

Complete Guide

To

TOPIK

Test of Proficiency in Korean



Grammar

ADVANCED LEVEL



TOPIK GUIDE

TOPIK ADVANCED LEVEL GRAMMAR

~ㄴ/는가 싶다

~ㄴ/는가 싶다 is used to express a supposition (“I think it might.....”, “It seems like.....”, “I wonder if.....”). It uses the ~ㄴ/는가 form to indicate that it’s a self-directed question. It can be used interchangeably with ~(으)르까 싶다, (으)르 듯싶다.

심한 병 인가 싶 어서 병원에 갔다.

I went to the hospital because I thought it might be a serious illness.

너한테 무슨 일이라도 있 는가 싶 어서 걱정돼 전화했어.

I called because I wondered if something had happened to you so I was worried.

~게끔

This is similar to ~게 or ~도록, but the goal in the first clause is slightly more emphasized. So it can be understood as “In order for _____, do _____.” The first clause can have either a descriptive or an active verb, but the second clause can only use an active verb.

음식이 넉넉하 게끔 고기를 더 샅시다.

Let’s buy more meat so that we’ll have enough food.

선생님은 모두다 알아들을 수 있 게끔 차근차근 가르쳐주었다.

Our professor explained everything slowly and carefully so that everyone would understand.

~기(가) 이를 데 없다

This is used to express that the state of something is so extraordinary or excessive that it cannot be conveyed in words. “이를 데” comes from the verb 이르다 (to tell), and can

be understood as **말할 데**. Literally it means "it is so ___ that you can't describe it." It is used only with a descriptive verb.

note: the **가** is often dropped.

큰 배우가 떠나 아쉽기(가) 이를 데 없다.

A famous actor's death is so sad that it can't be described.

그는 꼼꼼하기가 이를 데 없는 사람이었어요.

He's incredibly meticulous.

벚꽃 축제라서 사람들이 너무 많아서 붐비기 이를 데 없다

It was the cherry blossom festival and there were so many people that it was indescribably crowded.

~자니

This is a shortened form of **~자(고 하니)까**, and can be used interchangeably with **~(으)려고 하니(까)**.

It expresses that the subject has an intention to do something in the first clause, but then an unexpected result occurs, or something is discovered that obstructs the subject's original intention.

전화를 하지니 시간이 너무 늦었어요.

I was about to call her, but then realized it was too late.

알면서 모르는 척하자니 진땀이 다 나요.

I meant to pretend I didn't know, but I began to sweat profusely.

가만히 기다리고만 있자니, 애가 타서 도저히 못 기다렸다.

I'd intended to just wait, but I got anxious so I couldn't wait at all anymore.

혼자 빈집을 지키고 있자니 자꾸만 무서운 생각이 난다.

She's been looking after an empty house by herself, but every once and awhile she has scary thoughts.

이것을 버리자니 아깝고, 그냥 두자니 거추장스럽네.

It would be a shame to just throw this away, but it'd be a burden to keep it.

~ㄴ/는가 하면

This expresses that while something in the first clause is true, something in the second clause that is related to the first clause but contrary/unexpected is also true. It uses ~ㄴ/는가 from the interrogative form and adds ~하면 (if you) to create an expression that can be understood as "If you were to ask me if ___ is true, [I'd say that] ___ is [also] true." That's incredibly awkward though, so it's easier to remember it as "Not only [clause 1], but also [clause 2]" with two contrary clauses.

This structure is often used with words like "도" and "이제는" to stress the contrast.

eg.) 커피에다가 설탕만 넣는 사람이 있는가 하면 크림만 넣는 사람도 있다.

Not only are there people who only put sugar in their coffee, there are also people who only use cream. [If you ask me "Are there people who only put sugar in their coffee?", there's actually also people who only use cream.]

그는 배우인가 하면 가수이기도 하다.

He is not only an actor, he is also a singer.

~ㄹ지언정

This is described as being similar to ㄹ망정, with the same two meanings. However, this structure is slightly stronger.

1. The first meaning can be understood as "Even though..." or "Although...". The first clause is (usually) a negative thing, and the second clause is a positive thing. You can think of it as interchangeable with "... 그럼에도 불구하고 ...".

