

Complete Guide

To

TOPIK

Test of Proficiency in Korean



Grammar

INTERMEDIATE LEVEL



TOPIK GUIDE

TOPIK -II

Test of Proficiency in Korean - II

GRAMMAR INTERMEDIATE LEVEL

By

TOPIK GUIDE

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TOPIK – II: Intermediate Level Grammar

As you know, the new TOPIK format, Intermediate and Advanced level tests have been combined into one test, named - TOPIK-II. The test takers will be assigned a level between 4 and 6, based on their score. The exact passing scores for different levels has not been fixed yet. They will use a system of cut-off mark or something. The main thing to understand here is that the Intermediate and advanced levels are in one test now, which means the test paper will have questions of different difficulty levels. Some questions will be comparatively easier so that Intermediate level aspirants could solve them while some difficult questions will be aimed at Advanced level aspirants. So, if you are aiming for just level 3 or 4, you don't need to spend time on studying advanced level vocabulary and grammar. Instead you can just focus on Intermediate level study material and try to master them.

That's the reason why we have kept the Intermediate and Advanced level grammar and vocabulary material separate despite their being the combined paper. In this eBook we have arranged some important vocabulary that you need to know in order to clear Intermediate level TOPIK. Though studying the advanced level vocabulary as well will definitely improve your score, it's not necessary. But if you are appearing for TOPIK level 5 or 6, you must study both Intermediate and Advanced level study material.

All the Best!

<u>Grammar</u>	<u>Used With</u>	<u>Usage</u>	<u>Similar Phrases</u>	<u>Example Sentence</u>
-다고 해도 -ㄴ/는다고 해도	V/A/N(I)	Even though; Even if The fact in first clause doesn't affect the fact in second clause.	-아/어도 ~더라도 ~(으)ㄹ 지라도 ~는 데도 ~나 마나	아무리 비싸다고 해도 필요한 책이라면 사야지. Even if it is expensive, you have to buy the book if you need it.
-ㄴ/는 다기보다(는)	V/A/N(I)	It is used to indicate that it is better to say VERB2 rather than VERB1 (rather than VERB1, VERB2 is a better reason/option)		예쁘다기보다 작했어요. I wouldn't say that she was pretty, but rather good-hearted.
A-다는 것 V-ㄴ/는다는 것	A/V	The fact/information/rumor that Used to make a noun phrase with an adjective or verb		그녀가 시험에 떨어졌다는 소문을 들었어요. I heard a rumor that she failed the test. 너의 여자 친구가 예쁘다는 것을 잊어버렸어. I forgot (the fact that) that your girlfriend was pretty

<p>N-(이)라면 A-다면 V-ㄴ/는다면</p>	<p>V/A/N(I)</p>	<p>If that is the case</p> <p>-To show a condition or assume something (hypothetical) that has not happened yet (assuming different situation)</p> <p>-Lower probability of happening than - (으)면</p> <p>-Often used with 만약</p>		<p>날씨가 따뜻해진다면 여행에 갈 수 있습니다, <i>If the weather gets warm then I can go on a trip.</i></p> <p>학교에 간다면 나에게 알려주세요 <i>If you go to school, let me know</i></p>
<p>-(으)ㄴ/는 감이 있다</p>	<p>A/V</p>	<p>Used to mean that something is “kind of” in a certain state or to express what you “feel” about an object/state/action. 감 (gam) comes from the Chinese character (感), which means feeling, therefore the phrase is translated like “I feel that it is ...” or “I think it's kind of ...”.</p>	<p>-(으)ㄴ 감이 없지 않다</p>	<p>영화가 좀 너무 단순한 감이 있어. <i>This movie is somewhat too simple.</i></p> <p>바가지 쓰는 감이 있지만, 그냥 살래. <i>I kind of feel that it's a rip-off, but I'll still buy it.</i></p>
<p>-(으)ㄴ 지 N(Time)이/가 되다/넘다/지나다</p>	<p>V</p>	<p>"it's been . . . since . . ."</p> <p>This pattern is used to indicate that a time period has lapsed since the action or event.</p>	<p>-(으)ㄴ 지 오래 되다 been a long time -(으)ㄴ 지 얼마</p>	<p>한국에 온 지(가) 10 년 됐어요. <i>=> It's been ten years since I came to Korea.</i></p>

			안 되다 hasn't been a long time	친구를 만난 지 오래 됐어요. => <i>It's been awhile since I saw my friend.</i>
- (으)ㄴ 채(로)	V	<p>"just as it is," "(while) doing," "being in the state of"</p> <p>Used when certain action is taken in the process of another action (VERB1), focus is on the resulting state that continues</p> <p>-Can use with verbs indicating wearing things on your body</p> <p>-Can use for continuation of emotional state</p> <p>-Incomplete/Complete actions can be used</p> <p>-Not used to describe naturally expected situations</p>	<p>-When used with -아/어 놓다 or -아/어두다 the 로 is dropped</p>	<p>안경을 쓴 채 목욕탕에 들어갔다. => <i>I got into the bathtub with my glasses on.</i></p> <p>문이 열린 채 집에서 아무도 없었습니다. <i>The door was open and there was nobody at home.</i></p>
- ㄴ/은/는/리/을	V/A	<p>These are noun-modifying endings.</p> <p>Adjective + ㄴ/은</p> <p>좋다 – 좋은 사람 (good person)</p>		<p>이거 작년에 부산에 찍은 사진이야. <i>This is the photograph I took last year in Busan.</i></p>

		<p>어렵다 – 어려운 질문 (Difficult question)</p> <p>Verb + ㄴ/은 (For past tense)</p> <p>제가 어제 만난 사람 – The person I met yesterday.</p> <p>Verb + 는 (For present tense)</p> <p>제가 오늘 만나는 사람 – The person I am meeting today.</p> <p>Verb + ㄹ/을 (For future tense)</p> <p>제가 내일 만날 사람 – The person I will meet tomorrow.</p> <p>-는 with 있다 – 지금 먹고 있는 음식 (The food I am eating now.)</p> <p>-은 with 싶다 – 제가 하고 싶은 일 (The work I want to do.)</p>		<p>어머님과 이야기하고 있는 사람이 내 작은아버지입니다.</p> <p><i>The person talking with my mom is my uncle.</i></p>
<p>-(으)ㄴ/는 것 같다</p>	<p>V/A/N(I)</p>	<p>"looks/seems like" "appears that"</p>	<p>-나 보다 -(으)ㄴ/는</p>	<p>이 옷이 비싼 것 같아요.</p> <p><i>This cloth seems expensive.</i></p>

		-To guess through a certain fact or situation -To express a thought or an opinion Adj. + ㄴ/은 (past) + ㄹ.을 (future) V + ㄴ/은 (past) + 는 (present) + ㄹ/을 (future)	모양이다 -(으)ㄴ/는 듯하다	그녀가 존을 좋아하는 것 같습니다. <i>It seems she likes John.</i> 내일 비가 올 것 같아요. <i>It appears like it will rain tomorrow.</i>
N. + 대신(에) A/V. + ㄴ/은/는 대신(에)	V/A/N(I)	"in place of," "instead of," "but" 대신 literally means "substitution," "proxy," or "surrogate," but it also means "in exchange for" or "as a trade-off,"		혼자 공부하는 대신 반 친구와 연습하는 것을 좋습니다. <i>Instead of studying alone I love to study with my classmate.</i> 선물로 책 대신 스카프를 샀어. => As a gift, I bought a scarf instead of a book. 날씨가 맑은 대신 추워요. => The weather is beautiful, but it's cold.

