

LEVEL 8 LESSON 1

Welcome to the first lesson in the Advanced Idiomatic Expression series! By studying with this series, you will learn many idiomatic expressions that are based upon a certain Korean word and used in everyday Korean conversation. In order to fully understand and use the expressions introduced in this series, it is essential that you understand the grammatical structure of the sentence. When you come across a grammar point that you are unfamiliar with, please go back and review the related lessons.

Keyword:

눈 = eye

1. 눈이 높다 = to be picky

(높다 = to be high)

→ 눈이 높다 literally means that your "eyes are high", but in Korean, if you say that your eyes are 높다, it simply means that you have high standards for things or people. When someone is very picky about the type of person they want to date or the kind of things they want to buy, you can say "눈이 높다".

Ex) 저 눈 안 높아요. 저는 그냥 성격 좋은 사람이면 다 좋아요.

(= I'm not picky. Anyone who has a good personality is fine for me.)

2. 눈 밖에 나다 = to get on one's bad side

(밖에 = outside of something / 나다 = to get out, to be out)

→ When you have done something to make a person upset with you and that person doesn't like you very much any longer, you might have some disadvantages compared to other people.

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In that case, you can say that you are "outside" someone's eyes, meaning that the person will not be happy to help you or give you any benefit.

Ex) 저는 지각을 많이 해서, 선생님 눈 밖에 났어요.

(= I am frequently late, so my teacher doesn't like me.)

3. **눈을 붙이다** = to get some sleep; to take a nap

(붙이다 = to paste; to glue things together)

→ When you take a nap, you can use the expression "눈을 붙이다". The literal translation is "to glue one's eyes together", but it is actually closer in meaning to "gluing one's eyelids shut", meaning that one sleeps. This is not very commonly used to refer to sleeping at night.

Ex) 피곤하면 눈 좀 붙여요. 나중에 깨워 줄게요.

(= If you are tired, get some sleep. I'll wake you up later.)

4. **눈빛만 봐도 알 수 있다** = can know with just one glance

(빛 = light, 보다 = to see, 알다 = to know)

→ When you automatically know what a person wants or wants to tell you just by looking at his/her eyes, you can say 눈빛만 봐도 알 수 있다. The word 눈빛 doesn't literally refer to light that comes out of one's eyes, but rather the way someone looks at something, or the emotion that you can feel from the eyes.

Ex) 말 안 해도, 눈빛만 봐도 알 수 있어요.

(= Even if you don't say it, I can know just by looking at your eyes.)

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5. **눈 앞이 캄캄하다** = to not know where to start; to have no hope

(앞 = front, 캄캄하다 = to be dark; to be pitch black)

→ When it's dark in front of your eyes, it means that you can't see; when you can't see, you will panic. When you are confronted with a situation where you don't know what to do or you can't think of a way to get out of it, you say 눈 앞이 캄캄하다.

Ex) 눈 앞이 캄캄했었는데, 석진 씨가 도와줬어요.

(= I was in panic because I didn't know how to solve the problem, but 석진 helped me.)

6. **눈썰미가 좋다** = to learn things quickly; to pick up things fast

(좋다 = to be good)

→ 눈썰미 refers to the ability to learn or understand how something is done just by looking at someone else doing it. For example, when someone can learn how to cook a Korean dish mainly by watching others, or when someone can pick up a dance move very quickly by imitating what they saw, you can say that the person has good 눈썰미.

Ex) 한 번만 보고 어떻게 따라해요? 눈썰미가 좋으시네요.

(= How do you follow the moves just by looking at them once? You pick up things very fast!)

LEVEL 8 LESSON 2

This is part 2 of the Advanced Idiomatic Expressions lesson related to 눈, the eyes! In order to fully understand and use the expressions introduced in this series, it is essential that you understand the grammatical structure of the sentence. When you come across a grammar point that you are unfamiliar with, please go back and review the related lessons.

Keyword:

눈 = eye

In Part 1, you learned the following expressions. (See Level 8 Lesson 1)

1. 눈이 높다 = to be picky
2. 눈 밖에 나다 = to get on one's bad side
3. 눈을 붙이다 = to get some sleep, to take a nap
4. 눈빛만 봐도 알 수 있다 = can know with just one glance (at someone's eyes)
5. 눈 앞이 캄캄하다 = to not know where to start; to not have hope
6. 눈썰미가 좋다 = to learn things fast; to pick up things fast

Part 2

7. 눈에 넣어도 아프지 않다 = to be the apple of one's eye

(놓다 = to put in, 아프다 = to hurt)

→ 눈에 놓다 literally means "to put something into one's eyes", which is not a very common thing to do, but it is just part of "눈에 넣어도 아프지 않다" which means "someone is so precious that it won't hurt even if you put him/her into your eyes". It might be a bit scary to think about the literal meaning of this sentence, but think of it as "wanting to keep the person in one's sight all the time". This is usually used toward children.

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Ex) 아이들은 그 나이 때 정말 귀여워서 눈에 넣어도 아프지 않아요.

(= Kids at that age are so cute that they are the apple of your eye.)

8. **눈에 띄다** = to be difficult to miss; to stand out

(띄다 = to be spotted)

→ The verb 띄다 itself means to be spotted, but it's almost always used with the noun "눈" to form the phrase "눈에 띄다". When you say that something or someone is "눈에 띄다", it not only means that it catches your eyes and is remarkable, but it can also mean that something is difficult to miss because it's either very good or terrible. When someone's fashion stands out because it's either amazing or weird, you can say "눈에 띄는 패션", and when someone's Korean speaking skills have gone up impressively, you can say that the person's Korean has "눈에 띄게 늘었어요".

Ex) 한국어 어떻게 공부해요? 실력이 눈에 띄게 늘었어요.

(= How do you study Korean? Your Korean skills have improved so much!)

9. **눈을 마주치다** = eyes meet

(마주치다 = to run into each other; to bump into each other)

→ 마주치다 means "to bump into" or "to run into someone" by chance. When you use this verb with 눈, it means that two people's eyes meet. When you say "눈을 마주치다", 눈 is the object of the verb 마주치다, and you can also say "눈이 마주치다", with 눈 as the subject of the verb 마주치다.

Ex) 그 사람하고 눈이 마주쳤는데, 창피해서 고개를 돌렸어요.

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(= My eyes met with his, and I felt embarrassed so I looked away.)

10. **눈이 멀다** = to be blinded by something

(눈이 멀다 = to go blind)

→ Here, the verb 멀다 sounds the same as the verb for "to be far away", but when 멀다 is used with 눈, it means that your eyes are either blind or temporarily blinded by something. This expression is often used along with what caused you to be blinded in the form "Noun + -에 눈이 멀다".

Ex) 그 사람은 욕심에 눈이 멀었어요.

(= He is blinded by his greed.)

11. **눈이 부시다** = to be radiant

(눈이 부시다 = to be dazzling; to be too bright)

→ 눈이 부시다 means that something is so bright that you can't open your eyes to see it directly. You can use this expression to talk about light, but you can also say this about someone's beauty.

Ex) 눈이 부시게 아름다워요.

(= Your beauty is dazzling.)

12. **눈 하나 깜짝하지 않다** = to not bat an eye

(하나 = one, 깜짝하다 = to blink)

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→ When someone is not surprised or affected by a threatening or shocking remark or action, you can say that the person doesn't even blink at it, by using the expression 눈 하나 깜짝하지 않다. A similar expression is 눈 깜짝할 사이에, which means "in the blink of an eye".

Ex) 그 사람은 그런 말을 들어도 눈 하나 깜짝하지 않을 거예요.

= Even if you tell him that, he wouldn't bat an eye.

LEVEL 8 LESSON 3

We have already introduced how to say "as soon as" or "right after" in Korean through a previous lesson, but there is more than one way to say these phrases in Korean. In this lesson, we are introducing a more advanced and more figurative way of saying "as soon as".

1. Verb + -기가 무섭게

The word 무섭다 literally means "to be scary" or "to be scared", but -기가 무섭게 has nothing to do with being scared or scary in its translation. When you say that something happens right after you do something, or even "as" you are doing it, you can say "verb + -기가 무섭게" and then say what happened.

Ex)

수업이 끝나기가 무섭게

= as soon as the class ended

(using -자마자) = 수업이 끝나자마자

말이 끝나기가 무섭게

= as soon as he finished talking

(using -자마자) = 말이 끝나자마자

2. Verb + -기가 바쁘게

-기가 바쁘게 and -기가 무섭게 are almost always interchangeable and are used depending on personal preferences. Some people say 무섭게 more often, some say 바쁘게, and others may not use either of them at all and could just use -자마자 for everything.

Ex)

문을 열기가 바쁘게

= as soon as I opened the doors

(using -자마자) = 문을 열자마자

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밥을 다 먹기가 바쁘게

= as soon as he finished eating

(using -자마자) = 밥을 다 먹자마자

Sample Sentences

1. 아침에 눈을 뜨기가 무섭게 집에서 나왔어요.

= 아침에 눈을 뜨기가 바쁘게 집에서 나왔어요.

= As soon as I woke up in the morning, I left the house.

2. 문을 열기가 무섭게 손님들이 들어왔어요.

= 문을 열기가 바쁘게 손님들이 들어왔어요.

= As soon as we opened the door, customers came in.

3. 음식이 주문하기가 무섭게 나왔어요.

= 음식이 주문하기가 바쁘게 나왔어요.

= The food came out as soon as we ordered it.

4. 수업이 끝나기가 무섭게 학생들이 교실 밖으로 나갔어요.

= 수업이 끝나기가 바쁘게 학생들이 교실 밖으로 나갔어요.

= The students left the classroom as soon as the class was over.

5. 사람들은 공연이 끝나기가 무섭게 밖으로 나갔어요.

= 사람들은 공연이 끝나기가 바쁘게 밖으로 나갔어요.

= As soon as the performance was over, people went outside.

LEVEL 8 LESSON 4

You have already learned several ways to express past actions in Korean, such as using the -았/었/였어요 sentence ending for plain past tense sentences and -(으)ㄴ verb ending to modify a noun with an action verb. In this lesson, we are introducing something that is similar to -(으)ㄴ, but a little bit different.

-던 = N + that (someone) used to + V

When you add -던 at the end of a verb stem, it expresses that you "used to" do or be something. The difference between -(으)ㄴ and -던 is that -던 implies that the past action or state did not continue or get completed.

For example, with the verb 가다 (to go), if you say "간 곳", it means a place that "you went to" in the past, but if you say "가던 곳", it means that "you used to go there" but somehow, the act of going there came to an end and did not continue.

With the verb 보다 (to see), if you say "본 영화", it means a movie that you "watched" before, but if you say "보던 영화", it implies that you did not finish it.

-던 and -았/었/였던

With action verbs, it is sufficient to just say -던, but you can make the meaning of the past tense stronger by adding -았/었/였. With descriptive verbs, it is almost always more natural to use -았/었/였던.

Ex)

예쁘던 < 예뻤던

작던 < 작았던

비싸던 < 비쌌던

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Sample Sentences

1. 예전에 제가 자주 가던 곳이에요.

= I used to frequently go to this place in the past.

= It's a place that I often used to go to before.

2. 예뻐던 경은 씨가 지금은 ...

= Kyeong-eun, who used to be pretty, is now...

(→ 예쁜 (x), 예뻐던(x))

3. 작년에는 키가 작았던 석진 씨가 지금은 키가 커요.

= Seokjin, who used to be short, is now tall.

(→ 작은 (x), 작던(x))

4. 친했던 친구들이 지금은 다 외국에 살아요.

= The friends I used to be close to are all living overseas now.

(→ 친한 (x), 친하던(x))

5. 지난 주에 이야기하던 거예요.

= This is what we were talking about last week.

(ref. 지난 주에 이야기한 거예요. = This is what we talk about last week.)

