]. Though many of them are based on Chinese characters, the meanings can be different from modern-day Chinese. Your goal, through these lessons, is to understand how words are formed and remember the keywords in Korean to expand your Korean vocabulary from there. You certainly don't have to memorize the Hanja characters, but if you want to, feel free!

Today's keyword is **회**.

These Chinese character for this is 會.

The word **회** is related to "to gather" or "gathering".

회 (to gather) + 사 (to gather) = **회사** 會社 [hoe-sa] = **company**

회사 (company) + 원 (member) = **회사원** 會社員 [hoe-sa-won] = **employee, worker**

회 (to gather) + 의 (to discuss) = **회의** 會議 [hoe-ui] = **meeting**

회의 (meeting) + 실 (house, residence) = **회의실** 會議室 [hoe-ui-sil] = **meeting room, conference room**

회 (to gather) + 식 (food, to eat) = **회식** 會食 [hoe-sik] = **get-together dinner, company dinner**

LEVEL 5 LESSON 13 - WORD BUILDER 7

회 (to gather) + 계 (to count, to calculate) = **회계** 會計 [hoe-gyeo] = **accounting**

회 (to gather) + 비 (to spend) = **회비** 會費 [hoe-bi] = **(membership) fee, (membership) dues**

회 (to gather) + 원 (the number of people) = **회원** 會員 [hoe-won] = **member**

회 (to gather) + 화 (word, to talk) = **회화** 會話 [hoe-hwo] = **conversation**

사 (to gather) + 회 (to gather) = **사회** 社會 [sa-hoe] = **society**

국 (country, nation) + 회 (to gather) = **국회** 國會 [guk-hoe] = **National Assembly**

대 (big) + 회 (to gather) = **대회** 大會 [dae-hoe] = **competition, tournament**

교 (to teach) + 회 (to gather) = **교회** 教會 [gyo-hoe] = **church**

동 (the same) + 호 (to like) + 회 (to gather) = **동호회** 同好會 [dong-ho-hoe] = **club, society**

LEVEL 5 LESSON 14

In this lesson, we take a look at the verb ending **-(으)니까** [-(eu)ni-kka]. Through our previous lessons, we have introduced how to use **그래서** and **-아/어/여서** to link sentences and show a reason/result relationship between them. This verb ending, **-(으)니까**, is used when the verb before **-(으)니까** is the reason for another action or the basis of a judgement.

Construction

Verb #1 Stem + -(으)니까 + Verb #2

The verb (Verb #1) before **-(으)니까** is the reason or the basis of judgement for Verb #2.

Difference between **-아/어/여서** and **-(으)니까**

- Both of these structures show the reason/result or cause/effect relationship of two verbs, but **-아/어/여서** can't be used in imperative sentences or with "Let's".

Ex)

지금 바쁘니까 나중에 전화해 주세요. (O)

= I am busy now so call me later.

지금 바빠서 나중에 전화해 주세요. (X)

** **-아/어/여서** can't be used with imperative sentences.

Ex 2)

지금 피곤하니까 우리 영화 내일 봐요. (O)

= I am tired now so let's watch the movie tomorrow.

지금 피곤해서 우리 영화 내일 봐요. (X)

** **-아/어/여서** can't be used with "Let's".

(우리 영화 내일 봐요 can be translated in two ways. When 봐요 is translated as "let's watch", the entire sentence can NOT exist. But when 봐요 just means "we are watching" or "we are going to watch", the whole sentence can mean "We are tired now so we are going to watch the movie tomorrow.")

LEVEL 5 LESSON 14

- For basic greetings and when talking about your own feelings or situations, you can't use -(으)니까 and you have to use -아/어/여서.

Ex)

와 줘서 고마워요. (O)

= Thank you for coming.

와 주니까 고마워요. (X)

Ex 2)

어제 아파서 못 왔어요. (O)

= I was sick yesterday so I couldn't come.

어제 아프니까 못 왔어요. (X)

Sometimes, -(으)니까 can mark the end of the sentence when you are simply answering a question or providing a basis for a judgement or an action.

Ex)

Q. 이거 왜 샀어요? = Why did you buy this?

A. 맛있으니까. = Because it is delicious. (반말/casual language)

= 맛있으니까요. (존댓말/polite and formal language)

Ex)

괜찮아요. 아까 봤으니까.

= It is okay. (Because) I already saw it earlier.

** In this sentence, if you are speaking in 존댓말, you need to add -요 after 봤으니까 but it is still OKAY not to add it because this can be understood as a simple change of order of the sentence parts. (아까 봤으니까 괜찮아요 --> 괜찮아요, 아까 봤으니까.)

Sample sentences

1. 더우니까 에어컨 켜까요? = It's hot, so shall we turn on the airconditioner?

LEVEL 5 LESSON 14

- 더워서 에어컨 켤까요? (X)

- 더워서 에어컨 켜어요. (O)

(= It was hot so I turned on the airconditioner.)

2. 저 지금 바쁘니까 나중에 전화해 주세요. = I am busy now so call me later.

- 저 지금 바빠서 나중에 전화해 주세요. (X)

- 저 지금 바쁘니까 나중에 전화할게요. (O)

(= I am busy now so I will call you later.)

3. 냉장고에 불고기 있으니까 먹어. = There is some bulgogi in the refrigerator so eat it.

- 냉장고에 불고기 있어서 먹어. (X)

- 냉장고에 불고기 있어서 먹었어요. (O)

(= There was some bugogi in the refrigerator so I ate it.)

4. 내일 일요일이니까 내일 하세요. = Tomorrow is Sunday so do it tomorrow.

- 내일 일요일이어서 내일 하세요. (X)

- 내일 일요일이어서 일 안 할 거예요. (O)

(= Tomorrow is Sunday so I am not going to work.)

LEVEL 5 LESSON 15

How is **-(이)라도** used?

- It is attached after nouns, adverbs or particles to add one of the following meanings:

1) something is suggested but is not the best out of all choices

Ex) 이거라도, 저라도, 커피라도, etc

when used after 아무 (any), 누구 (who), 어디 (where), 언제 (when), or 어느 (which),

2) any choice is fine

Ex) 언제라도, 누구라도, etc

when it is used after certain adverbs or words describing number or quantity, and

3) the speaker wants to emphasize the number or quantity and add the meaning of "even"

Ex) 하루라도, 잠시라도, 1달러라도, etc

4) the speaker is showing some suspicion about a certain possibility

Ex) 혹시 감기라도, 어떤 문제라도, etc

**** Construction is very simple:**

- Words ending with a vowel + -라도

(Ex: 이거 + 라도 = 이거라도)

- Words ending with a last consonant + -이/라도

(Ex: 물 + 이라도 = 물이라도)

LEVEL 5 LESSON 15

Sample sentences

1. 그거라도 주세요. [geu-geo-ra-do ju-se-yo.]

(In this case, "그거 (that one)" is not the best choice, but you ask for it anyway.)

= Give me that (if you don't have anything better/else).

2. 과자라도 먹을래요? [haem-beo-geo-ra-do meo-geul-lae-yo?]

(In this case, you don't have any other proper food, so you are suggesting having snack at least.)

= (I don't have any better food, but) Would you like some snack (at least)?

3. 내일 영화라도 볼래요? [nae-il yeong-hwa-ra-do bol-lae-yo?]

(In this case, you mean that watching a movie is not the best or most that you could do together, but you suggest it anyway because it's better than nothing. If you are very excited about watching a movie, you would instead just say 내일 영화 볼래요?)

= Maybe we can watch a movie or something tomorrow?