-(-으)ㄴ/는 데다가	V/A	<p>"in addition to," "not only . . . but also," "and also"</p> <p>This connective is composed of the -는데 connective followed by -다가.</p>	<p>-(으)ㄴ 뿐(만)아니라</p>	<p>내 고향이 먼데다가 기차표도 아주 비쌉니다. <i>Not only is my hometown far from here the ticket is also very expensive.</i></p> <p>책도 많이 읽는 데다가 운동도 열심히 한다. <i>=> Not only does she read many books, but she exercises diligently.</i></p>
-(-으)ㄴ/는 듯하다	V/A/N(I)	<p>is like, is as (if) is like, is as (if), looks like</p> <p>To speculate on the basis of certain fact or situation.</p>	<p>-(으)ㄴ/는 듯이 ((-으)ㄴ/는 것처럼) -나 보다 -(으)ㄴ/는 것 같다 -(으)ㄴ 모양이다</p>	<p>그 사람이 한국인 듯합니다. <i>He appears like a Korean.</i></p> <p>김 씨는 너무 바쁜 듯 해요. <i>Mr. Kim looks as if he is very busy.</i></p>

<p>-(으)ㄴ/는 모양이다</p>	<p>V/A/N(I)</p>	<p>Appears like</p> <p>To speculate something on the basis of certain fact or situation (shape or appearance)</p> <p>-No guess in VERB1 (If guess you use -(으)ㄴ/는 것 같다)</p> <p>-Often used with -(으)ㄴ/는 걸 보니까 which is the basis for making the guess</p>	<p>-나 보다</p> <p>-(으)ㄴ/는 것 같다</p> <p>-(으)ㄴ/는 듯하다</p>	<p><i>문이 닫히는 걸 보니까 집에서 아무도 없는 모양입니다.</i></p> <p><i>After seeing the closed door it seems there is no one at home.</i></p>
<p>-(으)ㄴ/는 반면(에)</p>	<p>V/A/N(I)</p>	<p>On the one hand.... on the other hand.</p> <p>It is used when context of VERB1 contrasts with VERB2 (_____ while _____)</p> <p>-Express 2 things that are opposite or one positive and one negative in one sentence</p>	<p>-지만</p> <p>-는데 반해</p>	<p><i>그 사람이 부지런한 반면에 행동이 좀 이상합니다.</i></p> <p><i>He is hard working, but on the other hand, his behavior is little bit strange.</i></p>
<p>-(으)ㄴ/는 법이다</p>	<p>V/A</p>	<p>There is reason to expect; it is (or seems) reasonable that ...; it can be expected that; it ought (it is supposed) to be that ...; it is the usual turn of events that ...; it is nature's law that ...; the inevitable way of the world</p>	<p>-기 마련이지다</p>	<p><i>열심히 공부하면 점수가 높아지는 법입니다.</i></p> <p><i>If you study hard it's obvious that your grades will improve.</i></p>

		is that; it stands to reason that ..., the way (law) of the world that ...		
- (으)ㄴ/는 셈이다 ㄹ/을 셈이다	V	V. + ㄴ/은/는 셈이다 - "it is (almost) as though," "I would say..." A.V. + ㄹ/을 셈이다 - "(one) plans to," "(one) intends to" - ㄴ/은/는 셈이다 indicates a calculated result and is a colloquial expression. - ㄹ /을 셈이다 indicates an intention or a plan. - 는 셈치다 used to suppose something that is different from reality (pretend)	- 외/과 마찬가지다	<i>비싸게 산 셈이다.</i> => (It's almost as though) we paid too much. <i>나는 오전 중에 돌아 올 셈이었다.</i> => I was planning on coming back before noon. <i>너 앞으로 어떻게 할 셈이야?</i> => What are you planning to do from now on?
- (으)ㄴ/는 줄 알았다/몰랐다	V/A/N(I)	Used when information about certain fact is different from what had been expected (I thought that. but really.) -When used with positive and negative comments on ability (+/+ and -/- worse than you expected) (-/+ and +/- better than expected)	- 는 다고 생각하다 - (으)려니 생각하다 - (으)ㄹ 줄 알다/모르다	<i>여기서 날씨가 이렇게 많이 더운 줄 몰랐습니다.</i> <i>I had no idea that weather too hot here.</i>

			(used to when checking ability/awareness on how to do something)	
-(으)ㄴ/는 척하다	V/A/N(I)	Used to express a fabrication of an attitude or action that is different from the fact (act like <V/A/N attached) -VERB1 contains what is contrary to reality -You can't use 알다 in the past	-은 척했다 (Subject acts like they did something but didn't) -는 척했다 (Subject acts like they are in the process of something but in reality not)	<i>모든 사실을 알아도 모르는 척 하지 마십시오.</i> <i>Don't pretend that you are not aware of after knowing everything.</i>
-(으)ㄴ/는 체하다	V/A/N(I)	Used to express the attitude that is different from the actual action or condition (acted as though <V/A/N attached> in order to Clause 1)	- (으)ㄴ/는 척하다	<i>여자들이 항상 순결한 체 합니다.</i> <i>Girls always pretend that they are innocent.</i>

<p>-(으)ㄴ/는 탓에</p>	<p>V/A/N(I)</p>	<p>When a bad result is placed in VERB2 due to VERB1</p> <p>In this phrase 탓 roughly means reason/cause something bad happens</p>	<p>-는 탓이다 -는 바람에 -는 통에</p>	<p>어머니께서 안 계신 탓에 집이 이렇게 지저분합니다.</p> <p><i>The house so dirty because my mother is not there.</i></p>
<p>-(으)ㄴ/는 편이다</p>	<p>V/A</p>	<p>To say that something tends to be similar to something else (generally so)</p> <p>-Normally adverb in front -Characteristic/quality needs to be obvious or objectively verifiable (in general terms)</p>	<p>-Negative forms 안 -는 편이다, -는 편이 아니다</p>	<p>이 물건이 저 보다 싼 편이어서 사십시오.</p> <p><i>This one is cheaper than that so buy this.</i></p>
<p>-(으)ㄴ/는데</p>	<p>V/A/N(I)</p>	<p>-When VERB1 becomes the reason of VERB2 (since/therefore/and) -When the VERB2's context contrasts with VERB1 (but) -To do something in VERB2 on the basis of VERB1 (background information)</p>		<p>배고픈데 피자 시켜먹자</p> <p><i>I'm hungry. Why don't we order pizza?</i></p>
<p>-(으)ㄴ/는데도</p>	<p>V/A/N(I)</p>	<p>When something that is different from a generally expected result in VERB1's situation is placed in VERB2</p> <p>-Can't use future tense, imperative, or suggestive ending</p>	<p>-With 불구하고 to make - (으)ㄴ/는데도 불구하고 to further</p>	<p>계속 잤는데도 감기가 낫지 않아요</p> <p><i>Even though i keep sleeping the cold is not getting better.</i></p>

			emphasize the contrast or unexpectedness	
-(으)나/는/(으)는지 알다/모르다	V/A/N(I)	<p>"to know if/whether"</p> <p>"not to know if/whether"</p> <p>알다 and 모르다 verbs use -지 to mean "how to" or "if/whether," as illustrated in the examples below. When a question pronoun, such as 언제, 어디, 왜, 누가, 어떤, 무슨 or 무엇, precedes this construction, the speaker is inquiring when, where, why, who, which, what kind, or what, respectively.</p>		<p><i>어떤 선물이 좋은지知道吗?</i></p> <p><i>Don't you know which gift is appropriate?</i></p> <p><i>친구가 언제 올지 모르겠어요.</i></p> <p><i>I don't know when my friend will come.</i></p>
-(으)나 마나	V	<p>"no use," "no point doing," "not worth doing"</p> <p>This pattern indicates a futile attempt or uselessness, meaning literally "whether to do it or not."</p>	-아/어 봤자	<p><i>가나 마나 우리는 늦어서 그 영화는 못 봐.</i></p> <p><i>=> There is no use going; we can't see the movie because we're late.</i></p> <p><i>그 약은 먹으나 마나였다.</i></p> <p><i>=> The medicine was no use. It didn't help.</i></p>