LEVEL 8 LESSON 5

Welcome to the first lesson in the Advanced Situation Expressions series. Throughout this series, we will take a look at common situations and some of the advanced expressions you can use in each of them. In this lesson, we will introduce various expressions you can use when you want to refuse or say no to something.

1.

괜찮아요. = It's okay (even if you don't offer it to me).

괜찮습니다. (same as above but more formal)

저는 괜찮습니다. = I'm good. / I'm okay. / I'm fine without it.

2.

아니예요. = No (you don't have to). / No (I don't need it).

아닙니다. (same as above but more formal)

3.

됐어요. = Don't worry about it. / I don't need that. / I'm all set even without it.

됐습니다. (same as above but more formal)

4.

생각이 없어요. = (when offered food) I am not hungry. / I'm fine. / No, thanks.

생각이 없습니다. (same as above but more formal)

5.

안 그러셔도 괜찮아요. = You don't have to do that. / Please don't bother to do that.

안 그러셔도 괜찮습니다. (same as above but more formal)

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6.

곤란해요. = It's difficult and embarrassing. / I can't do it.

곤란합니다. (same as above but more formal)

지금은 좀 곤란합니다. = I can't do it now.

이러시면 곤란합니다. = You shouldn't do this. / You are making things difficult for me by doing this.

7.

안 돼요. = No, I can't. / No, you can't. / It doesn't work. / It's not allowed.

안 됩니다. (same as above but more formal)

이러시면 안 됩니다. = You shouldn't do this. / You can't do this.

안 될 것 같습니다. = I think this will be a problem. / I think you shouldn't do it.

8.

이러지 마세요. = Don't do this.

9.

어려울 것 같습니다. = I don't think I can do it. / I think it will be difficult. / I think it will be impossible.

LEVEL 8 LESSON 6

In Level 6 Lesson 2, we introduced how to say "What do you mean?" or "What does that mean?" In this lesson, we are taking a look at how to respond to these questions and form sentences to say "it means ..." in Korean. The key word you need to know for this is 뜻, the Korean word for "meaning".

뜻이에요. = It is (...) meaning.

Using "뜻이에요" alone is not enough. You need to include more information about what kind of meaning it is.

Verb stem + -(ㄴ/는)다는 + 뜻이에요.

= It means ...

Ex)

사람이 많다는 뜻이에요. = It means that there are a lot of people.

다 나았다는 뜻이에요. = It means that you have completely healed.

Conjugation

Noun + -(이)라는

Descriptive verb / Present tense + -다는

Action verb / Present tense + -ㄴ/는다는

Action/Descriptive verb / Past tense + -았/었/였다는

Action/Descriptive verb / Future tense + -(으)ㄹ 거라는

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뜻이에요 and 말이에요

Just like with the expressions for "What do you mean?", 뜻 (= meaning) and 말 (= speech/ language) are interchangeable with each other. 말이에요, however, has a stronger focus on the intended meaning of the speaker rather than the definition of the expression itself.

좋다는 뜻이에요. = It means that it's good.

좋다는 말이에요. = I'm saying that it's good.

Sample Sentences

1. "완료"가 무슨 뜻이에요? / 끝났다는 뜻이에요.

= What does 완료 mean? It means that (something) has been finished.

2. "휴업"이 무슨 뜻이에요? / 일을 안 한다는 뜻이에요.

= What does 휴업 mean? It means that you don't work.

3. 꽃을 줬으면, 관심이 있다는 뜻이에요.

= If he gave you flowers, it means that he's interested in you.

4. 안 가고 싶다는 말이에요?

= Are you saying that you don't want to go?

5. 그러면, 못 한다는 뜻이에요?

= Then, does it mean that they can't do it?

LEVEL 8 LESSON 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 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 점.

The Chinese character for this is 點. There are many other Chinese characters (or Hanja letters) that are used for 점, so keep in mind that not all the words that have 점 in them have related meanings.

The word 점 (點) is related to "point" or "spot".

강 (strong) + 점 (point) = 강점 強點 [gang-jeom] = strong point, strength

약 (weak) + 점 (point) = 약점 弱點 [yak-jeom] = weakness, weak point

장 (long, head) + 점 (point) = 장점 長點 [jang-jeom] = advantage, merit, virtue

단 (short) + 점 (point) = 단점 短點 [dan-jeom] = drawback, shortcoming

초 (burn) + 점 (point) = 초점 焦點 [cho-jeom] = focus, focal point

점 (point) + 수 (number) = 점수 點數 [jeom-su] = score, mark, grade

문 (ask) + 제 (topic) + 점 (point) = 문제점 問題點 [mun-je-jeom] = problem, drawback

관 (view) + 점 (point) = 관점 觀點 [gwan-jeom] = point of view, viewpoint

요 (important) + 점 (point) = 요점 要點 [yo-jeom] = essential point, main point

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공 (one) + 통 (go through, lead) + 점 (point) = 공통점 共通點 [gong-tong-jeom] = something in common, common factors

차 (differ) + 이 (differ) + 점 (point) = 차이점 差異點 [cha-i-jeom] = difference

원 (origin) + 점 (point) = 원점 原點 [won-jeom] = starting point, square one

학 (school, learn) + 점 (score) = 학점 學點 [hak-jeom] = school grade (usually college)

점 (point) + 자 (letter) = 점자 點字 [jeom-ja] = braille

득 (get) + 점 (point) = 득점 得點 [deuk-jeom] = score, make a score

점 (point) + 선 (line) = 점선 點線 [jeom-seon] = dotted line

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In Level 6 Lesson 16, we introduced the various usages of the suffix -겠-. The usages include showing your assumptions about something, your intention to do something, as well as asking the other person whether they would like to do something. In the form -(으)면 좋겠어요, you will find two grammatical structures: one is -(으)면, and the other is -겠-. The usage of -겠- in -(으)면 좋겠어요 is for expressing your assumption or expectation about something.

- 1) -(으)면 = if
- 2) -겠- = that would be ..., I would ..., they would ... (assuming)
- 3) 좋다 + -겠- = 좋겠어요 = it would be nice, I would like it

So together, -(으)면 좋겠어요 takes the meaning of "it would be nice if..." or "I would like it if ..." and can be also used when you want to say "I hope ..." or "I wish ...".

You can use two different structures: one is Verb + -(으)면 좋겠어요 and the other is -(았/었/였)으면 좋겠어요. While one is in the present tense and the other is in the past tense, the meanings are very similar and identical in many cases. The past tense version (-(았/었/였)으면 좋겠어요) is similar to using the past tense after "I wish", as in "I wish it would snow tomorrow."

Example

빨리 끝나다 = to finish quickly

빨리 끝나면 좋겠어요. = I hope this finishes quickly.

= 빨리 끝났으면 좋겠어요. = I hope this finishes quickly.

In English, there is a difference in meaning between "I hope" and "I wish", but that difference can't be expressed through the structure -((았/었/였)으면 좋겠어요. In order to express the nuance "I wish... but I know it's not", you can use the structure, -(았/었/였)으면 좋았을 텐데(요) (it

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would have been nice if...) or -아/어/여서 아쉽네요 (too bad it's ...).

What is 바라다?

When you look up in the dictionary, the first word for the verb "to hope" will be 바라다 or 희망하다. While they are correct "translations", it's more natural to use -(으)면 좋겠어요. If you want to use 바라다 or 희망하다 you can use the structure -기를 바라다 or -기를 희망하다, but the sentence can often sound like written language.

Sample Sentences

1. 내일 사람들이 많이 왔으면 좋겠어요.

= I hope many people will come tomorrow.

= 내일 사람들이 많이 오면 좋겠어요.

2. 비가 그쳤으면 좋겠어요.

= I hope it stops raining.

= 비가 그치면 좋겠어요.

3. 제 선물, 마음에 들면 좋겠어요.

= I hope you like my present.

= 제 선물, 마음에 들었으면 좋겠어요.

4. 효진 씨가 지각 안 했으면 좋겠어요.

= I would like it if Hyojin wouldn't be late for work.

= I hope Hyojin isn't late for work.

= 효진 씨가 지각 안 하면 좋겠어요.

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5. 제가 20살이었으면 좋겠어요.

= I wish I were 20 years old.

LEVEL 8 LESSON 9

This lesson is a review and summary of the various types of past tense structures in the Korean language. There is only one basic past tense structure, the suffix -았/었/였, but by using other structures, you can add more specific meanings to your sentences.

1. Basic Past Tense with “-았/었/였” (Level 1 Lesson 17)

Verb stem + -았/었/였 + -어요

Ex)

사다 = to buy

→ 사 + -았어요 = 샀어요 = I (or someone else) bought it.

주다 = to give

→ 주 + -었어요 = 줬어요 = I gave it (to someone).

2. -았/었/였었어요

To emphasize that one “had” done something in the past or before another action/state, some people add the suffix one more time, making it -았/었/였었어요 instead -았/었/였어요.

Ex)

보다 = to see, to watch

→ 보 + -았어요 = 봤어요 = I saw.

→ 보 + -았 + 었어요 = 봤었어요 = I saw it a long time ago. I had seen it before.

3. -고는 했어요

To talk about something that you used to do regularly or habitually, you can use the ending “-고는 했어요.” When you use -고는 했어요 after a verb, it implies that you don’t do it any longer.

LEVEL 8 LESSON 9

Ex)

보다 = to watch

→ 보 + -고는 했어요 = 보고는 했어요 = I used to watch.

밤 늦게까지 TV를 보고는 했어요.

= I used to watch TV until late at night.

가끔 친구들을 만나고는 했어요.

= I used to meet my friends from time to time.

4. -ㄴ/은 (Level 4 Lesson 26)

-ㄴ/은 is the conjugation you can use after a verb stem to modify a noun. -ㄴ/은 needs to be followed by the noun that the verb modifies either as the object or the subject.

Ex)

마시다 = to drink

마시 + -ㄴ = 마신 = that I drank

어제 마신 커피 = the coffee that I drank yesterday

아까 이야기한 책

= the book I talked about earlier

이 책을 쓴 사람

= the person who wrote the book

5. -던 (Level 8 Lesson 4)

LEVEL 8 LESSON 9

-던 is also used after a verb to modify a noun. -ㄴ/은 is the basic verb ending for modifying nouns, but if you use -던, you can add the nuance of "used to" or "was doing but didn't finish".

Ex)

마시다 = to drink

→ 마신 = (something) that I drank

→ 마시던 = (something) that I was drinking, (something) that I used to drink

그거 제가 마시던 커피예요. = That's the coffee I was drinking (but didn't finish).

어렸을 때 제가 좋아했던 만화책이에요.

= It's a comic book that I used to like when I was a kid.

6. -(으)ㄹ 뻔 했어요 (Level 5 Lesson 1)

When you say -(으)ㄹ 뻔 했어요 after a verb stem, it means that something "almost happened" or that you "almost did" something.

Ex)

잊다 = to forget

→ 잊 + -(으)ㄹ 뻔 했어요 = 잊을 뻔 했어요 = I almost forgot.

넘어지다 = to fall down (on the ground)

→ 넘어질 뻔 했어요. = I almost fell down.

너무 놀라서 소리를 지를 뻔 했어요.

= I was so surprised that I almost screamed.

LEVEL 8 LESSON 9

너무 무거워서 떨어뜨릴 뻔 했어요.

= It was so heavy that I almost dropped it.

7. -아/어/여 봤어요 (Level 4 Lesson 12)

-아/어/여 보다 means "to try doing something" or "to give something a try". By using this in the past tense, you can say "I've tried doing + something + before" or "I have done + something + before" in Korean.

Ex)

듣다 = to listen

→ 듣 + -어 보다 → 들어 보다 (irregular conjugation)

→ 이 노래 들어 봤어요? = Have you heard this song (before)?