= Do you want to watch a movie or something tomorrow?

4. 이렇게라도 해야 돼요. [i-reo-ke-ra-do hae-ya dwae-yo.]

(In this case, you imply that there are other things that could be done but you can't do all of them, and this is what you can at least do to either stay out of trouble or to solve a situation.)

= I should at least do this.

= This should at least prevent further trouble.

= I should at least do this, or else...

5. 저는 언제라도 갈 수 있어요. [jeo-neun eon-ja-ra-do gal su i-sseo-yo.]

(In this case, you imply that "when" you go wouldn't make much difference.)

= I can go anytime.

6. 뭐라도 마세요. [mwo-ra-do ma-syeo-yo.]

(In this case, 뭐 means "something", you are telling the other person to at least drink SOMETHING, since you think it would be at least better than nothing.)

= Drink something (since it would be uncomfortable for me to see you not drinking anything).

LEVEL 5 LESSON 15

7. 하루라도 빨리 끝내야 돼요. [ha-ru-ra-do ppal-li kkeut-nae-ya dwae-yo.]

= I need to finish it quickly. Even one day sooner would make a lot of difference.

(하루라도 빨리 can also be understood as a fixed expression that means "as soon as possible".)

8. 사고라도 났어요? [sa-go-ra-do na-sseo-yo?]

(사고가 나다 means "an accident happens" and here, if you add -라고 after 사고, you imply that you have no concrete evidence or fact but you have suspicion that something happened, so you ask the other person meaning "You had an accident or what?")

= You had an accident or what?

= By any chance, did you have an accident?

LEVEL 5 LESSON 16

In this lesson, let us take a look at how to make narrative present tense sentences using **-(ㄴ/는)다**. This verb ending is usually used when you are talking to someone NOT older than you and on close terms with. It is also often used in writing when describing what is happening.

When **-(ㄴ/는)다** is used in writing, there is no distinction between formal language (존댓말) and casual language (반말).

Construction

Action verbs:

- Verb stems ending with a vowel + -ㄴ다

Ex) 자다 (to sleep) → 잔다

- Verb stems ending with a last consonant + -는다

Ex) 굽다 (to bake) → 굽는다

* If a verb stem ends with ㄹ, you drop the ㄹ and add -ㄴ다.

Ex) 팔다 (to sell) → 파 + ㄴ다 → 판다

Descriptive verbs:

- Verb stem + -다

Ex) 예쁘다 → 예쁘다

** In the case of descriptive verbs, since the verb stem is what you have after you take away -다 from the verb, the narrative present tense form is actually the same as the verb's dictionary form.

LEVEL 5 LESSON 16

있다/없다:

- 있다 and 없다 are conjugated in the same way as descriptive verbs, therefore they stay the same in the narrative present tense.

Usage Type 1 (In speaking & writing)

- This is ONLY when you are talking to someone NOT older than you.

You use -(ㄴ/는)다 when:

1) you want to show your reaction or impression when talking about a present action, situation.

Ex) 이거 좋다! = This is good!

(In 반말, you would say "이거 좋아" to the other person in the plain present tense, but 이거 좋다 has a stronger nuance that you saw something for the first time and shows your reaction better.)

Ex) 여기 강아지 있다! = Over there! There is a puppy here!

(In 반말, you would say "여기 강아지 있어!", but 여기 강아지 있다 generally shows your surprise or excitement better.

Ex) 저기 기차 지나간다. = Over there, there is a train passing by.

(In the plain 반말, you would say "저기 기차 지나가", but 저기 기차 지나간다 is generally more commonly used when you want to show your surprise or discovery of a certain fact.)

Ex) 전화 온다. = The phone is ringing.

(In the plain 반말, you would say 전화 와. But here, you are describing a certain situation or action AS it's happening in the narrative form.)

LEVEL 5 LESSON 16

2) you want to talk about a present action, situation or a regular activity.

Ex) 나 먼저 간다. = I'm leaving now (before you).

(In the plain 반말, you would say 나 먼저 가. or 나 먼저 갈게, but here, you are describing the current situation in the narrative form. It is as if you are saying "Hey, I am leaving now, as you can see. Tell me now if you want to show some reaction.")

Ex) 그러면, 다음에는 너 초대 안 한다. = If you do that(If that's the case), next time, I won't invite you (and make that a rule).

(In the plain 반말, you would say 그러면, 다음에는 너 초대 안 할게. or 그러면 다음에는 너 초대 안 할 거야. since you are talking about the future, but if you want to talk about it as a rule or a habit, you can say 너 초대 안 한다.)

Usage Type 2 (Only in writing)

When you use -(ㄴ/는)다 In writing, the distinction between formal language and casual language disappears. In fact, this is a very common way of describing a series of actions, therefore this -(ㄴ/는)다 is very commonly used in personal journals, recipes, narration scripts for documentary films, etc, wherever a very neutral and narrative voice is required.

Ex) 경은은 오늘도 아침 8시에 일어난다. 일어나서 제일 먼저 하는 일은 핸드폰을 보는 것이다.

(In a documentary film) (Kyeong-eun gets up at 8 AM as usual. The first thing she does after she gets up is checking her cellphone.)

Ex) 이 학교에서는 500명의 학생들이 한국어를 배운다.

(In this school, 500 students learn Korean.)

LEVEL 5 LESSON 16

Sample sentences

1. 오늘 날씨 좋다!

[o-neul nal-ssi jo-ta]

= The weather is good today!

2. 전화가 안 돼요. 어? 다시 된다!

[jeon-hwa-ga an dwae-yo. eo? da-si doen-da!]

= The phone is not working. Huh? It's working again!

3. 저기 내 친구들 온다.

[jeo-gi nae chin-gu-deul on-da]

= There come my friends.

4. 그럼 나는 여기서 기다린다?

[geu-reom na-neun yeo-gi-seo gi-da-rin-da?]

= Then I will wait here, okay?

5. 한국어를 잘 하고 싶으면, 매일 공부해야 한다.

[han-gu-geo-reul jal ha-go si-peu-myeon mae-il gong-bu-hae-ya han-da]

= If you want to speak good Korean, you need to study everyday.

LEVEL 5 LESSON 17

In this lesson, we take a look at the verb ending **-(ㄴ/는)다는** and **-(ㄴ/는)다고**. Before we go on and explain this, however, it would be a good idea to briefly review some of the previously introduced verb endings that are related to this.

Level 5 Lesson 10: NOUN + **-(이)라고** + VERB related to speaking or communication

Ex)

NOUN + **-(이)라고** + 말하다 = to say that something is NOUN, to say "NOUN"

NOUN + **-(이)라고** + 쓰다 = to write that something is NOUN, to write down "NOUN"

Level 5 Lesson 12: NOUN + **-(이)라는** + NOUN

Ex)

NOUN + **-(이)라는** + 사람 = a person who says he is NOUN, a person who's called NOUN

NOUN + **-(이)라는** + 곳 = a place that's called NOUN

Level 5 Lesson 16: VERB + **-(ㄴ/는)다**

Ex)

가다 (= to go) → 나 먼저 간다. (= Hey, I'm going to go.)

먹다 (= to eat) → 나 이거 먹는다. (= Hey, I'm going to eat this.)

오다 (= to come) → 전화 온다. (= Hey, the phone is ringing.)

And the verb ending we are introducing in this lesson is a COMBINATION of **-(이)라고** and **-(ㄴ/는)다**.

LEVEL 5 LESSON 17

The "NOUN + -(이)라고 + VERB" structure is used when you want to say "(they) say that (something is) + NOUN". And when you want to say "(they) say that (something) + VERB", you change "라" to "다".

