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KOREAN 3 FROM ZERO!

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George Trombley
Reed Bullen
Jiyoon Kim
Sieun An
Myunghee Ham

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Preface

Self Study Korean

IT'S NOT IMPOSSIBLE



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Course 3 Introduction

Introduction

This area will show you some of what is going to come up in the Korean From Zero! book series and KoreanFromZero.com.

This is the third book in the Korean From Zero! series. We assume that you have already completed the first and second book in the series for beginners. We will build on the concepts taught in the first two books and will also often refer to sections from them. It is by no means required that you have the first book in your possession. The first lesson of this book will provide a quick summary of key topics covered in books 1 and 2. Also you can easily jump to those lessons from the navigation menu.

Lesson 1: 21 Advanced Phrases

The Basics

The Basics sections of the lessons are used to introduce simple but powerful concepts in Korean. Understanding the basics is important as you progress in your Korean studies.

Greetings 인사 Phrases

처음 뵙겠습니다.

Nice to meet you. (polite)

오랜만이에요.

It's been so long.

와 주셔서 감사합니다.

Thanks for coming.

나중에 뵙겠습니다.

See you later. (polite)

Dealing with Problems Phrases

정중히 거절하겠습니다.

I politely decline.

어쩔 수 없었어요.

It was unavoidable. / I couldn't help it.

죽었다 깨어나도 못합니다.

It's absolutely impossible.

폐를 끼쳐 송구스럽습니다.

I'm very sorry to have troubled you.

Congratulatory Phrases

귀하의 앞날에 무궁한 발전을 기원합니다.

I wish you tremendous success in everything you do.

(득남을/ 득녀를) 축하드립니다.

Congratulations on the arrival of your new (son / daughter)

새해 복 많이 받으세요.

Happy New Year.

Emotional Phrases

고인의 명복을 빕니다.

RIP (rest in peace)

당신의 충고를 가슴에 새기겠습니다.

I will take your advice to heart.

자나 깨나 당신을 생각해요.

I think of you night and day.

간 떨어질 뻔 했어요!

You scared me!

Talking to Friends Phrases

아무것도 안하고 그냥 있어.

I am just chilling.

와! 불금이다!

Wow! TGIF! (Thank God it's Friday)

배고파 죽겠어요.

I am starving.

Injustice & Interruption Phrases

새치기 하지 마세요.

Don't cut in line.

바가지 씌우지 마세요.

Don't rip me off.

실례합니다.

Excuse me.

Lesson 2: Base Requirements

Grammar and Usage

The Grammar and Usage sections of each lesson give you the building blocks necessary to properly speak Korean. Make sure that you read and understand each section.

- The BASIC form conjugation rules for regulars

BASIC form can be used as future tense, present tense, or a command. The BASIC form of all Korean regular verbs and adjectives can be created using the rules below:.

"BASIC" Form Rules		FOR REGULARS	
case #	Step 1: Remove 다!	Step 2: Make changes	Step 3: Attach
	Choose last vowel or character	If there isn't a 받침 do this step ELSE go to Step 3	Only when there is a 받침
1	하	if the last character is 하 하 → 해	
2	ㅏ	ㅏ → ㅓ	add 아
3	ㅓ	no changes	
4	ㅑ ㅓ ㅕ	no changes	
5	ㅣ	ㅣ → ㅚ	add 어
6	ㅓ	ㅓ → ㅖ	
7	ㅡ	if prior vowel ㅓ or ㅕ ㅡ → ㅖ all others ㅡ → ㅚ	
8	ㄱ ㅋ and others	with or without 받침	add 어

Using the rules chart and some verbs you might not know, make sure you can make the BASIC form.

나누다 (to split, share)		
1	Stem	나누
	Last Vowel 받침?	ㄷ (case 6) NO (use step 2)
2	Change	ㄷ to ㄷ
	BASIC FORM	나눠

지키다 (to keep, to obey)		
1	Stem	지키
	Last Vowel 받침?	ㅣ (case 5) NO (use step 2)
2	Change	ㅣ to ㅓ
	BASIC FORM	지켜

기대하다 (to expect)		
1	Stem	기대하
	Last Char 받침?	하 (case 1) NO (use step 2)
2	Change	하 to 해
	BASIC	기대해

걸어오다 (to come by foot)		
1	Stem	걸어오
	Last Vowel 받침?	ㅏ (case 2) NO (use step 2)
2	Change	ㅏ to ㅑ
	BASIC	걸어와

끝내다 (to finish)		
1	Stem	끝내
	Last Vowel 받침?	ㅞ (case 4) NO (use step 2)
2	Change	none
	BASIC	끝내

잠그다 (to lock, to fasten)		
1	Stem	잠그
	Last Vowel 받침?	ㅡ (case 7) NO (prior char has ㅏ)
2	Change	ㅡ to ㅓ
	BASIC	잠가

사귀다 (to have relations with)		
1	Stem	사귀
	Last Vowel 받침?	ㅣ (case 8) NO
2	Change	add 어
	BASIC	사귀어

닦다 (to wipe, to clean)		
1	Stem	닦
	Last Vowel 받침?	ㅓ (case 3) YES (use step 3)
3	Change	add 아
	BASIC	닦아

● The BASIC form conjugation rules irregulars

The BASIC form for all irregular Korean verbs and adjectives can be made using the chart rules below. There are bigger versions of all charts in this lesson in the back of the book that you can cut out for reference.

“BASIC” Form Rules

FOR IRREGULARS

Step 1: Remove 다, Make changes		Step 2: Attach
case #	Choose irregular type, then make consonant changes	Add character based on stem's vowel
9	ㄹ 리을 irregular no changes	if vowel is ㅏ or ㅑ → add 아
10	ㄷ 디귤 irregular ㄷ → ㄹ	all others → add 어
11	ㅅ 시읏 irregular remove ㅅ	one character stems with ㅓ → add 와
12	ㅂ 비읍 irregular remove ㅂ	all others → add 워
13	ㅎ 하이읏 irregular remove ㅎ	if vowel is ㅓ → change vowel to ㅗ
		all others → change vowel to ㅜ
14	ㄹ 르 irregular 1. remove ㄹ 2. attach ㄹ to bottom	if vowel is ㅏ or ㅑ → add 라
		all others → add 러

Using the rules chart and some verbs you might not know, make sure you can make the BASIC form.

열다 (to open)		
1	Stem	열
	Irregular type	ㄹ (case 9)
	Change	none
2	Vowel	ㅓ
	Attach	add 어
	BASIC	열어

깨닫다 (to realize, to grasp)		
1	Stem	깨닫
	Last Vowel	ㅓ (case 10)
	Change	ㅓ to ㄹ
2	Vowel	ㅏ
	Attach	add 아
	BASIC	깨달아

짓다 (to build)		
1	Stem	짓
	Irregular type	ㅅ (case 11)
	Change	remove ㅅ
2	Vowel	ㅣ
	Attach	add 어
	BASIC	지어

곱다 (to be pretty)		
1	Stem	곱
	Irregular type	ㅂ (case 12)
	Change	remove ㅂ
2	Vowel	ㅏ (one char stem)
	Attach	add 와
	BASIC	고와

놀다 (to play)		
1	Stem	놀
	Irregular type	ㄹ (case 9)
	Change	none
2	Vowel	ㅏ
	Attach	add 아
	BASIC	놀아

걷다 (to walk)		
1	Stem	걷
	Irregular type	ㄷ (case 10)
	Change	ㄷ to ㄹ
2	Vowel	ㅏ
	Attach	add 어
	BASIC	걸어

파랗다 (blue)		
1	Stem	파랗
	Irregular type	ㅎ (case 13)
	Change	remove ㅎ
2	Vowel	ㅏ
	Attach	change vowel to ㅓ
	BASIC	파래

다르다 (to be different)		
1	Stem	다르
	Irregular type	ㄹ (case 14)
	Change	remove ㄹ attach ㄹ
2	Vowel	ㅏ
	Attach	add 라
	BASIC	달라

하얗다 (white)		
1	Stem	하얗
	Irregular type	ㅎ (case 13)
	Change	remove ㅎ
2	Vowel	ㅏ
	Attach	change vowel to ㅓ
	BASIC	하얘

머무르다 (to stay)		
1	Stem	머무르
	Irregular type	ㄹ (case 14)
	Change	remove ㄹ attach ㄹ
2	Vowel	ㅏ
	Attach	add 러
	BASIC	머물러

● Verb tenses and patterns review book 1

You should know how to make and use all of the verb patterns taught in book 1 of this series. It's okay if you are missing or forgot a few, but we assume you won't be totally lost using them. Here are some of the big ones.

Verb patterns taught in book 1:

매일 해요.

I do it everyday.

내일 해요.

I will do it tomorrow.

할 거예요.

I will do it.

했어요.

I did it.

하지 않아요.

I won't do it. / I don't do it.

하지 않았어요.

I didn't do it.

하지 않을 거예요.

I won't do it.

해 주세요.

Please do it.

해!

Do it!

해봐!

Try to do it!

할까요?

Shall we do it?

합시다. / 하자.

Let's do it.

하고 있어요.

I am doing it.

하고 있었어요.

I was doing it.

하고 있지 않아요.

I am not doing it.

하고 있지 않았어요.

I wasn't doing it.

하고 싶어요.

I want to do it.

하고 싶었어요.

I wanted to do it.

하고 싶지 않아요.

I don't want to do it.

하고 싶지 않았어요.

I didn't want to do it.

할 수 있어요.

I can do it.

할 수 없어요.

I can't do it.

못 해요.

I'm not able to do it.

Verb tenses and patterns review book 2

A lot of important patterns were learned in book 2 of this series. It's okay if you are missing or forgot a few, but we assume you won't be totally lost using them. If you are completely confused, please refer back to book 2 to make sure your experience with book 3 doesn't make you want to cut the book into tiny pieces and set it on fire!.

Grammar patterns taught in book 2

날씨가 추워서 파티를 취소했어요.

We cancelled the party because the weather was cold.

오늘은 일요일이라서 학교에 안 가요.

I don't go to school because it's Sunday.[A] (이)라서 [B]

친구가 점심을 사주었어요.

My friend bought lunch for me.

날씨가 점점 더워져요.

The weather is gradually getting hotter.

여동생이 슬퍼해요.

My younger sister is sad.

저 차는 비싸 보여요.

That car over there looks expensive.

The remaining grammar concepts don't require a pattern, so we will just show some simple sentences for demonstration.

Example Sentences

하세요

Do it.

하겠습니다

I will do it.

하겠습니다

I will do it. (polite)

하겠습니까

Will you do it? (polite)

비싸네요

It sure is expensive.

할 게요

I'll do it. (includes a sort of promise)

먹을 음식이 사과예요.
The food I will eat is an apple.

먹는 음식이 사과예요.
The food I am eating is an apple.

먹은 음식이 사과였어요.
The food I ate was an apple.

가기 전에 연락하세요.
Contact me before you go.

간 후에 연락하세요.
Contact me after you have gone.

● Directly modifying

This section is copied directly from book 2 to review directly modifying.
In book 1 you learned how to directly modify with adjectives. This allows you to say things like "pretty woman" etc. The simple rule is to attach ㄴ (if there is no 받침) or add 은/는 (if there is a 받침) to the adjective STEM.

Example Sentences

예쁜 여자
a pretty woman

큰 고양이
a big cat

작은 개
a small dog

긴 머리
long hair

짧은 치마
short skirt

재미있는 영화
an interesting movie

맛있는 음식
delicious food

In book 2 we learned how to directly modify using VERBS. The rules are slightly different from ADJECTIVES. The sentences from the prior sections demonstrate using a verb to directly modify. It can be confusing since the PAST TENSE for verbs when directly modifying is used as a neutral tense for adjectives. For example 간 도시 means "the city that I went to", which is past tense, while 큰 사과 means "big apple" but isn't past tense.

PLEASE 100% right now go review lesson 16 of book 2 to make sure you absolutely understand directly modifying with verbs, since it's one of the most important grammar structures you will use in daily speaking.

● 으 form

[from section 7-9 book 2]

Korean grammar uses 4 common patterns:

1. BASIC FORM something 3. 다 FORM something
2. STEM something 4. 으 FORM something

The following chart gives the formula to make the 으 FORM.

(으) Form Rules ALL VERBS and ADJECTIVES		
Remove 다. Choose verb type, make changes in B then do C.		
A Verb Type?	B Make changes	C Add 으 / 우 or nothing
R regular	no change	if has 받침 add 으 if NO 받침 add nothing
ㄹ 리을 irregular	remove ㄹ	add nothing *
ㄷ 디귤 irregular	change ㄷ to ㄹ	add 으
ㅅ 시읏 irregular	remove ㅅ	add 으
ㅂ 비읍 irregular	remove ㅂ	add 우
ㅎ 히읏 irregular	remove ㅎ	add nothing
ㄷ ㄷ irregular	no change	add nothing

* ㄹ exception: In some grammar structures the ㄹ is not removed.

English	Verb	Type	으 form
---------	------	------	--------

to go	가다	(regular)	가~
to eat	먹다	(regular)	먹으~
to do	하다	(하다)	하~
to sell	팔다	(≡ irregular)	파~
to listen	듣다	(ㄷ irregular)	들으~
to build	짓다	(ㅈ irregular)	지으~
to be cold	춥다	(ㅃ irregular)	추우~
to be red	빨갳다	(ㅎ irregular)	빨가~
to not know	모르다	(ㄹ irregular)	모르~

NOTE: (으) form by itself has no meaning.

● Review of particle 의

In book 1 we introduce 의 as a possession marker that can be similar to the English "'s" (apostrophe s).

Examples sentences (possession)

이것은 저의 차예요.

This is my car.

너의 꿈이 뭐야?

What is your dream?

Examples sentences (apostrophe s)

이것은 조지의 차예요.

This is George's car.

유나의 꿈이 뭐야?

What is Yuna's dream?

Another common usage of 의 is to connect 2 nouns together. The first noun modifies the second noun. It's often good to think of the 의 as "of" in this case.

Examples (noun modifier)

한국의 정부

the government of Korea

음식의 맛
the flavor of the food

겨울의 날씨
winter weather

치마의 색깔
the color of the skirt

미팅의 시간
the time of the meeting

NOTE: Remember the 의 is often pronounced as 에. Also, remember that when speaking, 의 is often dropped when being used as a noun connector.

Lesson 3: People and Family

Grammar and Usage

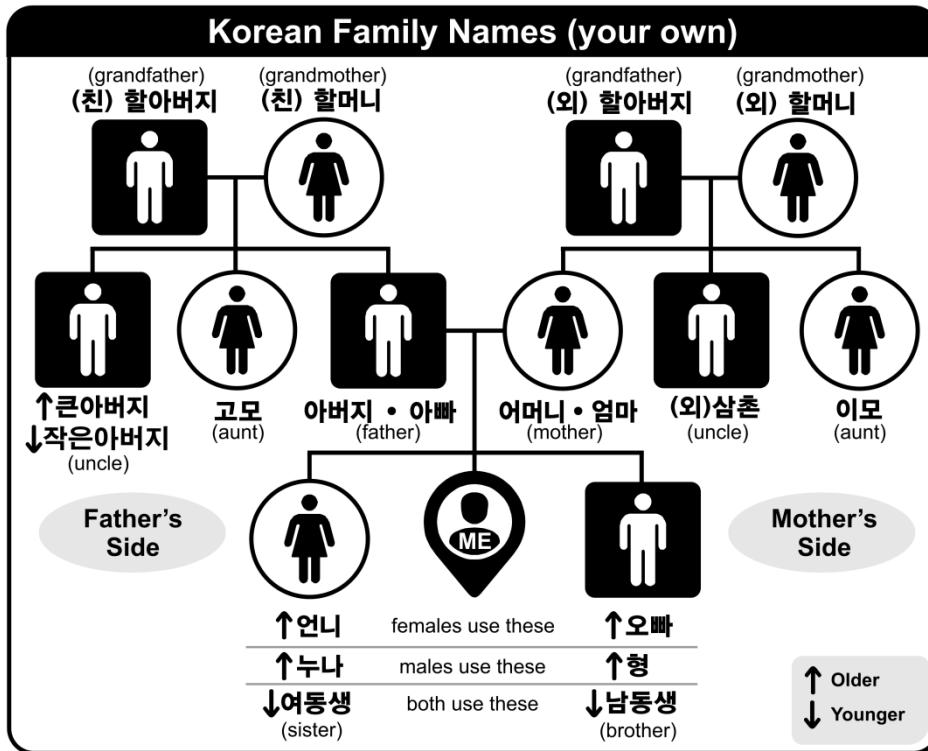
The Grammar and Usage sections of each lesson give you the building blocks necessary to properly speak Korean. Make sure that you read and understand each section.

● Family in Korean

In English we connect our family by saying "my mother's sister" or "my father's older brother". In Korean, age, sex, marital status, and family relation determines what each family member is called.

For example, 오빠 is "older brother". However, only females can use it. Men must say 형 . Older sister is 언니 for females, but 누나 for males.

If you know these differences, you know more about a person just by the words they use. We know someone is a male if they refer to someone as 누나 In English, saying "older sister" doesn't give us any extra information.



● Referring to your OWN family members

In Korea, people don't often refer to people older than themselves, or people in their family, with their first name like we do in the west. Instead they refer to them by their job title OR their position in the family.

Family Members: Male VS Female

English	Males say	Females say
older brother	오빠	형
older sister	언니	누나
younger brother	동생	동생
younger brother	남동생	남동생
younger sister	동생	동생
younger sister	여동생	여동생

Family Members: Father's side VS Mother's side

English	Males say	Females say
---------	-----------	-------------

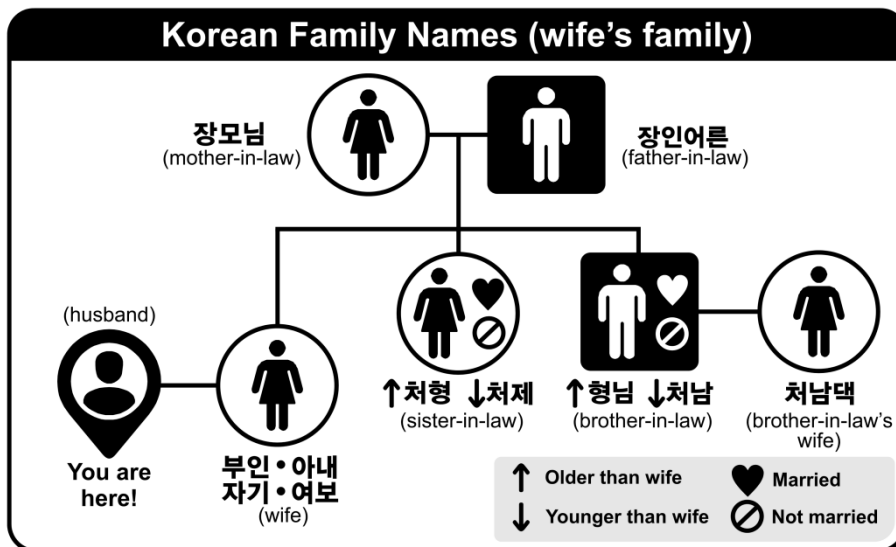
grandfather	친할아버지	외할아버지
grandmother	친할머니	외할머니
father	아버지	아버지
mother	어머니	어머니

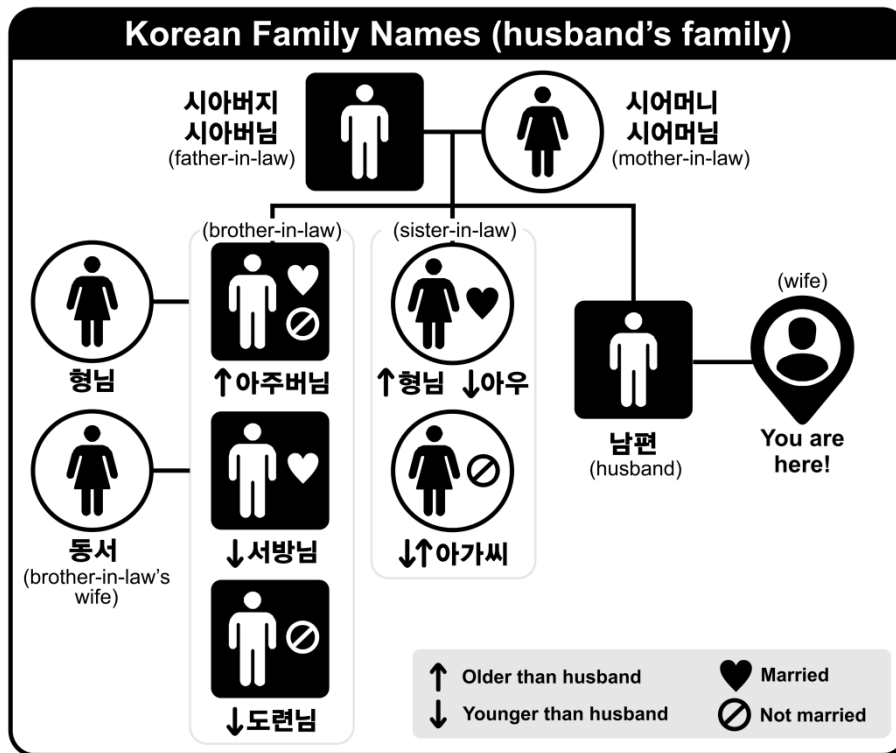
Special Information 특별 정보

시댁 means "husband's family" and 친정, means "wife's family". There is often conflict between married couples on Korean holidays where they have to visit both sides. Some married couples argue about setting up the visiting priority or choosing where to spend their vacation. This is especially difficult if both sides of the family don't live close to each other.

● Referring to your SPOUSE's family members

Just like your own family, you refer to a spouse's family member by their own name. You certainly don't say "you" when talking with them. Instead you will call them by their position in the family. The following page has two charts showing which names to call them.





● Referring to people outside of your family

Koreans really love calling people anything but their name. This is very opposite of western society. In America we wouldn't actually call our teacher "teacher" or someone in a higher grade as "upper classmate", but this is exactly what Koreans do. Here is a common list of words that are used instead of "you" or a person's name.

STANDARD WORD

선배

upper classman

후배

under classman

남

other person

아줌마

older woman

이모

middle aged woman

아가씨
young woman

처녀
young woman, virgin

아저씨
older man

삼촌
middle aged man

총각
young single man

오빠
young man

형
young man

언니
young woman

누나
young woman

- **Official VS being polite**

One thing you should know for sure is that if you are talking to an "older woman" it's better to call her one step younger to be polite. When people call for a waitress who is by appearance an older woman they will call her 이모 instead of 아줌마 to be polite.

- **One final note on people and family**

This lesson is by NO means extensive. You will learn other things as you continue to learn Korean and when you are in Korea you will hear things not covered by this and perhaps any other book.

Lesson 4: Honorific Forms

New Words

Korean	English	Word Type
New words		
▶ 높임말	honorific speech	noun
▶ 존댓말	formal speech	noun
▶ 반말	casual speech	noun

Grammar and Usage

The Grammar and Usage sections of each lesson give you the building blocks necessary to properly speak Korean. Make sure that you read and understand each section.

● Why learn higher level Korean?

The Korean language, in some circles, is infamous for being complicated when it comes to honorific forms and levels of formality.

With English, language usage is fairly flat regardless of who we are conversing with. Sure, we have "polite" and "slang" English, but it isn't awkward to talk to an elder in the same way that we might talk to someone our own age. We might even talk to the president of our country using the same language used amongst friends.

Korean culture on the other hand has levels of speech that change depending on factors such as the relationship of the person being spoken to, the social position of the person, and very importantly, the age of the person.

It's very possible that you will rarely use these higher levels of Korean. You might be young, you might only rarely talk to anyone older than you, or maybe all of your Korean friends speak English. However it's 100% certain that you will hear this level of Korean directed towards you. You will hear higher formal Korean somewhere as mundane as a coffee shop when the staff is talking to you. If you are like me, you will certainly be taken aback the first time you hear such Korean if you haven't studied it.