이거 읽어 봤어요? = Have you read this? / Have you tried reading this?

8. -(으)ㄴ 적 있어요

-(으)ㄴ 적 있어요 is used after verb stems to mean "I have done + something + before", to talk about one's experience. You can also use -아/어/여 본 적 있다 to mean the same thing, using the -아/어/여 보다 structure.

Ex)

배우다 = to learn

→ 배우 + ㄴ 적 있어요 = 배운 적 있어요 = I have learned it before. I have the experience of learning it.

LEVEL 8 LESSON 9

→ 중국어 배운 적 있어요? = Have you learned Chinese before?

→ 중국어 배워 본 적 있어요? = Have you tried learning Chinese before?

여기는 와 본 적 없어요. = I haven't been here before.

LEVEL 8 LESSON 10

This is an Advanced Idiomatic Expressions lesson related to 귀, the eyes! In order to fully understand and use the expressions introduced in this series, it is essential that you understand the grammatical structure of the sentences. When you come across a grammar point that you are unfamiliar with, please go back and review the related lessons.

Keyword:

귀 = ear

1. **귀가 밝다** = to have good ears

(밝다 = to be bright)

→ Just like with the expression 눈이 밝다, the literal translation is "to be bright" but the actual meaning is that you have good ears. "To hear well" or "can hear well" is 잘 들을 수 있다 or 잘 들리다 in Korean but it is more natural to say that your 귀 is 밝다 in many cases. It refers to your hearing capabilities, not whether you can hear a particular sound in the certain situation. In the case of the latter, you can say "잘 안 들려요." to mean "I can't hear it clearly (due to other noise or small sound)."

Ex) 젊었을 때는 저도 귀가 밝았는데, 지금은 작은 소리는 잘 안 들려요.

(= I used to have good ears when I was young, too, but I can't hear small sounds now.)

2. **귀를 기울이다** = to pay attention to a sound or to what someone says

(기울이다 = to make something lean)

→ When you want to pay attention to a certain sound, you naturally want to get your ears closer to the source of the sound. Even though what you lean is more precisely your whole body, in

LEVEL 8 LESSON 10

Korean you say that you lean ear toward something. 귀를 기울이다 can mean both "trying to hear something well" and "paying attention to what someone says".

Ex) 아이들이 선생님이 해 주는 이야기를 귀를 기울여서 듣고 있었어요.

(= The children were listening to the story their teacher was telling them with full attention.)

3. **귀에 대고 속삭이다** = to whisper into someone's ears

(대다 = to put something close to something else, 속삭이다 = to whisper)

→ You could just say 귀에 속삭이다 to say "to whisper into someone's ears", but the part 대고 is used to describe the action of going closer to someone before whispering. 귀에 대다 means to put something close to or touch the ear, and in this case, it's someone's mouth.

Ex) 귀에 대고 속삭이지 말고 크게 말해요.

(= Don't whisper to each other secretly. Speak loudly (to everybody).)

4. **귀 먹다** = to be deaf, to be not able to hear

(먹다 = to eat)

→ When someone can't hear something well, you can use the expression 귀 먹다 or 귀가 먹다. Originally the word 먹다 is to eat, but not in this case. 귀(가) 먹다 can be used to someone who can't hear due to old age, but you can also hear people say "귀 먹었어(요)?" to someone who can't seem to understand or care about what they hear, even though they can hear.

Ex) 저 귀 안 먹었어요. 조용히 말해요.

(= I'm not deaf. Speak quietly.)

LEVEL 8 LESSON 10

5. 귀가 간지럽다 = to feel like someone is talking behind one's back

(간지럽다 = to feel itchy)

There is no way to spy on everybody and know when people talk about you, but you can use this expression "귀가 간지럽다" when you refer to the fact that people talk about you when you are not around. It's usually used in the past tense, after you find out that people talked about you in your absence.

Ex) 어쩐지 오늘 귀가 간지러웠어요.

(= No wonder my ears were itchy today. = I see that you talked about me.)

6. 귀가 얇다 = to be easily influenced by what others say

(얇다 = to be thin)

→ If your ears are thin, it will be easy for words to penetrate and go into your brain. 귀가 얇다 is a figurative way of saying that someone is easily influenced by what he or she hears.

Ex) 그 사람은 귀가 얇아서 설득하기 쉬워요.

(= He is easily influenced by what people say so he's easy to persuade.)

7. 귀에 못이 박히도록 (듣다) = to have heard something too much already

(못 = callus, 박히다 = to be embedded, to be stuck, -도록 = to the extent of...)

→ 못 usually means "cannot" or "nail", but in this case, it refers to callus, or the harden skin on your hand due to heavy usage. When you hear something over and over again, your ear will (figuratively) get hardened skin because of that, so when you say 귀에 못이 박히도록 (듣다), it

LEVEL 8 LESSON 10

means that you've (heard) something over and over again, so much that it makes you sick or upset.

Ex) 그 얘기는 귀에 못이 박히도록 들었어요.

(= I've heard that story so much. I don't need to hear it again.)

LEVEL 8 LESSON 11

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

내일 친구들이랑 만날 것 같은데, 날씨가 좋았으면 좋겠어요.

[nae-il chin-gu-deu-ri-rang man-nal geot ga-teun-de, nal-ssi-ga jo-a-sseu-myeon jo-ke-sseo-yo.]

= I think I'll meet with my friends tomorrow, so I hope the weather will be nice.

Key Sentence #2

어제 운동을 많이 한 데다가, 일도 늦게 끝나서, 눕기가 무섭게 잠들었어요.

[eo-je un-dong-eul ma-ni han de-da-ga, il-do neut-ge kkeut-na-seo, nup-gi-ga mu-seop-ge jam-deu-reo-sseo-yo.]

= On top of working out a lot, work also finished late yesterday, so I fell asleep as soon as laid down.

Key Sentence #3

제가 어제 읽던 책인데, 어차피 다 못 읽을 것 같아요.

[je-ga eo-je il-deon chae-gin-de, eo-cha-pi da mot il-geul geot ga-ta-yo.]

= It's a book that I was reading yesterday, but I don't think I'll be able to finish reading it anyway.

LEVEL 8 LESSON 11

Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #1

0. Original Sentence:

내일 친구들이랑 만날 것 같은데, 날씨가 좋았으면 좋겠어요.

= I think I'll meet with my friends tomorrow, so I hope the weather will be nice.

1.

내일 친구들이랑 만날 것 같은데 = I think I'll meet with my friends tomorrow, so/but...

아마 내일도 비가 올 것 같은데 = I think it will probably rain again tomorrow, so/but...

별로 안 어려울 것 같은데 = I don't think it will be too difficult, so/but...

아마 안 될 것 같은데 = I think it probably will not work, so/but...

물어봐야 알 것 같은데 = I think I will have to ask them, so/but...

2.

날씨가 좋았으면 좋겠어요. = I hope the weather will be nice.

비가 안 왔으면 좋겠어요. = I hope it won't rain.

사람들이 별로 없었으면 좋겠어요. = I hope there aren't too many people.

빨리 시작했으면 좋겠어요. = I hope it will start soon.

그 사람들은 안 왔으면 좋겠어요. = Those people, I hope they don't come here.

Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #2

0. Original Sentence:

어제 운동을 많이 한 데다가, 일도 늦게 끝나서, 눕기가 무섭게 잠들었어요.

LEVEL 8 LESSON 11

= On top of working out a lot, work also finished late yesterday, so I fell asleep as soon as I laid down.

1.

운동을 많이 한 데다가, 일도 늦게 끝나서 = on top of working out a lot, work finished late too, so...

일이 바쁜 데다가 감기에도 걸려서 = on top of work being busy, I also got a cold, so...

날씨도 좋은 데다가, 휴일이어서 = on top of the weather being nice, it's a holiday, so...

저는 원래 잠이 많은 데다가, 요즘에 항상 일찍 일어나서 = I usually need a lot of sleep, on top of that, I always get up early these days, so...

2.

눅기가 무섭게 잠들었어요. = I fell asleep as soon as I laid down.

문을 열기가 무섭게 사람들이 들어왔어요. = People came in as soon as we opened the door.

비디오를 올리기가 무섭게 코멘트가 달리기 시작했어요. = Comments started being posted as soon as we uploaded the video.

집에 오기가 무섭게 다시 나갔어요. = He went out again as soon as he came home.

Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #3

0. Original Sentence:

제가 어제 읽던 책인데, 어차피 다 못 읽을 것 같아요.

= It's a book that I was reading yesterday, but I don't think I'll be able to finish reading it anyway.

1.

LEVEL 8 LESSON 11

제가 어제 읽던 책인데 = it's a book that I was reading yesterday, so/but...

예전에 자주 가던 곳인데 = it's a place I used to go to often before, so/but...

제가 입던 옷인데 = these are clothes I used to wear, so/but...

제가 일하던 곳인데 = it's a place I used to work at, so/but...

2.

어차피 다 못 읽을 것 같아요. = I don't think I'll be able to finish reading it anyway.

어차피 사람들 다 못 앉을 것 같아요. = I don't think everybody will be able to sit down anyway.

어차피 시간 안에 못 끝낼 것 같아요. = I don't think you'll be able to finish in time anyway.

어차피 좀 기다려야 될 것 같아요. = I think you will have to wait a little anyway.

LEVEL 8 LESSON 12

This lesson is a review and summary of the various types of present tense structures in the Korean language.

1. Basic Present Tense with “-아/어/여” (Level 1 Lesson 16)

Verb stem + -아/어/여 + -요

Ex)

사다 = to buy

→ 사 + -아요 = 사요 = I buy it. / She buys it. / They buy it. / Buy it.

주다 = to give

→ 주 + -어요 = 줘요 = I give it (to someone). / They give it (to someone). / Give it to me.

저는 매일 운동해요.

= I exercise every day.

저는 한국어를 혼자서 공부해요.

= I study Korean by myself.

2. -시 + -어요 (Level 5 Lesson 2)

The suffix -시 is used to make the sentence honorific when you are talking to or about someone you want to show respect for.

Verb stem + -시 + -어요 → -세요

Ex)

LEVEL 8 LESSON 12

가다 = to go

→ 가 + -시 + -어요 = 가세요 = 가세요 = He goes. / She goes. / Please go.

모르다 = to not know

→ 모르 + -시 + -어요 = 모르세요 = 모르세요 = He doesn't know. / She doesn't know.

3. -고 있다 (Level 2 Lesson 10)

-고 있다 is used after verb stems to form present progressive sentences. Then again 있다 is conjugated to match the context or the intended tense of the sentence.

Ex)

공부하다 = to study

→ 공부하 + -고 있다 = 공부하고 있어요 = I am studying. / They are studying.

지금 뭐 하고 있어요?

= What are you doing now?

서점에 가고 있어요.

= I am going to the library.

4. -고 싶다 (Level 1 Lesson 13)

-고 싶다 is used to express "I want to".

Ex)

보다 = to see

→ 보 + 고 싶다 = 보고 싶어요 = I want to see. / I miss you.

LEVEL 8 LESSON 12

뭐 하고 싶어요?

= What do you want to do?

밖에 나가고 싶어요.

= I want to go outside.

5. -(으)ㄴ 수 있다 (Level 2 Lesson 17)

-(으)ㄴ 수 있다 is used to express "can" or "be able to".

Ex)

찾다 = to look for, to find

→ 찾 + -(으)ㄴ 수 있다 = 찾을 수 있어요 = I can look for it. / I can find it.

여기 주차할 수 있어요?

= Can I park here?

이거 읽을 수 있어요?

= Can you read this?

6. -아/어/여야 되다 (Level 2 Lesson 20)

You can use the -아/어/여야 되다 ending to express "have to", "should" or "must".

Ex)

가다 = to go

→ 가 + -아야 되다 = 가야 되다 = 가야 돼요 = I have to go.