<p>-(으)ㄹ 걸 (그랬다)</p>	<p>V</p>	<p>"should have . . ."</p> <p>This short form of -ㄹ/을 것을 그랬다 indicates mild regret, as in "I should have done."</p>	<p>-았/었어야 했는데 (Should have done) -지 말걸 그랬다/안 -(으)ㄹ 걸 그랬다 (Should not have done)</p>	<p><i>점심을 미리 먹을 걸 그랬다.</i> => <i>I should have eaten lunch earlier.</i></p> <p><i>떡국을 끓일 걸 그랬다.</i> => <i>I should have cooked (boiled) the rice-cake soup.</i></p>
<p>-(으)ㄴ/는/ㄹ 게 아니라</p>	<p>V</p>	<p>"To do Verb2 and not Verb1"</p> <p>"it is not (the fact) that," "not . . . but . . ."</p> <p>This expression amends the action, event, or item in the first part of the sentence by the second part.</p>	<p>-지 말고 - (으)ㄴ/는/ㄹ 것이 아니라</p>	<p><i>여기는 날씨만 좋은 게 아니라 사람들도 친절해요.</i> => <i>Not only is the weather nice here, but the people are also nice.</i></p> <p><i>로스앤젤레스가 아니라 시애틀에 도착했어요.</i> => <i>He arrived in Seattle, not Los Angeles.</i></p>
<p>-(으)ㄹ 겸</p>	<p>V</p>	<p>"while doing . . ."</p> <p>This construction indicates that the second action has a dual purpose. Taking advantage of the situation, you do one thing while doing something else at the same time.</p>	<p>-는 김에(means doing actions together) -가는 길에/오는 길엔 (on the way to/from you do</p>	<p><i>선생님도 볼 겸 학교에 갔다.</i> <i>I went to school and at the same time visited my teacher.</i></p>

			something) -겸 (used with noun)	친구도 사귄 겸 한국 학생회에 나갔다. => I went to attend the Korean students' meeting and also to make friends (there).
- (으)ㄹ 리(가) 없다	V/A	There's no way, Can't be Expresses a doubt in the possibility or the likeliness of an action or a state. 리 means a reason, a possibility, or a cause. This grammar structure is usually used in the present tense and the past tense, and even when it's referring to a future action, the sentence remains in the present tense.	-절대로 -지 않을 것이다 -(으)ㄹ 리(가) 있어요?	그가 이렇게 빨리 올 리가 없다. He can't be here that early. 내 여자친구가 날 찰 리가 없다. My girlfriend can't be dump me. 그가 저녁을 먹었을 리가 없다. He can't have had dinner.
- (으)ㄹ 만하다	V	"it is worth doing," "it is doable," "to be deserving" -To recommend something since the speaker considers it to be worthy.		그 소설은 읽을 만해. => The fiction is worth reading. 요즘 볼 만한 영화가 뭐 있을까? => Which movies are worth watching nowadays?

				<p>그 학생은 상을 받을 만 하다. => The student deserves an award.</p>
- (으) ㄴ ㄹ ㄹ 만 하다	V	<p>"almost," "nearly," "a close call"</p> <p>It is used to mean that something almost happened (but did not actually happen) (almost <V attached>)</p> <p>-Most cases speaker is relieved it didn't happen -Always use in past -Often used following constructions that indicate hypothetical past situations (-았/었더라)</p> <p>- When used with 하마터면, this construction intensifies the near occurrence of an event that could have happened.</p>		<p>. 교차로에서 사고가 날 ㄹ 만 했다. => I nearly had an accident at the crossroads.</p> <p>차 사고가 나서 하마터면 죽을 ㄹ 만 했다. => I almost died because of the car accident.</p>
- (으) ㄴ ㄹ (만) 아 니 라	V/A/N(I)	<p>"Not only.. but also...."</p> <p>To add a piece of information from VERB2 to VERB1 (but also)</p>	- (으) ㄴ/는 데 다 가	그는 가난할 ㄹ 만 아 니 라 몸도 허약하다.

		-Clauses should be ++ or -- can't mix -These often follow (A/V-기까지 하다/ A/V-기도 하다/ N-까지 A/V)		<i>He is not only poor but also sickly.</i>
-(으)ㄹ 뿐이다	V/A/N(I)	"It's only that..., Not more than ..., just..." To show that there is nothing else than what is mentioned in VERB1 (that's all, all I did, only) -Only one course of action -In this form 뿐=오직 meaning solely, merely, only	-(으)ㄹ 뿐 -More emphatic use (N-만 -(으)ㄹ 뿐이다/ A/V-기만 -(으)ㄹ 뿐이다)	<i>난 그냥 좀 바쁠 뿐인데요.</i> <i>It's just that I'm a little busy.</i> <i>지금 많이 배고파요. 밥을 먹고 싶을 뿐이다.</i> <i>I am so hungry now. I just want to eat.</i>
-(으)ㄹ 수밖에 없다	A/V	"there is no way/choice but to . . . ," "have to" It is used in situations in which there is no other choice for the subject but to do VERB1's action (in case of verb) or to be in VERB1's stat (in case of adjective)		<i>할 게 너무 많아서 밤을 새울 수밖에 없겠어요.</i> <i>=> There is so much to do, I have no choice but to stay up all night.</i> <i>싫지만 치과에 가는 수밖에 없다.</i> <i>=> I hate it, but there's no way but to go to a dentist.</i>

<p>-(으)ㄹ 정도로</p>	<p>V/A</p>	<p>"(so) . . . to the extent that," "(so) . . . to the point that"</p> <p>This pattern expresses a hypothetical or real degree, limit, or extent of the performance, action, or behavior. – Sometimes Used to exaggerate</p>	<p>-(으)ㄹ 정도이다 -(으)ㄹ 만큼 -(으)ㄹ 지경이다</p>	<p><i>눈물이 날 정도로 아팠어.</i> <i>It's was so painful that I almost cried.</i></p> <p><i>숨을 쉬지도 못 할 정도로 많이 먹었다.</i> <i>=> I ate so much (to the extent) that I can't breathe.</i></p>
<p>-(으)ㄹ 지경이다</p>	<p>V</p>	<p>"to/at the point of . . . ," "almost," "nearly"</p> <p>This expression is often preceded by a verb of hardship, such as 포기하다, 쓰러지다, 죽다, 울다, 꺾어지다, or 넘어지다.</p>	<p>-(으)ㄹ 정도이다</p>	<p><i>시험이 너무 어려워 울 지경이었다.</i> <i>=> The exam was so difficult that I almost cried.</i></p> <p><i>피곤해서 쓰러질 지경이다.</i> <i>=> I am so tired that I'm about to collapse.</i></p> <p><i>목이 말라서 죽을 지경이었다.</i> <i>=> I almost died of thirst.</i></p>
<p>-(으)ㄹ 테니까</p>	<p>V/A/N(I)</p>	<p>V. + ㄹ/을 테니까) means "since/because (it is expected to)." It indicates the speaker's expectation in regard to an event or an action. This construction comes from the</p>	<p>Combination of - (으)ㄹ 터이다 (Express speaker's intention) and -</p>	<p><i>내가 도와 줄 테니까 걱정하지 마세요.</i> <i>I will help you, so don't worry.</i></p>

		<p>connective (으)니까 "because" attached to the 르/을 터이다 "is expected" ending. -VERB1 shows the speaker's will and becomes the condition for VERB2 -Generally used with command or suggestions. -Subject should be speaker in VERB1 -VERB1= reason for suggestion or advice -VERB2=suggestion or advice</p>	<p>(으)니까 (express reason)</p>	<p>날씨가 추을 테니까 두꺼운 옷을 입고 나가세요. => The weather will be cold, so go out with thick (warm) clothes on. 버스 타면 늦을 테니까 지하철을 타자. => We'll be late if we take a bus, so let's go by subway.</p>
<p>-(으)ㄹ 텐데</p>	<p>V/A/N(I)</p>	<p>"I imagine," "I would think," "it must be" This short connective form of -을/일 터인데 indicates the speaker's expectation or anticipation. It is derived from the verb 터이다 "to expect" and the connective -ㄴ/는데. When the preceding phrase shows a speaker's speculation and it works as a basis of the succeeding phrase</p>		<p>이 책은 초등 학생에게는 어려울 텐데 다른 책을 사는 게 어때요? This book is probably difficult for an elementary school student so how about buying a different book? 오늘이 동생 생일일 텐데 케이크를 먹었는지 모르겠다. => Today must be my younger sibling's</p>