So, to avoid any huge surprises when you are in a Korean coffee shop or restaurant, this lesson introduces some of the higher levels of Korean. We promise you they are fairly easy to remember. It's almost as simple as not calling your teacher "homie" or "dude" in many cases!

● **Making any verb honorific verbs (the easy way)**

This section shows you how to convert any verb into honorific form by simply changing 다 to 시다 (no 받침) or 으시다 (with 받침).

English	Normal	Honorific
to do	하다	하시다
to go	가다	가시다
to come	오다	오시다
to be tall	키가 크다	키가 크시다
to be born	태어나다	태어나시다
to teach	가르치다	가르치시다
to read	읽다	읽으시다

You will notice that even adjectives can be made into this form. Once you make the honorific form, you simply conjugate it and use it in a sentence. We will do this in just a bit!

● **High level particles**

Higher speech levels in Korean also have some special particles.

Function	Normal	Honorific
topic marker	은 / 는	께서(는)
subject marker	이 / 가	께서(는)
to / from	에게 / 한테	께

NOTE: You do not always have to replace the normal particles with honorific versions. Also, you can say께서는 or께서 since the 는 is dropped or added depending on the speaker's preference.

Function	Normal	Honorific
meal / cooked rice	밥	진지
name	이름	성함
age	나이	연세
birthday	생일	생신
words	말	말씀
sickness	병	병환
person	사람	분
house	집	댁
us, our, we	우리	저희
Mr., Mrs. etc	씨	님

Also instead of using BASIC form you should use ~세요 form. Just like BASIC form, ~세요 can be future, present, or a command.

해 >> 하세요
와 >> 오세요

The verbs conjugate using existing rules of conjugation.

Example Sentences

어머니께서 아침에 청소를 하셨어요.

My mother cleaned this morning.

할머니께서 매일 산에 가세요.

My grandmother goes to the mountain everyday.

선생님께서 3 시에 우리집에 오세요.

Teacher is coming to our house at 3 o'clock.

아버지가 어머니보다 키가 크세요.

My father is taller than my mother.

삼촌은 12 월 25 일에 태어나셨어요.

My uncle was born on December

저희 할아버지께서 학원에서 수학을 가르치세요.

Our grandfather teaches math at a private academy.

할아버지는 내일 오실 거예요.

Grandfather will be coming tomorrow.

한국어를 잘 읽으시네요!

You sure read Korean well!

● Special honorific verbs

Some verbs have special replacement verbs for their honorific form. This means the technique used in the prior section of just using 시다 or 으시다 won't work. Instead you have to memorize the new verb. Here are a few common verbs with special honorific forms.

English	Normal	Honorific
to eat	먹다	드시다
to drink	마시다	드시다
to give	주다	드리다
to do	하다	드리다
to speak	말하다	말씀하다
to hurt	아프다	편찮다
to sleep	자다	주무시다
to meet	만나다	뵙다
to be	있다	계시다

To eat and drink both convert to 드시다 when you are showing respect to the person you are speaking to. It doesn't mean that 먹다 is disrespectful. 드시다 is actually 시다 form of the verb 들다 which is ≡ irregular. This is why it becomes 드세요 and NOT 드시세요.

Example Sentences

어머니는 삼촌과 같이 저녁을 드셨어요.
My mother ate dinner with my uncle.

선생님께서 매일 아침 커피를 드세요.
Teacher drinks coffee everyday.

할아버지는 도서관에 계셨어요.
Grandfather was at the library.

할머니는 병원에 계세요.
Grandmother was at the library.

할머니께서 보통 매일 산에 가지지만 오늘은 집에 계세요.
My grandmother normally goes to the mountain everyday, but today she is at home.

Special Information 특별 정보

It's always best to follow Korean politeness levels perfectly! However, Koreans are a lot more forgiving of mistakes for foreigners. Most Koreans will be SUPER happy you know any Korean at all. You will certainly hear:

한국어 잘 하시네요!
Wow your Korean is good!

One exception to the rule, is that if you have an Asian face, especially 교포 (2nd or 3rd generation Korean), Koreans will have higher expectations for you to speak proper Korean. For those of you with foreign looking faces, you have a bit more time to perfect your honorifics.

● Politely doing something

Some of the grammar patterns you already know can be changed to honorific form using the new verbs. If someone that works in a restaurant place where service is provided to you, almost any time they say they will do something for you they will use BASIC 드릴게요 to mean "I will do it for you". With friends you would use BASIC 줄게요.

● 높임말 is too hard! What if I don't use it properly?

Do not stress over the 높임말 (honorific speech). I say this because if you have gotten this far in the book series, you already understand more Korean than

most foreigners. Also remember that the three levels of speech 반말 (casual), 존댓말 (formal), and 높임말 are EQUALLY important. It would be strange to speak casual speech when formal is required. But also it would be just as strange to speak honorific speech with your friends.

As you continue your journey learning Korean, watch how Koreans change their speech levels depending on the situation. Do your best to copy this and before long you won't be saying "You wanna get some grub?" when you should be saying "Would you like to eat?".

Always remember that Koreans are humans just like us. Most English native speakers wouldn't get mad or be upset with someone who is learning English if they said something rude to you by mistake.

It would be strange to speak casual speech when formal is required. But also it would be just as strange to speak honorific speech with your friends.

Special Information 특별 정보

One of the most important things you can remember is to not use 높임말 when talking about yourself. It would be awkward to use 높임말 when talking about yourself. So, for example, when you are speaking honorific style and you are saying someone is coming to your house, you should use 집 because you shouldn't honor your own house. But when you go to a person's house who deserves honor, you should use 댁. This is the same for verbs. You should use 먹다 for yourself, and not 드시다.

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Lesson 5: When

New Words

Korean	English	Word Type
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New words

▶ 우산	umbrella	noun
▶ 헬스장	gym	noun
▶ 정신	mind, spirit	noun
▶ 힘	power, energy	noun
▶ 냄새	odor, smell	noun
▶ 햇빛	sunlight	noun
▶ 눈빛	gaze, glare of eye	noun
▶ 휴가	vacation, day off	noun
▶ 휴식	short break	noun
▶ 먼저	first of all, before anything else	noun
▶ 계획	plans	noun

New adjectives

▶ 어리다	to be young	regular
▶ 강하다	to be strong (non-physical)	regular
▶ 세다	to be strong (physical)	regular
▶ 약하다	to be weak (physical and non)	regular
▶ 답답하다	to be cramped, stifled, frustrated	regular
▶ 부럽다	to be envious	≡ irregular

New verbs

▶ 놀라다	to be surprised	regular
▶ 기억하다	to remember	하다
▶ 외우다	to memorize	regular
▶ 서다	to stand	regular
▶ 앉다	to sit	regular

Grammar and Usage

The Grammar and Usage sections of each lesson give you the building blocks necessary to properly speak Korean. Make sure that you read and understand each section.

● ~(으)ㄹ 때 when (verbs and adjectives)

You can place 때 after any future base (할, 갈, 먹을) to say "when I VERB".

Remember, Korean verbs are "pronoun neutral". This means you can assume that "I, he, she, we, or they" is included. Our examples use "I" to make sentences easier to write, since English ALWAYS requires a subject.

You can use practically any verb / adjective form you have learned up until now using this form. Using just 하다 look at some possibilities.

structure

할 때

when I do

structure

했을 때

when I did

Example Sentences

할 때

When I do / am doing

안 할 때

When I don't do

하지 않을 때

When I don't do

하지 않았을 때

When I haven't done

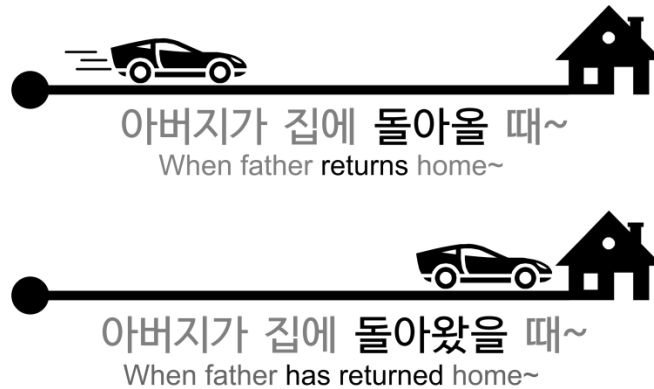
하고 싶을 때

When I want to do

하고 싶지 않을 때
When I don't want to do

IMPORTANT NOTE

When saying, "When my father returns home, we will eat," you MUST use 아버지가 돌아왔을 때 (past tense) since you can only eat AFTER your father has returned home. With ~아버지가 돌아올 때 it would mean, "When father is returning home, we will eat".



Example Sentences

차가운 것을 먹을 때 이가 아파요.
When I eat cold things, my teeth hurt.

우리 강아지가 죽었을 때 가족들이 다 울었어요.
When our puppy died, all of our family cried.

여자친구가 내 옆에 있을 때 항상 손을 잡아요.
When my girlfriend is next to me, we always hold hands.

저는 돈이 없을 때 부모님에게 받아요.
When I don't have money, I get some from my parents.

제가 태어났을 때 부모님은 돈이 별로 없었어요.
When I was born, my parents didn't have much money.

Example Conversation #1

- A: 일어날 때 제일 처음 하는 것이 뭐예요?
B: 먼저 샤워를 해요. 샤워를 한 후에 아침을 먹어요.
A: 먹은 후에 뭘 해요?
B: 주말에는 게임을 하거나 비디오를 봐요.

A: 그럼, 평일에는 뭘 해요?

B: 월요일부터 목요일까지 아르바이트를 해요.

A: When you wake up what is the very first thing that you do?

B: Before anything else I shower. After I shower I eat breakfast.

ENGLISH

A: What do you do after you eat?

B: On the weekend I play games or watch videos.

A: Well then, what do you do on the weekdays?

B: From Monday to Thursday I do a part-time job.

Example Conversation #2

A: 제니퍼의 생일파티 때 무슨 계획이 있어요?

KOREAN

B: 제니퍼랑 사진을 찍을 계획이 있어요.

A: 저도 같이 사진을 찍고 싶어요!

B: 그럼, 일곱 시에 강남역 11 번 출구에서 만나요.

A: 알겠어요.

ENGLISH

A: What plans do you have on Jennifer's birthday party?

B: Today I have plans to take pictures with Jennifer.

A: I also want to take pictures together!

B: Well then at 7 o'clock let's meet at exit 11 at Gangnam station.

A: Got it.

● ~때부터 (since) ~때까지 (until)

With the addition of 부터 (since) and 까지 (from) you can say things like 죽을 때까지 (until I die) or 태어날 때부터 (since I was born).

Example Sentences

한국어를 잘 할 수 있을 때까지 매일 공부하세요.

Study everyday until you can speak Korean well.

아르바이트를 시작할 때부터 끝날 때까지 술을 마시지 마세요.

Don't drink any alcohol from when your part-time job starts until it ends.

우리는 저녁을 먹을 때까지 케이크를 먹지 않았어요.
I didn't eat any cake until we ate dinner.

여행에서 돌아올 때부터 계속 피곤했어요.
Since returning from our trip I have been constantly tired.

우리는 죽을 때까지 같이 살 거예요.
We will live together until we die.

● 어리다 (to be young)

Example Sentences

제 여동생은 너무 어려서 운전을 할 수 없어요.
My younger sister is too young so she can't drive.

우리 어머니는 정말 어려 보여요.
My mother really looks young.

리드는 어리지만 벌써 결혼을 했어요.
Reed is young but he already got married.

아이들이 어릴 때는 여행을 자주 못 했어요.
When our children were young we couldn't travel often.

에밀리는 어릴 때부터 단 것을 좋아했어요.
Emily has liked sweet things since she was young.

● 강하다, 세다 (to be strong), 약하다 (to be weak)

강하다 describes strong mental capacity, strong smells, and even a strong heart and is NOT used to describe physical strength.

세다 (to be strong) is often used in combination with 힘 (power) to say "strong" when talking about muscle power.

약하다 (to be weak) is used for BOTH physical and non-physical cases.

Example Sentences

여름에는 햇빛이 강해서 우산을 썼어요.
The sunlight is strong in summer so I used an umbrella.

헬스장에는 힘이 센 사람이 많아요.
There are a lot of strong people at the gym.

내 동생은 힘이 약하지만 정신이 강해요.
My sibling is weak but mentally strong.

약한 사람은 무거운 것을 들 수 없어요.
A weak person can't carry heavy things.

운동을 자주 안 해서 몸이 약해졌어요.
Because I don't often exercise my body has gotten weak.

제 정신은 강하지만 몸이 약해요.
My mind is strong but my body is weak.

● **답답하다 (to be cramped, stuffy, stifled, frustrated)**

답답하다 is a feeling or sensation that you are cramped, or feel stuffy in a small physical location. 답답하다 can also mean you are "frustrated" by a non-physical situation, such as homework, or a relationship issue.

Example Sentences

이 방은 답답해요.
This room is cramped.

숙제가 어려워서 힘들고 답답했어요.
The homework was difficult, so I was exhausted and frustrated.

저는 그녀가 한국말을 못해서 답답했어요.
I was frustrated because she couldn't speak Korean.

그녀가 한국말을 못해서 답답해 했어요.
She was frustrated because she couldn't speak Korean.

동생이 전화를 받지 않아서 답답했어요.
Because my sister didn't pick up the phone I am frustrated.

비행기 안에 사람이 많아서 답답해요.
Because there are a lot of people on the plane I feel stuffy.

● 부럽다 (to be envious)

If you tell any of your Korean friends something along the lines of "I am going to Hawaii", or any other place, 9 times out of 10 they will say 부럽다

부럽다 is often mis-translated as "jealous" but "jealousy" is considered negative, whereas envy is like a compliment. 질투하다 is "to be jealous".

Example Sentences

키가 크고 아름다운 제니퍼가 부러웠어요.

I was envious of tall and beautiful Jennifer.

매주 여행을 가는 리드가 부러워요.

I am really envious of Reed who goes on a trip every week.

리드 씨가 한국어를 잘해서 조지가 부러워해요.

Because Reed can speak Korean well, George is envious.

리드 씨가 한국어를 잘하는 조지를 부러워해요.

Reed is envious of George who can speak Korean well.

Special Information 특별 정보

If sentences 3 and 4 confused you, don't worry, even the best of us have to learn the small nuances of Korean. In sentence 3, George is envious of Reed. But in sentence 4, George is just being directly modified. He is not just "George" but he is the "George who is good at Korean". 한국어를 잘하는 조지

To further add to the confusion, because Reed is jealous "OF" George, the particle must change to 를 to mark the OBJECT of 부러워하다.

Some simpler sentences might help clear things up

Example Sentences

저는 리드가 부러워요.

I am envious of Reed.

리드가 부러워해요.

Reed is envious.

리드가 조지를 부러워해요.

Reed is envious of George.

● 놀라다 (to be surprised)

놀라다 is so commonly used with 깜짝 that you might only occasionally hear 놀랐어요 (I was surprised) without it in front. Using 깜짝 gives more emotion to the surprise. It elevates the level of surprise. NOTE: 놀라다 never means "to surprise someone".

Example Sentences

한국 음식이 너무 매워서 깜짝 놀랐어요.

I was really surprised that Korean food was so spicy.

놀란 선생님의 눈빛이 강해졌어요.

The glare of the surprised teacher strengthened.

뉴욕의 겨울 날씨에 놀랐어요.

I was surprised at New York's winter weather.

경찰은 범죄자의 계획에 놀랐어요.

The police were surprised at the criminal's plans.

제 여자친구가 공포영화에 귀신이 나올 때마다 놀라요.

Every time a ghost appears in a horror movie my girlfriend is surprised.

Special Information 특별 정보

~때마다 (every time~)

We hope you were able to figure this out on your own, but just in case, we want to point out that sentence 5 of the last set of examples teaches a new grammar structure using 때 and 마다 to say "every time verb".

Example Sentences

먹을 때마다 이가 아파요.

Every time I eat my tooth hurts.

한국에 갈 때마다 날씨가 추워요.

Every time I go to Korea the weather is cold.

운동을 할 때마다 힘들어져요.

Every time I exercise I become exhausted.

● 기억하다 (to remember), 외우다 (to memorize)

The item that you remember or memorize is marked with 을/를.

Example Sentences

수요일마다 한국어 수업에서 단어를 외워요.

Every Wednesday I memorize vocabulary in Korean class.

어제 외운 한국어를 여기에 쓰세요.

Write the Korean here that you memorized yesterday.

내가 지난 목요일에 이야기 한 것을 기억해?

Do you remember the things I talked about last Thursday?

선생님의 얼굴은 기억하지만 이름은 기억 못 해요.

I remember teacher's face, but I can't remember (her) name.

삼 일 전에 편의점에서 만난 여자의 전화번호를 아직 기억해요.

I still remember the phone number of the girl that I met in the

● 서다 (to stand), 앉다 (to sit)

The location where you are standing is marked with the location marker 에. NOTE: The ㅈ in 앉다 is silent unless followed by an ㅇ (이음).

Example Sentences

의자에 앉았어요.

I sat on the chair.

콘서트에서 제일 앞에 섰어요.

I stood in the very front at the concert.

오늘 오랫동안 섰어요. 그래서 다리가 아파요.

I stood a long time today. So my legs hurt.

여기에 앉으세요.

Sit here.

오랫동안 앉아서 지금은 서고 싶어요.

When I sat for a long time, I want to stand up now.

버스에 사람이 많았지만 앉을 수 있었어요.

There was many people on the bus but I was able to sit.

● Using 때 just with nouns

때 can be used directly after some nouns. The English translation of 때 can fit the needs of the sentence. 때 can translate as "during", "when", and "the time I" etc. The following are commonly used.

School:Ages:Time Periods

학교 때

during school

중학교 때

when (I) was in middle school

고등학교 때

during high school / when was in high school

대학교 때

during college / when was college

두 살 때

when was 2 / when was 2 years old

열 여섯 살 때

when was 16 / when was 16 years old

서른 살 때

when was 30 / when was 30 years old

방학 때

during school break

마흔 살 때

when was 40 / when was 40 years old

휴가 때

during days off

휴식 때
during break

생일 때
on birthday

파티 때
during the party

여행 때
while on a trip

회의 때
during the meeting

You can also say 그때 (at that time) and 이때 (this time~). (no spaces).

Example Sentences

대학교 때 차가 없었어요.
I didn't have a car in college.

여름 방학 때 항상 한국에 가요.
I always go to Korea during school summer break.

열 다섯 살 때부터 스무 살 때 까지 한국에 살았어요.
I lived in Korea from age 15 to age

그때는 깜짝 놀랐어요.
At that time I was surprised.

아버지의 생일 때 맛있는 것을 먹었어요.
We ate delicious things on my Father's birthday.

고등학교 때 숙제가 많아서 놀 시간이 없었어요.
When I was in high school, because I had a lot of homework there was no time to play.

Additional Vocabulary

Vocabulary is very important to attaining fluency in Korean. The more words you know, the closer you will be to fluency!

Group A: Office 사무실

▶ 사무실	office	noun
▶ 회의실	meeting room	noun
▶ 월급	salary, monthly pay	noun
▶ 출근	go to work	noun
▶ 퇴근	get off work	noun
▶ 회의	business meeting	noun
▶ 발표	presentation, speech	noun
▶ 출장	business trip	noun
▶ 퇴직	retire	noun
▶ 출근하다	to go to work	hada_verb
▶ 퇴근하다	to get off work	hada_verb
▶ 회의하다	to have a meeting	noun
▶ 발표하다	to give a speech, make a presentation	noun
▶ 퇴직하다	to retire	noun
▶ 출장가다	to go on a business trip	regular_verb

Lesson 6: If and must do

New Words

Korean	English	Word Type
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New words

▶ 아직도	still (not), even now	noun
▶ 연말	the end of the year	noun
▶ 요가	yoga	noun
▶ 삼겹살	pork belly	noun
▶ 스타일	style	noun
▶ 바보	fool, idiot, dummy	noun

New counters

▶ ~번째	1st, 2nd, 3rd etc. (order counter)	noun
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New adverbs

▶ 열심히	hard, diligently, enthusiastically	adverb
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New adjectives

▶ 똑똑하다	to be smart	regular
▶ 멍청하다	to be dumb	regular
▶ 딱딱하다	to be hard	regular
▶ 부드럽다	to be soft	≠ irregular
▶ 위험하다	to be dangerous	regular
▶ 안전하다	to be safe	regular

New verbs

▶ 입학하다	to enter school	하다
▶ 졸업하다	to graduate	하다
▶ 다니다	to attend, to frequent	regular
▶ 스키를 타다	to ski	regular

Grammar and Usage

The Grammar and Usage sections of each lesson give you the building blocks necessary to properly speak Korean. Make sure that you read and understand each section.

● BASIC + 야 되다 to have to do

If you want to say a phrase like "I have to go" you can use BASIC 야 되다 to create a "must do / have to" form. Ignore that fact that 되다 (to become) is part of the pattern. 되다 is commonly used in many grammar patterns in the same way 하다 is.

Example Sentences

먹어야 돼요.

(I) have to eat.

가야 돼요.

(I) have to go.

해야 돼요.

(I) have to do.

읽어야 돼요.

(I) have to read.

봐야 돼요.

(I) have to watch / look.

Example Sentences

내일은 일찍 일어나야 돼요.

I have to wake up early tomorrow.

저는 일을 하기 전에 조금 운동을 해야 돼요.

Before I work I have get a bit of exercise.

아내가 기다려서 빨리 돌아가야 돼요.

Because my wife is waiting I have to return fast.

어제는 지갑을 잃어버려서 친구에게 돈을 빌려야 됐어요.
Yesterday, because I lost my wallet I had to borrow money from a friend.

빨리 먹어야 될 때는 저는 보통 빵을 먹어요.
When I have to eat fast I normally eat bread.

BASIC 야 하다 is similar ~야 되다 except that 해야 하다 is a choice and 해야 되다 is something that isn't an option. It's similar to saying "I really gotta exercise" 운동을 해야 해요 vs "I have to pay taxes" 세금을 내야 돼요

The truth is that, despite this distinction, Koreans most often use ~돼요 over 해요. And if you use ~돼요 when you should use ~해요 you will not have any problem being understood.

● ~ (으)면 If

To turn an adjective or verb into "if" form, we will use the (으) form taught in book 2 section 7-9. The pattern is (으) form 면. Refer to the chart if needed.

NOTE: On the (으) form chart = irregular has a note that states: In some grammar structures = is NOT removed from the stem. This is the case for. 면
You will say
알면 and NOT 아면 for "if you know".

Example Sentences

가면
if (you) go

먹으면
if (you) eat

하면
if (you) do

알면
if (you) know

들으면
if (you) hear / listen

모르면

if (you) don't know

들면

if (you) hold it

Verb Form Usage

You can use practically any verb / adjective form you have learned up until now using 면. Using just 하다 look at the possibilities.

Example Sentences

하면

If (I) go

안 하면

If (I) don't do

하지 않으면

If (I) don't do

하지 않았으면

If (I) hadn't done

하고 있으면

If (I) am doing

하고 싶으면

If (I) want to do

하고 싶었으면

If (I) had wanted to do

하고 싶지 않으면

If (I) don't want to do

하고 싶지 않았으면

If (I) hadn't wanted to do

The following sentences are "if" sentences using both adjectives and verbs.

Example Conversation #1

A: 돈이 많이 있으면 뭘 하고 싶어요?
B: 제일 비싼 차를 사고 싶어요.
A: 그리고 어디로 가고 싶어요?
B: 다른 나라에 가고 싶어요.

A: If you had a lot of money, what would you want to do?
B: I want to buy the most expensive car.
A: And where do you want to go?
B: I want to go to another country.

Example Conversation #2

A: 선생님이 되면 제일 먼저 뭘 할거예요?
B: 24 시간 동안 계속 자고 싶어요.
A: 선생님이 되지 않으면요?
B: 아마... 많이 울 거예요.

A: If you become a teacher what is the first thing you will do?
B: I want to sleep continuously for 24 hours.
A: And what if you don't become a teacher?
B: Probably... I will cry a lot.

Example Sentences

나중에 노래방에 가면 연락해 주세요.
If you go to karaoke later, please contact me.

지금 머리가 아프면 아스피린을 먹으세요.
If your head hurts now, take this aspirin.