LEVEL 8 LESSON 12

이거 먼저 해야 돼요.

= I need to do this first.

조심해야 돼요.

= You have to be careful.

7. -지 않다, 안 (Level 1 Lesson 21)

You can form negative sentences by adding -지 않다 after the verb stem or 안 before the verb.

Ex)

이상하다 = to be strange

→ 이상하 + -지 않다 = 이상하지 않아요 = It's not strange.

→ 안 + 이상하다 = 안 이상해요 = It's not strange.

이거 안 비싸요.

= This is not expensive.

그거 별로 안 좋아요.

= It's not that good.

8. -지 마세요 (Level 2 Lesson 30)

-지 마세요 is used after verb stems to tell someone not to do something.

Ex)

먹다 = to eat

→ 먹 + -지 마세요 = 먹지 마세요 = Don't eat it.

LEVEL 8 LESSON 12

걱정하지 마세요.

= Don't worry.

늦지 마세요.

= Don't be late.

9. -아/어/여요 (Let's) (Level 3 Lesson 16)

-아/어/여요 looks the same as the plain present tense, but it can be used to form "Let's" sentences as well.

Ex)

하다 = to do

→ 하 + -여요 = 해요 = Let's do it.

같이 해요.

= Let's do it.

지금 가요.

= Let's go now.

10. -(으)ㄴ 것 같다 (Level 4 Lesson 27)

같다 originally means "to be the same" or "to seem like" but when expressing your opinion about something, you can use -(으)ㄴ 것 같다 to say "I think ...".

Ex)

좋다 = to be good

LEVEL 8 LESSON 12

→ 좋 + -은 것 같다 = 좋은 것 같아요 = I think it's good.

이상한 것 같아요.

= I think it's strange.

그 사람 착한 것 같아요.

= I think he's a nice person.

11. -(으)ㄹ 수도 있다 (Level 3 Lesson 22)

When you want to say that something "might" or "could" happen, you can use the structure -(으)ㄹ 수도 있다.

Ex)

늦다 = to be late

→ 늦 + -(으)ㄹ 수도 있다 = 늦을 수도 있어요 = I might be late. / They might be late.

석진 씨가 알 수도 있어요.

= Seokjin might know.

오늘 집에 있을 수도 있어요.

= I might stay at home today.

LEVEL 8 LESSON 13

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 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 주.

The Chinese character for this is 主. There are many other Chinese characters (or Hanja letters) that are used for 주, so keep in mind that not all the words that have 주 in them have related meanings.

The word 주 (主) is related to "king", "owner", "main", or "autonomous".

주 (owner) + 인 (person) = 주인 主人 [ju-in] = owner

주 (main) + 인 (person) + 공 (fair) = 주인공 主人公 [ju-in-gong] = main character

주 (main) + 요 (important) = 주요 主要 [ju-yo] = major

주 (main) + 류 (flow) = 주류 主流 [ju-ryu] = mainstream

주 (main) + 력 (force, power) = 주력 主力 [ju-ryeok] = main force

LEVEL 8 LESSON 13

주 (main) + 동 (movement) + 자 (person) = 주동자 主動者 [ju-dong-ja] = prime mover, leader

주 (main) + 원 (source) + 인 (cause) = 주원인 主原因 [ju-wo-nin] = leading cause, main reason

주 (main) + 원 (source) + 료 (count) = 주원료 主原料 [ju-won-ryo] = main material

주 (owner) + 부 (wife) = 주부 主婦 [ju-bu] = housewife, homemaker

주 (owner) + 장 (give) = 주장 主張 [ju-jang] = opinion, insistence

주 (owner) + 도 (lead) + 권 (power, authority) = 주도권 主導權 [ju-do-gwon] = leadership, initiative

주 (owner) + 권 (power) = 주권 主權 [ju-gwon] = sovereignty

주 (main) + 특 (special) + 기 (skill) = 주특기 主特技 [ju-teuk-gi] = specialty, special ability

주 (main) + 목 (eye) + 적 (target) = 주목적 主目的 [ju-mok-jeok] = primary goal

주 (owner) + 관 (view) = 주관 主觀 [ju-gwan] = one's own opinion

주 (owner) + 어 (language) = 주어 主語 [ju-eo] = subject (grammar)

LEVEL 8 LESSON 14

Welcome to another lesson in the series, Advanced Situational Expressions. In this lesson, we are going to introduce how to agree with someone. In addition to the basic "Yes. (= 네.)", there are a lot of expressions you can use to make your Korean more natural and fluent, so be sure to practice all of the phrases introduced in this lesson and try using them at least once, as soon as you can.

네.

= Yes.

맞아요. / 맞습니다.

= That's right. / That's correct.

그렇죠. / 그렇습니다.

= That's right. / That's true.

좋아요. / 좋습니다.

= Good. / Sounds good. / I like the idea.

물론이죠. / 물론입니다.

= Of course. / Sure. / For sure.

당연하죠.

= Of course!

그럼요.

= Sure!

LEVEL 8 LESSON 14

바로 그거죠! / 바로 그겁니다!

= Exactly! / That's what I'm saying!

좋은 생각이예요. / 좋은 생각입니다.

= That's a good idea.

저도 그렇게 생각해요. / 저도 같은 생각입니다.

= I think so too. / My thoughts exactly.

그렇게 하면 되겠네요.

= That will do. / That will work.

알겠어요.

= I got it. / I see.

그럼 그렇게 하시죠.

= Then let's do it that way.

안 될 거 없죠.

= Why not? / There is no reason we can't do it that way.

찬성이예요. / 찬성입니다.

= I agree.

LEVEL 8 LESSON 15

This lesson is a review and summary of the various types of future tense structures in the Korean language. There are mainly two basic future tense structures, **-(으)ㄹ 거예요** and **-(으)ㄹ게요**, but by using other structures, you can add more specific meanings to your sentences.

1. Basic Future Tense with “-(으)ㄹ 거예요” (Level 2 Lesson 1)

Verb stem + **-(으)ㄹ 거예요**

Ex)

사다 = to buy

→ 사 + **-(으)ㄹ 거예요** = 살 거예요 = I (or someone else) will buy it.

주다 = to give

→ 주 + **-(으)ㄹ 거예요** = 줄 거예요 = I (or someone else) will give (something to someone).

2. Basic Future Tense with “-(으)ㄹ게요” (Level 3 Lesson 6)

Verb stem + **-(으)ㄹ게요**

Ex)

보다 = to see

→ 보 + **-(으)ㄹ게요** = 볼게요 = I will check.

기다리다 = to wait

→ 기다리 + **-(으)ㄹ게요** = 기다릴게요 = I will wait.

3. **-(으)ㄹ 계획이에요**

계획 means “plan” or “scheme”, so if you say “Verb stem + **-(으)ㄹ 계획이에요**”, it means you plan to do something or you are planning to do something.

LEVEL 8 LESSON 15

Ex)

번역하다 = to translate

→ 번역하 + -(으)ㄴ 계획이에요 = 번역할 계획이에요 = I'm planning to translate.

옮기다 = to move to a different spot

→ 옮기 + -(으)ㄴ 계획이에요 = 옮길 계획이에요 = I'm planning to move (something to a different spot).

4. -(으)ㄴ 예정이에요

예정 means "schedule" or "being scheduled" so it is similar to 계획, but 예정 is used in more formal situations.

Ex)

시작되다 = to begin, to be started

→ 시작되 + -(으)ㄴ 예정이에요 = 시작될 예정이에요 = It is scheduled to begin; It is going to start.

방문하다 = to visit (formal)

→ 방문하 + -(으)ㄴ 예정이에요 = 방문할 예정이에요 = I am scheduled to visit; It's in his schedule to visit.

5. -(으)ㄴ 것 같아요 (Level 4 Lesson 27)

When you say "Verb stem + -(으)ㄴ 것 같아요", it means you think that something will happen or you will do something, but you are not completely sure. -(으)ㄴ 것 같아요 is usually the Korean translation of the English expression "I think".

LEVEL 8 LESSON 15

Ex)

곧 도착하다 = to arrive soon

→ 곧 도착하 + -(으)ㄹ 것 같아요 = 곧 도착할 것 같아요 = I think we'll arrive soon.

잘 되다 = to go well

→ 잘 되 + -(으)ㄹ 것 같다 = 잘 될 것 같아요 = I think it will go well.

6. -(으)ㄹ지도 몰라요 and -(으)ㄹ 수도 있어요 (Level 3 Lesson 22)

When you say "Verb stem + -(으)ㄹ지도 몰라요" or "Verb stem + -(으)ㄹ 수도 있어요", it means that you MIGHT do something or something MIGHT happen. The two expressions are very similar and almost always interchangeable.

Ex)

안 가다 = to not go

→ 안 가 + -(으)ㄹ지도 몰라요 = 안 갈지도 몰라요. = I might not go.

→ 안 가 + -(으)ㄹ 수도 있어요 = 안 갈 수도 있어요. = I might not go.

7. -(으)ㄹ까 생각 중이에요

In this structure, the -(으)ㄹ까 part is like a question for oneself. And "Verb stem + -(으)ㄹ까" is followed by 생각 중이에요, which means "I am thinking" or "I am in the middle of a thought".

Ex)

일본어를 배우다 = to learn Japanese

→ 일본어를 배우 + -(으)ㄹ까 생각 중이에요 = 일본어를 배울까 생각 중이에요. = I'm thinking of learning Japanese.

LEVEL 8 LESSON 15

8. -(으)ㄹ까 해요

-(으)ㄹ까 해요 has the same meaning as -(으)ㄹ까 생각 중이에요. Since the -(으)ㄹ까 part itself is usually sufficient to express that the person is asking oneself, the following part doesn't always have to be 생각 중이에요. It can be 고민 중이에요, 생각하고 있어요, or other phrases, but the most commonly used short form is 해요.

Ex)

일본어를 배울까 생각 중이에요. → 일본어를 배울까 해요. = I'm thinking of learning Japanese.

집에 갈까 생각 중이에요. → 집에 갈까 해요. = I'm thinking of going home.

9. -(으)려고 해요 (Level 5 Lesson 8)

-(으)려고 해요 is used after verb stems to express one's intention to do something or when something seems about to occur.

Ex)

포스터가 떨어지다 = the poster falls off

→ 포스터가 떨어지 + -(으)려고 해요 = 포스터가 떨어지려고 해요 = The poster is about to fall off.

LEVEL 8 LESSON 16

This is an Advanced Idiomatic Expressions lesson related to 가슴, the chest, heart, or breast. In order to fully understand and use the expressions introduced in this series, it is essential that you understand the grammatical structure of the sentences. When you come across a grammar point that you are unfamiliar with, please go back and review the related lessons.

Keyword:

가슴 = chest, heart, breast

1. **가슴이 아프다** = My heart aches. / It makes me sad.

(아프다 = to be sick, to hurt)

→ This could mean that you have some pain in the chest, but normally, if you say this, people will understand it as you are sad or that something is breaking your heart.

Ex) 저는 이런 기사를 읽으면 너무 가슴이 아파요.

= I'm so sad when I read articles like this.

2. **가슴이 두근거리다** = to be thrilled / one's heart palpitates

→ 두근거리다 can also be used alone to mean "to be thrilled" or "one's heart is pounding", but it's often used together with 가슴이. When you have something very exciting or absolutely nerve-wrecking coming up soon, such as confessing to someone or going on stage for a performance, you can use this expression.

Ex) 어젯밤에 가슴이 두근거리어서 잠을 많이 못 잤어요.

= I couldn't sleep a lot last night because I was so excited.

LEVEL 8 LESSON 16

3. **가슴이 뛰다** = one's heart beats / one's heart races / to be happily excited and motivated
(뛰다 = to jump, to run)

→ When you are excited about something and your heart is beating faster than normal, you can say 가슴이 뛰다. 가슴이 뛰다 can be used for both good and bad situations, but is more commonly used for good situations, such as when your heart is racing because you saw someone you like, or when you are about to achieve something that you've wanted for a long time.