				<i>birthday, but I don't know whether he/she had a cake.</i>
-(으)ㄹ걸(요)	V/A/N(I)	<p>“contrary to what you might expect or think.., Probably...”</p> <p>-To speculate (need knowledge to back up speculation) about certain fact</p> <p>- Conversation only, intention raises at end</p> <p>-Used in spoken language</p>	<p>-(으)ㄹ 거야</p> <p>-(으)ㄹ 거예요 (means a speculation)</p>	<p><i>그 사람이 드라마 배우 일걸요.</i> <i>He's probably a drama star.</i></p> <p><i>아마 일을 끝냈을 걸요.</i> <i>I think he might have finished the work already.</i></p>
-(으)ㄹ까 봐(서)	V/A/N(I)	<p>“for fear lest ... ; for fear that ... ; (afraid/concerned) that ...”</p> <p>-To do VERB2 in advance because the speaker is worried about VERB1 (봐 here used as to guess/think)</p> <p>*This is different-(으)ㄹ까 보다/- (으)ㄹ까 싶다/- (으)ㄹ까 하다/- (으)ㄹ지도 모르다 comes at the end of sentence and shows an uncertain plan</p>	<p>-(으)ㄹ까 싶어(서)</p> <p>-(으)ㄹ지도 몰라(서)</p>	<p><i>시험이 어려울까 봐 공부를 열심히 했어요.</i> <i>I feared the test would be difficult, so I studied hard.</i></p> <p><i>교수님이 화날까 봐</i> <i>비가 올까 봐서 우산을 가지고 왔어요.</i> <i>I brought an umbrella in case it rains.</i></p>

<p>-(으)ㄹ까 하다</p>	<p>V</p>	<p>“To intend to, to think of doing...” -Used to describe the speaker's vague intention or plan that can easily be changed (I might _____)</p>	<p>-(으)ㄹ까 보다</p>	<p>다음 달부터 요가를 배울까 해요 <i>I'm thinking of learning yoga starting next month.</i></p>
<p>-(으)ㄹ락 말락 하다</p>	<p>V</p>	<p>to come close to, to be on the brink of. (ㄹ 뻔하다) -Used to say that something almost happened but didn't at the end (I nearly <V attached> but (reason why not))</p>		<p>그 노인은 죽을락 말락 한다. <i>The old man comes close to dying</i> 그녀는 그를 때릴락 말락 했다. <i>She was on the verge of hitting him</i></p>
<p>-(으)ㄹ지도 모르다</p>	<p>V/A/N(I)</p>	<p>“It might/may...” -Used to indicate the speaker's view that something might happen or could possibly (but unlikely) occur -Used as a guess so rude to use about an important event that someone is worried about</p>	<p>-(으)ㄹ지 모르다</p>	<p>비가 올지도 몰라요. <i>It might rain.</i> 시험에 떨어질지도 몰라. <i>It might fail the exam.</i> 우리 수진이는 조금 늦게 자서 배고팠을지도 몰라요.</p>

				<i>Sujin slept late so I didn't know if he'd have been hungry.</i>
-(으)려고 하다	V	<p>“Intend to/Plan to/Going to”</p> <p>-Used to explain future plans (more concrete than -(으)르까 하다)</p> <p>-Indicates the speaker's intention</p> <p>-Can use for future plans</p>		<p><i>다음 달에 카메라를 사려고 해요.</i></p> <p><i>I plan to buy a camera next month.</i></p>
-(으)려던 참이다		<p>“I am/was about to do...”</p> <p>-Used to express a plan for the foreseeable future (indicates speaker's intention), speaker was just about to do what is suggested</p> <p>-These often appear at the beginning</p> <p>마침/그렇지 않아도/안 그래도</p>	<p>-(으)려던 참이었다-even before the suggestion (I had planned to <even before you said that> and was just about to)</p>	<p><i>안 그래도 전화하려던 참이었어.</i></p> <p><i>=> I was just about to call you anyway.</i></p>
-(으)로 인해(서)	N	<p>“Because of... , Due to..., On account of...”</p> <p>When VERB2's result comes because of VERB1 (Due to <N attached> _____ happened)</p>		<p><i>그 사람은 사고로 인해 목숨을 잃었어요.</i></p> <p><i>That person died from (due to) a car accident</i></p> <p><i>저는 야외모임을 비로 인해 취소했어요.</i></p> <p><i>I cancelled the meeting outside due to the rain</i></p>

		Can't use imperative/suggestive		
-(-으)로서	N	<p>"as," "for," "being (in the position of)"</p> <p>Used to indicate that someone has a position, social status or authority or in such stance (as a <N attached>)</p>		<p><i>뉴욕은 항구도시로서, 무역이 발달됐다.</i> => As a port city, New York is advanced in the commercial trades.</p> <p><i>이 약은 새로 나온 감기 약으로서 특히 기침에 좋습니다.</i> => This medicine is a newly made cold medicine that is especially good for a cough.</p> <p><i>대통령으로서 그런 말을 하면 안 된다.</i> => As the president, he should not say so.</p>
-(-으)리라고	V/A/N(I)	<p>"will probably be/do I bet/I reckon that ... is likely the case."</p> <p>Often used to quote internal thoughts. A fancy equivalent to -(-으)ㄹ 것이다(고)</p> <p>- Used to speculate something (I believe <V/A/N attached> since Clause 1)</p>	<p>-(-으)리라고는 상상도 못하다 (used when speaker never thought about the situation)</p> <p>-(-으)리라는 N (used to mean</p>	<p><i>그는 하나하나 보리라고 다짐한다</i> <i>He pledges to look at them one by one.</i></p> <p><i>기쁘게 해드리리라 마음먹었다.</i> <i>I decided I would make her happy.</i></p>

		-민다, 생각하다, 보다, etc. often follow	think, guess, speculate)	
-(-으)면서도	V/A	Even though, though; (even) while -Used to show two contrary clauses - Used when the opposite context to the status/action of VERB1 come in VERB2	-지만	<i>영화는 재미있으면서도 슬펐어요. The film was funny yet sad.</i> <i>김밥이 싸면서도 맛있어요. Kimbap is cheap but delicious.</i>
-(-이)나마	N	“Though it may be, even though...” -Used to choose something even though it is not 100% satisfactory (2nd best option) -Can also show no preference	-잠시나마 -잠깐이나마 -조금이나마	<i>남은 시간이나마 열심히 공부하자. Let's study hard even though (we) don't have much time left.</i> <i>집은 방문할 때 작은 선물이나마 가지고 가야지. When visiting someone's home we should take a gift, even a small one.</i>
-(-이)라도	N	“even if (it be) just like..” Used to indicate the speaker's choosing of something that will suffice even though it is not the best option among the available choices	-Used with 어느, 아무, 무엇, 무슨, or 누구 the expression means that	<i>옷이 조금이라도 찢어지면 생명을 잃는다. If your clothing gets even slightly torn, you lose your life.</i>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Choosing the next best option -Use when ranking the available options 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> something is the case no matter the circumstances or situation 	
- (이)야말로	N	<p>Indeed..</p> <p>Used to emphasize something among others representing the rest (prime example)</p> <p>-N attached is most among all</p>		<p><i>서울이야말로 아름다운 도시예요.</i></p> <p><i>Seoul is indeed a beautiful city.</i></p> <p><i>부모야말로 가장 좋은 의사예요.</i></p> <p><i>It is indeed parents who are the best doctors.</i></p>
- 거나 (-거나)	V/A/N(I)	<p>Either.. or..</p> <p>Used when one is supposed to choose one out of two options (or)</p> <p>-거나 Typically one used once but can appear twice</p>	-든지	<p><i>저는 떡이나 김치를 먹고 싶어요.</i></p> <p><i>I want to eat dduk or kimchi</i></p> <p><i>저는 눕거나 앉을 수 없어요 = I can't lay down or sit down</i></p> <p><i>돈을 주거나 선물을 주세요 = Give me money or a present,</i></p>