힘들지언정, 불가능하지 않다.

Even though it's difficult, it's not impossible.

2. The second is like saying "I'd rather ... than ...".

죽을지언정 실패하지 않는다.

I'd rather die than fail.

For more example sentences, see the ~ㄹ망정 post.

~ㄴ답시고

This one was tricky. Thanks to everyone on lang-8 who helped explain this!

The meanings can be separated into two types, but they are both similar. The first clause in the sentence reports what a person intends to do or says they are going to do, and the second clause shows the contrasting truth of events. It can be used like ~ㄴ다면 or ~ㄴ다고 하면서, but the speaker is always disapproving or dissatisfied about the result in the second clause. It seems kind of sarcastic.

도서관에 간답시고 나가서 놀기만 했다.

He said he was going to go to the library, but then he just played outside.

This sentence has two possible meanings. He either really intended to go to the library but then he couldn't so he just played outside (maybe the library was closed?), or he was pretending to be planning to go to the library. So it could mean both "도서관에 가려고 한다고 했지만 못 갔다" or "도서관에 간 척하면서 안 갔다."

Let's look at some other examples:

그가 집안 일을 도와준답시고 내 스웨터를 물에 빨았더니 줄어들게 했다.

He said he'd help with the household chores, but then he shrunk my sweater in the wash.

그녀는 내년에 일본에서 일하고 싶어해서 일본어를 열심히 공부한답시고 알파벳 외에는 아무것도 공부하지 않았어요.

She wants to work in Japan next year so she said she'll study Japanese diligently, but she didn't study anything but the alphabet.

~답시고

This grammar structure can also be used with descriptive verbs. In this case, you don't put include the ㄴ before 답시고 (e.g. 예쁘답시고, 좋답시고).

A great example of how to use this grammar structure with descriptive verbs was provided by mingu on lang-8. Thanks!

A: 난 똑똑해서 수학을 잘 해.

B: 그럼 이 문제 한번 풀어 봐. 그렇게 어렵지 않은 문제야.

A: 못 풀겠는데...

B: 똑똑하답시고 [똑똑하다고 (말)했으면서] 이 문제 하나를 못 푸니?

A: I'm smart so I'm good at math.

B: Then try to solve this problem. It's not that difficult.

A: I can't solve that...

B: You say you're smart but you can't solve this one problem?

So again, it highlights the contrast between what is claimed is true and what occurs in reality, with disapproval.

~랍시고

This one isn't listed on the TOPIK grammar test but goes along with ~답시다. Think of it as "It was called a ____, but ____". Again, a tone of sarcasm/disapproval.

너는 그것도 영어랍시고 미국 사람들 앞에서 말하는 거니?

You call that English but would you say it in front of Americans?

상이랍시고 받아 보니 나한테는 필요도 없는 책 몇 권뿐이었어요.

I won something they called an award but it was just a few books that are of no use to me.

ㄴ/은 즉, ㄴ/인 즉

1. ㄴ/은 즉 for a verb.

The first clause explains the reason or the basis for the event or action in the second clause. Similar to ~니까. Usually used for past tense.

이 약을 먹은즉 병이 나아졌다.

I took this medicine so now I feel better.

날씨가 굉장히 찬즉 강에 얼음이 얼었다.

It was really cold outside, so the river froze over.

When used as ~본즉 it can be used interchangeably with ~보니까, so the first clause describes an event or an action that led to a realization in the second clause.

고향에 가본즉 모든 것이 몰라보게 달라졌었다.

When I went back to my hometown, I saw that everything had completely changed.

2. ㄴ/인 즉 for a noun.

The easiest way to think of this one is as a literary equivalent of the topic marker 은/는.

사실인즉 그 편지 부치는 것을 잊었다.

To tell you the truth, I forgot to mail the letter.

~기에 망정이다

This use of **망정** is completely different than **≒망정** because in this case it is a dependent noun (**의존명사**). It follows “~기에”, “~니(까)”, or “~어서” to signify that the preceding phrase was a good thing or a relief, and is followed by an explanation of what would have happened if the first clause had not occurred. So it can be understood as similar to saying “... **다행이다, 그렇지 않았다면 ...**”. It's usually written as “~기에 **망정**이지...”.