NOUN + -라고 → VERB + -다고

But this is not it. In order to change a verb into the -다고 form, you need to use the narrative form, which we introduced in the previous lesson.

NOUN + -(이)라고 + 말하다/하다/쓰다/적다/부르다/etc

VERB + -(ㄴ/는)다고 + 말하다/하다/쓰다/적다/부르다/etc

(* 말하다 = to say / 하다 = to say / 쓰다 = to write / 적다 = to write down / 부르다 = to call)

Examples

- Combined with 말하다 (= to say)

Action Verbs

가다 → 간다고 말하다 (= to say that someone is going, to say that someone will go)

보다 → 본다고 말하다 (= to say that someone sees something, to say that someone is going to see something)

Descriptive Verbs

좋다 → 좋다고 말하다 (= to say that something is good)

크다 → 크다고 말하다 (= to say that something is big)

LEVEL 5 LESSON 17

- Combined with 듣다 (= to hear)

Action Verbs

오다 → 온다고 듣다 (= to hear that something/someone is coming)

먹다 → 먹는다고 듣다 (= to hear that someone is eating something)

Descriptive Verbs

비싸다 → 비싸다고 듣다 (= to hear that something is expensive)

맛있다 → 맛있다고 듣다 (= to hear that something is delicious)

Sample Sentences (of both -(이)라고 and -(ㄴ/는)다고)

1. 뭐라고 했어요?

[mwo-ra-go hae-sseo-yo?]

= What did you say?

2. 전화 온다고 했어요.

[jeon-hwa on-da-go hae-sseo-yo.]

= I said that your phone is ringing.

3. 그 사람이 내일 온다고 해요.

[geu sa-ra-mi nae-il on-da-go hae-yo.]

= He says that he will come tomorrow.

4. 그 사람이 언제 온다고 했어요?

[geu sa-ra-mi eon-je on-da-go hae-sseo-yo?]

LEVEL 5 LESSON 17

= When did he say he would come?

5. 그 사람이 이거 뭐라고 했어요?

[geu sa-ra-mi i-geo mwo-ra-go hae-sseo-yo?]

= What did he say this was?

6. 한국은 겨울에 정말 춥다고 들었어요.

[han-gu-geun gyeo-u-re jeong-mal chup-da-go deu-reo-sseo-yo.]

= I heard that it's very cold in winter in Korea.

7. 여기에 뭐라고 써야 돼요?

[yeo-gi-e mwo-ra-go sseo-ya dwae-yo?]

= What should I write here?

8. TTMIK이 좋다고 쓰세요.

[TTMIK-i jo-ta-go sseu-se-yo.]

= Write that TTMIK is good.

9. 저도 간다고 말해 주세요.

[jeo-do gan-da-go ma-rae ju-se-yo.]

= Please tell them that I am going to go, too.

10. 이거 재미있다고 들었어요.

[i-geo jae-mi-it-da-go deu-reo-sseo-yo.]

= I heard that this is fun.

** Bonus Sample Sentences (using -(ㄴ/는)다는 before nouns)

LEVEL 5 LESSON 17

11. TTMIK이 재미있다는 이야기를 들었어요.

[TTMIK-i jae-mi-it-da-neun i-ya-gi-reul deu-reo-sseo-yo.]

= I heard (a story that) someone (was) saying that TTMIK is fun.

12. 저도 간다는 메시지를 남겼어요.

[jeo-do gan-da-neun me-si-ji-reul nam-gyeo-sseo-yo.]

= I left a message saying that that I would go too.

13. 한국어를 공부한다는 내용이에요.

[han-gu-geo-reul gong-bu-han-da-neun nae-yong-i-e-yo.]

= It's a story/content that (someone) is studying Korean.

14. 경은 씨가 제주도에 간다는 이야기를 들었어요.

[gyeong-eun ssi-ga je-ju-do-e gan-da-neun i-ya-gi-reul deu-reo-sseo-yo.]

= I heard (a story that) someone (was) saying that Gyeong-eun was going to Jeju Island.

15. 지금 간다는 사람이 없어요.

[ji-geum gan-da-neun sa-ra-mi eop-seo-yo.]

= There is no one that says that they will go.

LEVEL 5 LESSON 18

The verb ending **-(으)ㄴ/는지** is basically used with verbs related to knowing, guessing, informing, thinking, etc, for expressing the meaning "whether or not".

It can also be used with words such as 누구 (who), 어디 (where), 어떻게 (how), 왜 (why), 언제 (when), 뭐 (what) and 얼마나 (how + adverb/adjective) to mark the end of a question inside a compound sentence.

Conjugation:

(1) Action verbs

- Verb stem + -는지

Ex)

먹다 → 먹는지

사다 → 사는지

- When the verb stem ends with ㄹ, you drop the ㄹ and add -는지

Ex)

놀다 → 노는지

풀다 → 푸는지

(2) Descriptive verbs

- Verb stems ending with a vowel + -ㄴ지

(The verb 이다 (to be) is included in this category as well.)

LEVEL 5 LESSON 18

Ex)

크다 → 큰지

예쁘다 → 예쁜지

- Verb stems ending with a consonant + -은지

Ex)

작다 → 작은지

좁다 → 좁은지

Examples

(1)

이거 뭐예요? [i-geo mwo-ye-yo?] (= What is this?)

+ 알아요? [a-ra-yo?] (= Do you know)

→ Do you know what this is? = 이거 뭔지 알아요?

이거 뭐이다 → 이거 뭐이 + -ㄴ지 → 이거 뭐인지 → 이거 뭔지

→ 이거 뭔지 알아요?

(2)

뭐가 좋아요? [mwo-ga jo-a-yo?] (= What is good?)

+ 몰라요. [mol-la-yo.] (= I don't know.)

→ I don't know what is good. = 뭐가 좋은지 몰라요.

뭐가 좋다 → 뭐가 좋 + -은지 → 뭐가 좋은지

→ 뭐가 좋은지 몰라요.

LEVEL 5 LESSON 18

(3)

문제가 있다 [mun-je-ga it-da] (= There is a problem.)

+ 물어보세요. [mu-reo-bo-se-yo.] (= Ask.)

→ Ask (them) whether there is a problem. = 문제가 있는지 물어보세요.

문제가 있다 → 문제가 있 + -는지 → 문제가 있는지

→ 문제가 있는지 물어보세요.

Sample Sentences

1. 이 사람 누구인지 아세요?

[i sa-ram nu-gu-in-ji a-se-yo?]

= Do you know who this person is?

2. 이거 괜찮은지 봐 주세요.

[i-geo gwaen-cha-neun-ji bwa ju-se-yo.]

= See if this is okay.

3. 뭐 사고 싶은지 말해 주세요.

[mwo sa-go si-peun-ji mal-hae ju-se-yo.]

= Tell me what you want to buy.

4. 내일 우리 만날 수 있는지 알고 싶어요.

[nae-il man-nal su it-neun-ji al-go si-peo-yo.]

= I want to know whether we can meet tomorrow or not.

5. 제가 왜 걱정하는지 몰라요?

LEVEL 5 LESSON 18

[je-ga wae geok-jeong-ha-neun-ji mol-la-yo?]

= Do you not know why I worry?

LEVEL 5 LESSON 19

In this lesson, we are looking at how to use the structure **"Verb + -(으)라고 + Verb"**.

Through our previous lessons, we have learned that -(으)라고, -ㄴ/은/는다고, etc. are used for quoting what something is called or what someone said. And today, let us look at how -(으)라고 is used after a verb to make a quoted imperative statement.