-거든	V/A/N(I)	<p>“If... When..”</p> <p>-To show a condition or assume something that has not happened (generally used in casual conversation)</p> <p>-If VERB1 is actually true then...</p> <p>-Many times VERB1 is guess and VERB2 is suggestive/imperative sentence</p>	-거든요 means reason (only known by speaker) and comes at the end of the sentence	<p>혹시 서울에 오거든 전화 하세요.</p> <p><i>If you by any chance come to Seoul, please call me.</i></p>
-거든요	V/A/N(I)	<p>“Because, since, let me tell you”</p> <p>Used for giving an explanation</p> <p>Used to introduce information you are going to elaborate more about.</p> <p>Letting something be known, denying something, used for setting some fact straight, possibly in a slightly rude way. This is sometimes used when someone is being defensive, or in a 'for your information' way.</p>		<p>왜 아직 퇴근 안 하셨어요?</p> <p><i>Why haven't you gone home yet</i></p> <p>"아직 할 일이 많거든요.</p> <p><i>(Because)I still have a lot of work.</i></p> <p>내일은 휴일이거든.</p> <p><i>=> Tomorrow is a holiday, you know.</i></p>
-건만(은)	V/A/N(I)	“but, even though, while, although”	지만	<p>그 여자는 예쁘건만 내 스타일 아니에요.</p> <p><i>She is beautiful but she is just not my type.</i></p>

		Used when there are opposite fact between VERB1 and VERB2 - Although/Despite VERB1's action, VERB2's action (opposite) happened		
-게 되다	V/A	"to turn out," "to become," "to get to" - Used when something is changed or something happened due to a certain reason, used to express passively in cases in which the subject's will or intention is not involved -Used to tell someone something happened in a indirect/gentle manner		그 친구를 알게 되었다. => I got to know him/her. 한국에는 어떻게 오게 되었어요? What brings you here to Korea? 아내 덕분에 담배를 끊게 되었어요. I quit smoking thanks to my wife
-게 하다	V	"to make (someone) do (something)" -When someone (subject) made someone else do something (verbally make them do something, no direct physical connection) -Also refer to giving/not giving another person permission to do something	-도록 하다 -게 만들다	철수는 항상 우리를 웃게 합니다. Cheosu always makes us laugh. 의사가 환자를 침대에 눕게 하였어요. The doctor had the patient lay down on the bed.

		<p>-Can't use 안 for negative only 못 to show prohibition of some action</p> <p>-When attached to Adjective it indicates that the subject causes another person to be in the state described by the Adjective</p>		
-고 나서	V	<p>after doing . . . , "having done . . ."</p> <p>This colloquial connective indicates the completion of an action or event that is followed by another action or event. Its meaning is close to -ㄴ/은 후에.</p>	-고서	<p>저녁을 먹고 나서 신문을 읽어요. => After eating dinner, I read newspapers.</p> <p>읽고 나서 숙제를 해요. => After reading, I do my homework.</p> <p>숙제를 다 하고 나서 친구에게 전화를 걸어요. => After doing all the homework, I call my friend on the phone.</p>
-고 말다	V	<p>"Ends up doing, finally does, gets around to doing, ultimately does."</p> <p>-Used to express that something finally took place (unplanned event/action that continued until it was completed or thoroughly finished in a way undesired by the speaker)</p>	<p>-아/어 버리다</p> <p>-고 말겠다 shows stronger intention of speaker</p>	<p>어젯밤에 포커에서 결국은 돈을 잃고 말았다. I ended up losing money at poker last night.</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Subject did not plan or intend to do what happened (efforts were made to prevent a result but were ineffective) -End in past tense usually 		
-고 보니까	V	<p>“Does and then realizes..”</p> <p>When some fact is found after doing something, new/contrary to current belief (after I realized)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -고 보면 (If you do this you will get this result) -Occurs after an action is completed -Refers to a time after performing an action once -VERB2 contains new or unexpected information learned by the speaker 		<p><i>그 남자의 집에 가고 보니까 결혼했어요!</i> I went to that guy's house and found out that he's married!</p> <p><i>이 셔츠를 입고 보니 잘 안 어울려요.</i> I tried the shirt on and saw that it doesn't look good on me.</p>
-고 해서	V/A/N(I)	<p>This first clause gives the primary reason for the second – and hints at other reasons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Only primary reason is given but the clause indicates that there are other reasons also not said 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -N 도 V-고/ A/V-기도 하고 해서 -N 도 A/V-고 A/V-고 해서 or A/V-기도 하고 A/V-기도 해서 this expression 	<p><i>한국 남자친구가 있고 해서 한국어를 배워요.</i> Amongst other reasons, I have a Korean boyfriend, so I'm learning Korean.</p> <p><i>몸에 안 좋고 해서 담배를 끊었어요.</i> For one thing, it's bad for the body, so I quit smoking.</p>

			indicates two representative reasons among many for the action in VERB2	
-고도	V	More or less equivalent to -어도, but with the nuance of even after doing, even after having done; and yet, but, while, though.		깨어나고도 한참 동안은 몸을 움직일 수 없었다. Even after waking up, I was unable to move for some time.
-고말고(요)	V/A/N(I)	"of course, . . . will be/do," "it goes without saying" Used to express an agreement of This sentence ending indicates the speaker's willingness to do or his or her complete agreement with a fact. It is used in a casual or an intimate context.		오늘 날씨가 춥고 말고. => It surely is cold today. 미국에 도착하면 편지를 쓰고 말고요. => Of course I'll write to you when I get to the United States.
-고서	V	Does and then; doing and then. To express when VERB2's action or condition appears after VERB1's action is finished (before/after relationship)	-고 나서 -고	운동을 열심히 하고서 지금 아주 피곤해요. I worked out so hard that i am now very tired.

-고서야	V	<p>Only after/only if; only under conditions such that ...</p> <p>-When VERB2's action can take place after VERB1's action is finished</p> <p>- Use -아/어 야 when VERB1 is critical condition for VERB2 to take place</p>		<p>석 잔이나 비우고서야 일어났다.</p> <p><i>Only after emptying three glasses, she stood.</i></p>
-고자 하다	V	<p>"to try to," "to plan to," "would like to"</p> <p>-Used in a formal speech/writing</p> <p>-Subjects must be same</p> <p>-Can't use Imperative or Suggestive endings</p>	-(으)려고 하다	<p>오늘 한국의 역사에 대해 발표하고자 합니다.</p> <p><i>I am going to make a presentation about the history of Korea.</i></p> <p>오늘은 여러분의 의견을 듣고자 합니다.</p> <p>=> <i>I would like to hear your opinions today</i></p>
-곤 하다	V	<p>곤 하다 - "from time to time, it does," "now and then"</p> <p>곤 했다 - "used to"</p> <p>This pattern indicates a repeated action. It means "from time to time" or "now and then" when it ends in the present tense, and it means "used to" when it ends in the past tense.</p>	-고는 하다 -기 일쑤이다	<p>친구가 가끔 들르곤 한다.</p> <p>=> <i>My friend stops by now and then.</i></p> <p>밤이면 아기가 울곤 했다.</p> <p>=> <i>The baby used to cry at night.</i></p>

		- Used often with 곧잘, 자주, 가끔		
-기 때문에	V/A/N(I)	Because/Therefore Used for the reason of VERB2's action --Can't use imperative/suggestive ~아/어서 is favored in spoken Korean because of its brevity.	-기 때문이다 -아/어서 -(으)니까	저는 배고프기 때문에 밥을 먹고 싶어요. <i>I want to eat because I am hungry.</i>
-기 마련이다	V/A	One cannot help doing/being; one inevitably does/is Used to say that certain situation is natural and reasonable (is bound to)	-게 마련이다 -(으)ㄴ/는 게 당연하다 -(으)ㄴ/는 법이다	처음에는 초조하기 마련이다. <i>You're bound to be nervous the first time.</i> 부모는 자식에게 관대하기 마련이다. <i>It's by nature that parents are lenient towards their own children.</i>
-기 위해(서)	V	This pattern is equivalent to the phrase for the sake of, benefit of, or in order to.	-기 위하여	돈을 벌기 위해서 아르바이트를 찾고 있어요. <i>I am looking for a part-time job in order to earn some money.</i>