Ex) 지금 가슴이 너무 뛰어서 말이 안 나와요.
= Right now I'm so excited that I can't speak.

4. **가슴이 답답하다** = to feel a pressure on one's chest / to feel heavy with worries
(답답하다 = to be stuffy, to be stifling)

→ 답답하다 can be used to refer to a stuffy environment, but it can also be used to talk about a situation or something that doesn't work as well as one wants. 가슴이 답답하다 is mixture of both of these meanings. When there's something that is not working out like you wish, you can feel that your 가슴이 답답하다.

Ex) 요즘에 걱정이 많아서 가슴이 답답해요.
= I have a lot of things to worry about these days, so I feel a pressure on my chest.

5. **가슴이 내려앉다** = to be greatly surprised / to be startled / one's heart sinks
(내려앉다 = to sink, to collapse)

LEVEL 8 LESSON 16

→ 내려앉다 means to sink or to collapse, so when your heart or chest suddenly "sinks" due to surprise, sadness or disappointment, you can use the expression 가슴이 내려앉다.

Ex) 그 소식 듣고 정말 가슴이 내려앉았어요.

= My heart sank when I heard that news.

6. 부푼 가슴을 안고 = with a pounding heart

(부풀다 = to inflate)

→ 부풀다 means "to inflate", so 부푼 가슴 is an inflated chest or inflated heart. This means your heart or mind is full of hope and excitement, so the expression 부푼 가슴을 안고 refers to the attitude in which you are dealing with things with great excitement and high hopes. This expression, however, tends to be used more often in written language.

Ex) 부푼 가슴을 안고 10년 전에 서울로 이사왔어요.

= I moved to Seoul 10 years ago, full of excitement for what I would be doing in Seoul.

7. 가슴에 와 닿다 = something touches one's heart / to hit home

(오다 = to come, 닿다 = to reach, to touch)

→ When something comes along and touches your heart, it means it hit home and you were touched. In that case, you can use the expression 가슴에 와 닿다. On the contrary, however, if a story or a movie doesn't hit home and you are not greatly moved by it, you can say 가슴에 와 닿지 않는다.

Ex) 왜인지 모르겠지만 이 이야기는 가슴에 와 닿지 않아요.

LEVEL 8 LESSON 16

= I don't know why, but this story doesn't touch my heart.

8. **가슴에 맺힌 한을 풀다** = to resolve one's deep sorrow

(맺히다 = to form, 한 = resentment, 풀다 = to resolve)

→ 한 is deep resentment or deep sorrow and 맺히다, which means "to form", is usually used with 눈물 (tears), 이슬 (dew), 땀 (sweat), or 한 (resentment). And 풀다 means to resolve, so 가슴에 맺힌 한을 풀다 means to resolve some long overdue deep sorrow, usually by finally doing something that one hasn't been able to do, or by being forgiven by someone.

Ex) 저희 어머니는 드디어 가슴에 맺힌 한을 풀었어요.

= She finally got/achieved what she had been hoping for.

9. **가슴 벅차다** = to be overwhelmed (with joy) / one's heart is overflowing with joy

→ When you're overwhelmed with joy and your heart is "full", you can say 가슴이 벅차다.

Ex) 제 친구가 올림픽에서 금메달을 따서 정말 가슴이 벅차요.

= My heart is overflowing with joy because my friend won a gold medal in the Olympic Games.

10. **가슴 깊이 후회하다** = to deeply regret

→ In fact, you can omit the word 가슴 and just say 깊이 후회하다 to mean the same thing, but by adding the word 가슴, you give the expression a stronger nuance.

Ex) 그때 제가 했던 말을 가슴 깊이 후회하고 있어요.

LEVEL 8 LESSON 16

= I am deeply regretting what I said back then.

11. 가슴 깊이 뉘우치다 = to deeply repent

→ This expression is very similar to 가슴 깊이 후회하다, except 뉘우치다 is closer to repenting and realizing one's fault.

Ex) 가슴 깊이 뉘우치고 있어요. 용서해 주세요.

= I am deeply repenting what I did. Please forgive me.

12. 가슴이 쿵닥쿵닥 (뛰다) = one's heart is pounding

→ 쿵닥쿵닥 is an onomatopoeia that describes the sound of a pounding heart or a mimetic word that describes how the heart pounds in a small and cute way. Other words that describe the same kind of movement or sound in a bigger scale or in a more serious way are 쿵광쿵광 or 쿵덕쿵덕.

Ex) 좋아하는 가수를 봐서 가슴이 쿵닥쿵닥 뛰었어요.

(= I saw my favorite singer so my heart was pounding.)

LEVEL 8 LESSON 17

In this lesson, we are taking a look at the structure -만 아니면, which can mean "if only it's not..." or "if only you were not...". This is used in situations where you talk about something that you would be willing to do, but you can't because of some reason. For example, you can use -만 아니면 in sentences like "If you were not my brother, I would not hang out with you" or "I would totally meet you for coffee, but I have work to do."

Structure

(1) Noun + -만 아니면 + Verb stem + -(으)ㄹ 텐데요

= If only it were not + [noun], I would + [verb]

= If only it were not for + [noun], I would + [verb]

= If only I didn't have + [noun], I would + [verb]

This is used when you want to say that you would do something only if A were not B.

Ex)

오늘이 월요일만 아니면 거기 갈 텐데요.

[o-neu-ri wo-ryo-il-man a-ni-myeon geo-gi gal ten-de-yo.]

= If only today were not Monday, I would go there.

숙제만 아니면 지금 갈 텐데요.

[suk-je-man a-ni-myeon ji-geum gal ten-de-yo.]

= If only I didn't have my homework, I would go.

(2) Noun + -만 아니면 + Verb stem + -았/었/였을 거예요

= If only it were not + [noun], I would have + [p.p.]

= If only it were not for + [noun], I would have + [p.p.]

LEVEL 8 LESSON 17

= If only I didn't have + [noun], I would have + [p.p.]

Ex)

친구만 아니면 경찰에 신고했을 거예요.

[chin-gu-man a-ni-myeon gyeong-cha-re sin-go-hae-sseul geo-ye-yo.]

= If only she were not my friend, I would've reported her to the police.

오늘이 친구 생일만 아니면 그냥 집에 있었을 거예요.

[o-neu-ri chin-gu saeng-il-man a-ni-myeon geu-nyang ji-be i-sseo-sseul geo-ye-yo.]

= If only today were not my friend's birthday, I would've just stayed at home.

(3) Nonn + -만 아니면 ...

= If only it were not + [noun] ...

= If only it were not for + [noun] ...

= If only I didn't have + [noun] ...

When what you would have done is obvious and can be easily guessed by the listener, you can just omit the rest of the sentence.

Ex)

직장 상사만 아니면 ...

= If only he were not my boss at work ...

Sample Sentences

1. 그 사람이 제 친구 남자친구만 아니면...

= If only he were not my friend's boyfriend ...

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2. 이것만 아니면 ...

= If only this didn't exist ...

3. 공사 소리만 아니면 잘 잤을 거예요.

= If only it were not for the construction noise, I would have slept well.

4. 여기가 친구 집만 아니면, 지금 잠들었을 거예요.

= If only I were not at a friend's house, I would have fallen asleep.

5. 저희 담임 선생님만 아니면, 따졌을 거예요.

= If only he were not my homeroom teacher, I would have started an argument.

LEVEL 8 LESSON 18

In today's lesson, we are looking at the grammatical structure, -(으/느)ㄴ 대로. This is used when you want to describe how something is done in the same way as another action or remains in the same state as the current. You can say things like "Leave it as it"; "Did you do as I told you?"; or "I wrote down what I heard" using this structure.

Construction

Past tense: Verb stem + -(으)ㄴ 대로

Present tense: Verb stem + -(느)ㄴ 대로

Ex)

보다 = to see

→ 본 대로 = the way you saw it; just the way you saw it; as you saw it

→ 보는 대로 = the way you see it; just the way you see it; as you see it

하다 = to do

→ 제가 하는 대로 = the way I do it; just like I do it; as I do it

→ 제가 한 대로 = the way I did it; just like I did it; as I did it

Examples

1. 아는 대로 = just the way one knows

(알다 = to know)

아는 대로 말해 주세요.

= Please tell me everything you know.

= Please tell me just the way you know of it (without changing anything).

LEVEL 8 LESSON 18

아는 대로 쓰세요.

= Just write whatever you know.

= You don't have to add or change anything, just write what you know.

2. 말한 대로 = just the way one said

(말하다 = to say)

제가 말한 대로 했어요?

= Did you do it the way I told you?

= Did you do as I said?

효진 씨가 말한 대로 했는데, 안 됐어요.

= We did as Hyojin said, but it didn't work.

= We did it just as Hyojin told us to, but it didn't go well.

3. 들은 대로 = just like I heard

(듣다 = to hear)

들은 대로 이야기해 주세요.

= Tell me what you heard.

= Tell me exactly as you heard it.

들은 대로 잘 전달했어요.

= I delivered the message well.

= I passed on what I heard accurately.

LEVEL 8 LESSON 18

Other usages and forms of -(으/느)ㄴ 대로

1. -(느)ㄴ 대로 meaning "as soon as"

→ You can use -(느)ㄴ 대로 after a verb stem to mean "as soon as".

Ex)

도착하다 = to arrive

→ 도착하는 대로 전화해 주세요. = Call me as soon as you arrive.

2. Verb stem + -(던) 대로

→ You can use -(던) 대로 instead of -(으)ㄴ 대로 to talk about a past action or state that wasn't finished or that was repeated.

Ex)

하다 = to do, 평소 = usual times

→ 평소에 하던 대로 하세요. = Just do as you usually do. / Just do it in the way you've always done it.

3. 이대로, 그대로, and 저대로

→ Combined with 이, 그, and 저, you can say "just like this" or "just like that" with 이대로, 그대로, and 저대로. The meanings are affected by the original meanings of the words 이, 그, and 저.

이대로 = just the way it is now; keeping the current state

저대로 = just like that is over there now; keeping the current state of that thing/person over there

그대로 = just the way it is

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4. Noun + -대로

→ When you add -대로 after a noun, it means "following + [noun]" or "just like how the [noun] goes".

제 말대로 = like I said; following what I said

→ 제 = my (polite)

→ 말 = words, saying, what one says

예언대로 = just as the prophecy said; just like the prediction said

→ 예언 = prophecy, prediction

LEVEL 8 LESSON 19

Today's grammar point, **-는 한이 있더라도**, is used when you want to say "even if that means I have to..." or "even if I end up ...-ing ...", meaning that you would take risks or try your best to achieve a desire result.

Construction

Verb stem + -는 한이 있더라도 + ...

= Even if I end up + ... -ing ...

= Even if that means I have to ...

Here, the word **한** means "case" or "situation", so the literal translation of this structure is "even if there is a situation where ABC happens, I will do XYZ". The phrase that follows is usually about something that one is determined to do, can't do, or has to do. When **-는 한이 있더라도** is used in a sentence, that sentence usually ends with **-수 없어요** (can't do), **-아/어/여야 돼요** (have to), or **-(으)ㄹ 거예요** (will).

Examples

1. 나중에 후회하는 한이 있더라도

= Even if that means we will regret it later

- 나중에 = later

- 후회하다 = to regret

2. 다치는 한이 있더라도

= Even if I might end up getting injured

- 다치다 = to get hurt, to get injured

LEVEL 8 LESSON 19

3. 지는 한이 있더라도

= Even if we might end up losing

- 지다 = to lose

Sample Sentences

1. 무대에서 쓰러지는 한이 있더라도 공연을 취소할 수는 없어요.