Conjugation

Verb stems ending with a vowel + -라고 + 하다/말하다/쓰다/듣다/etc.

Ex) 보다 → 보라고 하다/말하다/쓰다/듣다/etc.

Verb stems ending with a last consonant + -(으)라고 + 하다/말하다/쓰다/듣다/etc.

Ex) 먹다 → 먹으라고 하다/말하다/쓰다/듣다/etc.

Examples

보다 (= to see)

→ 보라고 하다 = to tell (someone) to look at (something)

먹다 (= to eat)

→ 먹으라고 말하다 = to tell (someone) to eat (something)

앉다 (= to sit)

→ 앉으라고 하다 = to tell (someone) to sit down

Sample sentences

1. 조용히 하라고 말해 주세요.

[jo-yong-hi ha-ra-go mal-hae ju-se-yo.]

= Please tell them/him/her to be quiet.

LEVEL 5 LESSON 19

2. 걱정하지 말라고 했어요.

[geok-jeong-ha-ji mal-la-go hae-sseo-yo.]

= They told me not to worry.

= I told them not to worry.

3. 누가 가라고 했어요?

[nu-ga ga-ra-go hae-sseo-yo?]

= Who told you/her/him/them to go?

4. 어디로 오라고 했어요?

[eo-di-ro o-ra-go hae-sseo-yo?]

= Where did they ask you to come?

= Where did you ask them to come?

5. 효진 씨한테 주라고 했어요.

[hyo-jin ssi-han-te ju-ra-go hae-sseo-yo.]

= They told me to give this to Hyojin.

= I told them to give that to Hyojin.

LEVEL 5 LESSON 20

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

지금 효진 씨가 바빠서 못 간다고 하는데, 저라도 갈까요?

[ji-geum hyo-jin ssi-ga ba-ppa-seo mot gan-da-go ha-neun-de, jeo-ra-do gal-kka-yo?]

= Hyojin says she can't go because she's busy now, so if you don't mind me going instead, shall I go?

Key sentence #2

어제 친구랑 영화 보려고 했는데, 영화관에 사람이 너무 많아서 영화를 못 봤어요.

[eo-je chin-gu-rang yeog-hwa bo-ryeo-go haet-neun-de, yeong-hwa-gwan-e sa-ra-mi neo-mu ma-na-seo yeong-hwa-reul mot bwa-sseo-yo.]

= I was going to watch a movie with a friend yesterday, but there were too many people so we couldn't watch the movie.

Key sentence #3

그거 비밀이니까 아직 아무한테도 말하지 마세요.

[geu-geo bi-mi-ri-ni-kka a-jik a-mu-han-te-do ma-ra-ji ma-se-yo.]

= It's a secret so don't tell anyone yet.

Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #1

LEVEL 5 LESSON 20

0. Original sentence:

지금 효진 씨가 바빠서 못 간다고 하는데, 저라도 갈까요?

= Hyojin says she can't go because she's busy now, so if you don't mind me going instead, shall I go?

1.

못 간다고 하다 = to say that one can't go (somewhere)

못 먹는다고 하다 = to say that one can't eat (something)

못 한다고 하다 = to say that one can't do (something)

못 했다고 하다 = to say that one couldn't do (something)

2.

저라도 갈까요? = Shall I go instead, if you don't mind?

지금이라도 갈까요? = It might be a little late, but shall we go now at least?

공원에라도 갈까요? = Shall we go to a park or something (even though it might not be the best place to go to)?

Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #2

0. Original sentence:

어제 친구랑 영화 보려고 했는데, 영화관에 사람이 너무 많아서 영화를 못 봤어요.

= I was going to watch a movie with a friend yesterday, but there were too many people so we couldn't watch the movie.

1.

어제 친구랑 영화 보려고 했어요. = I wanted to (and I was going to) watch a movie with a friend yesterday.

어제 이야기하려고 했어요. = I was going to tell you yesterday.

내일 이야기하려고 했어요. = I was going to tell you tomorrow.

혼자 해 보려고 했어요. = I wanted to try doing it by myself.

2.

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사람이 너무 많아서 영화를 못 봤어요. = There were too many people so I couldn't watch the movie.

너무 바빠서 아직 휴가를 못 갔어요. = I've been too busy so I couldn't go on a vacation yet.

너무紧张해서 잊어 버렸어요. = I was so nervous that I forgot.

오늘은 회의가 너무 많아서 일을 못 했어요. = Today I had too many meetings so I couldn't work.

Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #3

0. Original sentence:

그거 비밀이니까 아직 아무한테도 말하지 마세요.

= It's a secret so don't tell anyone yet.

1.

비밀이니까 말하지 마세요. = It's a secret so don't tell anyone.

중요하니까 잊어 버리지 마세요. = It's important so don't forget.

무거우니까 혼자 들지 마세요. = It's heavy so don't lift it alone.

뜨거우니까 손 대지 마세요. = It's hot so don't touch it.

2.

아직 아무한테도 말하지 마세요. = Don't tell anyone yet.

아직 아무데도 가지 마세요. = Don't go anywhere yet.

아직 아무것도 사지 마세요. = Don't buy anything yet.

아직 아무도 만나지 마세요. = Don't meet anybody yet.

LEVEL 5 LESSON 21

In Level 4 Lesson 17 and Level 4 Lesson 23, we had our first two lessons on word contractions in Korean. Let us review them very briefly.

Ex)

(1)

이것 (= this) → 이거

이거 + 는 → 이건

(2)

저것 (= that) → 저거

저거 + 는 → 저건

(3)

이렇게 하면 → 이러면 = if you do it like this

저렇게 하면 → 저러면 = if you do it like that

(4)

어떻게 해요? → 어떡해요? = How do we (deal with the situation)?

Now in this lesson, we are going to look at how **the object marker -를** is combined with the word that comes before it in everyday Korean.

As you already know -을 and -를 are object markers in Korean sentences. -을 is used after words that end with a last consonant and -를 is used after words that end with a vowel.

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But in everyday spoken (and sometimes written) Korean, after words that end with a vowel, -를 is often changed to -ㄹ and -ㄹ is just attached at the end of the last vowel of the previous word. (Therefore, -을 stays the same.)

Examples

1. 저 = I, me (honorific)

저 + 를 = **저를** (me + object marker) → **절**

2. 이거 = this

이거 + 를 = **이거를** (this + object marker) → **이걸**

3. 여기 = here, this place

여기 + 를 = **여기를** (this place + object marker) → **여길**

4. 뭐 = what

뭐 + 를 = **뭐를** (what + object marker) → **뭘**

** Note that the examples above only contain words that are very frequently used on daily basis. Those are words that most people habitually use shortened forms for quite often. As for words that are not as frequently used as those above, such as 우유 (milk), 머리 (head), etc, it's entirely up to the speaker whether they want to shorten them (for example, to 우울, 머릴, etc) or not. In most cases, however, contracted forms such as 우울, 머릴, etc, using words that are not always used everyday, are often used in spoken Korean but not in written Korean.

Sample sentences

1. 누가 절 불렀어요?

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[nu-ga jeol bul-leo-sseo-yo?]

= Who called me?

2. 여길 어떻게 알았어요?

[yeo-gil eo-tteo-ke a-ra-sseo-yo?]

= How did you find out about this place?

3. 뭘 기다리고 있어요?

[mwol gi-da-ri-go i-sseo-yo?]

= What are you waiting for?

4. 이걸 누구한테 줘야 돼요?