돈이 없으면 제가 빌려 줄게요.
If you don't have money, I will loan you some.

술을 마실 때 운전을 하면 위험해요.
When you drink alcohol, it's dangerous if you drive.

오늘 학교에 빨리 도착하면 숙제를 할 수 있어요.

If you arrive early to school today, you can do your homework.

다음 주에 눈이 많이 오면, 스키를 탈 수 있어요.

If it snows a lot next week, we can ski.

In Korean there are times when **면** can mean "when". Often this can happen when you are making requests, commands, and recommendations.

Example Sentences

시간이 있으면 우리 집에 오세요.

If / when you have time, come to our house.

우리 한국에 가면, 삼겹살을 꼭 먹자.

If / when we go to Korea, let's definitely eat pork belly.

한국어를 공부하면, 이 책이 좋아요.

If / when you study Korean, this book is good.

● **~번째 counter**

This counter requires the Korean number system. This is the "order" counter.

Korean	English	Never This
첫 번째	first	한 번째
두 번째	second	둘 번째
세 번째	third	셋 번째
네 번째	forth	넷 번째
다섯 번째	fifth	
여섯 번째	sixth	
일곱 번째	seventh	
여덟 번째	eighth	
아홉 번째	ninth	
열 번째	tenth	

몇 번째

which?

The pattern for the numbers continue up to 99. If you need to go higher than 99 you use the Chinese numbers since Korean numbers end at 99.

The rank counter sometimes adds 의 before the noun it is in front of. The 의 is more common in books than everyday speaking.

Example Sentences

첫 번째 집은 예뻐요.

The first house is pretty.

저의 세 번째 여자친구는 프랑스 사람이었어요.

My third girlfriend was French.

저의 다섯 번째 차는 현대였어요.

My fifth car was a Hyundai.

생일에 두 번째 기타를 받았어요.

On my birthday I received my second guitar.

● 똑똑하다 (to be smart), 멍청하다 (to be dumb)

Example Sentences

동물원에 있는 돌고래는 똑똑해요.

The dolphins in the zoo are smart.

안경을 쓰면 더 똑똑해 보여요.

You look smarter if you wear glasses

똑똑한 언니가 숙제를 해 주었어요.

My smart sister did the homework for me.

제 남동생은 공부를 열심히 해서 똑똑해 졌어요.

My younger brother got smart because he diligently studied.

남편은 회사에서는 똑똑하지만 집에서는 멍청해요.

At the company my husband is smart, but at home he is stupid.

제프는 계속 멍청한 질문을 했어요.
Jeff continually asked stupid questions.

● **딱딱하다 (to be hard), 부드럽다 (to be soft)**

Example Sentences

이 빵은 딱딱해 보이지만 속은 부드러워요.
This bread looks hard but inside it's soft.

왼쪽에서 세 번째 침대가 여기서 제일 딱딱해요.
The third bed from the left is the hardest here.

세 시간 전에는 피자가 부드러웠지만 지금은 딱딱해졌어요.
Three hours ago the pizza was soft, but now it got hard.

아이스크림은 언제나 달고 부드러워!
Ice cream is always sweet and soft!

● **위험하다 (to be dangerous), 안전하다 (to be safe)**

Example Sentences

술을 마신 후에 운전하면 정말 위험해요!
If you drive after you drink it's really dangerous.

이 호수는 물이 깊어서 위험해요.
Because the water is deep, the lake is dangerous.

위험한 동물들이 있어서 이 섬에서 캠핑을 하면 위험해요.
Because there are dangerous animals, it's dangerous

아기에게 안전한 물건을 주어야 돼요.
You have to give safe items to children.

일본의 자동차는 안전하지만 조금 비싸요.
Japanese cars (automobiles) are safe, but a little expensive.

● **입학하다 (to enter school), 졸업하다 (to graduate)**

Example Sentences

올해 3 월에 한국에서 제일 좋은 대학교에 입학해요.

This March I will enter the best college in Korea.

왜 아직 졸업하지 않았어요?

Why didn't you graduate yet?

대학원에 입학하면 런던에 여행 갈 거예요.

If I enter graduate school, I will take a trip to London.

저는 작년 3 월에 고등학교를 졸업하고 4 월에 대학교에 입학했어요.

Last March I graduated high school and in April I entered college.

● 다니다 (to attend, to frequent)

In simple English 다니다 is used to describe the action of going back and forth to a place over a period of time such as school or even a hair dresser.

Example Sentences

매주 토요일마다 한국어 학원에 다녀요.

I attend a Korean language academy each Saturday every week.

오랫동안 다니는 피아노 학원의 수업료가 갑자기 비싸졌어요.

The tuition for the piano academy that I have been attending for a long

중학교 때부터 노래방을 다녔지만 아직도 노래를 잘 못 해요.

I have frequented karaoke rooms since the time I was in elementary school but I still can't sing well.

연말까지 꼭 요가를 다닐 거예요.

By the end of the year I will definitely attend yoga.

영어 학원은 다니고 싶지만, 수학 학원은 다니고 싶지 않아요.

I want to attend an English academy, but I don't want to attend a math academy.

● 스키를 타다 (to ski)

타다 is used to "ride" a car and other modes of transportation. In English we have made "to ski" into a verb, but Korean just says "ride skis".

Example Sentences

스키를 탄 후에 우리는 밥을 먹을 거예요.

After skiing, we will eat dinner.

올해 겨울에는 매주 스키를 타고 싶어요.

This winter I want to ski every week.

여기서 스키를 타면 위험해요?

If I ski here is it dangerous?

● How do you~?

We will learn more about 어떻게 (how?) in lesson 16. First let's learn the most basic way we can use 어떻게 to make a sentence.

Example Sentences

이름은 어떻게 써요?

How do you write your name?

불고기를 어떻게 만들어요?

How do you make bulgogi?

어떻게 한국어를 배웠어요?

How did you learn Korean?

어떻게 강남역에 가요?

How do you go to Gangnam station?

어떻게 그 여자를 사랑 할 수 있어요?

How can you love that girl?

답답할 때는 어떻게 해요?

What do you do when you are frustrated?

Example Conversation #1

1. Conversation between a lost foreigner and a Korean person.

KOREAN A: 실례합니다. 이 주소에 어떻게 가요?

B: 지하철을 타야 돼요.

A: 지하철을 어떻게 타요?

B: 먼저 표를 사야 돼요.

A: Excuse me. How do I go this address?

ENGLISH

B: You have to ride the subway.

A: How do I ride the subway?

B: First you have to buy a ticket.

Example Conversation #2

2. Conversation with a friend who now lives in Korea.

KOREAN

A: 어떻게 한국의 대학교에 입학했어요?

B: 먼저 삼 년 동안 한국어를 공부하고 시험을 봤어요.

A: 학비가 비싸요?

B: 아니요. 별로 안 비싸요.

ENGLISH

A: How did you get into a Korean college?

B: First I studied Korean 3 years and then I took a test.

A: Is tuition expensive?

B: No. It's not that expensive.

Additional Vocabulary

Group B: Bank 은행

▶ 현금	cash	noun
▶ 수표	check	noun
▶ 입금	deposit	noun
▶ 예금인출	withdrawal	noun
▶ 이체	transfer	noun
▶ 송금	send money	noun
▶ 통장	bank book	noun
▶ 계좌	account	noun
▶ 계좌번호	account number	noun
▶ 수수료	fee	noun
▶ 비밀번호	password (secret number)	noun

Lesson 7: Going to do

New Words

Korean	English	Word Type
New words		
▶ 실패	failure	noun
▶ 실수	mistake	noun
▶ 후회	regret	noun
▶ 취업	employment, get a job	noun
▶ 사업	business, enterprise	noun
▶ 성공	success	noun
▶ 이혼	divorce	noun
▶ 약혼	engagement	noun
▶ 생각	idea, thought	noun

New adjectives

▶ 시원하다	to be cool	regular
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New verbs

▶ 생각하다	to consider, to think of	하다
▶ 미치다	to go crazy	regular
▶ 시험을 보다	to take a test	regular
▶ 축하하다	to celebrate	하다
▶ 떠나다	to leave	regular

Grammar and Usage

The Grammar and Usage sections of each lesson give you the building blocks necessary to properly speak Korean. Make sure that you read and understand each section.

● ~(으)러 가다/오다 Going and coming to do

(으) form 러 가다 or 오다 allows you to say phrases like "going to eat" or "coming to eat". (으) form is taught book 2 section 7-9.

Example Sentences

먹으러 가다

to go to eat

마시러 가다

to go to drink

공부하러 가다

to go to study

살러 가다

to go to live

타러 가다

to go to ride

구경하러 오다

to come to sight-see

가르치러 오다

to come to teach

놀러 오다

to come to play

보러 오다

to come to see

Example Sentences

매주 토요일에 아침 일찍 스키를 타러 가요.

Every Saturday early in the morning I go (to go) ski.

3 일 후에 영국에서 친구가 놀러 와요.

3 days from now my friend is coming to hang out from England.

고등학교를 졸업하면 유럽으로 공부하러 가고 싶어요.

When I graduate high school I want to go to study in Europe.

미팅 후 손님과 점심을 먹으러 가거나 커피를 마시러 갈 거예요.

After the meeting I will go eat lunch or go drink coffee with my customer.

Example Conversation #1

KOREAN
A: 오늘 수업 후에 우리 집에 놀러 오세요.
B: 수업 후에는 다른 미팅이 있어서 못 가요.
A: 그럼 미팅 후 치킨과 맥주를 먹으러 갈까요?
B: 좋아요! 이따가 연락할게요.

ENGLISH
A: Come to hang out at my house after class today.
B: After class I have another meeting so I can't go.
A: Well then, after the meeting how about we eat chicken and (drink) beer.
B: Great! I'll contact you after a bit.

Example Conversation #2

KOREAN
A: 삼촌에게 고양이를 받았어.
B: 정말? 지금 보러 갈게! 고양이를 빨리 안고 싶어.
A: 아직 너무 어려서 못 안아.
B: 알았어. 정말 안고 싶지만 사진만 찍을게요

ENGLISH
A: I got a cat from my uncle.
B: Really? I'm going now to see it! I want to hold the cat right away.
A: You can't hold it because it's still too young.
B: It's okay. I really want to hold it, but I'll just take pictures.

Example Conversation #3

KOREAN
A: 점심에 중국음식이나 태국음식을 먹으러 가요.
B: 저는 전혀 태국음식을 먹지 않아요.
A: 그럼 회사 옆쪽에 중국 식당으로 1 시까지 오세요.
B: 네. 점심밥을 먹은 후에 커피를 마시러 가요.

ENGLISH
A: For lunch let's go to eat Thai food or Chinese food.
B: I never eat Thai food.
A: Well then, come to the Chinese restaurant on the side of the company by 1 o'clock.
B: Got it. After eating lunch we will go drink coffee.

● Chinese characters in Korea

The 어 , in such words as 영어 (English) and 한국어 (Korean), comes from the 한자 (Chinese character) 語 which means "language". China, Taiwan, and Japan still use 한자 in daily life. 한자 is often tedious to write with it's many strokes and takes many years to learn the 1000s of characters.

To solve this problem, Japan introduced two phonetic systems, hiragana and katakana, and reduced the number of strokes in many of the original 한자 from China. However, it's still required to learn over 1000 한자 by the time you graduate 6th grade!

China also introduced a much more "simplified" 한자, but students are still required to learn over 2500 characters by 6th grade. Taiwan is one of the few places that is still mostly using the original or "traditional" Chinese characters.

Korea solved the 한자 issue in the 16th century, when Sejong the Great created the 한글 phonetic system. 한글, instead of being used in conjunction with 한자, like Japanese hiragana, simply replaced it.

In modern Korea, 한자 is more a "thing you must study in school" than something required to live and survive. It still shows up occasionally, but practically speaking, you DO NOT need to learn even one 한자 to become an amazing Korean linguist.

That being said, knowing 한자 allows you to make connections in the Korean language that can enhance your understanding.

For example there are a lot of words that contain 어 in them.

言語	언어	language
語句	어구	phrase
單語	단어	word, vocabulary
用語	용어	terminology
俗語	속어	slang
語學	어학	linguistics, the study of language

If, for example, you knew that 학 is always related to school, or study, then you might be able to figure out that

어학 meant "the study of language" because of the underlying 한자. There are MANY opportunities to link words if you know. 한자 Is anyone interested in "Hanja From Zero!"? ㅋㅋㅋ.

● 어 vs 말

한국어 is also many times called 한국말. 말 means "words" or "language" and is native Korean. In other words, it didn't come from 한자 like 어 did. Other languages can also use 말 instead of.

English	어	말
English	영어	never
Korean	한국말	한국어
Chinese	중국말	중국어
French	프랑스말	프랑스어
Thai	태국말	태국어
Spanish	스페인말	스페인어
Japanese	일본말	일본어

Example Sentences

영어 잘 하시네요!

You speak English well!

스페인어를 공부하고 있어요.

I am studying Spanish.

태국말을 아세요?

Do you know Thai?

프랑스말은 어려워요.

French is hard.

일본말과 한국말은 비슷해요.

Japanese and Korean are similar.

● 아니면 (or)

아니면 is used between two sentences with opposing choices.

Example Sentences

화요일에 만나요? 아니면 목요일에 만나요?

Will we meet on Tuesday? Or will we meet on Thursday?

고양이가 좋아요? 아니면 개가 좋아요?

Do you like cats? Or do you like dogs?

한국어가 어려워요? 아니면 쉬워요?

Is Korean hard? Or is it easy?

● **생각하다 (to consider, to think of)**

생각하다 for this lesson means, "to consider" even though at times it can mean, "to think". The Special Information section has more information. The thing you are "considering / thinking of" is marked with 을/를.

Example Sentences

결혼을 생각해요.

I am considering marriage.

내일 해야 할 일을 생각하고 있어요.

I am thinking of the work I will have to do tomorrow.

너를 생각해.

I am thinking of you.

난 매일 남자친구를 생각해.

I think about my boyfriend everyday.

어릴 때부터 부모님은 항상 우리들에 대해 생각했어요.

Since we were young our parents always thought about us.

Special Information 특별 정보

Thinking in Korean

In English we have one verb "to think" but unfortunately in order to say "I think X" or "I thought it was X" in Korean there are a few additional important grammar structures that must be learned first.

These grammar structures will be covered in lesson 9 of this book.

● **시험을 보다 (to take a test)**

보다 means to "see" or to "watch" in book 1 of this series but when combined with "test" it means "to take".

Example Sentences

우리 학교는 입학 하기 전 시험을 봐요.

Before you are admitted to our school you take a test.

제니퍼는 내일 운전면허증 시험을 봐서 공부를 해야 해요.

Because Jennifer will take the driver's license test tomorrow, she has to study.

대학교에서 우리는 매달마다 시험을 봤어요.

In college we took tests each and every month.

지난달에 토익 시험을 봤고, 이번 달에 대학교에 입학했어요.

Last month I took the TOIEC test, and this month I entered college.

저는 항상 시험을 보기 전 음악을 들어요.

I always listen to music before I take a test.

시험을 보는 날에는 잘 먹어야 돼요.

On the day you take a test you must eat well.

● Mistakes, failures, regrets, and success!

All of the new nouns in this lesson can be made into verbs by adding 하다. As discussed in prior lessons using 하다 you can often create new verbs.

실패하다	to fail
실수하다	to make a mistake
후회하다	to regret
취업하다	to get a job
사업하다	to do a business
성공하다	to succeed
이혼하다	to get a divorce
약혼하다	to get engaged to be married
생각하다	to consider, to think of

Example Sentences

제 친구는 많은 사업에 실패했지만, 지금은 성공했어요.
My friend failed many businesses, but now he has succeeded.

공부를 안 해서 대학원 시험에 실패했어요.
Because I didn't study I failed my graduate school test.

대학을 졸업 후 취업을 해야 돼요.
After graduating college I have to get a job.

취업에도 실패하고 결혼에도 실패했어요.
I failed to get a job, and I failed at marriage.

그와 결혼을 후회하면, 이혼을 생각 해야 돼요.
If you regret marrying him, you have to think of divorce.

여자친구랑 약혼하고 싶지만, 하기 전에 취업을 하고 싶어요.
I want to get engaged with my girlfriend, but before I do, I want to

오늘 아침을 안 먹어서 후회해요.
Because I didn't eat this morning I regret it.

고등학교 친구가 어제 약혼했어요.
My high school friend got engaged yesterday.

성공을 하고 싶으면, 열심히 일을 해야 돼요.
If you want to succeed, you have to work hard.

시험을 볼 때 실수를 하면, 화를 내지 마세요.
If you make a mistake when taking a test, don't get mad.

선생님도 실수할 수 있어요.
Teachers can make mistakes too.

이번 콘서트에서 많은 실수를 했지만 후회는 안 해요.
I made many mistakes at the concert, but I am not regretting it.

실패는 성공의 어머니입니다.
Failure is the mother of success.

● 시원하다 (to be cool)

시원하다 means "cool" like a cool breeze, however it's also commonly used to mean "feel good" or "relaxed".

Example Sentences

오늘 아침부터 비가 와서 날씨가 시원해요.

It's rained since morning today, so the weather is cool.

시원한 콜라 두 병만 주세요.

Just two cold colas please.

여름에는 시원하고 편한 옷을 입으세요.

In summer wear cool and comfortable clothing.

9 월부터 점점 시원해질 거예요.

It will gradually get cooler from September.

● 미치다 (to go crazy)

If you listen to KPOP or watch any KDRAMA, certainly you have heard 미치다 at least 400 times. Crazy right? The thing you are crazy for is marked with 에 or 에게 and the thing that makes you crazy is marked with 로/으로.

If you want to say someone IS crazy you have to say they have GONE crazy using past tense for.

Example Sentences

우리 선생님은 진짜 미쳤어요.

Our teacher is really crazy.

남자친구를 만날 수 없어서 미치겠어요.

I am going to go crazy because I can't see my boyfriend.

우리 학교에서 미친 사람이 많아요!

There are many people that have gone crazy in our school.

너 미쳤어!?

Have you gone crazy!?

● 축하하다 (to celebrate)

Example Sentences

축하합니다!!

Congratulations!!

생일 축하합니다!!

Happy birthday!!

60 번째 생신을 축하합니다!

Congratulations on your 60th birthday!

친구와 오랫동안 싸웠지만 그 친구는 우리 결혼식을 축하하러 왔어요.

I was fighting with my friend for a long time, but that friend came to celebrate our wedding.

● 떠나다 (to leave, depart, go off)

Example Sentences

내가 떠날 때 울지마.

Don't cry when I leave.

삼촌은 아침에 떠났어요.

My uncle departed in the morning.

프랑스로 여행을 떠나기 전에 프랑스어를 배울 거예요.

Before I leave on my trip to France, I will learn French.

결혼식 후 결혼식장을 떠날 때 많이 울었어요.

I cried a lot when I left the wedding hall after the wedding ceremony.

엄마는 비행기가 떠날 때까지 공항에서 기다렸어요.

My mother waited at the airport until the plane left.

Lesson 8: Comparing and Choice

New Words

Korean	English	Word Type
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New words

▶ 딸기	strawberry	noun
▶ 방학	vacation (only from school)	noun
▶ 집안일	housework	noun
▶ 초등학교	elementary school	noun
▶ 중학교	middle school	noun
▶ 고등학교	high school	noun
▶ 출구	exit; way out	noun
▶ 친척	relatives	noun
▶ 호선	line # (only for subways subways)	noun

New adverbs

▶ 가장	most (similar to 제일)	adverb
▶ 훨씬	much, far, a lot, considerably, way	adverb
▶ 오래	long, a long time	adverb

New adjectives

▶ 심심하다	to be bored	regular
▶ 지루하다	to be boring	regular
▶ 엄격하다	to be strict	regular
▶ 높다	to be high	regular
▶ 낮다	to be low	regular

New verbs

▶ 고르다	to choose	ㄹ irregular
▶ 청소를 하다	to clean	하다
▶ 갈아타다	to transfer, to change	regular
▶ 눕다	to lay down	ㅁ irregular

Grammar and Usage

The Grammar and Usage sections of each lesson give you the building blocks necessary to properly speak Korean. Make sure that you read and understand each section.

● ~보다 ~더 Comparing items

보다 is a comparison marker that means "than". It comes after any item that you are comparing to another. There are two sentence orders you can use to make comparisons. Order #2 is very similar to English but both are common.

Making Comparisons #1

A 보다 B가 더 adjective
Compared to A, B is more [adjective]

Making Comparisons #2

B는 A 보다 더 adjective
B is more [adjective] than A

Example Sentences

태양보다 달이 더 작아요.

The moon is smaller than the sun.

낚시보다 골프가 더 좋아요.

Golf is better than fishing.

제니퍼는 에밀리보다 더 똑똑해요.

Jennifer is smarter than Emily.

일보다 공부가 더 쉬웠어요.

Study is easier than work.

치즈 닭갈비는 떡볶이보다 더 매워요?

Are cheese chicken ribs spicier than spicy rice cakes?

이번 주는 지난주보다 더 바빠요.

This week is busier than last week.

엄마보다 아빠가 더 엄격해요.

My father is stricter than my mother.

You can use **훨씬** before OR in place **더** to show special emphasis on just how much better something is when comparing to others.

Example Sentences

태양보다 달이 **훨씬 더** 작아요.

The moon is considerably smaller than the sun.

낚시보다 골프가 **훨씬 더** 좋아요.

Golf is way better than fishing.

제니퍼는 에밀리보다 **훨씬 더** 똑똑해요.

Jennifer is much smarter than Emily.

● **~중에서/~에서 Among a group / in an area**

중에서 and **에서** define the group or area from which a selection is made.

에서 is used for locations and **중에서** is used for groups.



Example sentences (~에서)

세상에서 제일 좋아하는 나라는 어디예요?

Where (what) is your most favorite country in the world?

미국에서 제일 유명한 사람은 누구예요?

Who is the most famous person in the United States?

제 방은 집에서 제일 조용한 방이에요.

My room is the quietest room in the house.



Example sentences (~중에서)

학생들 중에서 김유나가 성적이 제일 높아요.

Out of all the students Yuna Kim has the highest grade.

과일 중에서 제일 맛있는 과일은 뭐예요?

Out of all the fruit which is the most delicious fruit?

신발 중에서 하이힐이 제일 비싸요.

Out of all the shoes the high heels are the most expensive.

가장 is similar to 제일. Let's replace 제일 in the following sentences.

Example sentences (~에서 and ~중에서)

동물원에서 제일 좋아하는 동물은 사자입니다.

In the zoo the animal that I like the most is the tiger.

꽃 중에서 가장 아름다운 꽃은 튜립입니다.

The most beautiful flower out of all flowers are tulips.

과일 중에서 제일 맛있는 과일은 사과입니다.

The most delicious fruit out of all fruits are apples.

제니퍼는 학교에서 수학을 가장 잘 해요.

Jennifer is the best at math in the school.

음식 중에서 한국음식이 가장 짜요.

Out of all food Korean food is the saltiest.

Example Conversation #1

A: 조지씨가 편의점에서 가장 좋아하는 것이 뭐예요?

KOREAN B: 음식 중에서는 삼각김밥을 가장 좋아하고, 삼각김밥 중에서 매운 치즈 닭갈비 맛을 제일 좋아해요.

A: 삼각김밥은 싸지만 너무 작아요.

B: 맞아요. 그래서 항상 2 개를 먹거나 라면을 더 먹어요.

ENGLISH A: What do you like the most at the convenience store George?

B: I like triangle-shaped gimbap the most out of all foods, and out of the triangle-shaped gimbap I like the flavor of the spicy cheese chicken rib the

most.

A: The triangle-shaped gimbap is cheap but it's too small.

B: You're right. So, normally I eat two or eat more ramen noodles.

● BASIC 서 (action order, this then that)

In book 2 you learned BASIC form 서 to mean "because, since".



The RESULT can never be a command or suggestion.

Example Sentences

돈이 없어서 여행을 할 수 없어요.

Because I don't have money, I can't go on a trip.

사람들이 많아서 이 식당은 시끄러워요.