= Even if it means I might collapse on the stage, we can't cancel the performance.

2. 여행 계획을 다 취소하는 한이 있더라도 지금 수술을 받아야 돼요.

= Even if that means we have to cancel all the travel plans, you need to get this surgery now.

3. 회사를 그만두는 한이 있더라도 할 말은 해야겠어요.

= Even if I end up quitting the job because of this, I have to say what I have to say.

4. 약속에 많이 늦는 한이 있더라도 화장은 꼭 하고 가야 돼요.

= Even if I might end up being very late for the meeting, I must put my make-up on before I go.

5. 금방 고장나서 버리는 한이 있더라도 일단 사야겠어요.

= Even though this might end up breaking and I'll have to throw it away, I have to buy it now (and think about it later).

LEVEL 8 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

아무리 바빠도, 원칙대로 해야 돼요.

[a-mu-ri ba-ppa-do, won-chik-dae-ro hae-ya dwae-yo.]

= No matter how busy you are, you have to do it by the principles.

Key Sentence #2

나중에 바꾸는 한이 있더라도, 지금은 이렇게 했으면 좋겠어요.

[na-jung-e ba-kku-neun ha-ni it-deo-ra-do ji-geu-meun i-reoke hae-sseu-myeon jo-ke-sseo-yo.]

= Even if we might end up changing it later, I hope we just go with this for now.

Key Sentence #3

회사 일만 아니면 저도 호주로 여행을 갔을 거예요.

[hoe-sa il-man a-ni-myeon jeo-do ho-ju-ro yeo-haeng-eul ga-sseul geo-ye-yo.]

= If only I didn't have this work from my job, I would have gone to Australia to travel, too.

Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #1

LEVEL 8 LESSON 20

0. Original Sentence:

아무리 바빠도, 원칙대로 해야 돼요.

= No matter how busy you are, you have to do it by the principles.

1.

아무리 바빠도 = no matter how busy you are

아무리 힘들어도 = no matter how tired you are; no matter how difficult it is

아무리 친구가 중요해도 = no matter how important friends are to you

아무리 재미없는 이야기여도 = no matter how boring the story is

아무리 비싸도 = no matter how expensive it is

2.

원칙대로 해야 돼요. = you have to do it by the principles

마음대로 하세요. = do it as you please

제가 말한 대로 하세요. = do it as I said

들은 대로 이야기해 주세요. = tell me exactly what you heard

약속대로 해 주세요. = please do it as you promised you would

Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #2

0. Original Sentence:

나중에 바꾸는 한이 있더라도, 지금은 이렇게 했으면 좋겠어요.

= Even if we might end up changing it later, I hope we just go with this for now.

LEVEL 8 LESSON 20

1.

나중에 바꾸는 한이 있더라도 = even if we have to change it later

조금 늦는 한이 있더라도 = even if this makes me a little late for it

내일 다시 오는 한이 있더라도 = even if that means I might end up coming back again tomorrow

집에 못 가는 한이 있더라도 = even if it means I might not be able to go home

다른 사람들이 욕하는 한이 있더라도 = even if it means other people might criticize me

2.

지금은 이렇게 했으면 좋겠어요 = This time, I hope we do it like this

사람들이 많이 왔으면 좋겠어요 = I wish a lot of people would come

날씨가 좋았으면 좋겠어요 = I hope the weather will be nice

창문을 닫았으면 좋겠어요 = I hope they close the window

조용한 데로 갔으면 좋겠어요 = I hope we go somewhere quiet

Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #3

0. Original Sentence:

회사 일만 아니면 저도 호주로 여행을 갔을 거예요.

= If only I didn't have this work from my job, I would have gone to Australia to travel, too.

1.

회사 일만 아니면 = If only it had not been for the work from my job

회의만 아니면 = If only it had not been for the meeting

가족 행사만 아니면 = If only I didn't have to go to this family event

LEVEL 8 LESSON 20

컴퓨터 바이러스만 아니면 = If only it had not been for the computer virus

주차 요금만 아니면 = If only it had not been for the parking fees

2.

저도 호주로 여행을 갔을 거예요 = I would have gone to Australia to travel, too

저도 그렇게 말했을 거예요 = I would have said that, too

효진 씨도 이것 골랐을 거예요 = Hyojin would have chosen this, too

제프 씨도 좋다고 했을 거예요 = Jeff would have said

안 된다고 했을 거예요 = I would have said no

잘 됐을 거예요 = it would have gone well

LEVEL 8 LESSON 21

This is an Advanced Idiomatic Expressions lesson related to 머리, the head or hair. In order to fully understand and use the expressions introduced in this series, it is essential that you understand the grammatical structure of the sentences. When you come across a grammar point that you are unfamiliar with, please go back and review the related lessons.

Keyword:

머리 = head, hair

1. **머리가 좋다/나쁘다** = to be smart/stupid

(좋다 = to be good, 나쁘다 = to be bad)

→ The literal translation is that your "head" is good or bad, but the natural translation is that someone is "smart" or "not smart". Instead of 머리가 나쁘다, you can also say 머리가 안 좋다.

Ex) 그 사람은 머리는 좋은데 노력을 안 해요.

= He is smart, but he doesn't make any effort.

2. **머리를 쓰다** = to use one's brain; to think (as opposed to just act); to do brain work

→ 머리를 쓰다 is often used when thinking things through as opposed to just acting spontaneously without thinking too much. This phrase can also mean "to have the intelligence to do things in a smart or efficient way".

Ex) 힘으로만 하지 말고 머리를 좀 써 보세요.

= Don't try to do it just by strength, but think a little bit (about how to solve this problem).

LEVEL 8 LESSON 21

3. **머리를 굴리다** = to put one's brain to work; to use one's head to try to find a solution to a problem

(굴리다 = to roll something)

→ 머리를 굴리다 literally means "to roll one's head", but when used in context, it means "to try to come up with a solution to a problem by putting one's brain to work". This is a rather casual expression, so it can be considered rude to use it about or to someone older than you are.

Ex) 아무리 머리를 굴려 봐도 답이 안 나와요.

= No matter how hard I try (to think of a solution), I can't find an answer (or solution).

4. **잔머리(를) 굴리다** = to think of petty tricks (to get oneself out of a situation)

(잘다 = little, small, fine)

→ 잔머리(를) 굴리다 is similar to 머리를 굴리다, but by adding the word 잔 (adjective form of 잘다, meaning "little" or "small") to 머리, you add the nuance of "petty tricks" or "trying to find shortcuts/lazy ways to get out of a situation". Just like 머리를 굴리다, this is not appropriate to use to someone you need to show respect for or be formal with.

Ex) 잔머리 굴리지 말고 열심히 일해!

= Stop trying to find ways to work less. Just work hard.

= Don't think of petty tricks to not work. Get your work done.

5. **머리가 깨질 것 같다** = to have a very bad headache; to have a splitting headache

(깨지다 = to break)

LEVEL 8 LESSON 21

It doesn't mean that your head is really going break or split; it just means that you have a really bad headache. You can also say "머리가 깨질 것처럼 아파요", the literal meaning of which is "my head hurts as if it's going to be broken."

Ex) 어제 술을 너무 많이 마셔서 오늘 머리가 깨질 것처럼 아파요.

= I drank too much yesterday, so I have a splitting headache today.

6. **머리가 (잘) 안 돌아가다** = can't think well; can't think straight; one's brain is slow
(돌아가다 = to go around, to go back, to spin)

When you say that your brain or head "spins" (in Korean), just like a motor or a hard drive in a computer, it means that your brain "works" or that you are thinking. So when you say that your brain "doesn't spin very well", you mean that you can't think clearly, straight, or well for the moment.

Ex) 피곤해서 머리가 안 돌아가요. 바람 좀 쐬고 올게요.

= I'm tired so I can't think straight. I'll go get some fresh air.

7. **머리가 복잡하다** = can't think straight; to have a lot of concerns in one's head
(복잡하다 = to be complicated, to be complex)

When someone says that his or her "head" is "complicated" in Korean, you can assume that it means a lot of thoughts and concerns are cluttering the person's brain. 머리가 복잡하다 usually has a negative connotation, so be careful when you use it!

Ex) 요즘에 걱정되는 일이 많아서 머리가 복잡해요.

LEVEL 8 LESSON 21

= I am worried about a lot of things these days, so my head is full of concerns.

8. **머리를 스치다** = an idea (or thought) that flashes through one's mind

(스치다 = to graze, to brush past)

스치다 is originally "to graze" or to "brush past". When you walk past someone and your shoulder touches the other person's shoulder very lightly, you use the verb 스치다. Therefore, when an idea (아이디어) or a thought (생각) occurs to you, you can say 머리를 스치다.

Ex) 재미있는 생각이 머리를 스쳤어요.

= I just thought of an interesting idea.

= An interesting idea just flashed through my head.

9. **머리가 멍하다** = one's mind is blank; to be disoriented

If you find yourself in a situation where your mind goes completely blank due to any number of reasons, whether it be stress, confusion, or fatigue, you can say "머리가 멍하다" in Korean to express your situation.

Ex) 여기 너무 시끄러워서 머리가 멍해요.

= It's so noisy here that I can't think.

10. **머리가 뻥하다** = to feel dizzy; one's brain feels numb

You can use 머리다 뻥하다 for when you feel dizzy as well as when you have a headache that makes your brain feel numb.

LEVEL 8 LESSON 21

Ex) 갑자기 일어섰더니 머리가 땡 해요.

= I stood up suddenly and I feel dizzy.

11. **머리가 크다** = to start thinking like a grown-up and making mature judgements.

(크다 = to be big, to grow up)

You can say "머리가 크다" about a person whose head is big, but you can also use the word 크다 to mean "to grow up". In this case, 머리가 크다 means "to start thinking like a grown-up" or "to feel like someone has grown up and does not want to listen to what older people tell him/her".

Ex) 이제 애들이 머리가 커서 말을 안 들어요.

= The children have grown, so now they don't listen to what I say.

LEVEL 8 LESSON 22

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 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 상.

The Chinese character for this is 上. There are many other Chinese characters (or Hanja letters) that are used for 상, so keep in mind that not all the words that have 상 in them have related meanings.

The word 상 (上) is related to "up", "high", or "on".

상 (high) + 하 (low) = 상하 (上下) = above and below, 1st and 2nd volumes of a book

상 (up) + 경 (Seoul) = 상경 (上京) = going (up) to Seoul

상 (high) + 위 (rank, position) = 상위 (上位) = high rank

상 (high) + 반 (half) + 기 (period) = 상반기 (上半期) = first half of the year

상 (high) + 사 (be in charge) = 상사 (上司) = boss

LEVEL 8 LESSON 22

상 (up) + 장 (market, yard) = 상장 (上場) = go public and be listed on the stock market

상 (high) + 급 (grade) = 상급 (上級) = advanced, higher level

상 (up) + 공 (empty, air) = 상공 (上空) = sky (above a certain place)

상 (up) + 승 (go up) = 상승 (上昇) = increase, rise, climb

상 (high) + 류 (flow) = 상류 (上流) = upper class, upper region of a river

북 (north) + 상 (go up) = 북상 (北上) = going north (e.g. typhoon)

사 (history) + 상 (on) = 사상 (史上) = in history, all-time

업무 (work) + 상 (on) = 업무상 (業務上) = for work, for business

조 (grandfather) + 상 (high) = 조상 (祖上) = ancestor

상 (up) + 의 (clothes) = 상의 (上衣) = (clothes) one's top

정 (top) + 상 (on) = 정상 (頂上) = top, summit

세 (humanity) + 상 (on) = 세상 (世上) = world

옥 (house) + 상 (on) = 옥상 (屋上) = rooftop

LEVEL 8 LESSON 23

Welcome to another lesson in the Advanced Situation Expressions series. Throughout this series, we will take a look at common situations and some of the advanced expressions you can use in each of them. In this lesson, we will introduce various expressions you can use when you want to make suggestions and proposals.