				<p>한국에 유학가기 위해서 한국어를 공부하고 있어요.</p> <p><i>I'm studying Korean in order to go to Korea to study.</i></p>
-기 일쑤이다	V	<p>Used when something occurs frequently</p> <p>- Usually a negative connotation</p>		<p>나는 감기에 걸리기 일쑤이다.</p> <p><i>I often catch a cold.</i></p> <p>나는 차멀미를 하기 일쑤다.</p> <p><i>I'm prone to motion sickness.</i></p>
-기(가) 무섭게	V	<p>"as soon as," "immediately (after)"</p> <p>This idiomatic expression gives a vivid image of something happening immediately after the act or the event in the first clause.</p>	-자마자	<p>배가 부두에 닿기가 무섭게 선원들이 내려왔다.</p> <p><i>=> Immediately after the ship reached the pier, the crew got off (the ship).</i></p> <p>집을 짓기가 무섭게 이사할 것이다.</p> <p><i>=> As soon as they finish the house, they will move in.</i></p>

-기(를) 바라다	V	<p>"to wish," "to pray for," "to hope for"</p> <p>This expression indicates a simple wish, desire, or hope.</p>		<p>사업이 잘 되기를 바랍니다. => I pray your business will do well.</p> <p>항상 행복 하시기를 바랍니다. I wish you are always happy.</p>
-기는 하지만	V/A/N(I)	<p>"it is true that . . . but"</p> <p>When despite recognizing VERB1's condition, something different than what had been expected is placed in VERB2.</p> <p>--Subject must be same for both clauses - VERB1 is acknowledged but emphasizing speaker's belief in</p>	-기는(긴) -지만	<p>비행기가 빠르기는 하지만 비싸다. => It is true that airplanes are fast, but they are expensive.</p> <p>좋은 선물이기는 하지만 저는 못 받겠어요. => Although it is a nice gift, I cannot accept it.</p>
-기는(요)	V/A/N(I)	<p>Used to slightly deny what the other person said or answer about a compliment in a modest way (I don't think so, <V/A attached> "negating sentence")</p> <p>- Can't be used with expressions that denote tense</p>	-긴요	<p>A: 한국말 참 잘 하시네요. you are speaking korean well!</p> <p>B: 잘 하기는요? 한국어가 안 늘어서 속상해요. Am i speaking korean well? I feel bad for not getting my proficiency increased.</p>

<p>-기도 하다</p>	<p>V</p>	<p>"it is also . . ." , as well</p> <p>-Used to indicate that it is done sometimes</p> <p>-기도하고 (used with V when VERB1 "or" VERB2 are done, used with Adjective when adding information "VERB1 happens but sometimes VERB2 happens as well)</p>		<p><i>여름에 보통 덥지만 가끔 춥기도 하다.</i> <i>It is usually warm, but sometimes it is cold in the summer.</i></p> <p><i>그 드라마를 보고 우리는 웃기도 하고 울기도 했어요.</i> <i>Watching that drama I both laughed and cried.</i></p>
<p>-기로 하다</p>	<p>V</p>	<p>"to decide to"</p> <p>Used to describe a plan, resolution and promise towards something (I decided to ____)</p> <p>-Usually past tense but when present tense speaker & listener are making a promise together</p> <p>-Can't use imperative/suggestive</p>	<p>-기로 계획하다</p> <p>-기로 결심하다</p> <p>-기로 약속하다</p>	<p><i>나는 내 년에 취직하기로 했어요.</i> <i>I've decided to do some job from next year.</i></p> <p><i>파티에 한복을 입고 가기로 했다.</i> <i>=> I decided to wear a Korean dress to the party.</i></p>

-기만 하다	V	To show that only one particular action or state has been continued		<p>아무 말을 하지 않고 울기만 해요.</p> <p>He doesn't say anything all he does is cry.</p>
-기만 하면	V	<p>"whenever," "every time," "only if"</p> <p>This connective has two meanings. One indicates that "whenever" one does something, something else invariably happens; it is similar to -르/을 때마다. The other indicates the conditional "only if."</p>		<p>친구는 술을 마시기만 하면 졸아요.</p> <p>=> Whenever he drinks, my friend falls asleep.</p> <p>돈을 벌기만 하면 컴퓨터를 하나 살 거야.</p> <p>=> Only if I make money will I buy a computer.</p>
-기에(는)	V/A/N(I)	<p>As, because; in accordance with [the fact that]; by/from doing. Similar in meaning to -기 때문에 and -길래</p> <p>"as," "as for"</p> <p>보다, 듣다, 알다, and 생각하다 are frequently used verbs in this construction. It expresses the speaker's experience or opinion.</p> <p>내가 생각하기에 as I think, in my opinion, 내가 보기에 as I see it.</p>	-길래 (colloquial)	<p>무엇을 잡수셨기에 배가 아프십니까? What is you ate that gave you such a stomachache?</p> <p>제가 보기에 이 책은 학생들에게 좋은 것 같아요.</p> <p>=> In my view, this book seems to be good for the students.</p>

-길래	V/A/N(I)	As, because, since; with the fact of doing. When VERB1 becomes basis or purpose of VERB2	-기에 (written)	시간이 없길래 택시로 왔어요. As I didn't have time I came by taxi.
-까지	N	Used to indicate that something else happened on top of something (as well as)	-마저/조차 (only when it is a negative connotation)	벌써 늦었는데 비까지 왔어요. I'm already late on the top of it starts raining.
-나 보다	V/A/N(I)	Looks/seems/appears like... To guess about something based on certain fact or situation	-(으)ㄴ/는 것 같다 -(으)ㄴ/는 모양이다 -(으)ㄴ/는 듯하다	집에서 아무도 없나 봐요. It seems there is no one at home.
-느니	V	"(I) would rather," "it is better to . . ." -느니 is often used with 차라리 for emphasis. It is also often followed by -는게 낫다 to mean that something is preferable to something else, as in, "It	차라리	시장에 가서 사느니 비싸지만 백화점에서 사야겠다. => I'd rather buy it at a department store than in a market even though it will be more expensive.

		is better to do . . . than . . ." 차라리 adds emphasis to "rather."		가까운 곳은 운전하느니 (차라리) 걷는 게 낫다. => I would rather walk than drive if it's close.
-느라고	V	Because of doing something/ busy in doing something.. -When doing what comes in VERB2 is not possible due to VERB1	-는 바람에 -는 통에 -는 탓에	급히 오느라고 깜빡 잊어 버렸어요. Because I was quickly coming, I completely forgot. 텔레비전을 보느라고 초인종을 못 들었어요. Because I was watching TV, I didn't hear the doorbell.
-는 길에	V	-It means "on the way to/from somewhere" -It means "using coming/going to somewhere as a chance" - Can use only movement verbs	-는 길이다 -는 도중에	집에 돌아오는 길에 이 물건을 샀어요. I bought this on my way to returning home.
-니/은/는 김에	V	"while one is at it/doing it," "since/because" This colloquial expression is used when we say, "while we are at it, we might as well do . . . ," and use the	-는 길에 (1)	은행에 가는 김에 서점에도 들을까? => Since we are going to the bank, shall we stop at a bookstore?

		verbal modifier ㄴ/은 or 는, depending on the tense.		고향에 온 김에 외할머니를 만나고 갈 거예요. As long as I'm in my hometown, I'll meet my maternal grandmother before I go.
-는 대로	N/V	N. + 대로 - "as is," "as (someone) does/says" V. + ㄴ/은/는/르/을 대로 - "as is," "as (someone) does/says" V. + 는 대로 - "as soon as" -It means to do the same as doing something else (repeat, do as told) -It means to do something as soon as something is done		선생님 마음대로 정하세요. Please choose as you like. 형이 시키는 대로 해라. Do as your older brother tells you. 한국에 도착하는 대로 전화할게요. I will call you as soon as I reach Korea.
N- 덕분에 V-ㄴ/은/는 덕분에	V/N(I)	"due to (your) generosity," " thanks to you" This polite acknowledgment of a favor or generosity is another way of saying "thank you." It is used liberally even when there is no favor or generosity received.	-ㄴ/은/는 덕분이다	구 선생님, 덕분에 한국어를 많이 배웠어요. => Thanks to you, Mr./Ms. Koo, I learned a great deal of Korean. 아버지께서 열심히 일하신 덕분에 저는 대학을 어렵지 않게 다녔어요. => Thanks to my father's hard work, I went to college without hardship.