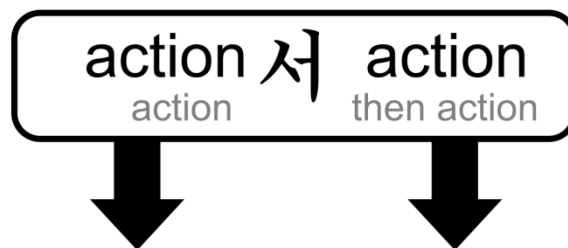
Because there are many people, this restaurant is loud.

아침을 많이 먹어서 지금 배고프지 않아요.

Because I ate too much breakfast, I'm not hungry now.

BASIC 서 can also be used to show sequential or connected events.

NOTE: When the events are NOT connected then ~고 should be used.



One subject ALWAYS completes both actions.
The first action ends before the final action.

Example Sentences

숙제를 해서 선생님께 드렸어요. (honorific)

I did homework, then I gave it to my teacher.

친구들이랑 만나서 같이 식당에 갔어요.

I met with friends then I went to a restaurant with them.

엄마가 고기를 사서 요리했어요.

Mother bought meat then cooked it.

The first action is never past tense stem.

Verbs	I think it is / they are~	PRESENT
STEM + 는 것 같아요		
공부하다 (to study)		
누나가 매일 공부하는 것 같아요 I think my sister studies everyday.		
누나가 공부하고 있는 것 같아요 I think my sister is studying .		
놀다 (to play)		
아이가 자주 밖에서 노는 것 같아요 I think the child often plays outside.		
아이가 밖에서 놀고 있는 것 같아요 I think the child is playing outside.		

The final action always determines the tense of the first.

Example Sentences

아침에 여덟 시에 일어나서 운동을 할 거예요.

I will wake up at 8 in the morning, then exercise.

아침에 여덟 시에 일어나서 운동을 했어요.

I woke up at 8 in the morning, then exercised.

아침에 여덟 시에 일어나서 운동을 하고 싶어요.

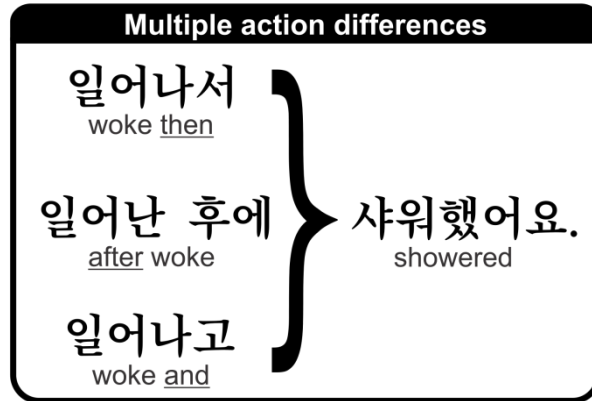
I want to wake up at 8 in the morning, then exercise.

아침에 여덟 시에 일어나서 운동을 하세요.

Wake up at 8 in the morning, then exercise.

● **Multiple action comparison ~고, ~(으)나 후, ~서**

Some grammar structures in English and Korean seem similar. Let's take a moment and review a few of the ways we now know how to use multiple actions.



VERB BASIC 서 – shows connected actions
 VERB (으)ㄴ 후에 – puts stress on first action
 VERB STEM 고 – shows multiple unrelated.

Example Sentences

컴퓨터를 끈 후에 불을 꺼 주세요.
 After turning off the computer please turn off the lights.

친구랑 이야기하고 사진을 찍었어요.
 I talked with a friend and took a picture.

강남역에서 갈아타서 잠실역쪽으로 갔어요.
 I transferred at Gangnam station then went towards Jamsil station.

● **심심하다 (to be bored), 지루하다 (to be boring)**

심심하다 is used to describe feelings of being bored. If you want to say something is boring you will need to use 지루하다

Example Sentences

어제 수업보다 오늘 수업이 훨씬 지루했어요.
 Today's class is much more boring than yesterday's class.

한국에서 돌아온 후 집에만 있어서 심심해요.
 After returning from Korea I'm bored since I've only been in the house.

이 영화는 한국영화 중에서 제일 지루하네요.
 Out of all the Korean movies this movie is the most boring.

심심해서 노래를 불렀어요.
 I sang a song because I was bored.

심심할 때는 지루한 영화를 보고 싶지 않아요.
When I am bored I don't want to watch a boring movie.

● 엄격하다 (to be strict)

Example Sentences

고등학교 선생님은 초등학교 선생님보다 엄격해요.
High school teachers are stricter than elementary school teachers.

우리 학교에서 수학 선생님이 가장 엄격해요.
At our school the math teacher is the most strict.

아빠보다 엄마가 더 엄격해서 아빠가 더 좋아요.
Because my mother is stricter than my father, I like my father more.

올해부터 우리 대학교의 규칙이 훨씬 더 엄격해졌어요.
From this year the rules at our college have become considerably more strict.

● 높다 (to be high), 낮다 (to be low)

Example Sentences

제 여자친구는 항상 높은 구두를 신어요.
My girlfriend always wears high shoes.

내일 구경할 산은 정말 높아요.
The mountain I will see tomorrow is really tall.

조지의 수학 성적은 영어성적 보다 낮아요.
George's math grade is lower than his English grade .

이 빌딩은 서울에서 가장 높아요.
This building is the tallest in Seoul.

공부를 안 해서 토익 점수가 낮아졌어요.
Because I didn't study my TOEIC score got lower.

● 고르다 (to choose)

Example Sentences

냉장고에서 가장 맛있는 딸기를 고르세요.

Please choose the most delicious strawberries from the refrigerator.

파티에서 입을 옷을 골랐어요.

I chose the clothing I will wear at the party.

이 클럽에서 가장 예쁜 여자를 고르세요.

Choose the prettiest girl at this club.

한국 음식 중에서 먹고 싶은 것을 고르세요.

Choose what you want to eat out of the Korean food.

● 청소하다 (to clean)

Example Sentences

방학 후 내 방 청소를 할 거야!

After vacation I will clean my room!

이따가 청소하고 학교에 갈 거예요.

Later I will clean and go to school.

내일은 남편과 청소를 하고 영화를 볼 거예요.

Tomorrow I will clean with my husband and watch a movie.

우리 친척이 집에 오기 전에 엄마는 오래 청소를 했어요.

My mother cleaned a long time before our relatives came to the house.

● 갈아타다 (to change/to transfer)

Example Sentences

사당역에서 갈아타세요.

Transfer at Sadong station.

강남역에서 갈아타서 역삼역에서 내리세요.

Transfer at Gangnam station then get off at Yeoksam station.

2 호선에서 5 호선으로 갈아타면 더 빨리 도착해요.

If you transfer from line 2 to line 5 you will arrive quicker.

이태원으로 가고 싶으면 지하철을 두 번 갈아타야 돼요.

If you want to go to Itaewon you have to transfer twice on the subway.

● **눅다 (to lay down)**

Example Sentences

세 시간 동안 집안일을 해서 눅고 싶어요.

I want to lay down since I did house work for 3 hours.

밥을 먹은 후 눅지 마세요.

After eating dinner don't lay down.

머리가 아파서 누웠어요.

I layed down since my head hurt.

너무 피곤해서 생각 없이 침대에 누웠어요.

I was so tired I layed down on the bed without thinking.

Lesson 9: I think... I thought

New Words

Korean	English	Word Type
New words		
▶ 성별	gender	noun
▶ 경기	competition	noun
▶ 일	happening, event	noun
▶ 부부	married couple, husband and wife	noun
▶ 밖	outside	noun

New adjectives

▶ 안타깝다	to be unfortunate, regrettable	⇒ irregular
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New verbs

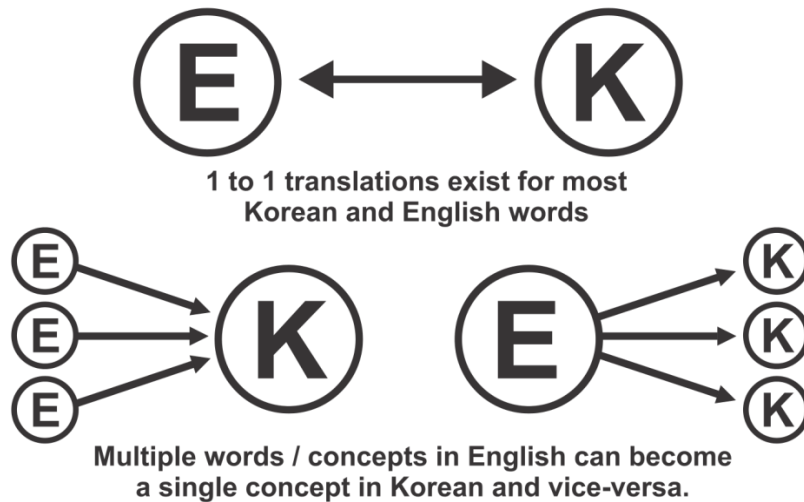
▶ 이기다	to win, to beat	regular
▶ 지다	to lose	regular

Grammar and Usage

The Grammar and Usage sections of each lesson give you the building blocks necessary to properly speak Korean. Make sure that you read and understand each section.

- **Thinking in Korean is not one verb**

Languages often share a 1 to 1 relationship. For example, there is one word in English for "pencil" and also just one word in Korean. What makes learning any language a challenge is when a 1 to 1 relationship doesn't exist.



"To think" in English is one verb. By conjugating the verb "to think" we can say all of the following things:

Example Sentences

오늘 더울 것 같아요.
I think today will be hot.

오늘 더운 것 같아요.
I think it's hot today.

오늘 더운 줄 알았어요.
I thought it would be hot today.

결혼을 생각하고 있어요.
I am thinking of marriage.

English simply conjugates the verb "think" to say the sentences above, but Korean requires three different grammar structures.

Because this concept can be very challenging, we considered teaching it over multiple lessons. However, in order to help the student avoid mistakes using "to think", we decided to introduce the concepts all in the same lesson.

Due to how common it is to say "I think", we recommend you spend additional time reviewing to reinforce the concept. The workbook is also a must do!

- (으)≡ 것 같다 (I think it will~) FUTURE

(으)ㄹ 것 같다 is YOUR opinion / guess / assumption of a future event. This pattern can be translated to "it seems it will~" or "it's likely that~". However, in most cases "I think it will~" is a more accurate translation.

Noun	I think it will~	FUTURE
(으)ㄹ 것 같아(요)		
남자이다 (is a boy)	➔	남자일 것 같아요 I think it will be a boy.
여자가 아니다 (is not a girl)	➔	여자가 아닐 것 같아요 I think it won't be a girl.

Example Sentences

파티가 다음 주일 것 같아요.
I think the party will be next week.

버스가 노란색일 것 같아요.
I think the bus will be yellow.

파티가 오늘이 아닐 것 같아요.
I think the party won't be today.

버스가 분홍색이 아닐 것 같아요.
I think the bus won't be pink.

Example Q&A

1
 성별이 뭐예요?
 What's the gender?
 여자일 것 같아요.
 I think it will be a girl.
 잘 모르겠지만, 남자가 아닐 것 같아요.
 I don't really know, but I think it's not a boy.

2
 언제 결혼할 거야?
 When will you get married?

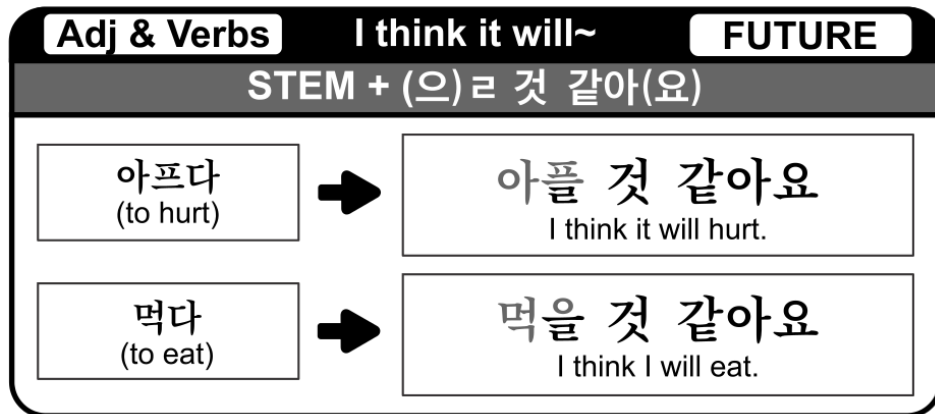
내년일 것 같아.

I think it will be next year.

올해는 아닐 것 같아.

I think it won't be this year.

Adjectives and verbs follow the exact same pattern. (으)ㄹ 것 같다 is normally only YOUR own opinion / thought a not another's.



Example Sentences

내일 비가 올 것 같아요.

I think it will rain tomorrow.

파티에 사람들이 많을 것 같아요.

I think there will be many people at the party.

내년에 미국에 가고 싶은데 못 갈 것 같아요.

I want to go to America next year, but I think I won't be able to go.

이 책이 재미있을 것 같아요.

I think this book will be interesting.

부모님들이 공항에 8 시 반 쯤에 도착할 것 같아요.

I think my parents will arrive at the airport around 8:

오늘 날씨가 따뜻할 것 같아요.

I think the weather will be warm today.

Example Q&A

1

언제 잠을 잘 것 같아요?

I think I'll go to sleep early (fast) since I am tired.
오늘 일이 많아서 못 잘 것 같아요.
I have so much work today, so I think I won't be able to sleep.

2
이번 경기에서 누가 이길 것 같아요?
Who do you think will win this competition?
한국이 이길 것 같아요.
I think Korea will win.
아마도 태국이 이길 것 같아요.
I think maybe Thailand will win.

● (으)ㄴ 것 같다 (I think it is~) PRESENT

(으)ㄴ 것 같다 works exactly like (으)ㄹ 것 같다 except that instead of future the thought is now present tense (see verb note).

Example sentences (future tense)
식사가 한식일 것 같아요.
I think the meal will be Korean.

식사가 한식이 아닐 것 같아요.
I think the meal won't be Korean.

이 물건이 비쌀 것 같아요.
I think this item will be expensive.

엄마가 회사에 갈 것 같아요.
I think my mother will go to work.

VERB NOTE: (으)ㄴ 것 같다 with verbs makes the thought past tense.
*** See next section for present tense "thinking" with verbs.

Example sentences (present tense)
식사가 한식인 것 같아요.
I think the meal is Korean.

엄마가 회사에 간 것 같아요.
I think my mother went to work.

식사가 한식이 아닌 것 같아요.
I think the meal isn't Korean.

이 물건이 비싼 것 같아요.
I think this item is expensive.

Example sentences (으)ㄴ 것 같다
파티에 사람들이 많은 것 같아요.
I think there are many people at the party.

어제 비가 온 것 같아요.
I think it rained yesterday.

이 책이 재미있는 것 같아요.
I think this book is interesting.

이 반찬이 맛없는 것 같아요.
I think these side dishes don't taste good.

● STEM + 는 것 같다 (I think it is~) PRESENT

STEM 는 것 같다 is used with verbs and adjectives ending with 있다, 없다. This is used when you think the action is occurring now.

Verbs	I think it is / they are~	PRESENT
STEM + 는 것 같아(요)		
공부하다 (to study)		
누나가 매일 공부하는 것 같아요 I think my sister studies everyday.		
누나가 공부하고 있는 것 같아요 I think my sister is studying .		
놀다 (to play)		
아이가 자주 밖에서 노는 것 같아요 I think the child often plays outside.		
아이가 밖에서 놀고 있는 것 같아요 I think the child is playing outside.		

Example Sentences
지금 비가 오는 것 같아요.
I think it's raining now.

파티에 사람들이 많이 있는 것 같아요.

I think there are a lot of people at the party.

제 친구가 영어 학원을 다니는 것 같아요.

I think my friend is attending an English academy.

우리 아파트 위에 사는 부부가 싸우는 것 같아요.

I think the married couple above our apartment are fighting.

최미나 씨랑 박민수가 사귀는 것 같아요.

I think Mina Choi and Minsoo Park are dating.

친구 지금 운전하고 있는 것 같아요. 그래서 전화를 안 받아요.

I think my friend is driving now. That's why they don't answer the phone.

Special Information 특별 정보

When you ~고 있는 것 같다 the English verb typically should always end in "ing" (running, driving, doing etc.). ~는 것 같다 however can serve two different functions. It can be used to say both "does" and also "doing".

Example Sentences

누나가 지금 수영장에서 수영하는 것 같아요.

I think my sister is swimming at the pool now.

누나가 매일 수영장에서 수영하는 것 같아요.

I think my sister swims at the pool everyday.

누나가 수영장에서 수영하고 있는 것 같아요.

I think my sister is swimming at the pool.

● ~ㄴ 줄 알다 (I thought it was~) PAST

We have learned how to say "think" for future and present tenses. Past tense requires a new structure. (으)ㄴ 줄 알다 is used to say "I thought~". It's used with mistaken assumptions. For example, "I thought it was Monday" (but it's not). It can be used easily with nouns, adjectives, and verbs.

I thought it was~		PAST
STEM + (으)ㄴ 줄 알았어(요)		
NOUN	남자이다 (is a boy)	→ 남자인 줄 알았어요 I thought it was a boy.
ADJ	비싸다 (is expensive)	→ 비싼 줄 알았어요 I thought it was expensive.
VERB	눈이 오다 (to snow)	→ 눈이 온 줄 알았어요 I thought it snowed.

Example Sentences

오늘은 월요일 인 줄 알았어요.
I thought today was Monday.

방에 있는 램프가 더 밝은 줄 알았어요.
I thought the lamp in the room was brighter.

처음에 한국어가 쉬운 줄 알았어요.
At first I thought Korean was easy.

여동생의 생일이 어제인 줄 알았어요.
I thought my younger sister's birthday was yesterday.

선생님이 중국에 간 줄 알았어요.
I thought the teacher went to China.

김유나가 키가 더 큰 줄 알았어요.
I thought Yuna Kim was taller.

여기서 휴대폰을 판 줄 알았어요.
I thought they sold cell phones here.

● Summary of what we know about thinking

We learned how to "think" with nouns, adjectives and to some extent verbs. We will work more with verbs later. This is what we know so far.

Tense	For Nouns	
future	남자일 것 같아요.	I think it will be a boy.
present	남자인 것 같아요.	I think it is a boy.
past	남자인 줄 알았어요.	I thought it was a boy. (but it wasn't)
Tense	For Adjectives	
future	좋을 것 같아요.	I think it will be good.
present	좋은 것 같아요.	I think it is good.
past	좋은 줄 알았어요.	I thought it was good. (but it wasn't)
Tense	For Verbs	
future	5 시에 도착할 것 같아요.	I think I will arrive at 5.
present	항상 비행기가 5 시에 도착하는 것 같아요.	I think the flight always arrives at 5.
present on going	부모님이 도착하고 있는 것 같아요.	I think my parents are arriving.
past	5 시에 도착한 줄 알았어요.	I thought (they) had arrived at 5.

Context is VERY important in Korean. Notice how context changes the meaning in the following sentences.

Example Sentences

김선생님은 남자인 줄 알았어요.

[not defined]

김선생님은 아기가 남자인 줄 알았어요.

Mr. Kim thought the baby was a boy.

김선생님은 좋을 것 같아요.

[not defined]

#2 notes:

To avoid context misunderstandings include subjects in the sentence.

#3 notes:

HUGE IMPORTANT NOTE: (으)ㄹ 것 같다 and (으)ㄴ 것 같다 is rarely used for 3rd person. In other words, you can ASK people and SAY your own thoughts but you can't say someone else's thoughts.

This will almost never translate to "Mr. Kim thinks it's good. " Instead it will translate to "I think Mr. Kim will be good. " This is because you can't know Mr. Kim's thoughts. Later we will learn how to say "Mr. Kim thinks it's good. "

In English, we often say what other people think. So it's easy to assume you can do the same in Korean. However, it's not natural to use (으)ㄹ 것 같다 and (으)ㄴ 것 같다 for other people. It's typically only used for yourself.

In lesson 12 we will learn another form of "think" that allows us to say other people's thoughts.

● 이기다 (to win, beat, defeat), 지다 (to lose, be beaten)

이기다 (to win) and 지다 (to lose) are used when talking about defeating or losing to an opponent. For money related winnings, such as gambling, then 따다 is used. The opponent or thing you defeat or win is marked with 을/를.

Example Sentences

에밀리는 항상 가위 바위 보를 이겨요.

Emily always wins at scissors, rock, paper. (rock, paper, scissors)

연습을 많이 해서 경기에서 이겼어요.

Because I practiced a lot I won at the competition.

연습을 많이 했지만 경기에서 졌어요.

I practiced a lot but I lost at the competition.

저번에는 졌지만, 이번에는 이길 거예요.

I lost last time, but this time I'll win.

계속 연습을 했지만 이번 시험에서 졌어요.
I continually practiced but this time I lost at the match.

이번 시험에도 친구에게 졌네요.
You got beat by your friend on this test also huh.

● 안타깝다

안타깝다 is used to say something is unfortunate.

Example Sentences

안타깝지만, 오늘 콘서트를 취소해야 돼요.
It's unfortunate, but we have to cancel today's concert.

오늘 안타까운 일이 생겼어요.
Many unfortunate events occurred today.

같이 영화를 보러 못 가서 안타까워요.
It's unfortunate that we couldn't go watch a movie together.

Example Q&A

1
저는 여자친구랑 헤어졌어요.
I broke up with my girlfriend.
안타까워요!
That's unfortunate.
슬프네요!
Oh that's sad.

Lesson 10: Large Numbers

New Words

Korean	English	Word Type
New words		
▶ 가격	price	noun
▶ 값	value, worth	noun
▶ 술집	bar	noun
▶ 평일	weekday	noun
▶ 전 세계	the whole world	noun
▶ 삼성	Samsung ©	noun
▶ 애플	Apple ©	noun
▶ 동료	colleague, co-worker	noun
▶ 빌 게이츠	Bill Gates	noun
▶ 재산	property, asset, wealth	noun
▶ 약	approximately, roughly	noun
▶ 드디어	finally	noun

New counters

▶ ~권	books, magazine	noun
▶ ~대	machinery, equipment, cars etc.	noun

New verbs

▶ 출근하다	to go to work	하다
▶ 퇴근하다	to get off work	하다
▶ 출퇴근하다	to commute (to work)	하다
▶ 팔리다	to be sold	regular
▶ 벌다	to earn (money)	≡ irregular
▶ 쓰다	to spend (money)	regular
▶ 감기에 걸리다	to catch a cold	regular

Grammar and Usage

The Grammar and Usage sections of each lesson give you the building blocks necessary to properly speak Korean. Make sure that you read and understand each section.

출근하다 (to go/come to work), 퇴근하다 (to get off work), 출퇴근하다 (to commute)

Example Sentences

몸이 아팠지만 회사에 출근했어요.

Even though my body aches I went to work.

아버지는 오늘 양복을 입고 출근했어요.

My father put on a suit and went to work today.

너무 바빠서 요즘 오전 6 시에 출근해요.

Because I am so busy recently I have been going to work at 6 am.

평일에 출근하고 주말에 쉬어요.

On the weekdays I go to work and on the weekends I relax.

오늘 딸의 생일이라서 일찍 퇴근했어요.

Because it's my daughter's birthday I got off work early.

저는 항상 동료보다 늦게 퇴근해요.

I always get off later than my co-workers.

일이 많아서 세 시간 늦게 퇴근했어요.

Because I had so much work I got of work 3 hours late.

저는 매주 금요일 지하철로 출퇴근해요.

Every Friday I commute to work via the subway.

오늘은 늦잠을 자서 택시로 출퇴근했어요.

Today I overslept so I commuted to work via a taxi.

저는 아침 8 시에 출근하고 저녁 7 시에 퇴근해요.

I go to work at 8 in the morning and get off work at 7 in the evening.

● **New counters ~권, ~대**

All of the new counters in this lesson use Korean numbers up until the 99 limit, when they switch to Chinese counters (as all Korean counters do).