[i-geol nu-gu-han-te jwo-ya dwae-yo?]

= Whom should I give this to?

5. 어딜 눌러야 돼요?

[eo-dil nul-leo-ya dwae-yo?]

= Where should I press?

LEVEL 5 LESSON 22 - WORD BUILDER 8

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 will be introduced through Word Builder lessons are not necessarily all Chinese characters, or 한자 [han-ja]. Though many of them are based on Chinese characters, the meanings can be different from modern-day Chinese. Your goal, through these lessons, is to understand how words are formed and remember the keywords in Korean to expand your Korean vocabulary from there. You certainly don't have to memorize the Hanja characters, but if you want to, feel free!

Today's keyword is **식**.

These Chinese character for this is 食.

The word **식** is related to "food" and "to eat".

식 (eat) + 사 (work, job) = **식사** 食事 [sik-sa] = **meal**

식 (eat) + 당 (house) = **식당** 食堂 [sik-dang] = **restaurant**

식 (eat) + 품 (thing, stuff, item) = **식품** 食品 [sik-pum] = **food product, groceries**

식 (eat) + 탁 (table) = **식탁** 食卓 [sik-tak] = **(dining) table**

음 (drink) + 식 (eat) = **음식** 飮食 [eum-sik] = **food**

음 (drink) + 식 (eat) + 점 (store) = **음식점** 飮食店 [eum-sik-jeom] = **restaurant**

간 (gap, space) + 식 (eat) = **간식** 間食 [gan-sik] = **snack**

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분 (powder, flour) + 식 (food) = **분식** 粉食 [bun-sik] = **flour-based food**

외 (outside, exterior) + 식 (food) = **외식** 外食 [oe-sik] = **to eat out, to dine out**

과 (excessive) + 식 (food) = **과식** 過食 [gwa-sik] = **overeating, excessive eating**

후 (back, after) + 식 (food) = **후식** 後食 [hu-sik] = **dessert**

시 (test) + 식 (food) = **시식** 試食 [si-sik] = **sample food, food sampling**

LEVEL 5 LESSON 23

In Level 5 Lesson 4, we introduced the structure -나 보다 for action verbs, and in Level 5 Lesson 8, we explained how -(으)려고 하다 is used. When you combine those two structures together, you get -(으)려고 하나 보다.

And this can be made even shorter:

-(으)려고 하나 보다 → -(으)려나 보다

Meaning:

-(으)려나 보다 is a way of expressing your assumption about a future action that you "assume" someone is going to take or something that you "assume" will happen. For a similar meaning, you can use -(으)ㄹ 것 같다, but -(으)ㄹ 것 같다 generally has a stronger meaning than -(으)려나 보다, and you sound more certain of your statement when you use -(으)ㄹ 것 같다.

When you are making an assumptive statement based on what you saw, the reason that -(으)려나 보다 has a weaker meaning than -(으)ㄹ 것 같다 is that you are talking about what you see as someone else's intention for doing something.

Construction:

Verb stems ending with a vowel + -려나 보다

Verb stems ending with a last consonant + -으려나 보다

Examples:

1. 닫다 [dat-da] = to close

닫 + -으려나 보다 = 닫으려나 보다

→ 닫으려나 봐요. [da-deu-ryeo-na bwa-yo.] = I guess they are going to close it. / It looks like they want to close it.

LEVEL 5 LESSON 23

* 닫을 것 같아요. [da-deul geot ga-ta-yo.] = I think they will close it.

2. 걸어가다 [geo-reo-ga-da] = to walk somewhere

걸어가 + -려나 보다 = 걸어가려나 보다

→ 걸어가려나 봐요. [geo-reo-ga-ryeo-na bwa-yo.] = It looks like he is going to walk there.

* 걸어갈 것 같아요. [geo-reo gal geot ga-ta-yo.] = I think he will walk there.

** Note that you cannot use -(으)려나 보다 for descriptive verbs, since you can't have an intention for "being" in a state. You can talk about "becoming + adjective" or about your effort for getting in a certain state, but not for generally describing a state that you ARE definitely in.

Sample sentences

1. 카페 문을 닫으려나 봐요.

[ka-pe mu-neul da-deu-ryeo-na bwa-yo.] [Original verb: 닫다 = to close]

= It looks like they are going to close the cafe.

2. 지금 시작하려나 봐요.

[ji-geum si-ja-ka-ryeo-na bwa-yo.] [Original verb: 시작하다 = to start]

= It looks like they are going to start now.

3. 다 같이 들어오려나 봐요.

[da ga-chi deu-reo-o-ryeo-na bwa-yo.] [Original verb: 들어오다 = to come in]

= I guess they are all going to come in together.

LEVEL 5 LESSON 23

4. 가족하고 여행을 가려나 봐요.

[ga-jo-ka-go yeo-haeng-eul ga-ryeo-na bwa-yo.] [Original verb: 가다 = to go]

= It looks like she's planning to go on a trip with her family.

5. 내일도 날씨가 추우려나 봐요.

[nae-il-do nal-ssi-ga chu-u-ryeo-na bwa-yo.] [Original verb: 춥다 = to be cold]

= It looks like the weather is going to be cold again tomorrow.

LEVEL 5 LESSON 24

In Level 2 Lesson 30, we introduced how to use **-지 마세요** [-ji ma-se-yo] after verb stems to tell someone NOT to do something. The key verb is **말다** [mal-da], which means to not do something or to drop the intention of doing something.

Ex)

가지 마세요. [ga-ji ma-se-yo.] = Don't go.

하지 마세요. [ha-ji ma-se-yo.] = Don't do it.

방해하지 마세요. [bang-hae-ha-ji ma-se-yo.] = Don't interrupt me.

In this lesson, we are looking at how to use the verb 말다 in the form "말고" and make expressions such as "Not this one but THAT one." "Not here but over there." or "Don't buy it and use this one."

Construction

When you want to say "not A but B" with nouns, you just need to use **말고** between them.

Ex) A 말고 B

When you want to say "don't do A but/and do B" with verbs, you need to add **-지** after the verb stem, just like you would with sentences ending in **-지 마세요**.

Ex) [Verb A]-지 말고 [Verb B]

*Note that **-고** [-go] is the same ending you see in the word **그리고**, meaning "and".

Examples with nouns

1. 우유 말고 커피 주세요.

[u-yu mal-go keo-pi ju-se-yo.]

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= Give me NOT milk BUT coffee.

= Give me coffee, NOT milk.

2. 이거 말고 저거 살게요.

[i-geo mal-go jeo-geo sal-ge-yo.]

= Not this one, but that one over there, I will buy it.

= I will buy that one over there, not this one.

*Here you are using verbs such as "to give" and "to buy", but when the main verb of the sentence is "to be", instead of using 말고, you need to use -이/가 아니고, because the opposite of "to be" (-이다) is not 말다 but 아니다.

Examples with verbs

1. 걱정하지 말고 그냥 해 봐요.

[geok-jeong-ha-ji mal-go geu-nyang hae bwa-yo.]

= Don't worry and just give it a try.

2. 늦지 말고 일찍 오세요.

[neut-ji mal-go il-jjik o-se-yo.]

= Don't be late and come early.

Sample Sentences

1. 전화하지 말고 문자 메시지 보내 주세요.

[jeong-hwa-ha-ji mal-go mun-ja me-si-ji bo-nae ju-se-yo.]

= Don't call me but send me a text message.

LEVEL 5 LESSON 24

2. 저 기다리지 말고 먼저 가도 돼요.

[jeo gi-da-ri-ji mal-go meon-jeo ga-do dwae-yo.]