<p>-는 동안 마는 동안</p>	<p>V</p>	<p>"hurriedly," "haphazardly," "barely," "hardly"</p> <p>This expression describes the subject's hurried action or motion in doing things incompletely or haphazardly. It is often used with -하고 to connect two sentences, but, colloquially, -하고 is frequently dropped.</p>		<p>샤워를 하는 동안 마는 동안 (하고) 뛰어 나갔다. => I hurriedly took a shower and ran out.</p> <p>아침을 먹는 동안 마는 동안 (하고) 학교에 왔다. => I hardly ate breakfast and then came to school.</p> <p>잠을 자는 동안 마는 동안 (하고) 일어났다. => I had barely slept when I woke up.</p>
<p>-는 동안(에)</p>	<p>V</p>	<p>"while," "during," "when"</p> <p>Used to express the period of time that certain action or condition continued (VERB2's action while <V attached>)</p>	<p>-는 사이(에) (only when subjects are different)</p>	<p>한국에서 사는 동안 친구를 많이 사귀었어요. I made many friends while I was living in Korea.</p> <p>기다리시는 동안 이 잡지를 읽으시겠어요? Would you like to read this magazine while you wait?</p> <p>내가 자는 동안에 눈이 많이 내렸어. While I was sleeping, a heavy snow fell.</p>

<p>-는 바람에</p>	<p>A/V</p>	<p>"as the result of," "because of"</p> <p>Literally, this idiomatic expression says "in the midst of the (whirl) wind," meaning "because / as a result (of a confusion)." It is usually used in a negative context.</p> <p>--Typically negative result (exception when something completely unexpected or unintended occurs and is positive)</p> <p>-Should end in past tense</p> <p>-Can't use imperative/suggestive</p>	<p>-는 탓에</p> <p>-는 통에</p> <p>-는 덕분에 (opposite meaning)</p>	<p>늦게 도착하는 바람에 개학식에 못 갔다. <i>I couldn't go to the school orientation because of my arriving late.</i></p> <p>아이들이 떠드는 바람에 깬다. <i>Because the children were being loud, I woke up.</i></p>
<p>N -사이(에) V -는 사이(에)</p>	<p>V</p>	<p>Among, While ...-ing; during the interval/time/space (사이) while one is ...-ing.</p> <p>Used to show the period of time that a certain action or condition is continued</p> <p>- Subjects must differ</p>	<p>-는 동안(에)</p> <p>-중에</p>	<p>그는 제가 안 보는 사이에 나갔다. <i>He left when I was not seeing.</i></p> <p>모르는 사이에 끝날 거예요. <i>It will be over before you know it.</i></p> <p>그는 동료 사이에 인기가 있었다 <i>He enjoyed popularity among his fellow workers.</i></p>

<p>V -는 중(에) N .중(에)</p>	<p>N/V</p>	<p>"among, in the middle/midst of doing . . ."</p> <p>Used to show the process of certain action (in the middle of)</p> <p>- VERB2's action while <V attached></p>	<p>-는 중이다</p>	<p>시험 중에 전화가 왔다. => During the exam, a telephone rang.</p> <p>시험을 준비하는 중이다. => I am in the midst of preparing for an exam.</p>
<p>N -통에 V-는 통에</p>	<p>V</p>	<p>As a consequence/result of, under the influence of (something disturbing); Mostly in negative situations.</p> <p>More or less synonymous with 바람에 and 탓으로 because of, due to. - Can't use imperative/suggestive</p>	<p>-는 바람에 -는 탓에</p>	<p>비가 오는 통에 소풍을 못 갔어요. We couldn't go to picnic because it was raining.</p> <p>아이들이 떠드는 통에 잠을 못 잤다. I couldn't sleep because kids were making noise.</p>
<p>-는 한</p>	<p>V</p>	<p>"So long as; so far as; even if."</p> <p>To show the situation of VERB2 will be realized as long as the condition of VERB1 is satisfied</p>		<p>그녀는 할 수 있는 한 딸을 지원하였다. She supported her daughter as best as she could.</p> <p>무리하지 않는 한 음주는 괜찮다. Drinking is all right as long as you don't do it too excess.</p>

<p>-다 보니</p>	<p>V</p>	<p>Used to indicate that the speaker learned something new after doing some action or behaviour continuously from time in the past or that a certain situation has occurred as a result of</p>	<p>-다가 보니까 -다 보니까 -다 is shortened form of -다가 which refers to something occurring in the middle of a continuance action -보니 is shortened form of 보다 and - (으)니까 which refers to a discover or result</p>	<p><i>한국어를 배우다 보니 내가 전혀 못할 것 같아요. After trying to learn Korean, I've realized that I'll never be able to speak it.</i></p> <p><i>운동을 자주 하다 보니 이제 너무 강해졌어요. I exercised a lot and now I realize that I have become stronger.</i></p>
<p>-다 보면</p>	<p>V</p>	<p>If one does something over a period of time [and then steps back to reflect on it] ; if you do something for a while, then This pattern uses the (abbreviated) transference in -다(가)</p>	<p>-다가 보면</p>	

		<p>followed by the verb to see in the conditional form (-(-으)면).</p> <p>-Common endings for VERB2 (-(-으)ㄴ 수 있다/-게 될 거예요/-게-)</p> <p>-다 보(니까) is slightly different, VERB2 is a result (more definite) of continued action</p>		
-다가	V	<p>V. + 다가 - "while doing," "as (something) is going on"</p> <p>V. + 었/았다가 - "while/when," "and then"</p> <p>These connectives indicate an interrupted action followed by another action. The actor of both actions is usually the same. There are some exceptions—for example, 비가 오다가 해가 났다 "It was raining, and then the sun came out."</p>	<p>-는 길에 (Only when 오다/가다 used in front)</p> <p>-다가는</p> <p>speculates a bad result in VERB2</p> <p>-다가 말다가</p> <p>하다 use when action is on and off</p>	<p><i>길을 가다가 친구를 만났어요. On my way, I met a friend.</i></p> <p><i>옷을 입었다가 다른 옷으로 갈아 입었어요. I wore one set of clothes and then changed into another set.</i></p>

-다가는	V	<p>Does/did and THEN; does/did BUT. Like in -고는, the presence of 는 reinforces the and THEN</p> <p>Warning pattern: if one keeps on doing then (unfortunately) ...</p>	<p>-Speaking hypothetically use -았/었다가는</p>	<p>물오리떼가 내려 앉았다가는 날아오르곤 했다. <i>A flock of ducks would land [on the field] and then take off again.</i></p> <p>놀지 않고 공부만 하다가는 바보 되기 쉽다 <i>All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.</i></p>
-다니	V/A/N(I)	<p>Tsk-tsk pattern in plain base</p> <p>+ -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 ...</p>	-다니(요) end of sentence	<p>옷 호사를 못 하다니..... <i>what a shame that (she) doesn't dress well ...</i></p> <p>이 많은 사람들이 한결같이 이 영화를 보러 몰려들다니. <i>to think that this many people would line up to see this film</i></p>
-더라도	V/A/N(I)	<p>Even though it may be the case</p> <p>~더라도 means “even though (it may be the case).” It is constructed from the retrospective suffix 더, and the clausal conjunctive ~어/아도 “although.” This conjunctive is used when the speaker acknowledges the content of the</p>	-아/어도	<p>비가 오더라도 꼭 가게에 들르세요. <i>Even though it may rain, stop by the store for sure.</i></p> <p>길이 막히더라도 걱정하지 마세요 <i>Even though the road may get congested, do not worry about it.</i></p>

		<p>~더라도 ending clause but stresses that the following clause must be the case.</p>	<p>시험에 떨어지더라도 좌절하지 마세요. Even though you may fail the test, do not be discouraged.</p>
-다시피	V	<p>"as you (know, see, hear)"</p> <p>-다시피 means "as things are" or "as (the way it is)" and is most often used in the following expressions:</p> <p>-다시피 is used to reconfirm the information a listener is expected to be aware of already (used with 알다, 보다, 듣다, 배우다, 느끼다, etc..- as you know, as you have heard, as you have seen, etc..)</p> <p>- when -다시피 is used with -하다, the -다시피 하다 expression has the idiomatic meaning of "almost" or "nearly."</p>	<p>선생님께서도 아시다시피 요즘 거리가 복잡해요. As you (HON.) know, the streets are crowded these days.</p> <p>너도 보다시피 여기는 의자가 없지 않니. As you can see, there are no chairs here.</p> <p>너도 들었다시피 에릭이 내일 온대. As you heard, (they say) Eric is coming tomorrow.</p> <p>오늘 바빠서 굶다시피 했어. I was so busy today I almost starved.</p> <p>늦을까 봐 학교까지 뛰다시피 해서 갔어. Afraid that I might be late, I almost ran all the way to school.</p>