Books, magazines etc. 권	
Korean	English
몇 권?	How many books?
한 권	1 book
두 권	2 books
세 권	3 books
네 권	4 books
네 권	4 books
다섯 권	5 books
백 권	100 books
만 권	10,000 books
Equipment, cars, planes etc. 대	
Korean	English
몇 대?	How many units?
한 대	1 units
두 대	2 units
세 대	3 units
네 대	4 units
다섯 대	5 units
백 대	100 units
만 대	10,000 units

● 팔리다 (to be sold)

The item that is sold is marked with 이/가 unless emphasizing with 은/는

Example Sentences

올해 삼성의 핸드폰이 약 9 천만 대 팔렸어요.

This year approximately 90,000,000 Samsung phones were sold.

어제 대학교 때부터 탄 차가 드디어 팔렸어요.

Yesterday the car I rode (drove) since college finally sold.

이틀전에 만든 케이크는 이미 다 팔렸어요.

The cakes we made 2 days ago are already all sold.

오랫동안 우리 집은 안 팔렸어요.

For a long time our house didn't sell.

이 책은 다른 책보다 훨씬 많이 팔렸어요.

This book has sold considerably more than other books.

● 벌다 (to earn money), 쓰다 (to spend)

Example Sentences

새로운 직장에서 전보다 더 돈을 벌 수 있어요.

At my new place of work I can make more money than before.

스무 살 때 매일 네 시간만 잠을 자고 돈을 많이 벌었어요.

When I was 20, I only slept 4 hours everyday and earned a lot money.

돈을 많이 벌면 새 집을 살 거예요.

If you earn a lot of money you can buy a new house.

제 아들은 가족이랑 여행 갈 때 이 천만 원을 썼어요.

When my son went on a trip with his family he spent 20 million won.

현금을 쓰고 싶지 않지만 신용카드를 잃어버렸어요.

I don't want to want use cash, but I lost my credit card.

지난 달에 돈을 너무 많이 써서 우울해요.

I am depressed because I used too much money last month.

Special Information 특별 정보

Ugh! How do you say "new" in Korean???

In Korean, 새~, 새로~, 새로운~ are all used to say "new". Let's see when they are used.

새 NOUN is used when the noun is brand new or never used.

새 차

brand new car

새 옷

brand new clothes

새로운~ is used for "new" things that are new to the person.

새로운 차

new car (new OR used)

새로운 옷

new clothes (new OR used)

새로 is an "adverb" used with verbs. It essentially means "newly".

새로 산 차

newly bought car

새로 태어난 아기

newly born baby

● Do you wanna...? / I wanna... (으)ㄹ래

With friends you can use a much more friendly, casual way to ask ~고 싶어요?
It's made by using future tense stem 래

Example Sentences

먹을래(요)?

Do you wanna eat?

갈래(요)?

Do you wanna go?

볼래(요)?

Do you wanna see?

할래(요)?

Do you wanna do?

들래(요)?

Do you wanna listen?

놀래(요)?

Do you wanna play / hang out?

마실래(요)?

Do you wanna drink?

죽을래(요)?

Do you wanna die?

Example Q&A

1

뭐 먹을래요?

What do you wanna eat?

피자 먹을래요!

I wanna eat pizza.

피자 먹고 싶어요!

I want to eat pizza.

2

오늘 밤에 나랑 같이 영화 볼래?

Do you wanna watch a movie with tonight?

응! 몇시에 볼래?

Yeah! What time you wanna watch?

오늘은 계획이 있어. 내일은 어때?

I have plans today, How about tomorrow?

3

오늘 퇴근한 후에 뭐 할래?

What do you want to do today after you get off work?

먼저 낮잠을 잘래요.

First I want to take a nap.

술집에 바로 갈래!

I want to immediately go to a bar!

● **~는 동안 (while I was doing~)**

STEM 는 동안 is used to describe events that take place during the time of another event. Since it's a time, you can optionally mark it with the time marker 에.

Example Sentences

제가 방을 청소하는 동안 어머니는 요리를 했어요.

While I was cleaning my room, my mother cooked.

기다리는 동안 차 한 잔 마시세요.

Drink a cup of tea while you wait.

아르바이트하는 동안 한국어를 공부했어요.

While I was working I studied Korean.

여름 방학 동안에 파리에 가봤어요.

During school summer break, I went to Paris.

우리 가족이 유럽에 여행을 하는 동안 개가 죽었어요.

While my family was on vacation in Europe, our dog died.

공부를 하는 동안 아이폰을 보지 않을 거예요.

I won't look at my iPhone while I am studying.

친구를 기다리는 동안 커피를 마실래요?

Do you wanna drink coffee while waiting for your friend ?

출퇴근하는 동안 자주 음악을 들어요.

While commuting to work I often listen to music.

엄마가 요가를 하는 동안 아버지가 핸드폰으로 축구 시합을 봤어요.

My father watched a soccer match on his phone while mom did yoga.

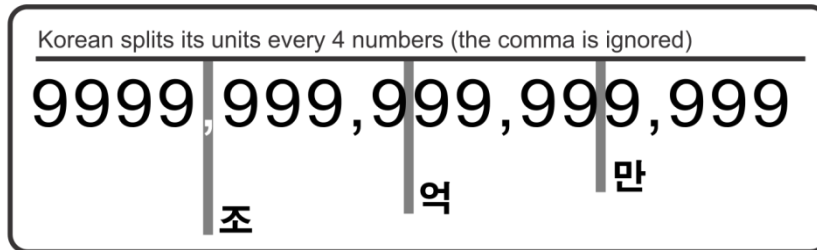
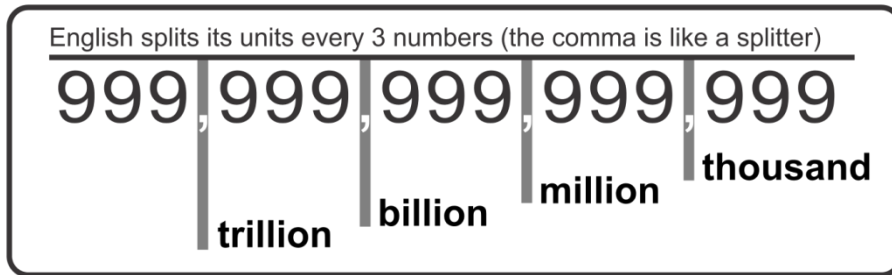
● **Numbers above 99,999**

Korean currency is the 원 (won) and even just a drink from a vending machine can cost 1,000 won so Korean numbers can easily jump to above 100,000 won which is actually just around 90 US dollars or 80 Euro. So your rent might be

800,000 won and your car might cost you 16 million won!

In English we have units of a billion, a million, and a thousand. And each unit can have up to 999 units. In Korean, each unit can have 9,999 units.

So when you count in Korean there aren't 1 to 1 equivalents of billion and million. Instead they count like this 9,999 조 9,999 억 9,999 만 .



Number	(Visual)	Korean	(Visual)
10,000	10 thousand	만	1 만
100,000	100 thousand	십만	10 만
1,000,000	1 million	백 만	100 만
10,000,000	10 million	천만	1000 만
100,000,000	100 million	억	1 억
1,000,000,000	1 billion	십억	10 억
10,000,000,000	10 billion	백억	100 억
100,000,000,000	100 billion	천억	1000 억
1,000,000,000,000	1 trillion	조	1 조
10,000,000,000,000	10 trillion	십조	10 조
100,000,000,000,000	100 trillion	백조	100 조
1,000,000,000,000,000	1 quadrillion	천조	1000 조

Don't fret! The worst case scenario is you suck at numbers. You aren't alone!.

Example Sentences

중국에는 약 십삼억 명이 살고 있어요.

Roughly 1,300,000,000 (1 billion 300 million) people are living in China.

우리 사장님은 딸의 결혼식 때 십억 원을 썼어요.

For our boss's daughter's wedding ceremony he spent 1 billion won.

지금까지 아이폰이 오억 대 정도 팔렸어요.

Up until the iPhone has sold approximately 500,000,000 units.

어제 천만 원을 벌었지만, 오늘 이천만 원을 썼어요.

Yesterday I earned 10 million won, but today I spent 20 million won.

빌 게이츠는 칠십칠조 달러 정도의 재산을 가지고 있어요.

Bill Gates possesses (has) approximately 77 billion dollars of assets.

어젯밤 꿈속에서 백억 원을 주워서 너무 행복했어요.

I was so happy because in my dream yesterday night you gave me 10 billion won.

서울의 아파트는 거의 십억 원 해요.

Seoul apartments costs almost 1 billion won.

● “As a~” 로

We have learned other usages of (으)로. One was to mark a direction we are headed towards (왼쪽으로 to the left) and another to mark a method of how something is accomplished (손으로 by hand), and one more to mark a method of transportation (버스로 by bus). This version of (으)로 is used to say "as a~" such as "I think of you as a friend" or "I received this as a gift".

Example Sentences

16 살 생일에 선물로 새 차를 받았어요.

On my 16th birthday I got a new car as a present.

사장님께 월급으로 백만 원을 받았어요

I received 1 million won from the boss as salary.

저는 제 남자친구를 남편으로 생각해요.
I am considering my boyfriend as a husband.

● 감기에 걸리다 (to catch a cold)

걸리다 is used to say you "catch" or "fall" to a sickness. The sickness is marked with 에. Later on we will learn more sicknesses, but for this lesson we will stick with just the common cold (감기) to get used to using.

Example Sentences

엄마가 감기에 걸린 것 같아요.
I think my mother caught a cold.

감기에 걸려서 학교에 못 가요.
I caught a cold so I can't go to school.

감기에 걸렸지만 회사에 출근할 거예요.
I caught a cold but I'm still going to go to work.

● The direct quote marker 라고

Just like 은/는 makes the word before it a topic, and 을/를 makes the word before it an object, 라고 makes any thing before it into a direct quote. 라고 by itself has no meaning. It's used in combination with other verbs.

- " _____ " 라고 말하다 To say " _____ "
- " _____ " 라고 물어보다 To ask " _____ "
- " _____ " 라고 대답하다 To answer " _____ "
- " _____ " 라고 부탁하다 To request " _____ "

Now we just need a phrase to put before.

Example Sentences

친구가 “내년에 한국에 가요” 라고 말했어요.
My friend said “I will go to Korea next year.”

친구가 “화상실이 어디에 있어요?” 라고 물어봤어요.
My friend asked “Where is the bathroom?”

친구가 “저는 애완동물이 없어요” 라고 대답했어요.

My friend answered "I don't have any pets."

친구가 "돈을 빌려주세요" 라고 부탁했어요.

My friend requested "Loan me money."

선생님이 "숙제 해!" 라고 말했어요.

The teacher said "Do homework!".

준호 씨가 저에게 "널 사랑해" 라고 말했어요.

Junho said "I love you" to me.

모르는 외국인이 저를 보고 "몸이 좋아요" 라고 말했어요.

A foreigner I don't know looked at me and said, "You have a good body".

● Hoping and wishing with ~(으)면 좋겠어요

Using grammar that you already know we can learn how to say "I wish~" or "I hope". ~(으)면 좋겠다 literally means "If XXX then it will be good" but it's more natural to translate it into "I wish~" or "I hope~".

하면 좋겠다

I hope it will~

했으면 좋겠다

I hope it will~

IMPORTANT NOTE

Even if the ~(으)면 is in past tense form, the meaning of this grammar is always a wish for the future.

Example Sentences

돈을 더 많이 벌면 좋겠어요.

I wish I could earn money.

내일 날씨가 더우면 좋겠어요.

I hope the weather is hot tomorrow.

우리 책이 잘 팔리면 좋겠어요.

I hope our book sells well.

감기에 안 걸렸으면 좋겠어요.

I hope I don't catch a cold.

30 살 전에 결혼하면 좋겠어요.

I hope I will be married before age

아이폰이 더 싸면 좋겠어요.

I wish iPhones were cheaper.

Lesson 11: Verbs as nouns

New Words

Korean	English	Word Type
New words		
▶ 건강	health	noun
▶ 취미	hobby	noun
▶ 악기	musical instrument	noun
▶ 소설	novel (book)	noun
▶ 유리	glass	noun
▶ 종이	paper	noun
▶ 팬케이크	pancakes	noun
▶ 사용	usage	noun
▶ 퍼즐	puzzle	noun
▶ 고속도로	highway	noun

New counters

▶ ~장	flat objects, paper	noun
▶ ~조각	pieces, slices	noun

New adjectives

▶ 간단해요	to be easy	regular
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New verbs

▶ 치다	to play a stringed instrument	regular
▶ 불다	to play a wind instrument	≡ irregular
▶ 연주하다	to play an instrument (any)	하다
▶ 금지하다	to be forbidden, to be prohibited	하다
▶ 허가하다	to permit, to grant	하다
▶ 사용하다	to use	하다
▶ 인쇄하다	to print	하다

Grammar and Usage

● New counters ~장, ~조각

The new counters in this lesson use Korean numbers up until the 99 limit, when they switch to Chinese counters (as all Korean counters do).

Pieces of paper, thin items 장	
Korean	English
몇 장?	How many pieces?
한 장	1 piece
두 장	2 pieces
세 장	3 pieces
네 장	4 pieces
다섯 장	5 pieces
백 장	100 pieces
만 장	10,000 pieces

Slices, pieces (split items) 조각	
Korean	English
몇 조각?	How many pieces?
한 조각	1 piece
두 조각	2 pieces
세 조각	3 pieces
네 조각	4 pieces
다섯 조각	5 pieces
백 조각	100 pieces
만 조각	10,000 pieces

장 COUNTER

장 counter can be used with items that are flat and thin such as the following:.

장 COUNTABLE ITEMS

- paper, tickets, stamps
- leaves
- credit cards
- CD, DVD, Discs
- various clothing
- photographs
- flags
- tissues, napkins
- playing cards.



조각 COUNTER

조각 counter is used with pieces and slices of a bigger originally intact items:.

조각 COUNTABLE ITEMS

- broken glass
- cake slices
- pizza slices
- chess pieces
- chocolate squares
- cheese chunks
- slices of bread
- cuts of meat
- cuts of gimbap
- puzzle / game pieces
- slices of fruit
- pieces of chicken.



Example Sentences

어젯밤 저녁을 안 먹어서 팬케이크를 열 장 먹을 것 같아요.
Last night I didn't eat dinner so I think I can eat 10 pancakes!

종이 100 장만 주세요.
Just give me 100 pieces of paper.

미국 사람들은 보통 지갑 속에 신용카드가 3 장 있어요.
Americans normally have 3 credit cards in their wallet.

오늘 친구와 카페에서 케이크 두 조각을 먹고 커피를 마셨어요.
Today I ate two pieces of cake and drank coffee with a friend at a café.

피자 세 조각과 콜라 한 병 주세요.
Three slices of pizza and one bottle of cola please.

아까 치킨 다섯 조각을 먹었지만 아직 배고파요.
Just now I ate 5 pieces of chicken but I am still hungry.

Special Information 특별 정보

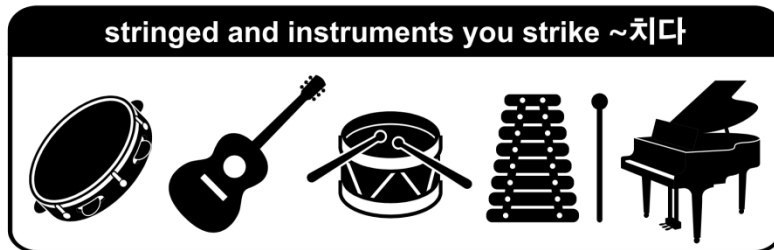
If you order an entire pizza use (K#) ~판 counter. Also, when saying a page number you can use (C#) ~페이지 or (C#) ~장.

● **치다 (to play stringed instruments), 불다 (to play wind instruments)**

치다 and 불다 both translate to just "play" in English, but in Korean you have to consider the type of instrument being played. 치다 is used for string instruments or instruments that you hit such as:

치다 INSTRUMENTS

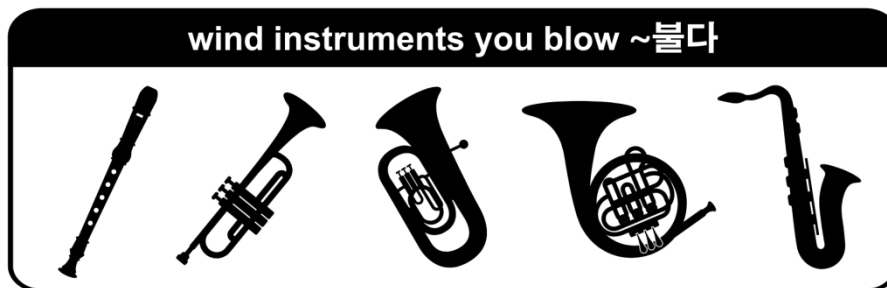
- 기타 guitar
- 피아노 piano
- 드럼 drums
- 우쿨렐레 ukulele
- 탬버린 tambourine
- 실로폰 xylophone.



불다 is used for any wind instruments such as below:

불다 INSTRUMENTS

- 플루트 flute
- 트럼펫 trumpet
- 리코더 recorder
- 색소폰 saxophone
- 하모니카 harmonica
- 튜바 tuba



The instrument that you play is marked with object marker 을/를.

Example Sentences

저는 어릴 때부터 튜바를 불었어요.

I have played the tuba since I was young.

우리 아버지가 10년 동안 “기타를 치고 싶어요” 라고 말했어요.

My father for 10 years said, “I want to play guitar”.

저는 우리 학교 학생들 중에서 제일 트럼펫을 잘 불어요.

I play the trumpet best out of all the students in our school.

드럼을 칠 수 있지만 시끄러워서 밤에 못 쳐요.
I can play the drums but since they are loud I can't play at night.

오 년 전에는 하모니카를 많이 불었지만 요즘은 별로 안 불어요.
5 years ago I played harmonica a lot, but these days I don't play much.

제 여자 친구가 취미로 피아노를 쳐요.
My girlfriend plays piano as a hobby.

Example Q&A

1

무슨 악기를 연주할 수 있어요?

What musical instrument can you play (perform)?

어릴 때는 기타를 칠 수 있었지만 다 잊어버렸어요.

When I was young I could play the guitar but I forgot it all.

하모니카를 불을 수 있어요.

I can play the harmonica.

저는 악기를 (아무것도) 못 연주해요.

I can't play (any) instruments.

2

드럼을 칠 수 있어요?

Can you play the drums?

아니요. 하지만 노래방에서 탬버린을 자주 쳐요.

No. But I often play the tambourine at karaoke.

네, 5년 동안 배워서 잘 칠 수 있어요.

Yes, I have been learning for 5 years, so I can play well.

치고 싶지만 못 쳐요.

I want to play but I am unable to.

● ~는 것, ~는 게 (~ing form of a verbs)

To make a verb into a noun you use the STEM 는것 pattern.

Examples (verbs)

사는 것

buying

하는 것
doing

읽는 것
reading

있는 것
having

자는 것
sleeping
Examples (verb phrases)
새 차를 사는 것
buying a new car

소설을 읽는 것
reading a novel

혼자서 수영하는 것
swimming alone

버스를 타는 것
riding the bus

음악을 듣는 것
listening to music

Once you have a nominalized verb (a verb turned into a noun) you can use it in a sentence with various particles (markers) as if it was a normal noun.

function	Korean	English
subject	수영하는 것이 재미있어요.	Swimming is interesting.
topic	수영하는 것은 취미예요.	Swimming is my hobby.
object	수영하는 것을 좋아해요.	I like swimming.
comparator	수영하는 것보다 안전해요.	It's safer than swimming.

Example Sentences

늦게 먹는 것이 건강에 나빠요.
Eating late is bad for your health.

새 차를 사는 것은 힘들어요.
Buying a new car is exhausting.

제 취미는 소설을 읽는 것이에요.
My hobby is reading novels

혼자서 수영하는 것은 위험해요.
Swimming alone is dangerous.

수업 시간에 음악을 듣는 것이 금지해요.
Listening to music during class is prohibited.

버스를 타는 것은 택시를 타는 것보다 더 싸요.
Riding the bus is cheaper than taking a taxi.

기타를 치는 것을 좋아해요.
I like playing guitar.

매일 야채를 먹는 것은 어려워요.
Eating vegetables everyday is difficult.

독일어를 배우는 것은 어려울 것 같아요.
I think learning German is difficult.

Special Information 특별 정보

Often 것이 is contracted to 게 and 것을 to 걸. Review lesson 15 of book 2 for common Korean contractions.

Example Sentences

아침 일찍 일어나는 게 힘들어요.
Waking up early in the morning is rough.

친구들이랑 노는 걸 좋아해요.
I like hanging out with friends.

고속도로에서 운전하는 게 어려워요.

It's difficult to drive on the highway.

● **금지하다 (to be prohibited), 허가하다 (to permit, grant)**

Example Sentences

다음 주부터 길에서 음식을 파는 것을 허가합니다.

Starting next week selling food on the street will be permitted.

여기서 휴대폰 사용을 금지했어요.

Cell phones usage has been prohibited here.

박물관에서 사진을 찍는 것을 금지해요.

Taking pictures in the museum is prohibited.

우리 선생님이 교실에서 먹는 것을 허락해요.

Our teacher allows eating in the classroom.

● **인쇄하다 (to print)**

Example Sentences

보고서를 100 부 인쇄해야 돼요.

I have to print 100 copies of a report.

이것을 인쇄하기 전에 노란색 잉크를 샀어요.

Before I printed this I bought yellow ink.

● **사용하다 (to use)**

Example Sentences

요즘 아이폰을 사용해서 사진을 많이 찍어요.

These days I use an iPhone so I take many pictures.

30 분 동안 핸드폰을 사용하지 마세요.

Don't use your cell phone for a period of 30 minutes.

계단을 오르는 게 힘들어서 항상 엘리베이터를 사용해요.

Because going up stairs is exhausting I always use the elevator.

월요일부터 수요일까지 이 헬스장을 무료로 사용할 수 있어요.

From Monday to Wednesday you can use this gym for free.

● 간단하다 (to be easy, to be simple)

Example Sentences

이번 숙제는 정말 간단했어요.

The homework this time was really easy.

한국어는 간단하지 않아요.

Korean is not easy.

저는 항상 점심으로 간단한 음식을 먹어요.

I always eat simple food for lunch.

Additional Vocabulary

Group F: Clothing 옷

▶ 모자	hat	noun
▶ 바지	pants	noun
▶ 장갑	gloves	noun
▶ 속옷	underwear	noun
▶ 원피스	one piece dress	noun
▶ 코트	coat	noun
▶ 드레스	dress	noun
▶ 셔츠	shirt	noun
▶ 넥타이	necktie	noun
▶ 바지	pants	noun

Group G: Accessories etc. 액세서리

▶ 머리 띠	headband	noun
▶ 팔찌	bracelet	noun
▶ 목도리	scarf	noun
▶ 귀걸이	earrings	noun
▶ 안경	glasses	noun
▶ 벨트	belt	noun
▶ 마스크	mask	noun
▶ 반지	ring	noun

Lesson 12: The Wearing Verbs

New Words

Korean	English	Word Type
New words		
▶ 향수	perfume, cologne	noun
▶ 결혼반지	wedding rings	noun
▶ 렌즈	contact lens	noun
▶ 신발끈	shoelaces	noun
▶ 구두	dress shoes	noun
▶ 시계	clock, watch	noun
▶ 생일날	birthday	noun

New verbs

▶ 입다	to wear clothes	regular
▶ 쓰다	to wear on head	regular
▶ 매다	to wear, put on, tie (neckties etc.)	regular
▶ 끼다	to put on gloves, glasses etc.	regular
▶ 신다	to wear on feet	regular
▶ 차다	to put on a watch	regular
▶ 하다	to put on accessories	하다
▶ 뿌리다	to put on perfume etc.	regular
▶ 벗다	to take off clothes etc	regular
▶ 빼다	to take off rings, gloves etc.	regular
▶ 풀다	to take off ties, hair ribbons	regular

Grammar and Usage

The Grammar and Usage sections of each lesson give you the building blocks necessary to properly speak Korean. Make sure that you read and understand each section.

● Why so many verbs to say “wear”?

Here is some solid advice that will save you a lot of stress.

Avoid asking why when learning a language.