= Don't wait for me. You can go first.

= You can go first without waiting for me.

3. 차가운 물에 넣지 말고 뜨거운 물에 넣으세요.

[cha-ga-un mu-re neot-chi mal-go tteu-geo-un mu-re neo-eu-se-yo.]

= Don't put it in cold water but put it in hot water.

4. 내일은 여기 말고 다른 곳에서 만날 거예요.

[nae-i-reun yeo-gi mal-go da-reun go-se-seo man-nal geo-ye-yo.]

= Tomorrow, we are going to meet NOT here BUT in a different place.

= Tomorrow we are going to meet at a different place instead of here.

5. 지금 사지 말고 조금만 기다리세요.

[ji-geum sa-ji mal-go jo-geum-man gi-da-ri-se-yo.]

= Don't buy it now and wait just a little while.

LEVEL 5 LESSON 25

There are many expressions in Korean that make a sentence less direct and less straightforward, and therefore a bit "softer". What we are introducing today is also one of those expressions.

-ㄴ/은/는 편이다

[-n/eu/neun pyeo-ni-da]

Originally, the word 편 [pyeon] means "side" as found in words such as "opposite side (맞은편)" or "same side/team (같은 편)". But you can use the word 편 in the structure "adjective + 편 + -이다 (to be)" to say that something or someone is "rather + adjective", "somewhat + adjective", "on the + adjective + side" or they "tend to be + adjective".

Let's look at some examples.

When you want to straightforwardly say that something is big, you can just say "커요." [keo-yo.] using the verb 크다 [keu-da]. But if you use the same verb but use it in the -ㄴ/은/는 편이다 form, "큰 편이에요.", the meaning changes to "It's on the bigger side." "It's rather big." "It's somewhat big." or even "It's not small." or "It tends to be small."

Construction

Descriptive verbs: Verb stems ending with a vowel + -ㄴ 편이다

Verb stems ending with a last consonant + -은 편이다

Action verbs: Present tense → Verb stem + -는 편이다

Past tense → Verb stem + -ㄴ/은 편이다

More examples:

LEVEL 5 LESSON 25

작다 → 작아요 = It's small.

→ 작은 편이에요. = It's rather small. It's on the smaller side. It's not the biggest. It tends to be small.

비싸다 → 비싸요. = It's expensive.

→ 비싼 편이에요. = It's rather expensive. It's not the cheapest. It's a bit expensive.

피아노를 잘 치다 → 피아노를 잘 쳐요. = I play the piano well.

→ 피아노를 잘 치는 편이에요. = I play the piano rather well.

-에 비해서 / -에 비하면

[-e bi-hae-seo / -e bi-ha-myeon]

Now you know how to describe something somewhat less straightforwardly. You can still use the -(으)ㄴ 편이다 structure when you want to compare two or more things or people with one another.

You already know how to say "than" in Korean. It's -보다 [-bo-da]. So you can say things like "이것보다 큰 편이에요.", "저보다 바쁜 편이에요.", etc.

Another commonly used expression is **-에 비해서** [-e bi-hae-seo].

The letter 비 comes from the word 비교, and both 비 and 비교 mean "comparison" (*Note that 비 is never used on its own to mean "comparison"). So -에 비해서 means "compared to (something)".

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Examples:

지난 주에 비해서 바쁜 편이에요.

[ji-nan ju-e bi-hae-seo ba-ppeun pyeo-ni-e-yo.]

= We are somewhat busier compared to last week.

(Similar: 지난 주보다 바쁜 편이에요.)

한국어에 비해서 일본어는 발음이 쉬운 편이에요.

[han-gu-geo-e bi-hae-seo il-bo-neo-neun ba-reu-mi swi-un pyeo-ni-e-yo.]

= Compared to Korean, Japanese tends to have an easier pronunciation.

-에 비하면

-에 비하면 is similar to -에 비해서, but since it has the ending -(으)면, it contains the meaning of "IF". So whereas -에 비해서 means just "compared to (something)", -에 비하면 means "if you compare it to (something)".

Sample Sentences:

1. 저에 비하면 잘하는 편이에요.

[jeo-e bi-ha-myeon jal-ha-neun pyeo-ni-e-yo.]

= If you compare to me, you are pretty good at it.

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2. 저에 비해서 잘하는 편이에요.

[jeo-e bi-hae-seo jal-ha-neun pyeo-ni-e-yo.]

= Compared to me, you are pretty good at it

3. 여기는 다른 곳에 비해서 조용한 편이에요.

[yeo-gi-neun da-reun go-se bi-hae-seo jo-yong-han pyeo-ni-e-yo.]

= This place is, compared to other places, pretty quite.

4. 그래도 버스에 비해서 지하철이 빠른 편이에요.

[geu-rae-do beo-seu-e bi-hae-seo ji-ha-cheo-ri ppa-reun pyeo-ni-e-yo.]

= But still, compared to the bus, the subway is faster.

5. 저도 여기 자주 오는 편이에요.

[jeo-do yeo-gi ja-ju o-neun pyeo-ni-e-yo.]

= I come here quite frequently, too.

LEVEL 5 LESSON 26

In this lesson, we are going to look at how to say "instead of" in Korean. The key expression to remember here is "**대신에**" [dae-si-ne]. The word 대신 [dae-sin] literally means "substitution" or "replacing" and the verb 대신하다 [dae-sin-ha-da] means "to substitute" or "to replace" someone or something.

In English, you use the expression "instead of" BEFORE the noun or the verb, but in Korean, you need to put "대신에" after the noun or the verb.

Examples

(With nouns)

1. 이거 대신에 [i-geo dae-si-ne]

= instead of this

2. 이거 대신에 저거 [i-geo dae-si-ne jeo-geo]

= that one instead of this one

*Please note the difference in word order in English and in Korean.

3. 저 대신에 [jeo dae-si-ne]

= instead of me

4. 저 대신에 제 친구가... [jeo dae-si-ne]

= instead of me, my friend (subject) ...

When you want to use 대신에 with verbs and say things like "instead of doing this", "instead of buying it", or "instead of working", you need to change the verb into the adjective form so that

LEVEL 5 LESSON 26

it can modify 대신에.

Construction:

Verb stem + -는

Ex)

사다 (= to buy) --> 사는 대신에 (= instead of buying)

만나다 (= to meet) --> 만나는 대신에 (= instead of meeting)

Another meaning of **대신에**

Basically "Noun + 대신에" or "Verb + -는 대신에" means "instead of", but when used with verbs, **대신에** can also have the meaning of **"in return for + V-ing"**.

For example, using this, you can say things like the following:

1. I will help you this time. But "in return", you have to help me next time.
2. You can watch TV now but "in return/to make up for it" you should study hard later.
3. I will teach you English, but "in return" you have to teach me Korean.

Examples

1. 이번에는 제가 도와 줄게요. 대신에 다음에는 저를 도와 줘야 돼요.

[i-beo-ne je-ga do-wa jul-ge-yo. dae-si-ne da-eu-me-neun jeo-reul do-wa jwo-ya dwae-yo.]

= I will help you this time. But in return, next time, you have to help me.

= 이번에는 제가 도와 주는 대신에, 다음에는 저를 도와 줘야 돼요.

2. 제가 이거 빌려 주는 대신에, 저 영어 공부 도와 줘야 돼요.

LEVEL 5 LESSON 26

[je-ga i-geo bil-lyeo ju-neun dae-si-ne, jeo yeong-eo gong-bu do-wa jwo-ya dwae-yo.]

= I will lend you this, but in return, you have to help me learn English.