도와준 사람이 있었기에 **망정**이지 큰 일 날 뻔했어요.

It was a good thing that someone was there to help, otherwise there would have been a serious problem.

천천히 차를 운전했기에 **망정**이지 그 식당을 못 보고 지나칠 뻔했다.

Thankfully we were driving slowly, or else we would have passed the restaurant without seeing it.

~**ㄴ**망정

There are two meanings to this grammar structure.

1) The first shows acknowledgement of the truth of the first phrase, but then contrasts it with the seemingly opposite fact in the second phrase. It can be translated as “Even though”, “it's true that... but...”. It is often used with the adverb “**비록**” (although).

그녀는 **비록** 예뻐**망정** 함께 일하기는 힘들다.

It's true that she's pretty, but she's difficult to work with.

내가 나이는 **많을****망정** 마음은 **청춘**이야.

Even though I'm old, I'm young at heart.

2. It can also be used to illustrate the speaker's determination to not do the action described in the second clause. It can be translated as “Even if I..., I wouldn't...” or “I'd rather ... than ...”.

내가 굶어 죽을**망정** 그 사람 도움은 못 받겠다.

I'd rather starve to death than accept his help.

내가 고생할말정 다시는 그에게 부탁하지 않겠네.

Even if I was suffering, I wouldn't ask him for a favour again.

Note: There is no space between **ㄹ** and **망정** because it's a word ending and not a separate noun.

~다시피, ~다시피 하다

~다시피

This is a word ending that can be translated as "As you can..." or "As you...". It's used with the verbs **알다**, **보다**, and **듣다**.

보다시피 나는 잘 지내고 있어.

As you can see, I'm doing well.

너도 알다시피 난 경제에 관심 없어.

As you know, I have no interest in economics.

듣다시피, 이 스피키는 음질이 뛰어나다.

As you can hear, the music quality of these speakers is excellent.

아시다시피, 우린 집을 수리하는 중이에요.

As you know [hon.], we are in the middle of fixing up our house.

~다시피 하다

This is a different word ending that means "practically", "almost", or "nearly".

그는 연구실에서 살다시피 했다.

He practically lived in his lab.

그 분은 매일 점심으로 샌드위치를 먹다시피 한다.

He eats a sandwich for lunch nearly every day.

부모님이 항상 바쁘셔서 혼자 자라다시피 했다.

My parents were always busy so I practically raised myself.

~르/을 리(가) 만무하다

Means that the phrase that precedes it could not possibly happen.

만무하다's root is 만무 (萬無) which is formed by 만 (萬) = 전혀 and 무 (無) = 없다. So it means 전혀 없다. Since 리 (理) means a reason for something, you can translate it literally as "there is absolutely no reason to/for ___."

Can be used interchangeably with 르/을 리(가) 없다.

Note: This is a descriptive verb so the ending is 하다 not 한다.

그녀가 그런 짓을 했을 리 만무하다.

She would never do such a thing.

그는 사과했는데 그의 여자친구가 용서해 줄 리 만무하다.

He apologized, but there's no way his girlfriend would ever forgive him.

공부하지 않았으니 좋은 점수를 받을 리 만무하다.

You didn't study, so there's no way you'll get a good mark.

~은/는 터라

터 is a bound noun, which is a noun that is tied to another part of the sentence (another example of a bound noun is the counter 개 which cannot exist without a number before it). It can be tricky because it has a lot of different meanings. It can describe a supposition, a plan, or a situation.

You can see “터이다” as the root of a lot of grammar structures, such as 텐데 (터이 + 은데) and 테니까 (터이 + 니까). 텐데 is used for a supposition. 테니까 is used either interchangeably with 텐데 as a supposition, or to describe the speaker's plan.

e.g.) 그의 집은 너무 좁을 텐데 식당에서 파티를 하자.

His house would probably be too cramped, so let's have the party at a restaurant.

e.g.) 사진 찍을 테니까 가만 있어 봐.

I'm going to take a photo, so don't move.

In the case of ~터라, the meaning of 터 is different than 텐데 or 테니까. In this case, 터 is used to describe circumstances or a situation. Add ~라(서) to the end of 터 to make 터라서, in which the 서 is omitted and leaves 터라. This a grammar structure in which the circumstances described in the first clause are the reason or cause of the action or situation in the second clause.