Asking why can slow you down. Imagine if a Korean asked you why English pronounces, "nite", "night", and "knight" the same way but spells them differently. The answer is related to the history of English but it's not important to the overall progress of the student.

That being said... Korean has multiple ways to say "wear" and "take off" depending on the clothing type. You simply have to learn the differences.

The wearing and removing verbs		
wear, put on	applies to	take off, remove
쓰다	hats, beanies, glasses*, masks *, wigs	벗다
매다	ties, neckties, bow tie, belts, shoelaces, scarf	풀다
끼다	contact lenses, rings	빼다
끼다	glasses*, gloves, watches, bracelets*, masks *	벗다
하다	accessories, bracelets*, earrings, hair bows	벗다
하다	makeup	지우다
차다	watches, bracelets*	벗다
신다	socks, shoes, boots, nylons	벗다
입다	shirts, pants, underwear, jackets, suits, robes	벗다
뿌리다	perfume, aftershave, cologne	(not used)

All of the verbs above mark the item being worn or removed with 을/를.

* these items can use two verbs.

● 입다 (to wear clothes)

Example Sentences

날씨가 추워서 코트를 입었어요.

I wore a coat because the weather is cold.

어제 이 원피스를 입었지만 오늘도 입을 거예요.

I wore this one piece yesterday, but I'm going to wear it again today.

친구에게서 빌린 드레스를 이번 생일날 입을 거예요.
I'm going to wear a dress that I borrowed from a friend this birthday.

● **끼다 (to put on gloves, glasses etc)**

Example Sentences

스키를 타기 전에 모자를 쓰고 장갑을 끼세요.
Before you ski put on a hat and gloves.

저는 눈이 안 좋아서 렌즈를 껴요.
I wear lenses since my eyes aren't good.

오늘 남자친구에게 선물로 받은 반지를 껴어요.
Today I wore the pants that I got from my boyfriend as a present.

● **신다 (to wear on feet)**

Example Sentences

저 신발 한 번 신어 봐요.
Try on those shoes over there once.

저는 다른 신발 보다 운동화를 더 자주 신어요.
I wear tennis shoes more often than other shoes.

내일은 검은색 양말을 신고 흰색 구두를 신을 거예요.
Tomorrow I will wear black socks and white dress shoes.

● **쓰다 (to wear on head)**

Example Sentences

저는 눈이 나빠서 안경을 써요.
I wear glasses because my eyes are bad.

교실에서 모자를 쓰지 마세요.
Don't wear a hat in the classroom.

감기가 걸려서 마스크를 쓰고 학교에 갔어요.
I went to school wearing a mask since I caught a cold.

● 매다 (to tie, to wear ties etc)

착용하다 (to fasten, to tie) overlaps with 매다 enough that it can be confusing. 착용하다 is a generic verb that mean "to wear". Perhaps it most common usage is with seat belts but it pops up for many types of clothing from masks to even bras. Sometimes 매다 must be used, and other times. 착용하다 Some clothing can use both. Here is a quick helper list.

매다 vs 착용하다			
item being worn		매다	착용하다
넥타이	neck tie	✓	✓
안전벨트	seat belt	✓	✓
헬멧	helmet	✗	✓
마스크	mask (surgical)	✗	✓
신발 끈	shoelaces	✓	✗
옷고름	coat strings	✓	✗

Things that you snap or buckle tend to be 착용하다.

Things you can only tie tend to be 매다.

Example Sentences

파티가 있을 때 저는 항상 하얀색 셔츠를 입고 빨간색 넥타이를 매요.

달리기 전에 꼭 신발 끈을 매세요.

Before running make sure to tie your shoelaces.

바지가 너무 커서 벨트를 착용할 거예요.

I'm going to put on a belt because my pants are so big.

● 차다 (to put on a watch)

Example Sentences

엄마는 아빠에게 선물로 받은 시계를 찼어요.

My mother is wearing the watch that my father gave to her as a present.

저는 매일 아침 시계를 차고 회사에 가요.

Everyday I put on my watch and go to work.

지금 찬 시계는 요즘 유행하는 시계예요.

The watch I'm wearing now is (a) fashionable (watch) these days.

- **하다 (to put on accessories)**

Example Sentences

귀걸이도 하고 목걸이도 할 거예요.

I'm going to wear a necklace and also earrings.

그녀는 오늘 머리띠를 해서 더 예뻐요.

She is prettier because today she is wearing a headband.

감기에 걸려서 목도리를 했어요.

Because I have a cold I put on a scarf.

- **뿌리다 (to put perfume, to spray etc)**

Example Sentences

향수를 너무 많이 뿌리지 마세요.

Don't put on too much perfume / cologne.

지금 뿌린 향수 이름이 뭐예요?

What's the name of the perfume / cologne you just sprayed now?

제 남자친구는 항상 향수를 세번 뿌려요.

My boyfriend always sprays cologne three times.

- **벗다 (to take off clothes etc)**

Example Sentences

제 방에서는 신발을 벗어 주세요.

Please take off your shoes in my room.

갑자기 더워져서 코트를 벗고 싶어요.

Because it got hot suddenly I want to take off my coat.

지금 쓴 모자를 벗고 다른 모자를 쓸게요.

I'll take off the hat I am wearing now (that I put on) and put on a different one.

- **빼다 (to take off rings, gloves etc)**

Example Sentences

날씨가 너무 추워서 장갑을 빼고 싶지 않아요.
Because it's so cold I don't want to take off my gloves.

십년 동안 낀 반지를 오늘 뺐어요.
Today I took off the ring I wore for 10 years.

- **풀다 (to untie, to let down)**

Example Sentences

저녁을 너무 많이 먹어서 벨트를 풀었어요.
Since I ate too much dinner I took off my belt.

그녀는 항상 퇴근 후 머리를 풀어요.
After getting off work she always let's down her hair.

여자친구가 머리를 풀면 더 예뻐 보여요.
When my girlfriend unties her hair she looks prettier.

- **지우다 (to remove makeup, to erase)**

Example Sentences

잠을 자기 전에 화장을 꼭 지워야 해요.
Before sleeping I definitely have to remove my makeup.

그녀는 화장을 지우면 다른 사람 같아요.
If she takes off her make up she looks like another person.

너무 피곤해서 화장을 못 지웠어요.
I was so tired that I couldn't remove my makeup

Additional Vocabulary

Vocabulary is very important to attaining fluency in Korean. The more words you know, the closer you will be to fluency!

Group G: Sickness 병

▶ 감기	cold	noun
▶ 열	fever	noun
▶ 병	sickness	noun
▶ 두통	headache	noun
▶ 몸살	body aches	noun
▶ 당뇨병	diabetes	noun
▶ 암	cancer	noun
▶ 치매	Alzheimer's	noun
▶ 폐렴	pneumonia	noun
▶ 빈혈	anemia	noun
▶ 심장병	heart disease	noun

Group H: Symptoms 증상

▶ 기침	cough	noun
▶ 콧물	running nose (mucus)	noun
▶ 전염병	infection	noun
▶ 영양실조	malnutrition	noun
▶ 타박상	bruise	noun
▶ 불면증	insomnia	noun
▶ 설사	diarrhea	noun
▶ 메스꺼움	nausea	noun

Lesson 13: Indirect Speech

New Words

Korean	English	Word Type
New words		
▶ 지급일	pay day	noun
▶ 근처	nearby, in the area	noun
▶ 공기	air	noun
▶ 뉴스	news (tv news cast)	noun
▶ 점원	salesperson, store clerk	noun
▶ 요리사	cook, chef	noun
▶ 성형수술	plastic surgery	noun
▶ 부탁	request	noun
▶ 환자	patient	noun
▶ 앨범	album (photo, record, cd)	noun
▶ 서비스	service *** (see Special Information below)	noun

New verbs

▶ 부탁하다	to request, to ask	하다
▶ 이사하다	to move (to a new place)	하다
▶ 합격하다	to pass (a test)	하다
▶ 생기다	to happen, to occur, to make, to form	regular

Grammar and Usage

● Overview of indirect speech

When indirectly quoting someone, even yourself, "indirect speech" is used. Indirect speech is any speech that communicates what someone has said.

He said it was a cute dog.

She said it was too expensive.

Jeff said he was returning to America.

The sentences above are not direct quotes that can use 라고 like section 10-10, but instead are indirectly quoting what the person said.

When using indirect speech in Korean, it must be properly "packaged" based on the content of the speech. Nouns, adjectives, and verbs each have unique ways to package. The packaging changes additionally based on tense.

● Indirect speech (NOUNS) ~(이)라고

When packaging 이다 (is, am, are) for indirect speech, when there is a 받침 it changes to 이라고 and when there isn't one it's changed to 라고.

Indirect Speech (Nouns)		이다
이다 changes to (이)라고		
사과이다 it's an apple	→	사과라고 (said) it's an apple
펜이다 it's a pen	→	펜이라고 (said) it's a pen

Example Sentences

그가 무료라고 했어요.

He said it's free.

몇 시라고 했어요?

What time did they say it is?

제가 미국사람이라고 했어요.

I said I'm American.

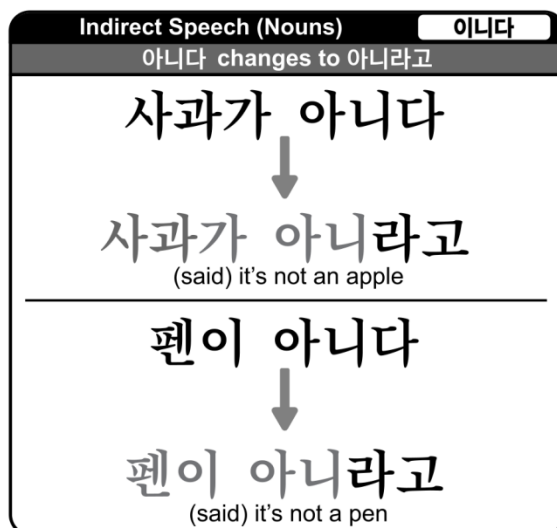
그 여자가 열여덟살이라고 했어요.

That girl said she was 18 years old.

선생님은 시험이 내일이라고 했어요?

Did the teacher say the test is tomorrow?

아니다 (is not, am not, are not) changes to 아니라고. Don't forget that 아니다 always requires an 이/가 particle after the noun.



Example Sentences

그가 무료가 아니라고 했어요.

He said it's not free.

저는 중국사람이 아니라고 했어요.

I said I'm not Chinese.

이 핸드폰은 아이폰이 아니라고 했어요.

They said the phone wasn't an iPhone.

그여자가 여자친구가 아니라고 했어요?

Did he say that girl wasn't his girlfriend?

의사 선생님께 물어봤어요. 그런데 감기가 아니라고 했어요.

I asked the doctor. However he/she said it wasn't a cold.

Example Q&A

1

이 동물이 뭐예요?

What is this animal?

여우라고 했어요.

He said it was a fox.

기린이라고 했어요.

He said it was a giraffe.

2

이 보고서는 금요일까지 필요해요?

Is this report needed by Friday?

사장님이 월요일이라고 했어요.

The boss said it was Monday.

김민지 씨에게 물어봤어요. 금요일이 아니라고 했어요.

I asked Minji Kim. She said it wasn't Friday.

3

환자는 어디가 아파요?

Where does the patient hurt?

어깨랑 무릎이라고 했어요.

She said her shoulder and knee.

손목이랑 팔꿈치라고 했어요.

She said her wrist and elbow.

● Indirect speech (ADJECTIVE PRESENT) ~다고

Adjectives can be made into present tense direct speech by adding **다고** to the stem. It doesn't matter if there is a 받침 or not.

Indirect Speech (Adjectives)		PRESENT
stem + 다고		
크다 big	→	크다고 (said) is big
작다 small	→	작다고 (said) is small

Example Sentences

리드 씨가 콘서트 티켓이 너무 비싸다고 했어요.

Reed said the concert tickets are too expensive.

제 친구가 영화가 재미있다고 했어요.

My friend said the movie is interesting.

아버지가 새 차를 사고 싶다고 했어요.

My father said he wants to buy a new car.

박민수 씨가 지금일까지 돈이 없다고 했어요.

Minsu Park said he won't have money until pay day.

엄마가 날씨가 춥다고 했어요.

Mother said the weather is cold.

모두가 맥도날드의 커피가 맛있다고 해요.
Everyone says McDonald's coffee tastes good.

경찰이 근처에 위험한 범 죄자가 있다고 했어요.
The police said there is a dangerous criminal in the area.

Example Q&A

1
아버지는 왜 여행을 취소했어요?
Why did your father cancel the trip?
비행기 표가 너무 비싸다고 했어요.
He said airplane tickets are too expensive.
호텔이 바다에서 너무 멀다고 했어요.
He said the hotel is too far away from the ocean.

2
아바타를 보자!
Let's watch Avatar!
좋아요! 친구가 아바타가 재미있다고 했어요.
Okay! My friend said Avatar was interesting.
좋아요. 그런데 친구가 아바타가 재미없다고 했어요.
Okay. However my friend said Avatar was uninteresting.

● Indirect speech (ADJECTIVE PAST) ~다고

Past tense indirect speech for adjectives is made by adding ~다고 after the past tense stem.

Indirect Speech (Adjectives)		PAST
past tense stem + 다고		
느리다 slow	→	느렸다고 (said) it was slow
밝다 bright	→	밝았다고 (said) it was bright

[adjective]	~said it was [adjective]
비싸다	비쌌다고

많다	많았다고
외롭다	외로웠다고
재미있다	재미있었다고
화가나다	화가났다고
조용하다	조용했다고

Example Sentences

아빠가 어젯밤 인터넷 연결이 너무 느렸다고 했어요.
Dad said the internet connection was too slow last night.

우리 엄마가 아침에 피곤했다고 했어요.
My mother said she was tired in the morning.

그는 제 친구 중에서 제 가방이 제일 무거웠다고 했어요.
He said that out of all my friends my bag was the heaviest.

아버지가 옛날에 공기가 더 깨끗했다고 했어요.
My father said the air was cleaner a long time ago.

삼촌이 여행 가기 전에 짐이 더 가벼웠다고 했어요.
My uncle said the luggage was lighter before going on the trip.

여동생이 남자들 앞에서 부끄러웠다고 했어요.
My younger sister said she was embarrassed in front of boys.

지금은 키가 크지만 열두 살 때는 키가 작았다고 했어요.
He is tall now but he said he was short when he was 12 years old.

Example Q&A

1

여자친구랑 같이 콘서트에 가요?

Are you going to the concert with your girlfriend?

아니요. 여자친구가 지난 번에 재미없었다고 했어요.

No. My girlfriend said that last time was uninteresting.

네. 여자친구가 지난번에 재미있었다고 했어요.

Yes. My girlfriend said the last time was interesting.

2

이 호텔은 어때요?

How is this hotel?

김민지 씨가 갔을 때는 정말 더러웠다고 했어요.

Minji Kim said it was really dirty when she went.

김민지 씨는 이 호텔이 아주 깨끗했다고 했어요.

Minji Kim said the hotel was very clean.

● Indirect speech with other verbs

Now that you see how indirect speech works with 하다 to say that someone "said" something, here are some other verbs often used with indirect speech.

Other indirect verbs

듣다

to hear

생각하다

to consider, to think of

Example Sentences

저는 이것이 비싸다고 했어요.

I said this was expensive.

저는 이것이 비싸다고 들었어요.

I heard this is expensive.

프랑스가 아름답다고 들었어요.

I heard France is beautiful.

저는 이것이 비싸다고 생각해요.

I think this is expensive.

제 친구들은 제가 시끄럽다고 생각해요.

My friends think I am loud.

Example Q&A

1

새로운 앨범이 어때요?

How is the new album?

저는 아직 못 들어 봤어요. 친구는 좋다고 생각해요.

I haven't heard it yet. My friend thinks it's good.

저는 아직 못 들어 봤어요. 친구에게서 좋다고 들었어요.

I haven't heard it yet. I heard from a friend that it's good.

저는 아직 못 들어 봤어요. 친구는 좋다고 했어요.

I haven't heard it yet. My friend said it's good.

2

민수 씨의 여자친구는 친절해요?

Is Minsu's girlfriend kind?

저는 아직 못 만났지만 친절하다고 들었어요.

I haven't met her yet, but I heard she is kind.

한 번 만났지만 친절하 것 같아요.

I met her once, but I think she is kind.

누나가 만났을 때는 불친절했다고 했어요.

When my sister met her, she said she wasn't kind.

● Indirect speech (ADJECTIVE FUTURE) ~겠다고

There are two common ways to make future tense indirect speech for adjectives. They are STEM 겠다고 and STEM (을) 거라고.

Indirect Speech (Adjectives)		FUTURE
stem + 겠다고		
춥다 cold	→	춥겠다고 (said) it will be cold
덥다 hot	→	덥겠다고 (said) it will be hot
Indirect Speech (Adjectives)		FUTURE
stem + (으)ㄹ 거라고		
짜다 salty	→	짤 거라고 (said) it will be salty
늦다 late	→	늦을 거라고 (said) it will be late

Now that we know how to create future indirect, let's take a step back and understand when to use one over the other.

~겠다고 and ~을 것이다 both make assumptions of the future. However the

assumptions are NOT the same.

~겠다 is used to say "it seems like it will~" or "it appears that it will~" based on experience or observation.

~을 것이다 is used to say "it will~" or "apparently it will~" based on facts rather than direct observation.

In the end BOTH versions mean something will happen in the future, the main difference being how the information was obtained.

Example Sentences

매일 연습을 하지 않으면 시험이 어렵겠다고 했어요.

He/she said the test would be hard if you don't practice everyday.

요리사가 전자레인지로 쓰면 음식이 맛없을 거라고 했어요.

The cook said the food won't taste good if you use a microwave.

코치가 계속 운동하면 근육이 아프겠다고 했어요.

Coach said your muscles will hurt if you continue to exercise.

점원이 다음달에 핸드폰이 더 싸지겠다고 했어요.

The store clerk said cell phones will get cheaper next month.

수술 한 후에는 할머니가 더 편할 거라고 들었어요.

I heard that my grandma will be more comfortable after surgery.

아내랑 이혼하면 우울해지겠다고 생각해요.

I think if you divorce with your wife you will become depressed.

선생님이 한국어를 계속 공부하면 더 쉬워지겠다고 했어요.

My teacher said that if I continue to study Korean it will get easier.

Example Conversation #1

1. Two good friends trying on clothing.

KOREAN A: 이 셔츠 어때?

B: 조금 작은 것 같아.

A: 뭐?

B: 너에게 너무 작겠다고 했어.

A: How is this shirt?

ENGLISH

B: It think it's a bit small.

A: What?

B: I said it's too small for you.

Example Q&A

1

민지 씨는 어디에 있어요?

Where is Minji?

오늘 늦잠을 자서 늦을 거라고 했어요.

She said she would be late since she overslept.

도서관에서 공부할 거라고 했어요.

She said she will be studying at the library.

2

학생들이 다 왔어요?

Have all the students come?

3 시 전에 올 거라고 했어요.

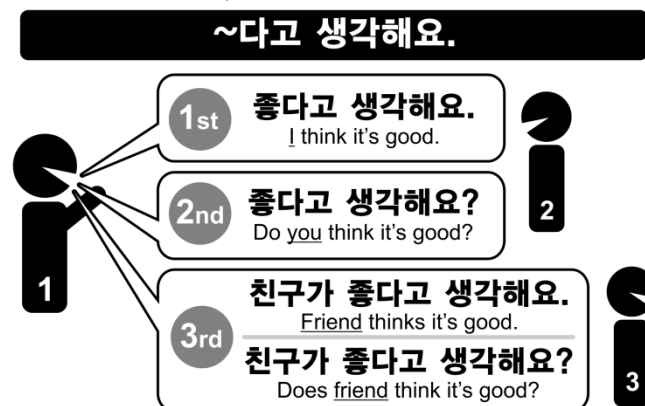
They said they would come before 3 o'clock.

지금 출발할 거라고 했어요.

They said they will depart now.

● Difference between ~다고 생각하다 and ~(으)ㄴ 것 같아요

~다고 생각하다 can be used for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd person. However (으)ㄴ 것 같다 should not be used for 3rd person.





● **부탁하다 (to request, ask someone to do)**

부탁하다 is a very cultural word in Korean. It doesn't only mean "request".
부탁해요, or the more humble 부탁드립니다, is often used in a conversation to have the meaning of "I leave it in your hands" or "I appreciate anything you can do for me".

Example Sentences

많이 기다렸어요! 서비스로 샴페인 한 병 부탁해요.

We waited a long time. I request one bottle of champagne for free.

배가 너무 고파서 요리사에게 음식을 오 인분 부탁했어요.

Because I was so hungry I ordered 5 servings of food.

내가 어제 부탁한 보고서를 내일까지 주세요.

Give the report I requested yesterday by tomorrow.

Example Conversation #1

1. Example conversation between a restaurant and a customer.

- KOREAN**
- A: 저녁을 몇 시로 예약해 드릴까요?
B: 오후 일곱 시 부탁드립니다.
A: 몇 명 오세요?
B: 일곱 명 예약 부탁드립니다.

- ENGLISH**
- A: What time shall I make the reservation this evening?
B: I request 7 pm.
A: How many people will be coming?

B: I request a reservation for 7 people.

Example Conversation #2

A: 오늘 수업 끝난 후에는 바빠요?

KOREAN B: 아니요. 오늘은 약속이 없어요.

A: 그럼 제 숙제를 부탁할게요.

B: 정중히 거절하겠습니다.

A: Are you busy after class ends today?

ENGLISH B: No. Today I have no appointments.

A: Well then I leave my homework to you..

B: I politely decline.

● 생기다 (to happen, to occur, to make, to form)

생기다 can be used to say that an event has "happened" and also to say "made a friend" or even "made money". The thing that happens or is made is marked with 이/가. 생기다 is passive so you shouldn't use as a command to say "go make friends". Instead you should use 만들다. Depending on the sentence, 생기다 can translate to "get" or "got" to make the English sound more natural.

Examples

돈이 생기다

to make money

친구가 생기다

to make/get a girlfriend

아기가 생기다

to form a baby (to get pregnant)

시간이 생기다

to get time (time opened up)

문제가 생기다

to have a problem happen

These were originally created with 생기다 but now are words by themselves.

Examples

잘생기다

to be handsome, pretty (formed well)

못생기다

to be unattractive, ugly (not formed well)

Example Sentences

아르바이트를 시작한 후 돈이 많이 생겼어요.

After starting my part-time job I made a lot of money.

시험에 합격한 후 여자친구가 생겼어요.

After I passed the test I got a girlfriend.

갑자기 약속이 생겨서 바빠졌어요.

I got busy because I suddenly got an appointment.

아기가 생겨서 자주 병원에 가요.

We often go to the hospital since we made a baby.

Example Conversation #1

A: 아침 먹으러 갈래요?

KOREAN B: 9 시에 약속이 있지만 시간이 생기면 전화할게요.

A: 갈 수 있으면 8 시 전에 연락해 주세요.

B: 알았어요.

A: Do want to go eat breakfast?

ENGLISH B: I have an appointment at 9 o'clock if I get some time I will call you.

A: If you can go contact me before 8 o'clock.

B: Got it.

Example Conversation #2

A: 갑자기 미팅이 생겨서 오늘 데이트를 취소했어요.

KOREAN B: 중요한 미팅이에요?

A: 네. 사장님도 나오실 거예요.

B: 그래요? 그럼 늦지 마세요.

A: I got a meeting all of a sudden so I cancelled my date today.

ENGLISH

B: Is it an important meeting?

A: Yes. Even the president will appear.

B: Really? So then, don't be late.

● 이사하다 (to move (to a new place))

The place you are moving into can be marked with (으)로 or 에.

Example Sentences

우리 가족은 방이 다섯 개가 있는 집으로 이사했어요.

Our family moved to a house that has 5 rooms.

최근 이사한 집은 학교에서 멀어요.

The house I recently moved to is far from school.

저는 작년에 일곱 번 이사했어요.

Last year I moved 7 times.

집이 너무 작아서 더 큰 집으로 이사할 거예요.

Because our house is so small we are moving into a bigger house.