Sample sentences

1. 컴퓨터 대신에 카메라를 샀어요.

[keom-pyu-teo dae-si-ne ka-me-ra-reul sa-sseo-yo.]

= I bought a camera instead of a computer.

2. 여행을 가는 대신에 아르바이트를 했어요.

[yeo-haeng-eul ga-neun dae-si-ne a-reu-ba-i-teu-reul hae-sseo-yo.]

= Instead of traveling, I did a part-time job.

3. 오늘 일찍 가는 대신에, 내일 일찍 와야 돼요.

[o-neul il-jjik ga-neun dae-si-ne, nae-il il-jjik wa-ya dwae-yo.]

= Since you are leaving early, to make up for it, you have to be here early tomorrow.

4. 저 대신에 가고 싶은 사람 있어요?

[jeo dae-si-ne ga-go si-peun sa-ram i-sseo-yo?]

= Is there anybody who wants to go instead of me?

5. 아빠 대신 엄마가 올 거예요.

[a-ppa dae-sin eom-ma-ga ol geo-ye-yo.]

= Instead of my father, my mother will come here.

*In both spoken and written Korean, people often drop the particle "-에" and just say 대신 or -
는 대신.

LEVEL 5 LESSON 27

In this lesson, we are looking at a very popular verb ending in Korean, **-잖아(요)** [-ja-na(-yo)]. -잖아(요) is used in various contexts and therefore has various meanings, but you can use -잖아(요) most commonly when you want to ask the other person to agree with you or when you are correcting the other person's remark.

Meaning of -잖아(요)

-잖아(요) originally comes from the structure -지 않아(요) (Go to Level 1 Lesson 21 to review on this grammar point.), which means "to not + Verb", but now has an independent meaning is that quite different from the original form.

When you attach -잖아(요) at the end of a verb stem, the sentence takes the meaning of "You see?" "No, that's not true. In fact, ..." "Come on, ..." etc. So you can use this structure when you are correcting what someone else said or insisting that what you are saying or have said is correct. You can also sometimes use -잖아(요) when you are providing an excuse or a reason for something.

Construction

Verb stem + -잖아 (Casual form)

Verb stem + -잖아요 (Formal form)

Verb stem + -잖습니까 (Most formal form)

Past Tense

Verb stem + -았/었/였 + -잖아(요)

Future Tense



LEVEL 5 LESSON 27

Verb stem + -(으)ㄴ 거 + -잖아(요)

Examples and comparisons with -지 않아(요)

1. 춥다 [chup-da] = to be cold

Plain present tense: 추워요. [chu-wo-yo.]

Verb stem: 춥 [chup]

-잖아(요) form: 춥잖아요. [chup-ja-na-yo.]

= Come on, it's cold.

= You see? It's cold.

= No, that's not true. It's cold!

-지 않아(요) form: 춥지 않아요. [chup-ji a-na-yo.]

= It is not cold.

2. 하다 [ha-da] = to do

Plain present tense: 해요. [hae-yo.]

Verb stem: 하 [ha]

-잖아(요) form: 하잖아요. [ha-ja-na-yo.]

= You see that I'm doing it now.

= No, that's not correct. I do.

= I'm doing it now. Give me a break.

LEVEL 5 LESSON 27

-지 않아(요) form: 하지 않아요. [ha-ja a-na-yo.]

= I do not do it.

Sample sentences

1. 어제 말했잖아요.

[eo-je ma-raet-ja-na-yo.]

= I told you yesterday! (Don't you remember?)

= Come on. I told you yesterday (already).

2. 귀엽잖아요.

[gwi-yeop-ja-na-yo.]

= Because it's cute!

= You see? It's cute!

= Isn't it obvious why? It's cute!

3. 어차피 내일도 시간 있잖아요.

[eo-cha-pi nae-il-do si-gan it-ja-na-yo.]

= We have time tomorrow, too, anyway. Give me a break.

= Don't you see that we also have time tomorrow?

= Why not? We still have time tomorrow, right?

4. 오늘 일요일이잖아요.

[o-neul i-ryo-i-ri-ja-na-yo.]

= Come on. It's Sunday today.

= It's because it's Sunday today!

LEVEL 5 LESSON 27

5. 알잖아.

[al-ja-na.]

= Come on. You know.

= You know exactly (what I am talking about).

LEVEL 5 LESSON 28

In this lesson, we are looking at the structure **-(으)ㄹ 수 밖에 없다** [-(eu)l su ba-kke eop-da]. This is a combination of the two grammar points that were already introduced in our previous lessons. In Level 2 Lesson 17, we introduced how to use **-(으)ㄹ 수 없다** to say that you can't do something, and in Level 3 Lesson 18, we looked at how **밖에** is used in negative sentences to express the meaning of "only".

-(으)ㄹ 수 없다 [-(eu)l su eop-da] = can't

ex) 할 수 없어요. [hal su eop-seo-yo.] = You can't do it.

ex) 볼 수 없어요. [bol su eop-seo-yo.] = You can't see it.

밖에 + negative sentence = only

ex) 이거 밖에 없어요. [i-geo ba-kke eop-seo-yo.] = I only have this. (lit. I don't have anything other than this.)

ex) 3명 밖에 안 왔어요. [se myeong ba-kke an wa-sseo-yo.] = Only three people came.

When you put those two grammar points together, **밖에** [ba-kke] goes after **수** [su] because **밖에** is used with nouns and **수** [su] is a noun that means "way", "idea", "method" or "solution".

→ **-(으)ㄹ 수 없다 + 밖에 = -(으)ㄹ 수 밖에 없다**

-(으)ㄹ 수 밖에 없다 literally means "other than THIS, there is nothing else you can do" or "outside of these options, there is none". When naturally translated to English, it means "can only" or "to have no other choice but to" do something.

Examples

1. 사다 → 살 수 밖에 없다

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= to have no other choice but to buy

2. 포기하다 → 포기할 수밖에 없다

= to have no other choice but to give up

3. 좋아하다 → 좋아할 수밖에 없다

= can only like, can't not like

-(으)ㄴ 수밖에 없다 can also mean "it is more than natural" or "it is obviously expected" to do something or to be in a certain state.

Examples

1. 어렵다 → 어려울 수밖에 없다

= to be obviously expected to be difficult

2. 비싸다 → 비쌀 수밖에 없다

= to be obviously going to be expensive

3. 시끄럽다 → 시끄러울 수밖에 없다

= to be bound to be noisy

Sample Sentences

1. 어제 술을 많이 마셔서, 오늘 피곤할 수밖에 없어요.

[eo-je su-reul ma-ni ma-syeo-seo, o-neul pi-gon-hal su-ba-kke eop-seo-yo.]

= He drank a lot yesterday, so he's bound to be tired today.

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= He drank a lot yesterday, so there is no way that he can not be tired.

2. 미안하지만 이렇게 할 수밖에 없어요.

[mi-an-ha-ji-man i-reo-ke hal su-ba-kke eop-seo-yo.]

= I am sorry but there is no other choice for me but to do it this way.

3. 그럴 수밖에 없어요.

[geu-reol su-ba-kke eop-seo-yo.]

= It's bound to be that way.

= It's expected to be that way.

= That can't be helped.

4. 또 이야기할 수밖에 없어요.

[tto i-ya-gi-hal su-ba-kke eop-seo-yo.]

= I have no other choice but to talk to them (about this) again.

5. 걱정이 될 수밖에 없어요.

[geok-jeong-i doel su-ba-kke eop-seo-yo.]

= Of course I am worried.