Note: On the TOPIK advanced grammar list this is listed as 은/는 터라. However it is more commonly used in the past tense, and in that case it can be written as either 였/았/었던 터라 or 은/는 터라.

eg. 태어날 때부터 부모님들과 함께 살았던 터라 자취 생활을 시작하는 것이 힘들었다.

He'd been living with his parents all his life, so living on his own was difficult.

오늘 몸 상태가 별로 좋지 않았던 터라 숙제를 못 했다.

I wasn't feeling very well today so I couldn't do my homework.

워낙 허기가 진 터라 주문한 음식을 순식간에 먹어 치웠다.

Since I was starving, I devoured the food in an instant.

Last note: ~터에 has the same meaning.

I lied, REALLY last note: Don't forget to put a space between the previous word and the 터 in any of these grammar structures.

So:

사진 찍을테니까 가만 있어 봐. (X)

사진 찍을 테니까 가만 있어 봐. (O)

V 는/은뎡자

Means even if you do something, you won't get the result you want. Can be used like 어/아뎡자 or ~는다고 해도.

note: It's 뎡자 not 뎡자.

eg. 지금 그런 얘기를 한뎡자 무슨 소용이 있나요?

Even if you say that now, what's the use?

약을 먹어 본뎡자 술을 마시면 약효가 안 납니다.

Even if you take the medication, if you drink alcohol the medication won't be effective.

~거들랑

This is similar to saying "If something happens..." or "Since this has happened..." and is followed by a suggestion, promise, or command. It can be thought of as 만약에~ (으)면 or 만약에~ 거든.

모르는 사람이거들랑 문 열어주지 마세요.

If it's someone you don't know, don't open the door.

한국에 오시거들랑 그 박물관에 꼭 가야 해.

If you come to Korea, you definitely have to go to that museum.

시험에 붙거들랑 점심 한턱 낼게요.

Since you passed the exam, I'll buy you lunch.

N 로 말미암아

Yet another grammar form that means “on account of” or “due to”... Just in case you've run out of unique ways to say “because” that will make Korean speakers tell you you're using them wrong but be unable to explain why.

그녀의 부주의로 말미암아 사고가 일어났다

The accident occurred because of her carelessness.

어머님은 폭설로 말미암아 오시지 못했다

My mother couldn't come because of the snowstorm.

감기로 말미암아 학교에 가지 못했다.

I couldn't go to school due to my cold.

Vㄴ들

"Granted that...", "Even though...". KGF.com says this is "often followed by a rhetorical question".

하지만 오지 않은들 그게 무슨 큰일이라.

But even if he doesn't come, what's the big deal?

아무리 돈이 많은들 건강을 잃으면 무슨 소용이 있어요?

No matter how much money you have, if you lose your health, what's the use?

벌써 방학을 했는데 오늘 학교에 간들 뭐하겠어요?

It's a school holiday now, even if you went to school, what would you do?

Vㄹ 성싶다

Interchangeable with “ㄹ 것 같다”. Means “it seems like it will”, “I guess that it will”

어느 팀이 이길 성싶은가?

Which team looks like it will win?

그가 올 성싶지 않다.

It looks like he won't show up.

그 아이는 크게 될 성싶다.

It seems like he will go far.

V 는 법이다, A 은 법이다

This is the same as ~기 마련이다. So it means "it's bound to..." or "it's certain that...".

For verbs: 는 법이다 (e.g. 받는 법이다). For adjectives: (으)ㄴ 법이다 (e.g. 좋은 법이다).

기대가 클수록 실망도 큰 법이죠.

The more you get your hopes up, the more you'll be disappointed.

싸고 성능이 좋은 물건은 잘 팔리는 법이에요.

Inexpensive, good quality products are certain to sell well.

서두르면 실수하는 법이다.

If you go fast you're certain to make a mistake.

V 더니 vs V 왔/있더니

The difference between these two structures has always confused me. My TOPIK textbook attempts to explain the difference, so I'm going to go by their explanation!

V 더니

- The subject is usually not in first person*.
- Used with a verb or an adjective.
- First clause, even when in past, does not use past tense.