Example Conversation #1

1. Polite conversation between neighbors.

A: 언제 이사하세요?

KOREAN

B: 다음 주 월요일 두시 쯤에 이사해요.

A: 어디로 이사하세요?

B: 회사 근처로 이사할 거예요.

A: When are you moving?

ENGLISH

B: I am moving next Tuesday around 2 o'clock.

A: Where are you moving to?

B: I will move to a place nearby work (the company).

● 합격하다 (to pass (a test etc))

The thing that you pass is marked with 에.

Example Sentences

학생들 중에서 한 명만 합격했어요.

Out of all the students only one student passed.

저는 이번 시험에 합격한 줄 알았어요.

I thought I passed this test.

시험에 합격한 후에 로스앤젤레스에 갈 거예요.

After passing the test I am going to Los Angeles.

Lesson 14: Easy to do, Hard to do

New Words

Korean	English	Word Type
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New words

▶ 그림	drawing, painting	noun
▶ 웃음	laughter	noun
▶ 막내	youngest (child)	noun
▶ 급우	classmate	noun
▶ 얘기	story, talk	noun
▶ 여기저기	here and there	noun
▶ 재료	ingredients	noun
▶ 가능성	possibility, likelihood	noun
▶ 이기적	selfish	noun
▶ 자연	nature	noun
▶ 교통사고	traffic accident	noun

New adverbs

▶ 제대로	properly	adverb
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New adjectives

▶ 즐겁다	to be joyful	≡ irregular
▶ 신선하다	to be fresh	regular

New verbs

▶ 기대하다	to expect	하다
▶ 느끼다	to feel	regular
▶ 숨을 쉬다	to breathe	regular
▶ 그리다	to draw, to paint	regular
▶ 씻다	to wash	regular

Grammar and Usage

● ~기 쉽다/어렵다/좋다/싫다/ Hard / easy to do

We learned how to make a verb into a noun in a prior lesson and now we will learn another very common way. Regardless of if there is a 받침 or not you simply add 기 to the stem of the verb.

Example Sentences

먹기
eating

하기
doing

읽기
reading

가기
going

Once you have made the 기 form you can add some common adjectives. You can have 가 or 는 for added emphasis after 기 but it's often omitted.

Example Sentences

하기 쉽다
easy to eat

하기 어렵다
hard to eat

하기 좋다
good to eat

하기 싫다
don't like to do / don't want to do

하기 힘들다
tough to do / exhausting to do

하기 싫다 is stronger than 하고 싶지않다 and has a bit more emotion.

In book 2 lesson 11 we learned how to express other people's emotion. The same rules apply here. You must use BASIC 하다 form for other people's emotion.

Example Sentences

우리 막내가 학교에 가기 싫어해요.

Our youngest doesn't like going to school.

수영장에서는 수영하기 쉽지만 바다에서는 수영하기 어려워요

It's easy to swim in a pool, but it's hard to swim in the ocean.

한국 음식중에서 김치가 제일 먹기 싫어요.

Out of all Korean foods, kimchi is the one I don't want to eat the most.

불고기는 맛있지만 만들기는 어려워요.

Bulgogi is delicious but making it is difficult.

뉴욕에서는 운전하기 힘들어요.

It's tough to drive in New York.

중국어는 쓰기 쉽지 않아요.

Chinese isn't easy to write.

● ~(으)면서 While doing something

In a prior lesson we learned ~는 동안 to say "during the time of on action". The difference between ~는 동안 and ~(으)면서 is that for ~(으)면서 the person doing the simultaneous actions MUST be the same person.

Example Sentences

밥을 먹으면서 말하지 마세요.

Don't talk while eating.

운전하면서 문자를 보내면 위험해요.

It's dangerous to send texts while driving.

커피를 마시면서 소설을 읽었어요.

I read a novel while drinking coffee.

우리 개가 공을 물고 여기저기 달리고 있어요.
My dog is running here and there while biting a ball.

우리 엄마는 요리하면서 항상 친구랑 전화로 얘기해요.
My mother always talks with her friends on the phone while she cooks.

● 즐겁다 (to be joyful, enjoyable)

Example Sentences

친구와 일을 할 때는 항상 즐거워요.
When I work with my friend it's always enjoyable.

새로운 것을 배우는 것은 즐거워요.
It's enjoyable to learn new things.

여행은 힘들지만 즐거울 거예요.
Travel is exhausting but it will be enjoyable.

Example Q&A

1
이번 여행에서 뭐가 제일 즐거웠어요?
What was most enjoyable on this trip?
맛있는 한국음식을 먹는 게 제일 즐거웠어요.
Eating delicious Korean food was the most enjoyable.
새 친구를 많이 사귀어서 즐거웠어요.
It was enjoyable because I made many new friends.

● 신선하다 (to be fresh)

Example Sentences

신선한 야채를 먹는 것은 건강에 좋아요.
Eating fresh vegetables is good for your health.

여기에 있는 과일은 신선해요?
Are the fruits here fresh?

우리 식당은 신선한 재료만 사용해서 요리합니다.
Our restaurant only cooks using fresh ingredients.

● 숨을 쉬다 (to breathe)

Example Sentences

머리가 아프면 밖에 가서 신선한 공기로 숨을 쉬세요.

If your head hurts go outside and breathe with fresh air.

물 속에서는 숨을 쉴 수가 없어요.

You can't breathe in water.

그녀가 너무 아름다워서 숨을 쉴 수 없었어요.

She is so beautiful I couldn't breathe.

대도시의 공기가 더러워서 숨을 쉬기가 어려워요.

Big city air is so dirty it's hard to breathe.

Example Conversation #1

A: 회사 일이 너무 많아서 숨을 쉴 수 없어요.

KOREAN B: 그럼 보고서는 비서에게 부탁하세요.

A: 비서는 휴가 갔어요.

B: 그럼 돌아온 후에 일을 시작하세요.

A: I have so much company work I can't breathe.

ENGLISH B: Well then, have your secretary do the reports. (request to them)

A: My secretary went on vacation.

B: Well then, after she comes back start the work.

● 가능하다 (to be possible)

Example Sentences

매일 공부를 하면 다음 주 시험에 합격이 가능할 거예요.

If I study every day, next week it's possible I will pass the test.

방학 때 아르바이트가 가능할 것 같아요.

I think a part-time job is possible when I have school break.

가능하면 월요일에 영화를 보러 가요.

If possible I will go see a movie on Monday.

● 그리다 (to draw, to paint)

The item that you are drawing or painting is marked with the object marker 을/를. A picture / painting / drawing is called a 그림, so it's very common that 그림을 그리다 are used together.

Example Sentences

오늘 학교에서 강아지를 그렸어요.
Today I drew a puppy at school.

내가 그린 그림은 어제 팔렸어요.
Yesterday the painting I painted sold.

저는 선생님보다 그림을 더 잘 그려요.
I can draw pictures better than the teacher.

Example Q&A

1

내일은 무엇을 그릴 거예요?

What are you going to draw tomorrow?

여자친구의 얼굴을 그리고 싶어요.

I want to draw my girlfriend's face.

일출을 그릴 것 같아요.

I think am going to draw the sunrise.

내일은 바빠서 그림을 안 그릴 거예요.

I won't draw anything tomorrow since I am busy.

● 기대하다 (to expect, to look forward to)

Example Sentences

생일날에 아버지에게 돈을 기대해요.

I expect money from my father on my birthday.

이번 주말 제니퍼 씨와의 데이트를 기대해요.

This weekend I am looking forward to a date with Jennifer.

Example Conversation #1

KOREAN A: 이번 생일에 선물로 무슨 것을 받고 싶어요?

B: 부모님께서 생일에 좋은 것을 줄 거라고 기대해요.

A: 기대하는 선물은 뭐예요?

B: 현금을 받으면 좋을 것 같아요.

A: For this birthday what type of thing do you want to get as a gift?

ENGLISH

B: I am expect that my parents will give me something good.

A: What is the gift you are expecting?

B: I think if I get cash it will be good.

● Attribute words 성 and the power of 한자

In book 2 lesson 9 we learned how 한자 (Chinese characters) affects the Korean language. Knowing the 한자 of a word can give you the capability to understand a word without ever searching a dictionary.

Many words (not all) with the suffix 성 come from the 한자 for 性 which means "nature of" or "characteristic". When it is combined with familiar words you can sometimes easily guess the meaning of the word.

In this lesson we learned 가능하다 (to be possible). When you hear 가능성 you know that the base meaning has something to do with "possible". In this case 가능성 (可能性) means "possibility". Here are some common words that use (性) 성:

Korean	한자	English
필요성	必要性	necessity
중요성	重要性	importance
다양성	多様性	diversity
위험성	危險性	riskiness, jeopardy

Example Sentences

교통사고 후 안전벨트의 필요성을 알았어요.

After the traffic accident I knew the necessity of seatbelts.

오늘 수업 시간에 자연의 중요성을 배웠어요.

In today's class learned of the importance of nature.

우리는 대학교에서 문화의 다양성을 공부할 거예요.

We will study cultural diversity in college.

시작하기 전에 이 일의 위험성을 생각해야 돼요.

Before start, you must consider the dangerousness of this work.

● 씻다 (to wash)

Example Sentences

밥을 먹기 전에 손을 씻으세요.

Before eating dinner wash your hands.

식탁 위에 있는 사과를 씻어 주세요.

Please wash the apple(s) on the table.

커피를 마신 후 컵을 씻어 주세요.

After you drink coffee please wash the cup.

● 느끼다 (to feel, to sense)

느끼다 is used to say how you sense or feel about something. It is not used to say you "touched" something. The thing you feel is marked with 을/를.

Example Sentences

한국에 있었을 때 한국어 공부의 필요성을 느꼈어요.

When I was in Korea I felt the necessity of Korean study.

민수 씨와 있을 때 사랑을 느껴요.

When I am with Minsoo I feel love.

감기가 걸려서 맛을 느끼지 못해요.

Because I have cold, I can't sense taste.

● Expanding indirect speech (~고 + verb)

We learned indirect speech last lesson. We can use this concept with many other verbs such as 기대하다 (to expect) and 느끼다 (to feel).

Example Sentences

이 영화가 재미있을 거라고 기대했어요.

I expected this movie to be good.

어제 외운 한국어를 다 기억할 거라고 기대하지 마세요.
Don't expect that I will remember all the Korean I memorized yesterday.

에밀리와 같이 여행하는 동안 그녀가 이기적이라고 느꼈어요.
While travelling with Emily I felt she was selfish.

민수보다 리드가 멋있다고 느껴요.
I feel that Reed is cooler than Minsoo.

항상 우리 학교가 춥다고 느껴요.
I always feel that our school is cold.

Special Information 특별 정보

The verb doesn't always have to be said when using indirect speech. Often it can be assumed based on context. For example you might hear "뭐라고?" to mean "What did you say?".

Example Sentences

내일 날씨가 추울거라고요.
(They said / I heard) the weather will be cold tomorrow...

여자친구가 있다고...
(They said / I heard) they have a girlfriend...

티켓이 이미 없다고...
(They said / I heard) the tickets are already gone...

Additional Vocabulary

Group I: Electronics 전자 제품

▶ 믹서기	blender	noun
▶ 카메라	camera	noun
▶ 선풍기	electric fan	noun
▶ 전자 사전	electronic dictionary	noun
▶ 충전기	charger	noun
▶ 건전지	battery	noun
▶ 토스터	toaster	noun
▶ 녹음기	recorder	noun
▶ 전기 칫솔	electric toothbrush	noun
▶ 청소기	vacuum cleaner	noun

Lesson 15: Anything and Anyone

New Words

Korean	English	Word Type
New words		
▶ 월말	end of month	noun
▶ 연말	end of year	noun
▶ 기숙사	dormitory	noun
▶ 살	fat	noun
New counters		
▶ ~초	seconds	noun
▶ ~킬로그램	kilograms	noun
▶ ~킬로미터	kilometers	noun
New adjectives		
▶ 괜찮다	to be okay, to be fine	regular
▶ 이상하다	to be strange, weird	regular
New verbs		
▶ 살이 찐다	to gain weight	regular
▶ 살이 빠지다	to lose weight (become less fat)	regular
▶ 살을 빼다	to lose weight (make effort to lose)	regular

Grammar and Usage

● 괜찮다 (to be okay, to be fine)

How did we not teach this already?! It's so common! Anyways... the thing you are okay with is marked with 이/가.

Example Sentences

제가 만든 커피는 어때요? 괜찮아요?

How is the coffee I made? Is it okay?

제니퍼는 매운 음식은 괜찮아요?

Is spicy food okay?

이 사업에 실패했지만 괜찮을 것 같아요.
I failed at this business but I think I will be okay.

● **이상하다 (to be strange, to be weird)**

Example Sentences

어제 이상한 꿈을 꿔어요.
I had a weird dream yesterday.

새벽에 강남역 앞에 이상한 남자가 있었어요!
In the early morning there was a strange man in front of Gangnam station.

지난 주에 산 딸기의 맛이 이상해요.
The taste of the strawberries I bought last week are strange.

● **Anyone, anywhere, anything**

The following words are used for ambiguous places or people. The words ending in **도** must be used with a verb in a negative form, or a verb like **없다** which is negative. Vice-versa the **나** ending words are used with positive conjugations or **있다**

any (negatives 없다)	
nothing / not any / anything	아무것도
no one / nobody / anyone	아무도
no place / anywhere	아무 데도
none (positives or 있다)	
anything	아무거나
any body / anyone	아무나
any place / anywhere	아무 데나

Example Sentences

이 식당은 맛있는 게 아무것도 없어요.

This restaurant doesn't have any delicious things.

오늘 아무것도 안 했어요.

Today I didn't do anything.

우리 개는 아무거나 먹을 수 있어요.

Our dog can eat anything.

아버지는 아무거나 괜찮다고 했어요.

My father said anything is okay.

시험이 너무 어려워서 아무도 합격 못 했어요.

Because the test was so difficult nobody was able to pass it.

네 학교에 있는 한국어 수업은 아무나 다닐 수 있어?

Can anyone attend the Korean class at your school? (casual)

친구랑 우리 파티에 오세요. 아무나 괜찮아요.

Come to our party with a friend. Anyone is fine.

화장실에 아무도 없어요.

There isn't anyone in the bathroom.

저는 오늘 밤 아무 데도 안 가요.

Tonight I am not going anywhere.

아무 데도 가고 싶지 않아요.

I don't want to go anywhere.

지윤 씨가 아무 데나 가서 먹을 수 있다고 했어요.

Jiyoon said she can go eat anywhere.

아무 데나 앉으세요.

Sit anywhere.

● Avoid a common mistake!

나 words are most common with positives or 있다. 도 words are most common common with negatives or 없다.

This rule leads to the paradox that 아무것도 and 아무거나 can BOTH mean "anything". The problem is NOT Korean but is really English.

Example Sentences

아무것도 할 수 없어요. (literally: There is anything I can't do.)
I can't do anything.

아무거나 할 수 있어요.
I can do anything.

English does NOT allow double negatives. Here is a quick phrase that will help you avoid blowing up the world with a double negative paradox.

나
am positive. (I am positive).

By process of elimination you know 도 is for negative. The most important thing you can do is keep your English translation matching the intent of the Korean sentence. All the sentences below essentially mean the same thing.

Example Sentences

화장실에 아무도 없어요.

No one is in the bathroom. / There isn't anyone in the bathroom. / The bathroom has no one in it.

● **New counters ~초, ~킬로그램, ~킬로미터**

All these new counters use Korean numbers in front of them. Korea uses the metric system so they will not use 마일 (miles) or 인치 (inches).

Example Sentences

저는 드디어 45 킬로그램이 됐어요!
I am finally 45 kilograms.

서울에서 부산까지 KTX 로 약 390 킬로미터예요.

It's approximately 390 kilometers by KTX from Seoul to Busan.

전자레인지에 90 초 돌리세요.

Spin it in the microwave for 90 seconds.

● Indirect speech (VERB FUTURE) ~겠다고

Future tense indirect speech for verbs uses the exact same patterns as adjectives. One way to make future is STEM 겠다고.

Indirect Speech (Verbs)		FUTURE
stem + 겠다고		
사다 buy	→	사겠다고 (said) will buy
죽다 die	→	죽겠다고 (said) will die

Example Q&A

1

친구가 뭐라고 했어요?

What did your friend say?

내일 새 차를 사겠다고 했어요.

(He) said he will buy a new car tomorrow.

다음 주에 미국에 가겠다고 했어요.

(He) said he will go to America next week.

2

김가영 씨가 언제 이사하겠다고 했어요?

When did Gyeong Kim say she was going to move?

연말에 이사하겠다고 했어요.

She said she will move at the end of the month.

월말에 이사하고 싶지만 못 하겠다고 했어요.

She said she wants to move at the end of the month but she won't be able to.

3

그가 몇 시에 오겠다고 했어요?

What time did he say he was coming?

오전 다섯 시에 도착하겠다고 했어요.

He said he will arrive at 5 am.

오후 열 시에 출발하겠다고 했어요.

He said he is departing at 10 pm.

Indirect speech (VERB FUTURE) ~(으)ㄹ 거라고

The other way to make a indirect future for verbs is by adding (으)ㄹ 거라고 to the stem. Both future tenses for verbs are exactly the same as adjectives.

Indirect Speech (Verbs)		FUTURE
stem + (으)ㄴ 거라고		
오다 come	→	올 거라고 (said) will come
입다 wear	→	입을 거라고 (said) will wear

Example Q&A

1

친구가 뭐라고 했어요?

What did your friend say?

비가 오면 못 올 거라고 했어요.

(He) said if it rains he wouldn't be able to come...

지하철을 타서 강남역에서 내릴 거라고 했어요.

(He) said he will take the subway and then get off at Gangnam station.

2

누가 이 보고서를 만들 거예요?

Who is going to make this report?

제프 씨가 만들 거라고 했습니다.

Jeff said he was going to make it.

사장님이 다른 회사에게 부탁할 거라고 했어요.

The president said we would request to another company.

3

여동생은 할로윈에 뭘 입을 거예요?

What is your sister going to wear on Halloween?

파란색 드레스를 입고 하이힐을 신을 거라고 했어요.

She said she is going to wear a blue dress and put on high heels.

빨간색 바지를 입고 무서운 마스크를 쓸 거라고 했어요.

She said she is going to wear red pants and put on a scary mask.

● Indirect speech (VERB PRESENT) ~ㄴ/는 다고

Present tense indirect speech for verbs is perhaps the most difficult one to master since it introduces a rule that isn't familiar to us yet. If the stem of the verb doesn't have a 받침 then you just attach a ㄴ to the bottom of it BEFORE adding 다고. If the verb stem has a 받침 then you add 는다고.

Indirect Speech (Verbs)		PRESENT
stem + (ㄹ/는)다고		
하다 do	→	한다고 (said) does do
입다 wear	→	입는다고 (said) does wear

Example Sentences

친구가 매일 소설을 두 권 읽는다고 했어요.

My friend said he reads 2 novels everyday.

그는 저를 좋아한다고 했어요.

He said he likes me.

박 선생님이 서울대학교에서 과학을 가르친다고 했어요.

He said Mr. Park teaches science at Seoul university.

그는 아기가 태어날 때부터 거의 매일 사진을 찍는다고 했어요.

Since the baby was born he said he takes pictures everyday.

우리 댄스 선생님은 매일 6 시간 춤을 춘다고 했어요.

Our dance teacher says (she) dances everyday for 6 hours.

여자친구가 지금 식당에서 저를 기다린다고 했어요.

My girlfriend said she is waiting for me now at the restaurant.

여동생이 부끄러워서 수영할 때 비키니 위에 셔츠를 입는다고 했어요.

My younger sister said that because she is embarrassed she wears a shirt over her bikini.

Example Q&A

1

리드 씨는 왜 한국어 잘해요?

Why does Reed speak Korean well?

매일 한국어 학원에 다닌다고 했어요.

He said he attends a Korean language academy everyday.

아내가 한국 사람이라서 잘 하는 것 같아요.

I think he is good because his wife is Korean.

2

남자 친구가 생일에 준 목도리를 좋아한다고 했어요?

Did your boyfriend say that he likes the scarf you gave him on his birthday?

날씨가 추울 때마다 맨다고 했어요.

He said he wears it every time the weather is cold.

목도리의 스타일은 좋아하는데 색깔은 싫어한다고 했어요.

He said he likes the style of the scarf but that he doesn't like the color.

3

숙제로 읽어야 하는 책을 언제 다 읽을 수 있어요?

When can you read the entire book that we need to read for homework?

김 선생님이 다음 주 월요일까지 읽어야 한다고 했어요.

Mr. Kim said we have to read it by next Monday.

매일 읽고 있지만 요즘 눈이 피곤해서 오랫동안 못 읽어요.

I am reading it everyday, but these days my eyes are tired so I am

4

집이 진짜 조용하네요. 아이들은 뭐해요?

The house sure is quiet. What are the children doing?

방에서 숙제를 하고 있는 것 같아요.

I think they are doing homework in their room.

할머니는 아이들이 지금 자고 있다고 했어요.

Grandma said the kids are sleeping now.

5

언제쯤 미팅을 시작 하나요?

Around when will the meeting start?

한 시간 후에 시작 할 것 같아요.

I think we will start in one hour (after one hour).

비서가 오 분 전에 시작했다고 했어요.

The secretary said it started 5 minutes ago.

Indirect Speech (Verbs)		PAST
past tense stem + 다고		
가다 go	→	갔다고 (said) did go
읽다 read	→	읽었다고 (said) did read

Example Sentences

제 친구가 그 영화는 중국에서 만들었다고 했어요.

My friend said that this movie was made in China.

아이폰이 작년보다 올해에 더 많이 팔렸다고 들었어요.

I heard that the iPhone sold more this year than last year.

아버지가 이미 저녁을 드셨다고 했어요.

My father said he already ate.

그녀는 열여덟 살 때 기숙사에 살았다고 말했어요.

She said that when she was 18 years old she lived in a dormitory.

남편이 지난 달에 돈을 많이 썼다고 했어요.

My husband said last month he spent a lot of money.

이모가 감기에 걸렸다고 했어요.

My aunt said she caught a cold.

사촌이 시험에 합격했다고 했어요.

My cousin said they passed the test.

제니퍼 씨가 오늘 요가를 했다고 했어요.

Jennifer said she did yoga today.

● **Warning about ~고 싶다**

Verbs in ~고 싶다 (want to~) form act like adjectives. This is true for all verbs using. ~고 싶다

Here are examples of how it would be wrong to treat ~고 싶다 as a verb.

Example Sentences

읽고 싶은 책이 많아요.
(bad korean)

읽고 싶은 책이 많아요.
There are a lot of books I want to read.

조지가 먹고 싶다고 했어요.
(bad korean)

조지가 먹고 싶다고 했어요.
George said he wants to eat.

● **살이 빠지다 (to lose weight) 살이 찌다 (to gain weight)**

When saying the amount of weight you gained or lost the weight should come after 살이.

Example Sentences

저는 이번 여름에 살이 10 킬로그램 쯤 것 같아요.
I think I gained 10 kilograms this summer.

고모는 병원에 있을 때 5킬로 정도 살이 쯤어요.
When my aunt was in the hospital she lost about 5 kilograms.

살이 너무 빨리 빠지면 건강에 안 좋을 것 같아요.
I don't think it's good for your health if you lose weight too fast.

세 달 동안 아침마다 운동을 해서 살이 많이 빠졌어요.
I exercised every morning for 3 months so I lost a lot of weight.

Special Information 특별 정보

If you accidentally switch 살이 빠지다 with 살을 빼다 it won't be the end of the world, and of course Koreans would understand you. But each have very specific usage.

살이 빠지다 is used when describing what happened with your body without any relation to your efforts. For example, if you lost weight because of a sickness 살이 빠지다 is correct.

살을 빼다 is used for weight loss that is a result of your efforts and when used it shows the effort you put towards the goal. For example if you exercised and

changed your diet then **살을 빼다** works best.

In the case of personal effort to lose weight, you can still use **살이 빠지다** because it is the result of your efforts. However the feeling of the sentence changes and different information is relayed.