Sentence Structures

1. How about doing ...?

= Verb stem + -(으)(시)는 건 어떨까요?

= Verb stem + -(으)(시)는 건 어때요?

Ex) How about doing it this way?

= 이렇게 하시는 건 어때요?

= 이렇게 해 보시는 건 어때요?

= 이렇게 해 보시는 건 어떨까요?

2. Why don't we do ...?

= -(으)(시)래요?

= -(으)(시)겠어요?

Ex) Why don't we go to the meeting together?

= 회의에 같이 가실래요?

= 회의에 같이 가시겠어요?

3. I think it will be better to ...

= -(시)는 게 좋을 것 같아요.

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Ex) I think it will be for you to research more about this.

= 좀 더 알아보시는 게 좋을 것 같아요.

4. I'm thinking of ...ing. What do you think?

= -(으)니까 하는데, 어떻게 생각하세요?

= -(으)니까 하는데, 어떠세요?

Ex) 사무실을 옮길까 하는데, 어떻게 생각하세요?

= I'm thinking of moving the office (to another location). What do you think?

Fixed Expressions

1. 차라리

= it would rather be ...

= it will be more ... if you ...

Ex)

차라리 안 하는 게 좋을 것 같아요.

= I think it would rather be better not to do it.

차라리 다른 제품을 쓰는 게 좋을 것 같아요.

= It will be better to use a different product (rather than sticking with the current one).

2. 아니면

= or

= or perhaps

LEVEL 8 LESSON 23

= or if you don't like that option

Ex)

아니면 그냥 이렇게 할까요?

= Or shall we just do it this way?

아니면 더 큰 장소를 찾아볼까요?

= Or perhaps we should look for a bigger place?

3. 그러면

= if so

= if that's the case

= then

Ex)

그러면 행사를 연기할까요?

= Then shall we postpone the event?

그러면 제가 해 보면 어떨까요?

= Then how about me giving it a try?

4. 한번 이렇게 해 보는 것도 나쁘지는 않을 것 같은데요.

= It wouldn't hurt to try doing it this way (just for this once).

5. 일단 한번 이렇게 해 보는 거 어떨까요?

= For now, how about we try doing it this way?

LEVEL 8 LESSON 23

6. 이런 방법도 있지 않을까요?

= Perhaps we can do it like this?

7. 저한테 좋은 생각이 있습니다.

= I have a good idea.

8. 좋은 생각이 떠올랐어요.

= A good idea just occurred to me.

9. 제안 드리고 싶은 게 있습니다.

= I have a suggestion that I'd like to make to you.

10. 이렇게 해 볼 수도 있을 것 같아요.

= I think we could do it like this.

11. 혹시 이렇게도 해 보셨어요?

= Have you, by any chance, tried doing it like this, too?

12. 이런 식으로 해 보는 것도 괜찮을 것 같아요.

= I think it will be cool to try doing it like this too.

LEVEL 8 LESSON 24

In this lesson, we are taking a look at how to use the sentence ending “-(으)ㄹ 따름이다”. This is used to express the meaning of “only” as in “we can only ...” or “what I did is just ...”. This is a somewhat formal ending and can be found in many official (usually apologetic) statements as well as contexts where the speaker is expressing hope or regret, such as “I only did what he told me, but ...” or “we can only wait for the result now”.

Construction

Present / Future Tense:

Verb stem + -(으)ㄹ 따름이다

Past Tense:

Verb stem + -았/었/였 + -(으)ㄹ 따름이다

Ex)

기다리다 (= to wait)

--> 기다리 + -(으)ㄹ 따름이다

--> 기다릴 따름입니다. (= I can only wait.)

말해 주다 (= to tell someone)

--> 말해 주 + -었 + -(으)ㄹ 따름이다

--> 말해 줬을 따름입니다. (= I did nothing but tell them about it.)

Sample Sentences

1. 부끄러울 따름입니다.

[bu-kkeu-reo-ul tta-reu-mim-ni-da]

= I'm just ashamed of it/my mistake/what I did/what happened.

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(I have nothing else to say; I can't say anything but this; I can't think of anything else but this.)

2. 제가 이 상을 받을 수 있게 도와 주신 모든 분들께 감사할 따름입니다.

[je-ga i sang-eul ba-deul su it-ge do-wa ju-sin mo-deun bun-deul-kke gam-sa-hal tta-reu-mim-ni-da.]

= I'm just grateful to everybody who helped me receive this award.

3. 정말 놀라울 따름입니다.

[jeong-mal nol-la-ul tta-reu-mim-ni-da.]

= All I can say is that I'm surprised.

= It's really shocking. That's all I can say.

4. 저는 해야 할 일을 했을 따름입니다.

[jeo-neun hae-ya hal i-reul hae-sseul tta-reu-mim-ni-da.]

= I just did what I had to do.

5. 이런 일이 생겨서, 저희는 정말 당황스러울 따름입니다.

[i-reon i-ri saeng-gyeo-seo jeo-hui-neun jeong-mal dang-hwang-seu-reo-ul tta-reu-mim-ni-da.]

= We are just really embarrassed that something like this happened.

Difference between 따름입니다 and 뿐입니다

뿐입니다 also has the same meaning, but 뿐입니다 is commonly used in spoken Korean and in a lighter, less formal setting. For example, "저는 해야 할 일을 했을 따름입니다" (Sample Sentence #4) can be changed to "저는 해야 할 일을 했을 뿐이에요" to be made less formal.

LEVEL 8 LESSON 25

Welcome to another lesson in the Advanced Situational Expressions series. Throughout this series, we will take a look at common situations and some of the advanced expressions you can use in each of them. In this lesson, we will introduce various expressions you can use when you want to defend, deny, or negate something.

1. 그렇지 않아요.

[geu-reo-chi a-na-yo.]

= That's not true.

= That's not how it is.

= It's not like that.

2. 그게 아니고요.

[geu-ge a-ni-go-yo.]

= That's not true.

= That's not how it is.

= No, I'm not talking about that.

= That's not the issue here.

3. 그건 아닌 것 같아요.

[geu-geon a-nin geot ga-ta-yo.]

= I don't think that's how it is.

= I don't think it's true.

= I don't think that's the case.

4. 아니요, 제 말은 그게 아니고요.

[a-ni-yo, je ma-reun geu-ge a-ni-go-yo.]

LEVEL 8 LESSON 25

= No, that's not what I'm saying.

= No, that's not what I mean.

5. 절대 그럴 리가 없어요.

[jeol-dae geu-reol li-ga eop-seo-yo.]

= That's impossible.

= That can't be true.

6. 말도 안 돼요.

[mal-do an-dwae-yo.]

= It doesn't even make sense.

= That's not even possible.

7. 그런 뜻으로 한 말이 아니에요.

[geu-reon tteu-seu-ro han ma-ri a-ni-e-yo.]

= I didn't mean that by what I said.

= What I said doesn't mean that.

8. 뭔가 잘못 아셨을 거예요.

[mwon-ga jal-mot a-syeo-sseul geo-ye-yo.]

= You must be mistaken about something.

9. 분명 뭔가 오해가 있는 것 같아요.

[bun-myeong mwon-ga o-hae-ga it-neun geot ga-ta-yo.]

= I'm sure there is a misunderstanding.

= There must be a misunderstanding.

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10. **꼭 그런 건 아니고요.**

[kkok geu-reon geon a-ni-go-yo.]

= It's not exactly like that.

11. **그렇다고 보기는 힘들죠.**

[geu-reo-ta-go bo-gi-neun him-deul-jyo.]

= It is hard to say that's the case.

= You can't really say it is.

12. **아직 확실히 정해진 건 아니에요.**

[a-jik hwak-si-ri jeong-hae-jin geon a-ni-e-yo.]

= It's not decided for sure yet.

= It's not final yet.

LEVEL 8 LESSON 26

This is an Advanced Idiomatic Expressions lesson related to 몸, the body. In order to fully understand and use the expressions introduced in this series, it is essential that you understand the grammatical structure of the sentences. When you come across a grammar point that you are unfamiliar with, please go back and review the related TTMIK lessons.

Keyword:

몸 = body

1. 몸이 약하다 = to be weak

(약하다 = to be weak)

→ The verb 약하다 itself already means "to be weak" but if you say that someone is 약해요, it means that he/she is in a weak position or his/her athletic ability or skill is not superior, rather than his/her body is weak. A similar expression is 몸이 허약하다.

Ex) 저는 어렸을 때 몸이 약했어요.

= When I was small, I was a weak child.

2. 몸이 튼튼하다 = to be strong, to be healthy

(튼튼하다 = to be strong, to be sturdy, to be solid)

→ 튼튼하다 can be used for many things - furniture, teeth, car, and so on. Therefore, when you want to specify that someone has a robust or healthy body, you need to use the word 몸 together with 튼튼하다.

Ex) 저는 몸이 튼튼해서 감기에 잘 안 걸려요.

LEVEL 8 LESSON 26

= I am healthy/strong so I don't catch a cold easily.

3. **몸이 근질거리다** = to be anxious/raring to do something

(근질거리다 = to be itchy)

→ When you're itching to do something, it means that you haven't done something that you've wanted to do for a long time and can't wait to do it, or that you are anxiously looking forward to starting something. You can use the expression "몸이 근질거리다" to express how much you want to start moving and get rid of the itch.

Ex) 요즘에 운동을 안 했더니 몸이 근질거려요.

= I haven't done any exercise recently, so I'm dying to start working out again.

4. **몸이 좋다/안 좋다** = to be in good shape/to be not healthy, to not feel well

(좋다 = to be good)

→ When you say "몸이 좋다", it means that someone is in good shape or overy fit and well-built. But when you say the opposite, 몸이 안 좋다, it doesn't mean that the person is not fit; it means that the person is not feeling well.

Ex) 몸이 안 좋을 때에는 충분히 자는 게 좋아요.

= When you are not feeling well, you need to get enough sleep.

5. **몸을 만들다** = to build up one's body, to work out to get fit

(만들다 = to make)

LEVEL 8 LESSON 26

→ You can't "make" a body, but in Korean, if you say 몸을 만들다, it means "to build up" one's body or to build muscles. It can also mean "to lose weight to get fit" in some contexts.

Ex) 요즘 몸 만들려고 운동을 열심히 하고 있어요.

= These days I am working out hard in order to get fit/build muscles.

6. 몸을 사리다 = to spare oneself, to be cautious and not take any risk

→ 몸을 사리다 means to play it safe and keep away from possible risks. It can be used both with positive and negative connotations.

Ex) 저 운동선수는 몸을 안 사리고 위험한 기술을 많이 시도해서, 많이 다쳤어요.

= That athlete has tried many dangerous techniques without worrying about his safety, so he has gotten hurt many times.

7. 몸에 배다 = to become a habit, to get comfortable doing something repeatedly
(배다 = to be saturated)

→ 배다 originally means that color or smell is stained or saturated on clothes or in places, but when a behavior or skill is saturated into your body, it means that it has become a habit or you have grown so used to it that you can do it without effort.

Ex) 처음에는 어색했는데 벌써 몸에 뻘었어요.

= It was unfamiliar and awkward at first, but I've grown used to it.

8. 몸을 혹사시키다 = to overexert oneself, to overwork

LEVEL 8 LESSON 26

(혹사시키다 = to overexert, to exploit)

→ When you overwork yourself or don't get enough rest, what you are doing is "exploiting" or "overexerting" your body. In Korean, you say "몸을 혹사시키다" instead of "자신(oneself)을 혹사시키다". If you want to emphasize "yourself" you can add the word 자기 and say "자기 몸을 혹사시키다".

Ex) 왜 그렇게 자기 몸을 혹사시켜요? 쉬면서 하세요.