1. Highlights the difference between two contrasting phrases.

지난 겨울에는 눈이 별로 안 오더니 이번에는 많이 오네요.

It hardly snowed at all last winter, but this year it's snowed a lot.

2. The result (second clause) of someone else doing something (first clause). The subject of first and second clauses are the same.

지난 주말에는 춥더니 이번 주는 따뜻해요.

Last week it was cold, but this week has been warm.

내 동생은 수영을 하더니 식욕이 왕성해졌다

My dongsaeng went swimming, so he had a huge appetite.

V 았/었더니 -

- The subject is usually first person.
- Used only with a verb, not an adjective.

1. Used when you realize or notice something (second clause) after doing something (first clause).

오랜만에 고향에 갔더니 많은 것이 변해 있었어.

When I visited my hometown, a lot had changed.

2. The result (second clause) of doing something (first clause).

어제 술을 많이 마셨더니 오늘 머리가 아파요.

I've got a headache because I drank a lot yesterday.

3. 내가 공부를 열심히 했더니 성적이 올랐다.

Since I studied hard, my grade went up.

"The Korean Grammatical Forms site says that Koreans sometimes break the "no first person on V 더니" rule.

V ㄹ ㄷ이 없다

Interchangeable with V ㄹ 리가 없다 and V ㄹ 리 만무하다. Means "there is no reason that...", "it is not possible that..", etc.

Note: this is sometimes misspelled by Koreans as V ㄹ **택이 없다** but the correct version is **턱**.

그가 최근의 일들을 알 **턱이 없다**

There's no way he would know what's been going on recently.

그런 것이 그녀의 마음에 들 **턱이 없다**

There's no way she would like something like that.

그 사람이 그 약속을 잊을 **턱이 없다**.

It's not possible that he'll forget his promise.

그가 편지를 직접 썼을 **턱이 없다**.

There's no way he wrote that letter himself.

N로 하여금

Marks the object of a causative construction. Used when someone forces, encourages, makes, or lets another person do something else.

감독은 선수들로 하여금 동계 훈련에 참여하도록 지시했다.

The coach ordered the players to participate in winter training.

그로 하여금 약속을 꼭 지키게 했다.

They made him keep his promise.

그로 하여금 다시 한번 해보게 하자.

Let's let him try again.

어린이로 하여금 스스로 결정하게 하라.

Let the child make her own decision.

V 고도

1. The first meaning seems to be very similar to ~어도/~더라도. Means “Even though…”, or “and yet …”, when the result of the first phrase is not what you expected.

새벽에 차가 별로 없으니까 빨간 신호등을 보고도 그냥 지나가는 차가 많아서 사고가 많이 난다.

There are more accidents in the evening because there’s hardly any cars out, so drivers are more likely to drive through intersections even though they see the red traffic light.

그 것을 소유하지 않고도 잘 살 수 있다.

You can live happily even without owning that.

2. Can also be used like ~기도 하고 to list two (sometimes contrasting) descriptive verbs.

귀엽고도 아름다운 여자를 만났다.

I met a girl who was cute and yet beautiful at the same time.

3. Can be used to emphasize a descriptive verb.

그가 높고도 높은 곳에 그 것을 감췄다.

He hid it somewhere very very high up.

N도 V 거니와

This is used to mean “not only (N) but also…”, or “besides (N)…” or “as well as (N)…”.

It seems like 도 is usually added to the noun, but not always!

Present Tense

비도 내리거니와, 바람도 분다

Not only is it raining, it’s also windy.

머리가 좋거니와 힘이 세다.

I'm not only clever, I'm also strong.

돈도 없거니와 틈도 없다.

Not only do I have no money, I don't have the time.

Past Tense

양도 적었거니와, 입에도 맞지 않았다.

The portions were small, but besides that it also wasn't to my taste.

Future Tense

값도 비싸겠거니와 방콕에서부터 배달을 받아야 하겠다.

Not only will it be expensive, I also will have to have it shipped all the way from Bangkok.

(으)로 인하여/인해/인해서

As a result of/ on account of

Exact same meaning as 때 문에, only difference is that 때 문에 is a beginner grammar while (으)로 인해서 is an intermediate grammar.