Example Sentences

운동해서 살이 빠졌어요. (my fat went away)

Means: I exercised and as a result lost a lot of weight.

운동해서 살을 뺐어요. (I got rid of my fat)

Means: I exercised and made myself lose a lot of weight.

Look at the next two sentences and see how another similar sentence is different based on context.

Example Sentences

물만 마셔서 살이 빠졌어요.

I lost weight because I only drank water.

물만 마셔서 살을 뺐어요.

I lost weight by drinking only water.

Additional Vocabulary

Group J: In the house 집안

▶ 다리미	iron	noun
▶ 압력밥솥	pressure rice cooker	noun
▶ 토스터	toaster	noun
▶ 세탁기	washing machine	noun
▶ 건조기	clothes dryer	noun
▶ 가습기	humidifier	noun
▶ 제습기	dehumidifier	noun
▶ 정수기	water purifier	noun
▶ 식기 세척기	dishwasher	noun
▶ 김치냉장고	kimchi fridge (most Korean houses have this)	noun

Lesson 16: Like this, Like that

New Words

New words

▶ 백설공주 noun	princess Snow White
▶ 야식 noun	late night snack

New adjectives

▶ 하얗다 ≡ irregular	white
▶ 까맣다 ≡ irregular	black
▶ 파랗다 ≡ irregular	blue
▶ 빨갳다 ≡ irregular	red
▶ 노랗다 ≡ irregular	yellow
▶ 어떨다 ≡ irregular	how?, in what way?, what kind of?
▶ 이렇다 ≡ irregular	to be like this, this way, this kind of
▶ 그럴다 ≡ irregular	to be like that, that way, that kind of
▶ 저렇다 ≡ irregular	to be like that over there, that way, that kind of
▶ 뚱뚱하다 하다	to be fat
▶ 통통하다 하다	to be chubby
▶ 날씬하다 하다	to be skinny
▶ 어지럽다 ≡ irregular	to be dizzy

Grammar and Usage

● Conjugating ‘ㅎ’ irregulars

There aren't that many ㅎ irregulars. We have already presented the rules for conjugating ㅎ irregulars in the beginning of this book in Lesson 2. Here is a portion of that chart.

case #		“BASIC” Form Rules		FOR IRREGULARS	
		Step 1: Remove 다, Make changes		Step 2: Attach	
		Choose irregular type, then make consonant changes	remove	Add character based on stem's vowel	
13	ㅎ 히 ㅎ irregular		remove ㅎ	if vowel is ㅏ	change vowel to ㅓ
				all others	change vowel to ㅓ

그렇다 (in that way)		어떻다 (in what way?)	
1	Stem Irregular type Change	그렇 ㅎ (case 13) remove ㅎ	어떻 ㅎ (case 13) remove ㅎ
2	Vowel Attach BASIC	ㅓ change vowel to ㅓ 그래	ㅓ change vowel to ㅓ 어때

● This way, that way etc

이렇다, 그렇다, 저렇다 and 어떻게 are all ㅎ irregulars so they conjugate as described above. They are used to state a fact or action is a certain way.

Similarly to 이것, 그것, and 저것 you choose which one to use based on the distance from the speaker or listener. However, instead of a physical object location, you choose which word to use based on the perceived distance of the ACTION or IDEA to the situation.

Example Sentences

어때요?

Which way is it? How?

그래요.

It's that way. / It's true.

이래요.

It's this way. / This is the case.

저래요.

In that way (far away). (not common)

Let's look at each word one by one since they're SO heavily used in Korean.

어떻다 (how?, in what way?)

어떻다 was introduced in book 1 as just 어때요? (How is it?) and 어땀어요? (How was it?) because we needed these important questions to make relevant conversation. The usage is very straightforward.

Example Q&A

1

어때요?

How is it?

맛있어요.

It's delicious.

재미있어요.

It's interesting.

2

어땀어요?

How was it?

비쌌어요.

It was expensive.

괜찮았어요.

It was fine.

이렇다 (in this way)

We can use combine 이렇다 with existing grammar taught so far in the Korean From Zero! series.

Example Sentences

이렇다고 생각해요.

I think it's this way.

이런 것 같아요.

I think it's like this.

이런 줄 알았어요.

I thought it was this way.

왜 이래요?

Why is it this way?

그렇다 (in that way)

It's not an exaggeration to say that **그렇다** is one of the MOST used words in the Korean language. It can simply mean "yes" or "I agree" or "that's right" when used as **그래**. But its real power comes in the multitudes of grammar patterns that it's used in. From this point forward and in book 4 we will introduce many of these patterns.

Example Q&A

1

한국어는 어려워!

Korean is difficult.

그렇지 않아요!

It's not true. / That's not the case.

그럴 것 같아요.

I think so.

그래요!

That's right!

그래요?

Is that so?

안 그래요!

It's not true. / That's not the case.

Some familiar expressions you already know are made with **그렇다**:

Example Sentences

그런데...

but, however

그럼...

Well then / if that's the case

그래서...

so / therefore / that's why

The following expressions are easily made using grammar you already know.

Example Sentences

그러면...

if that is so...

왜 그래?

Why are you that way? / Why is it that way?

저렇다 (in this way)

저렇다 is probably the least used of the ~렇다 words. It's used when talking about an ACTION or IDEA that isn't close to both the speaker or the listener.

Example Q&A

1

왜 이렇게 시끄러워요?

Why is it so loud like this?

저 공원에는 고양이가 많아서 시끄러워요.

It's loud because there are a lot of cats in that park over there.

매일 저래요?

Is it like that every day?

네 항상 저래요.

Yes it's always that way.

● Doing something in a certain way ~게

If you are asked 어떻게 했어요? (How did you do it?) you can answer with 이렇게 (this way) etc while demonstrating how you did it.

Example Sentences

이렇게 먹어요.

You eat it like this.

그렇게 하세요.

Do it like that.

저렇게 춤을 춰봐요.

Try dancing like that (over there).

Example Q&A

1

와! 이 그림이 너무 예뻐요. 어떻게 그렸어요?

Wow! This drawing is really pretty. How did you draw it?

간단해요! 이렇게 그렸어요.
It's easy! I drew it this way.

2
왜 그렇게 해?
Why are you doing it that way?
몰라! 어떻게 해?
I don't know! How do you do it?
이렇게 해야 해!
You have to do it like this! (demonstrating)

3
성형수술을 할까요?
Should I get plastic surgery?
네. 하지만 저렇게 하지 마세요. (pointing at a large surgery ad)
Yes. But don't do it that way.
이렇게 할 거예요. (pointing at another ad)
I am going to do it this way.
좋아요! 그렇게 하세요.
Good! Do it that way.

● Making adverbs out of any adjective using ~게

By adding 게 after any adjective stem you can turn the adjective into an adverb.
Adverbs are used to modify how something is done.

Example Sentences

맵게 만드세요.
Make it spicy.

달게 만드세요.
Make it sweet.

짜게 만드세요.
Make it salty.

섹시하게 춤을 추세요.
Dance sexily.

귀엽게 춤을 추세요.

Dance cute(ly).

멋있게 춤을 추세요.

Dance cool(ly).

더 크게 말하세요.

Speak more loudly (bigger).

더 착하게 말하세요.

Speak more kindly.

더 부드럽게 말하세요.

Speak more softly.

따뜻하게 입으세요.

Dress warm(ly).

가볍게 입으세요.

Dress lightly.

섹시하게 입으세요.

Dress sexily.

- **똥똥하다 (to be fat), 통통하다 (to be chubby), 날씬하다 (to be thin)**

Instead of 똥똥하다 (to be fat) you could just call someone 통통하다 (to be chubby). Try not to be rude!.

Example Sentences

야식을 매일 먹어서 똥똥해졌어요.

I got fat because I eat late night snacks everyday.

저렇게 똥똥한 사람은 처음 봤어요.

It's the first time I saw such a fat person (like that).

엄마는 제 동생이 좀 통통하다고 생각했어요.

My mother thought my brother/sister was a bit chubby.

우리 가족은 다 날씬해요.
My (our) family is all thin.

Example Conversation #1

1. Dialogue between two people starring in a KDRAMA.

KOREAN A: 지윤 씨는 왜 남자친구가 없어요?
B: 뚱뚱해서 남자친구가 없는 것 같아요.
A: 안타까워요.

ENGLISH A: Why doesn't Jiyeon have a boyfriend?
B: I think she doesn't have a boyfriend because she is fat.
A: That's unfortunate.

● 어지럽다 (to get dizzy)

Example Sentences

오랫동안 달려서 머리가 아프고 어지러웠어요.
Because I ran for a long time my head hurt and I was dizzy.

감기에 걸려서 너무 어지러워요.
I'm so dizzy because I caught a cold.

● Becoming pretty, loud etc

With our new ~게 grammar pattern we can combine ADJECTIVE 게 되다 (to become) to show how something has changed.

Example Sentences

우리 한국어 수업은 갑자기 어렵게 됐어요.
Our Korean class suddenly became difficult.

우리 엄마가 전보다 착하게 됐어요.
My mother became kinder than before.

● How are ~게 되다 and ~지다 different?

Previously we learned how to say something changes using ~지다. So we can say: 추워졌어요 (It got cold.) ~지다 and 게 되다 are often used in exactly the same way by Koreans, however there are official differences.

~지다 shows change over time. The change is slow and gradual, or natural change. The exact point of change is not easily known.

structure
Improved as she aged...

여자친구가 예뻐졌어요.

Girlfriend became pretty.

~게 되다 is used when the point of change is known. For example, perhaps the prices of fruit didn't raise overtime, but instead rose due to a big storm and loss of crops. In this case, 비싸게 됐어요 is better than 비싸졌어요 even though they both translate to "became expensive" in English.

structure
Put on makeup and clothes...

여자친구가 예쁘게 됐어요.

Girlfriend became pretty.

◆◆◆ IMPORTANT NOTE ◆◆◆

Most Koreans don't differentiate between ~지다 and ~게 되다. As with many things, context word usage can make both versions work in most situations despite the "official" differences. So use what makes sense to you without worrying about the academics.

● The color verbs

Review the section on colors in book 1 lesson 17 prior to this section.

Example Sentences

백설공주는 눈보다 하얀 것 같아요.

I think Snow White is whiter than snow.

운동화를 일 년 동안 빨지 않아서 까맣게 됐어요.

Since I didn't wash my tennis shoes for a year they turned black.

바다가 너무 파랗게 보여요.

The ocean looks really blue.

저렇게 빨간 사과를 처음 봐요!

It's my first time seeing such a red apple!

삼 일 동안 아파서 얼굴이 노랗게 됐어요.

I was sick for 3 days so my face got yellow.

If you want to say something is a certain color, the most efficient way is using the noun versions of the colors. (color 이다).

Example Sentences

무슨 색깔?

which color?

빨간색

red

노란색

yellow

검은색

black

흰색

white

갈색

brown

분홍색

pink

파란색

blue

초록색

green

주황색
orange

보라색
purple

하늘색
light blue

● **How can I~? How do I~? 어떻게 하면~**
어떻게 하면 is used to ask advice from someone.

Example Sentences
어떻게 하면 돼요?
How do I do this?

어떻게 하면 갈 수 있어요?
How can I go?

어떻게 하면 좋을까요?
What can / should I do?

강남역에 어떻게 가면 돼요?
How do I go to Gangnam station?

Here are a few more examples to show you how **어떻게 하면** can be used.

Example Sentences
어떻게 하면 살을 빼 수 있어요?
What can I do to lose weight?

어떻게 하면 한글을 잘 쓸까요?
How can I write Hangeul well.

어떻게 하면 명동까지 제일 빨리 갈 수 있어요?
How can I get to Myeongdong in the fastest way?

컴퓨터가 고장이 났을 때 어떻게 하면 돼요?
When the computer breaks what should / can I do?

어떻게 하면 의사가 될 수 있어요?
What can I do to be able to become a doctor?

어떻게 하면 아이폰으로 예쁜 사진을 찍을 수 있어요?
How can I take pretty photos on the iPhone?

Additional Vocabulary

Group K: The solar system 태양계

▶ 태양계	solar system	noun
▶ 행성	planet	noun
▶ 왜소행성	dwarf planet	noun
▶ 별	star	noun
▶ 태양	The Sun	noun
▶ 달	The Moon	noun
▶ 수성	Mercury	noun
▶ 금성	Venus	noun
▶ 지구	Earth	noun
▶ 화성	Mars	noun
▶ 목성	Jupiter	noun
▶ 토성	Saturn	noun
▶ 천왕성	Uranus	noun
▶ 해왕성	Neptune	noun
▶ 명왕성	Pluto	noun

Lesson 17: Asking Permission

New Words

Korean	English	Word Type
New words		
▶ 미술관	art gallery	noun
▶ 쓰레기	trash	noun
▶ 담배	cigarette	noun
▶ 하나님	God (the "one")	noun
▶ 산타클로스	Santa Claus	noun
▶ 거짓말쟁이	liar	noun
▶ 도시락	lunchbox	noun
▶ 다다음주	the week after next	noun
▶ 졸업식	graduation ceremony	noun
▶ 외계인	alien (from another planet)	noun

New adverbs

▶ 조용히	quietly	
▶ 아까	just now, a minute ago	adverb

New verbs

▶ 고장이 나다	to be broken	
▶ 열이 나다	to have a fever	regular
▶ 가져가다	to take (a thing)	regular
▶ 데려가다	to take (a person)	regular
▶ 가져오다	to bring (a thing)	regular
▶ 데려오다	to bring (a person)	regular
▶ 떠들다	to make noise	≡ irregular
▶ 믿다	to believe, to trust	regular
▶ 담배를 피우다	to smoke	regular
▶ 바람을 피우다	to have an affair, to cheat	regular

Grammar and Usage

● Should, would be good if, (으)면 되다

Before we learn the main goal of this lesson, which is "asking permission" we need to learn (으)면 되다 to prevent confusion between two similar sounding patterns.

(으)면 되다 is used to say, if a certain state is met, or if a certain action is done, there will be no problems. It's also used to say that those actions are the least that you should do to accomplish the result.

Example Sentences

살을 빼고 싶으면 건강한 음식을 먹으면 돼요.

If you want to lose weight, you should eat healthy food.

지윤 씨랑 죽을 때까지 같이 있고 싶으면 결혼하면 돼요.

If you want to be with Jiyoan until you die, you should marry her.

일본에 가기전에 일본어를 공부하면 돼요.

Before you go to Japan you should study Japanese.

우울할 때는 운동을 하면 돼요.

When you are depressed, you should exercise.

Example Q&A

1

시험 공부를 많이 해야 돼요?

Do you have to do a lot of test study?

네. 하지만 수학만 공부하면 돼요.

Yes. But I only have to study math.

아니요. 저는 성적이 좋아서 괜찮아요.

No. Since my grades are good I'm fine.

조금만 더 하면 돼요.

I just have to do only a bit more. (It's good if I do just a bit more)

2

강남역까지 어떻게 가면 돼요?

How can (should) I go to Gangnam station?

버스를 타고 가면 돼요.

You should ride a bus and go.

그 쪽으로 걸어가면 돼요.

You should walk that way.

● Asking for permission in Korean

BASIC 도 되다 is the pattern for asking permission to do something.

This form can translate to "May I~", "Can I~" and "Is it okay if."

Example Sentences

먹어도 돼요?

May I eat? / Can I eat?

봐도 돼요?

May I see? / Can I see?

앉아도 돼요?

May I sit? / Can I sit?

말해도 돼요?

May I speak? / Can I speak?

가도 돼요?

May I go? / Can I go?

If someone asks you permission and you are answering YES then the following pattern is used.

Example Sentences

네 먹어도 돼요.

Yes, you may eat. / You can eat.

네 봐도 돼요.

Yes, you may see. / You can see.

네 앉아도 돼요.

Yes, you may sit. / You can sit.

네 말해도 돼요.

Yes, you may speak. / You can speak.

네 가도 돼요.

Yes, you may go. / You can go.

To tell someone that they do NOT have permission, the pattern changes to:
~(으)면 안 되다. You can also simply tell someone to not do something using
this pattern. It's another way to say "Don't do~".

Example Sentences

아니요 먹으면 안 돼요.

No, you may not eat. / You can't eat.

아니요 보면 안 돼요.

No, you may not see. / You can't see.

아니요 앉으면 안 돼요.

No, you may not sit. / You can't sit.

아니요 말하면 안 돼요.

No, you may not speak. / You can't speak.

아니요 가면 안 돼요.

You may not go. / You can't go.

If you are answering a "Can I" question, then you can drop 네 (yes) and 아니요 (no) since it's understood.

- **믿다 (to trust, to believe)**

Example Sentences

하나님을 믿어요?

Do you believe in God?

그를 다시 믿으면 후회할 것 같아요.

If I trust him again I think I will regret it.

널 못 믿어!

I don't believe you!

정말로 외계인이 지구에 산다고 믿어요?

Do you really believe that aliens are living on Earth?

우리 아이들은 어릴 때 산타클로스를 믿었지만 지금은 안 그래요.

Our children believed in Santa Claus when they were young but now that isn't the case.

● **담배를 피우다 (to smoke cigarettes), 바람을 피우다 (to have an affair, to cheat)**

피우다 by itself has other meanings and usages for example you can "make a fire" with 불을 피우다 or "stir up dust" with 먼지를 피우다.

The 바람 from 바람을 피우다 does not mean "wind". 바람 actually means "relationship" in this case. So in a sense you are "fostering" or "stirring up" your "relationship" when you have an affair.

It's common that over time words that started out as slang or popular expressions become an official part of the language.

From the 표준국어대사전 (Standard Language Encyclopedia) operated by the 국립국어원 (The National Institute of Korean Language) they list 바람을 피우다 as just 바람피우다. So while it's interesting to know the history of how a common verb was made, you could spend a lot of time like we did researching each verb.

In the end it's more important that you know what something means and not the history of it! Now on to some example sentences!

Example Sentences

담배를 피우면 건강에 나빠요.

It's not good for your health if you smoke.

병원에서는 절대 담배를 피우지 마세요.

Never smoke at the hospital.

남자친구가 제 친구와 바람을 피운 것 같아요.

I think my boyfriend cheated with my friend.

Example Q&A

1

왜 담배를 피워요?

Why do you smoke?

담배를 피우면 기분이 좋아져요.

I feel better when I smoke.

그냥 멋있어 보여서 담배를 피워요.

I smoke just because it looks cool.

여자친구가 피워서 저도 담배를 피워요.

Because my girlfriend smokes, I also smoke.

Example Conversation #1

1. A woman confronts her boyfriend.

A: 어젯밤에 뭐했어?

KOREAN B: 도서관에서 공부 했어.

A: 거짓말쟁이! 너랑 다른 여자가 담배 피우는 걸 봤어!

KOREAN B: 미안해. 하지만 바람을 피우지는 않았어.

A: 믿어도 돼?

A: What did you do last night?

ENGLISH B: I studied at the library.

A: Liar! I saw you smoking with a different girl!

B: I'm sorry. But I didn't cheat.

A: Can I trust you?

● ~(으)니까 Because (reason)

We have been using 그래서 (because) and BASIC 서 to say "because", "since", and "so". The usage of 그래서 is limited because it can never be followed with a command or suggestion. Instead you can only say the result.

(으)니까 can do everything that BASIC 서 does and can be followed with commands and suggestions. It's the stronger version of "because".

Example Sentences

건강에 나쁘니까 담배를 피우지 마세요.

Don't smoke because it's bad for your health.

너무 더우니까 시원한 것을 먹을 거예요.

I am going to eat something cool since it's so hot.

택시가 비싸니까 버스를 타면 돼요.

You should take the bus because taxis are expensive.

숙제를 다 했으니까 콘서트에 가도 돼요.

You can go to the concert, because you did all of your homework.

밥이 없으니까 빵을 먹을게.

I am going to eat bread since we don't have any rice.

담배를 피우니까 기분이 좋아졌어요.

I feel better since I smoked.

중국어가 어려우니까 한국어를 배우면 돼요.

Because Chinese is difficult you should learn Korean.

● 고장이나다 (to be broken)

Example Sentences

제 차가 고장이 났어요.

My car broke.

어젯밤 에어컨이 고장이 나서 오늘 집이 너무 더웠어요.

Last night our air conditioner broke so our house was really hot today.

컴퓨터가 고장이 나서 숙제를 못 했어요.

I couldn't do my homework since our computer is broken.

고장이 난 컴퓨터는 필요 없으니까 버리면 돼요.

We don't need the broken computer so you should throw it away.

히터가 고장이 났지만 오늘 안 추우니까 괜찮아요.

The heater is broken but since today isn't cold it will be okay.

Example Conversation #1

A: 왜 화가 났어요?

KOREAN B: 아까 카메라가 고장이 났어요.

A: 제 카메라를 빌려 줄까요?

B: 괜찮아요. 아이폰으로 사진을 찍을 거예요.

A: Why did you get mad?

B: Just now my camera broke.

A: Shall I lend you my camera?

B: It's okay. I will take pictures with my iPhone.

● 가져가다 (to take a thing), 가져오다 (to bring a thing)

Example Sentences

저는 오늘 도시락을 가져왔어요.

Today I brought lunch.

이번 학기의 학비는 현금으로 가져오세요.

Please bring your tuition for this semester as cash.

고모의 생일날에 케이크를 가져갈 거예요.

I am taking a cake on my aunt's birthday.

오늘 저녁에 비가 올 것 같아서 우산을 가져왔어요.

I brought an umbrella because I think it's going to rain this evening.

사장님께 선물로 받은 와인을 가져가고 싶어요.

I want to take the wine that I got as a present from the president.

Example Q&A

1

책을 다음 주까지 가져가도 돼요?

Is it okay if I bring back the book by next week?

아니요. 다음 주에 가져오면 안돼요. 내일 가져오세요.

No. You can't bring it back next week. Bring it tomorrow.

물론이에요. 내일 가져와도 돼요.

Of course. You can bring it back tomorrow.

그럼요. 다음주도 괜찮아요.

Sure. Next week is also okay.

● 데려가다 (to take a person), 데려오다 (to bring a person)

데려가다 and 데려오다 usage is exactly the same as 가져가다 and 가져오다

except that 데려~ is used for people and animals only and 가져~ can only be used for non-living things.

Example Sentences

미술관에 동물이나 아이들을 데려오지 마세요.
Don't bring animals or children to the art gallery.

생일 파티에 새로 생긴 남자친구를 데려갈 것 같아요.
I think I will take my new boyfriend to the birthday party.

졸업식에 부모님을 데려갈 거예요.
I am taking my parents to my graduation ceremony.

시끄러우니까 교회에 강아지를 데려오면 안 돼요.
You shouldn't bring your puppy to church because it will be bothersome.

● 열이 나다 (to have a fever)

Example Sentences

오늘 학교에서 시험을 볼 때 어지럽고 열이 났어요.
Today when I was taking the test at school I got dizzy and got a fever.

열이 나면 이 약을 먹으면 돼요.
If you get a fever you should take this medicine.

얼굴이 빨개서 열이 나는 줄 알았어요.
I thought you had a fever because your face was red.

● 조용히 하다 (to be quiet)

조용히 하다 is really just 조용히 (quietly) in front of 하다. We only have it here to represent the opposite of 떠들다 (to make a noise).

Example Sentences

미술관 안에서는 조용히 하세요.
Be quiet inside the art gallery.

아이들이 잠을 자서 조용히 해야 돼요.
Because the children are sleeping we have to be quiet.

● 떠들다 (to make noise, to clamour)

Example Sentences

아버지께서 주무시니까 떠들면 안 돼요.

Because father is sleeping you shouldn't make any noise.

아이들은 공원에서 시끄럽게 떠들었어요.

The children clamored loudly in the park.

Special Information 특별 정보

When telling someone that they can't do something, you can completely remove the verb and just say 안 돼요. 안 돼요, and the informal 안 돼 are strong ways to say "no" in Korean.

Example Q&A

1

네 일기를 읽어도 돼?

Can I read your diary?

안 돼!

No!

2

이거 먹어도 돼요?

Can I eat this?

안 돼요.

No.

3

술을 마셔도 됩니까?

Can I drink alcohol?

안 됩니다.

No.