= I'm obviously going to be worried.

**** You can replace -(으)ㄹ 수밖에 없어요 with 안 -(으)ㄹ 수가 없어요 in most cases.**

LEVEL 5 LESSON 29

In this TalkToMeInKorean lesson, we are looking at how to say the following:

ex 1) He said that he would help me.

ex 2) They said that it would be fun.

ex 3) She said that she had studied Korean for three years.

Through some of our previous lessons, we looked at various forms used for "quoting" someone.

Level 5 Lesson 10: Noun + -라고 + Verb

Level 5 Lesson 12: Noun + -라는 + Noun

Level 5 Lesson 16: Verb + -(ㄴ/는)다고 + Verb, Verb + -(ㄴ/는)다는 + Noun [Present Tense]

And in this lesson, we are going to take a look at how to use -라고 with the future tense and the past tense. If you already know how to make a future tense or a past tense sentence, it's very simple.

Past Tense + Quoting

Verb Stem + -**았/었/였** + -**다고** (+ 하다/말하다/이야기하다/듣다/etc)

Ex)

하다 → 했다고

먹다 → 먹었다고

사다 → 샀다고

살다 → 살았다고

보다 → 봤다고

했다고 말하다 = to say that they did it

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봤다고 듣다 = to hear that they saw it

했다고 말했어요. = They said that they had done it.

봤다고 들었어요. = I heard that they had seen it.

Future Tense + Quoting

Verb Stem + **-(으)ㄹ 거 + -라고** (+ 하다/말하다/이야기하다/듣다/etc)

Ex)

하다 → 할 거라고

먹다 → 먹을 거라고

사다 → 살 거라고

살다 → 살 거라고

보다 → 볼 거라고

할 거라고 말하다 = to say that they will do it

볼 거라고 듣다 = to hear that they will see it

할 거라고 말했어요. = They said that they will do it.

볼 거라고 들었어요. = I heard that they were going to see it.

Sample Sentences

1. 오늘 비가 올 거라고 했어요.

[o-neul bi-ga ol geo-ra-go hae-sseo-yo.]

= They said that it would rain today.

LEVEL 5 LESSON 29

2. 그 사람은 내일 다시 올 거라고 했어요.

[geu sa-ra-meun nae-il da-si ol geo-ra-go hae-sseo-yo.]

= He said he would come again tomorrow.

3. 친구들이 도와 줄 거라고 했어요.

[chin-gu-deu-ri do-wa jul geo-ra-go hae-sseo-yo.]

= My friends told me that they would help me.

4. 생일 파티를 할 거라고 들었어요.

[saeng-il pa-ti-reul hal geo-ra-go deu-reo-sseo-yo.]

= I heard that they were going to have a birthday party.

5. 이사했다고 들었어요.

[i-sa-haet-da-go deu-reo-sseo-yo.]

= I heard that you moved.

6. 어제 그 영화 봤다고 했어요?

[eo-je geu yeong-hwa bwat-da-go hae-sseo-yo?]

= Did you say that you saw that movie yesterday?

7. 어제 친구들한테 영화 볼 거라고 했어요?

[eo-je chin-gu-deu-ran-te yeong-hwa bol geo-ra-go hae-sseo-yo?]

= Did you tell your friends yesterday that you would watch a movie?

8. 내일 다시 올 거라고 말해 주세요.

[nae-il da-si ol geo-ra-go ma-rae ju-se-yo.]

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= Please tell them that I will come again tomorrow.

9. 다음 주에 끝날 거라고 했잖아요.

[da-eum ju-e kkeun-nal geo-ra-go haet-ja-na-yo.]

= You said that it would end next week, didn't you?

10. 지갑을 잃어 버렸다고 들었는데, 찾았어요?

[ji-ga-beul i-reo beo-ryeot-da-go deu-reot-neun-de, cha-ja-sseo-yo?]

= I heard that you lost your wallet. Did you find it?

LEVEL 5 LESSON 30 - Sentence Building Drill 5

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

벌써 10시니까, 오늘 가지 말고 내일 가요.

[beol-sseo yeol-si-ni-kka, o-neul ga-ji mal-go nae-il ga-yo.]

= It's already 10 o'clock, so don't go today and go tomorrow (instead).

Key sentence #2

제가 이거 도와 주는 대신에, 다음 번에 제가 부탁이 있으면 들어 줘야 돼요.

[je-ga i-geo do-wa ju-neun dae-si-ne, da-eum beo-ne je-ga bu-ta-gi i-sseu-myeon deu-reo jwo-ya dwae-yo.]

= I'm helping you with this one, but in return, you have to help me when I have a favor next time.

Key sentence #3

지금은 다른 사람이 없으니까 저라도 갈 수 밖에 없어요.

[ji-geu-meun da-reun sa-ra-mi eop-seu-ni-kka jeo-ra-do gal su ba-kke eop-seo-yo.]

= There is no one else now so there's no other way but for me to go there (even though I'm not the best person for it).

LEVEL 5 LESSON 30 - Sentence Building Drill 5

Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #1

0. Original sentence:

벌써 10시니까, 오늘 가지 말고 내일 가요.

= It's already 10 o'clock, so don't go today and go tomorrow (instead).

1.

벌써 1시예요. = It's already one o'clock.

벌써 2시니까 = since it's already two o'clock

아직 3시예요. = It's still three o'clock.

아직 4시니까 = since it's still four o'clock

2.

오늘 가지 말고 내일 가요. = Don't(Let's not) go today but go tomorrow.

혼자 가지 말고 같이 가요. = Don't(Let's not) go there alone but go together (with me/them).

이거 사지 말고 저거 사요. = Don't(Let's not) buy this but buy that one.

오늘 가지 말고 내일 갈까요? = Shall we not go there today and go tomorrow (instead)?

Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #2

0. Original sentence:

제가 이거 도와 주는 대신에, 다음 번에 제가 부탁이 있으면 들어 줘야 돼요.

LEVEL 5 LESSON 30 - Sentence Building Drill 5

= I'm helping you with this one, but in return, you have to help me when I have a favor next time.

1.

이거 하는 대신에 = instead of doing this

오늘 영화 보는 대신에 = instead of watching a movie today, in return for letting you watch a movie today

오늘 안 가는 대신에 = instead of not going there today, to make up for not going there today

2.

다음 번에 제가 부탁이 있으면 = next time if I have a favor (to ask)

다음 번에 저를 만나면 = next time you meet me, when you see me next time, if you see me next time

다음 번에 다시 오면 = when you come back next time

3.

부탁이 있어요. = I have a favor (to ask).

부탁 하나 들어 주세요. = Please do me a favor.

부탁이 있는데, 들어 줘야 돼요. = I have a favor (to ask of you), and I need you to do me that favor.

Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #3

0. Original sentence:



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LEVEL 5 LESSON 30 - Sentence Building Drill 5

지금은 다른 사람이 없으니까 저라도 갈 수 밖에 없어요.

= There is no one else now so there's no other way but for me to go there (even though I'm not the best person for it).

1.

다른 사람이 없어요. = There is no other person.

지금은 다른 사람이 없어요. = There is no other person now.

지금은 다른 사람이 없으니까 = since there is no one else now

지금은 아무도 없으니까 = since there is no one now

2.

갈 수 밖에 없어요. = I can't not go., There is no other way but to go.

저라도 갈 수 밖에 없어요. = Even though I might not be the best person for it, I have to go there.

저라도, 혼자라도 갈 수 밖에 없어요. = Even though I might not be the best person for it, and even though going alone might not be the best choice, I have no other choice but to go there.