예문 연습: 곧 한국에 돌아가는 친구로 인해서 고별 파티를 마련하고 있었어요.

I was preparing a farewell party for a friend that is returning back to Korea.

A/V-(으)ㄴ/는 까닭에(으로)

Because of (-기 때문에)

우리는 첼시 팀이 지난 밤에 이긴 까닭에 기뻐했다.

We were so happy in view of the fact that Chelsea won last night.

-기 나름이다

It depends on...ing; depending on how one does it

사람도 사람 나름이지 모두가 나쁜 것은 아니다.

Of course, everything depends on the individual, not all people are bad;

사랑 받는 자기가 하기 나름입니다.

Being loved depends on the effort you put in

-(으)르 라치면

If you consider what with doing, whenever, if

This ending attaches to action verbs, and signifies that whenever one contemplates or supposes undertaking some action, the contents of the following clause come about. It is usually used in cases when one contemplates things which one has experience numerous times.

잘 놀다가도 엄마가 밖에 나갈라치면 애기가 울더군요.

Even at times when the baby was playing just fine, whenever its mother went to go outside, it would cry.

요즘 바깥 청소를 할라치면 꼭 비가 오더라고요.

Lately whenever I get ready to clean up outside, it rains.

그 남자는 내가 좀 관심을 표할라치면 꼭 미운짓을 해요.

Whenever I get around to showing my interest in him, he does something stupid.

-기에 앞서

Before, in advance

기술자들이 고속도로 건설에 들어가기에 앞서 토지를 측량했다.
Engineers surveyed the land before starting to build the highway.

-고서(야)-고서

(Does) and then; and then (next); doing and then

It tightens the relationship between the preceding and following clause, implying they are naturally closely linked. Occasionally the second clause oppose, contradicts or gainsays the preceding clause (only when the preceding clause uses an action verb). It can take '-는' and '-도' auxiliaries for heightened effect.

일을 다 하고서 돈을 받아야지요.

Of course, once one has done all the work, one should be paid.

-고서야 only after having done; only in case one has first done.

상처한 후 10년 지내고서야 결혼을 했대요.

They say he didn't marry (again) until ten years after the death of his wife.

-는 마당에

Under/given the circumstance that...; while

It sets the scene for the event or situation in the following clause, and tends to imply a ridiculous or lamentable contrast between the two clauses.

모두들 일하는 마당에 너만 놀아서 되겠니?

Since when is it OK for you to goof around when everybody else is working.

내가 나 자신도 못 믿는 마당에 누구를 믿겠어?

Who am I to trust when I don't even trust myself?

제대로 먹지도 못하는 마당에 자동차는 어떻게 굴리니?

How can you go tooling around in a car when we can hardly eat properly?

을/를 막론하고

Irrespective of, regardless of

불법 침입자는 누구를 막론하고 사살한다

Anyone who trespasses will be shot dead.

ㄴ/르 셈이다

Accounting (for); judgment based on appearances, to all appearances/indications, that one might call...; intention, idea, expectation; for all practical purposes.

It is used to express the speaker's conjecture about or evaluation of a fact or event, but can also be used to express, for convenience's sake, a presumption about an event even when she knows it not to factually be so.

그 학생은 너에 비해 열심히 공부한 셈이지.

I guess (I can assume that) that student is studying harder than you.

내년쯤에는 집을 옮겨 볼 셈입니다.

I'm thinking of moving house sometime next year.

다음 주부터 시험이니, 이번 학기도 다 끝난 셈입니다.

Next week is exams; I guess this semester is all but over.

-(으)런마는

I had hoped that...but; it should have...but; I wish that...but; I would presume that...but; the expectation is that...but

병어리는 아니련마는 왜 말을 못할까?

I would presume he is not a deaf-mute, so why doesn't he say anything?

분별력이 있으련마는 일을 그르치고 말았어.

I would have expected him to have some judgment, but he screwed everything up.

-되

(concessive) although (even though) it does-is; does-is and indeed (does-is); (literary) and | Ending is incompatible with '-았' and '-겠'. Two major usages:

1) Used to introduce some fact by way of serving as a lead-in or intro to a related but more detailed exposition in the following clause.

바람은 불되 그리 세게 불진 않아요.