= Why do you overwork yourself? Get some rest from time to time.

9. **몸을 망치다** = to ruin one's health

(망치다 = to mess up, to screw up)

→ 망치다 means to screw something up. Therefore, when you say "몸을 망치다", it means to ruin one's health, usually by drinking too much, not sleeping enough, or working too much.

Ex) 아무리 젊어도, 잠을 안 자고 공부하면 몸을 망쳐요.

= No matter how young you are, if you only study without sleeping, you will ruin your health.

LEVEL 8 LESSON 27

Welcome to another lesson in the Advanced Situational Expressions series. Throughout this series, we will take a look at common situations and some of the advanced expressions you can use in each of them. In this lesson, we will introduce various expressions you can use when you want to make compliments about or to someone.

1. 우와, 이거 어떻게 하셨어요?

[u-wa i-geo eo-tteo-ke ha-syeo-sseo-yo?]

= Wow. How did you do this?

2. 어떻게 이렇게 하셨어요?

[eo-tteo-ki i-reo-ke ha-syeo-sseo-yo?]

= How did you do it like this?

= How did you do that?

= How were you able to do such a difficult thing?

3. 잘 하신 거예요.

[jal ha-sin geo-ye-yo.]

= You've done a good thing.

= You've made the right choice.

= It's a good thing you did that.

4. 정말 잘하시네요.

[jeong-mal jal ha-si-ne-yo.]

= You're really good at it.

4. 어떻게 그렇게 ○○를 잘하세요?

LEVEL 8 LESSON 27

[eo-tteo-ke geu-reo-ke o o -reul ja-ra-se-yo?]

= How are you so good at o o?

5. 정말 대단하신 것 같아요.

[jeong-mal dae-da-na-sin geot ga-ta-yo.]

= I think you are amazing.

= You are really inspiring.

6. 오늘 패션 너무 멋져요.

[o-neul pae-syeon neo-mu meot-jyeo-yo.]

= Your fashion looks awesome today.

7. 오늘 옷이 너무 예뻐요.

[o-neul o-si neo-mu ye-ppeo-yo.]

= I really like your outfit.

= Your outfit looks very beautiful today.

8. 요즘 젊어지신 것 같아요.

[yo-jeum jeol-meo-ji-sin geot ga-ta-yo.]

= It seems like you've become younger recently.

= You look younger these days.

9. 갈수록 예뻐지시는 것 같아요.

[gal-su-rok ye-ppeo-ji-si-neun geot ga-ta-yo.]

= I think you are becoming prettier and prettier.

= You are becoming prettier day by day.

LEVEL 8 LESSON 27

10. 저도 ○○ 씨처럼 ○○를 잘했으면 좋겠어요.

[jeo-do ○○ ssi-cheo-reom ○○-rul ja-rae-sseu-myeon jo-ke-sseo-yo.]

= I wish I were good at ○○ like you.

= I wish I could do ○○ as well as you do.

11. 너무 부러워요.

[neo-mu bu-reo-wo-yo.]

= I'm so jealous.

12. ○○ 잘하신다고 이야기 많이 들었어요.

[○○ ja-ra-sin-da-go i-ya-gi ma-ni deu-reo-sseo-yo.]

= I've heard a lot that you are good at ○○.

= Many people have told me that you are good at ○○.

13. 도대체 못 하는 게 뭐예요?

[do-dae-che mot ha-neun ge mwo-ye-yo?]

= Is there anything you can't do?

LEVEL 8 LESSON 28

In this lesson, we are going to take a look at how to use the expression **불구하고**, which means "despite," "in spite of," or "although." It is a rather formal expression and is more commonly used in formal settings such as business presentation and speeches, but it can also be found in some news reports, dramas, or movies.

Construction

Noun + -에도 불구하고 = despite + Noun

Verb stem + -는데도 불구하고 = despite/although + Verb

Since **불구하고** is very formal, if you want to say the same thing in a less formal manner, you can just use the structure "Verb stem + -는데도" without adding "**불구하고**" at the end. This is only applicable to verbs.

Sample Sentences

경고에도 불구하고 전혀 달라진 것이 없어요.

[gyeong-go-e-do bul-gu-ha-go jeon-hyeo dal-la-jin geo-si eop-seo-yo.]

= Despite the warning, nothing has changed at all.

(Less formal = 경고했는데도 전혀 달라진 게 없어요.)

이미 충분히 설명을 했는데도 불구하고 아직도 모르겠다고 합니다.

[i-mi chung-bu-ni seol-myeong-eul haet-neun-de-do bul-gu-ha-go a-jik-do mo-reu-get-da-go ham-ni-da.]

= Despite having provided enough explanation, they say they still don't get it.

(Less formal = 이미 충분히 설명을 했는데도 아직도 모르겠대요.)

그 용의자는 증거가 있는데도 불구하고 무죄로 풀려났습니다.

LEVEL 8 LESSON 28

[geu yong-eui-ja-neun it-neun-de-do bul-gu-ha-go mu-joe-ro pul-lyeo-na-sseum-ni-da.]

= Although there was evidence, the suspect was declared innocent and was released.

(Less formal = 그 용의자는 증거가 있는데도 무죄로 풀려났어요.)

정부의 노력에도 불구하고, 물가가 계속 상승하고 있습니다.

[jeong-bu-ui no-ryeo-ge-do bul-gu-ha-go, mul-ga-ga gye-sok sang-seung-ha-go i-sseum-ni-da.]

= Despite the government's efforts, prices are on a constant rise.

(Less formal = 정부가 노력을 하는데도, 물가가 계속 오르고 있어요.)

숙면을 취했는데도 불구하고 계속 피곤하다면, 병원에 가 봐야 합니다.

[suk-myeo-neul chwi-haet-neun-de-do bul-gu-ha-go gye-sok pi-go-na-da-myeon byeong-wo-ne ga bwa-ya ham-ni-da.]

= If you are still tired despite having had a good night's sleep, you need to go see a doctor.

(Less formal = 숙면을 취했는데도 계속 피곤하다면, 병원에 가 봐야 해요.)

LEVEL 8 LESSON 29

Welcome to another lesson in the Advanced Situational Expressions series. Throughout this series, we will take a look at common situations and some of the advanced expressions you can use in each of them. In this lesson, we will introduce various expressions you can use when you feel very happy about something or a particular situation.

1. 너무 신나요.

[neo-mu sin-na-yo.]

= I'm so excited.

(Talking to oneself/Exclamation)

너무 신난다!

[neo-mu sin-nan-da]

= I'm so excited!

2. 진짜 너무 잘 됐어요.

[jin-jja neo-mu jal dwae-sseo-yo.]

= I'm so happy about it.

= I'm so happy that you were able to do it.

3. 잘 돼서 정말 다행이에요.

[jal dwae-seo jeong-mal da-haeng-i-e-yo.]

= I'm so happy that it went well.

= I'm so happy that the result is very good.

4. 오늘 일이 잘 풀리는 것 같아요.

[o-neul i-ri jal pul-li-neun geot ga-ta-yo.]

LEVEL 8 LESSON 29

= I think things are going well today.

5. 뭔가 좋은 예감이 들어요.

[mwon-ga jo-eun ye-ga-mi deu-reo-yo.]

= I have a good feeling about this.

6. 왠지 오늘 좋은 일이 생길 것 같아요.

[waen-ji o-neul jo-eun i-ri saeng-gil geot ga-ta-yo.]

= For some reason, I think something good will happen today.

7. 날아갈 것 같은 기분이에요.

[na-ra-gal geot ga-teun gi-bu-ni-e-yo.]

= I feel like I am going to fly.

= I feel so happy that I feel like I can fly.

8. 너무 마음이 놓여요.

[neo-mu ma-eu-mi no-yeo-yo.]

= I'm so relieved.

= I'm relieved to hear that.

9. 이제 발 뻗고 잘 수 있을 것 같아요.

[i-je bal ppeot-go jal su i-sseul geot ga-ta-yo.]

= I think I can finally sleep peacefully.

= I think I can finally sleep with my legs stretched out straight. (literal)

10. 이게 꿈인지 생시인지 모르겠어요.

LEVEL 8 LESSON 29

[i-ge kku-min-ji saeng-si-in-ji mo-reu-ge-sseo-yo.]

= I don't know whether this is a dream or reality.

LEVEL 8 LESSON 30

In this series, we focus on how you can use the grammatical rules and expressions that you have previously learned to train yourself to comfortably make Korean sentences.

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

Key Sentence #1

저는 들은 대로 전달했을 뿐이에요.

[jeo-neun deu-reun dae-ro jeon-da-rae-sseul ppu-ni-e-yo.]

= I just told them what I had heard.

= I just delivered the message exactly as I heard it.

Key Sentence #2

혼자 가지 말고, 친구들이랑 같이 가는 건 어때요?

[hon-ja ga-ji mal-go, chin-gu-deu-ri-rang ga-chi ga-neun geon eo-ttae-yo?]

= Rather than going there alone, how about going with your friends?

Key Sentence #3

1시간 후에 문을 닫는다고 하니까, 내일 다시 오는 게 좋을 것 같아요.

[han si-gan hu-e mu-neul dat-neun-da-go ha-ni-kka, nae-il da-si o-neun ge jo-eul geot ga-ta-yo.]

= Since they say they are going to close in one hour, we'd better come back again tomorrow.

LEVEL 8 LESSON 30

Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #1

0. Original Sentence:

저는 들은 대로 전달했을 뿐이에요.

= I just delivered the message exactly as I heard it.

1.

들은 대로 = just as I heard it

본 대로 = just as I saw it

읽은 대로 = just as I read it

아침에 둔 대로 = just the way I put it in the morning

제가 말한 대로 = just the way I said

2.

전달했을 뿐이에요 = I just delivered the message, that's it.

궁금했을 뿐이에요 = I was just curious.

잠깐 목소리를 듣고 싶었을 뿐이에요 = I just wanted to hear your voice for a little bit.

피곤해서 쉬고 싶었을 뿐이에요 = I was tired and just wanted to get some rest.

Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #2

0. Original Sentence:

LEVEL 8 LESSON 30

혼자 가지 말고, 친구들이랑 같이 가는 건 어때요?

= Rather than going there alone, how about going with your friends?

1.

혼자 가지 말고 = instead of going alone

여기에서 기다리지 말고 = instead of waiting here

걱정만 하지 말고 = instead of just worrying

직접 가서 사지 말고 = instead of going there yourself to buy it

위험하니까 직접 하지 말고 = since it's dangerous; instead of doing it yourself

2.

친구들이랑 같이 가는 건 어때요? = how about going with your friends?

이렇게 하는 건 어때요? = how about doing it this way?

그냥 여기 있는 건 어때요? = how about just staying here?

인터넷으로 알아보는 건 어때요? = how about looking it up on the Internet?

Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #3

0. Original Sentence:

1시간 후에 문을 닫는다고 하니까, 내일 다시 오는 게 좋을 것 같아요.

= Since they say they are going to close in one hour, we'd better come back again tomorrow.

1.

1시간 후에 문을 닫는다고 하니까 = they say they are going to close in one hour, so...

LEVEL 8 LESSON 30

여기가 제일 좋다고 하니까 = since they say this is the best place

내일은 비가 온다고 하니까 = since they say it's going to rain tomorrow

지금 질문을 받는다고 하니까 = they say they are receiving questions now, so...

2.

내일 다시 오는 게 좋을 것 같아요 = we'd better come back again tomorrow

이건 안 하는 게 좋을 것 같아요 = we'd better not do this

오늘은 좀 쉬는 게 좋을 것 같아요 = I'd better get some rest today

오늘은 일찍 자는 게 좋을 것 같아요 = I'd better go to bed early today

다음 번엔 좀 일찍 시작하는 게 좋을 것 같아요 = we'd better get started a little early next time