The wind is blowing, but not all that strongly.

술은 좋아하되 자주 마시진 않아요.

I do like to drink, but I don't drink often.

잠은 자되 깊은 잠을 못 잔답니다.

Apparently he sleeps, but not very deeply.

2) The ending concedes or allows the contents of the preceding clause, while the second clause places some restriction on those contents. It often contains an imperative.

일은 하되, 과로하진 마세요. It's OK to work - just don't overdo it.

술은 마시되, 적당히 마시세요. It's OK to drink - just do so in moderation.

- (으)ㄴ 뿐더러

Not only... but (also); moreover; furthermore; as well as, besides; in addition | It is synonymous with **뿐 (만) 아니라**.

그는 영어를 말할뿐더러 불어도 한다

He speaks not only English but also French.

은/는 커녕

Let alone NOUN (not even; to say nothing of NOUN; far from (being); to say nothing of; let alone; on the contrary; not only; not only not; contrary to expectation; instead of (something desirable that one might expect))

밥커녕 죽도 못 먹는다.

He can't even have juk, let alone real food.

상커녕 벌을 받았다.

Let alone an award, he got punished.

-니 만큼/만치

In so far as, in as much as, given that; seeing as

The pattern expresses the idea that the results present in the second clause come about due to the contents of the first clause.

부모가 잘 생겼으니만큼, 그 집의 딸들도 예쁘게 생겼을 거야.

Give how good-looking their parents are, the daughters in that family are bound to be pretty.

귀한 손님들이니 만큼 각별히 조심하거라.

Seeing as what important guests they are, be extra careful.

시간이 촉박하니만큼 일찍부터 서둘러야 해요.

Given our time constraints, we have to get a move on right away.

-다 못하다

Unable to do V1, V2 happened

보다못해 나는 그들의 싸움을 말렸다

Being unable to remain a mere spectator, I stopped their fighting.

-(으)르 대로 V-어(아, 여)서

Do/be as much as possible.

그 책은 낡을 대로 낡아서 글씨가 제대로 안 보인다.

This book is as worn out as worn out can be; you can't even read the letters.

-(으)로써

With, by means of, using; because of, due to; in accordance with

The particle combines with nouns or nominalize (-ㅁ) action verbs to express an instrument or means.

일을 성실히 함으로써 기반을 잘 닦을 수 있어요.

One can lay a good foundation through conscientious work.

힘을 합침으로써 어려움을 이겨낼 수 있어요.

We can overcome our difficulties by combining forces.

여행으로써 견문을 넓히려고 하죠.

I intend to broaden my experience through travel.

-ㄴ 바에야

If/since (as long as) one is to do

친구를 도울 바에야, 아무 조건 없이 도와주십시오.

As long as/if you're going to help a friend, you should/might as well do so unconditionally.

아무 치료도 받지 않을 바에야 왜 병원에 있습니까?

If you're not going to have any treatment, what is the point of being in a hospital?

집을 지을 바에야 한번 멋지게 지어 보세요.

If you are going to make a house, make a beautiful one.

-ㄴ 나머지

As a result of, from an excess of, driven by.

나는 너무 흥분한 나머지 말문이 막혔다.

I got so excited that I was at a loss for words.

-기 일쑤이다

Is always doing (something unpleasant); makes a habit of doing

The pattern can be paraphrased as '자주 그렇게 한다' or '그렇게 하는 횟수가 아주 많다' and refers to a not entirely desirable action that occurs frequently.

어린 아이들은 걸다가 넘어지기가 일쑤이다.

Little kids frequently fall down when walking.

비가 오다 그치면 버스에 우산을 두고 내리기가 일쑤이다.

It is quite common for people to leave their umbrellas on buses

-ㄴ/는 셈치고

Supposes, assumes, grants (that); tells oneself that; pretends to oneself that

The pattern is used when the speaker wishes to (usually arbitrarily) rationalize or justify an event or course of action. || 부모를 버린 자식인데, 자식이 없는 셈치세요.

재수하는 셈치고 1년 휴학하기로 했어요.

I told myself I would take time to study for the university entrance exams again, and decided to drop out of school for a year.

월급을 안 받은 셈치고 불우 이웃을 돕기로 했어요.

Pretending I was forgoing my salary, I decided to help out the less fortunate.

친구에게 속는 셈치고 돈을 꾸어 주었어요.

Assuming I was being cheated by my friend, I lent him the money.

-ㄴ 따름이다

It is just/only that

묵묵히 내 길만을 갈 따름이죠.

All I'm doing is going about my own business quietly.

그는 일개 학생일 따름이다.

He is a mere student. or He is nothing but a student.

-은/르 판에/판이다

A 판 (= 판국) is a situation—something 'happening' or 'going down'—a state of affairs, and usually a somewhat less-than-satisfactory or high-class one. Thus, this pattern means is 'somewhat shabby or embarrassing situation where ...'

그 건물들은 오랫동안의 관리 소홀로 무너져 내릴 판이다.

The buildings are crumbling from years of neglect.

나라가 망하던 판에 오죽해.

What else could you do when the country was coming to ruin.

르 여지가 없다

Be above/beyond, There is no question of..

그의 성실함을 의심할 여지가 없다.

There is no question about his sincerity.

그 지역은 더 이상 개발할 여지가 없다.

There's no way the region can be developed anymore.

고작이다

Only, just, barely, no more than, at (the) most, All of something

아이들을 부양하는 것이 고작이다.

It is all I can do to feed my children.

내가 할 줄 아는 요리는 계란 프라이가 고작이다.

A fried egg is just about the only thing I can cook.

-르 지경이다

Is on the verge of [something undesirable]; is about to [suffer something]

This expression is often preceded by a verb of hardship, such as 포기하다, 쓰러지다, 죽다, 울다, 꺾어지다, or 넘어 지다.

시험이 너무 어려워 울 지경이었다.

The exam was so difficult that I almost cried.

피곤해서 쓰러질 지경이다.

I am so tired that I'm about to collapse.

ㄴ/은 이상

Once something is done...

It can mean that the preceding clause is a fact that makes the following clause something that's naturally expected or supposed thing to happen.

비행기를 탄 이상, 도착할 때까지 내릴 수 없어요.

Now that you've boarded the airplane, you can't get out until you arrive.

이미 공식 발표를 한 이상, 이제 취소할 수는 없어요.

Since we've already made a public announcement, we can't cancel it now.

N/V+ 기 그지없다

There are no limits to, No end to.., Really

There are no bounds [limits] to man's greed.

사람의 욕심은 그지없다.

사고 현장은 처참하기 그지없었다.

The scene of the accident was totally gruesome [appalling].

-ㄴ 채(로)

Modifier -(으)ㄴ + postmodifier 채: just as it is or did, (in) the original state of ..

버스는 텅텅 비다시피 한 채 떠났다

the bus took off in the state of being nearly empty

양씨가 내 손을 꼭 잡은 채 속삭였다.

Grasping my hand tightly, Mr. Yang whispered.

-다니(요)

Tsk-tsk pattern in plain base + -다니 (originally abbreviated from an indirect quotation in -다고 하니) To think that ...!, Just imagine!, Can you believe it?, Who would have thought that?, What a shame to think that ... Note that this ending only appears on the Plain Base of verbs.

옷 호사를 못 하다니

what a shame that (she) doesn't dress well ...

이 많은 사람들이 한결같이 이 영화를 보러 몰려들다니.

To think that this many people would line up to see this film.

네가 하고 싶은 말이 그게 다니?

Is that all you have to say?

-ㄴ 듯(이)

Like, as, giving the appearance of ...; appearing (to be), looking (like); seeming as if; as if/though. This pattern is often 'flagged' in front by the adverb 마치 which serves as a sort of warning to the speaker that a like/as if pattern in 듯이 or -(으)ㄴ/-는 것처럼 is coming up.

He is absolutely crazy about her

그는 그녀를 미친듯이 사랑한다.

He lives as if he were a millionaire.

그는 백만장자인 듯이 생활하고 있다

ㄴ/는 한편

- meanwhile

일본은 구조대를 급파하는 한편, 원조를 제공할 준비를 하고 있습니다

Japan is dispatching rescuers and is ready to provide aid.

-던 차에

Just at the juncture when one had been ...-ing

단정을 하던 차에...

Just when all had concluded that he was as good as dead..