-답다	N	<p>Be like, be worth being, be worthy of the name, be becoming to, be every bit a NOUN.</p> <p>Used to indicate that something has the qualities or characteristics of the noun, having the qualities that are typically expected in the particular noun</p>	-롭다	<p><i>남자답다 – manly, masculine</i></p> <p><i>바다다운 바다 - the real ocean ... (an ocean worthy of the name)</i></p>
-더니	V/A/N(I)	<p>This grammar is a combination of A/V + 더 and A/V + (으)니. This pattern cannot be used in first person and has several meanings:</p> <p>1. This pattern is used for the speaker to talk about something they either directly saw or experienced in the past about someone else is the reason, cause or consequence for what happens the final clause.</p> <p>2. This pattern is used to talk about the situation or person the first clause has changed in the second clause due to time passing by.</p>	-더니만	<p><i>수잔이 한국에 가더니 소식이 없네.</i> <i>Since Susan went to Korea, there has been no news.</i></p> <p><i>인류학을 공부하더니 지금은 사회학을 공부한다.</i> <i>She was studying anthropology, and now he has changed to sociology.</i></p>

<p>-더라고요</p>	<p>V/A/N(I)</p>	<p>I learned that</p> <p>Used to express the speaker's recollection that he or she directly saw, heard, or felt some prior event or action</p> <p>-Generally subject isn't the speaker -Speaker needs to learn for the first time not something already known -First person used for expressing a person's mood, emotions or feelings.</p>	<p>-더군(요) -더라 (only familiar speech -Used to express a person's mood, emotions or feelings 3rd person-아/어 하더라고요 -To refer to things that completed in the past use - 았/엇더라고요</p>	<p><i>급하게 어디를 가더라고요.</i> <i>(He was) going somewhere in a hurry</i></p> <p><i>그렇게 생각하니까 편해지더라고요.</i> <i>(I learned that) I became (more) relaxed as I think that way.</i></p>
<p>-던</p>	<p>V/A</p>	<p>Used to...</p> <p>-Expresses recollection of something done repeatedly -Can't use with things that only occurred once and did not repeat (았/엇던)</p>		<p><i>여기가 나 고등학교 때 살던 동네야.</i> <i>This is the neighborhood where I lived when I was in high school.</i></p> <p><i>우리가 자주 가던 그 커피숍 기억나?</i> <i>Do you remember that coffee shop we used to go to frequently?</i></p>

<p>-던데(요)</p>	<p>V/A/N(I)</p>	<p>I found that</p> <p>던데 is used when you found that something was contrary to my previous opinion/expectation or opinions/expectations of others.</p> <p>You can also use 던데 when you saw someone/something somewhere doing something but now no longer quite sure what happened to them next, i.e. where they are or what they are doing now.</p>	<p>-Combines -더-recollection and -(으)ㄴ데요 which indicates background information about a contradictory or surprising situation</p>	<p>미술관에 사람들 적을 줄 알았는데, 사람들이 많던데.</p> <p><i>I thought/figured that there won't be many people in the art gallery, but there were many people.</i></p> <p>짐 집에 있어? Is Jim at home?</p> <p>아니, 아까 어디 가던데 No, a while ago (I saw him) going somewhere.</p>
<p>-도록</p>	<p>V/A</p>	<p>"to try to make," "to have someone do"</p> <p>This pattern indicates an effort "to make something happen" or "to have someone do something."</p>	<p>-게 -기 위해(서)</p>	<p>앞으로 늦지 않도록 하세요.</p> <p><i>Don't be late any more.</i></p> <p>이제부터 열심히 공부하도록 할게요.</p> <p><i>From now on I'll study hard.</i></p> <p>이틀 내에 고쳐 드리도록 하겠습니다. => I'll try to repair it within two days.</p>

-도록 하다	V	<p>When someone made (instruct/suggest) someone else do something</p> <p>- Only imperative/propositive</p>	<p>-게 하다</p> <p>-도록 하세요-</p> <p>Suggestion to do a certain action (response -도록 하겠습니다)</p>	
-든지	N/V	<p>a. Question word + (이)든지=> "whoever/whatever/whenever/wherever ..."</p> <p>b. Question word + V. + 든지=> "whoever/whatever/whenever/wherever ... (verb)"</p>	<p>-든지 하다</p> <p>-거나</p> <p>-(이)나</p>	<p>누구든지 "whoever," 무엇이든지 "whatever," 언제든지 "whenever," 어디든지 "wherever, anywhere, 얼마든지 "any amount, as much as," 어떻게든지 "no matter how"</p> <p>누구를 만나든지 예절을 잘 지켜주세요. Whoever you meet, be courteous.</p> <p>어머니는 언제 오시든지 후식을 가지고 오신다. Whenever she comes, Mother brings desserts. "</p>
-롭다	N	<p>Indicate a sufficient amount of a certain quality of the noun attached to</p>	-답다	<p>해롭다 harmful, 이롭다 profitable, 외롭다 lonely, 괴롭다 distressing, 새롭다 new</p>

-마저	N	<p>(Including) even; including (even the extreme case of); also (on top of everything/everyone else); with all the rest.</p> <p>- Usually used in negative situations</p>	<p>-까지 -조차</p>	<p>집(을) 마저 팔았다</p> <p><i>He went so far as to sell his house (or, He even had to sell his house as the final outcome of his misfortunes).</i></p> <p>길을 잃었는데 거기에다 비마저 오기 시작했다</p> <p><i>I lost my way and, what was worse, it began to rain.</i></p>
-만 하다	N	<p>As ... as</p> <p>This Korean grammar point is used to compare a size or a quality of something to another something it can be used with people or anything else.</p>		<p>월급이 너무 작아요. 쥐꼬리만해요.</p> <p><i>The salary is so small, it's like the mouse tail. (Korean expression.</i></p> <p>우리 친구 목소리는 너무 작아서 모깃소리만해요.</p> <p><i>My friend's voice is so small it is as small as a mosquito noise.</i></p>

-만 해도	N	<p>Even if we talk about N only...</p> <p>Used when providing examples to explain a situation or statement made previously</p> <p>-Also used to express a situation that is opposite to what was the case in the past</p>	<p>-의 경우만 봐도</p> <p>-만 하더라도</p>	<p>북부 수마트라 만 해도 약 16 만 명이 사망했다.</p> <p><i>About 160,000 are feared dead in northern Sumatra alone.</i></p> <p>빚만 해도 천만 원 이상이다.</p> <p><i>The debt alone is more than \$10,000.</i></p>
-만에	N	<p>ELAPSED TIME/Time word: only after (marking a passage of time); (only) after (such and such) a time/interval</p> <p>-Refers to an event happening a certain time after the occurrence of a previous event</p> <p>VERB1 usually includes (으)ㄴ 지 which indicates that the action described in the clause has been completed in a certain amount of time</p>		<p>1 년 만에 좋은 친구를 만났어요.</p> <p><i>(After 1 year (interval or lapse), I met my good friend (again).)</i></p> <p>그는 떠나간 지 일 년 만에..</p> <p><i>Barely a year after he left..</i></p>
N-만큼 V. + ~(은/는/ㄹ/을) + 만큼	N/V	<p>"(almost) as much as," "as well as" "is enough to . . ."</p>	<p>-만큼도 (used to emphasize something with an exaggeration)</p>	<p>동생이 형만큼 키가 크다.</p> <p><i>The younger brother is as tall as his older brother.</i></p>

		<p>만큼 indicates that the subject noun is or does almost as well as the noun it is compared with in the sentence.</p> <p>The verbal modifiers are -는 for present, -ㄴ/은 for past, and -ㄹ/을 for future tense.</p>		<p>시애틀은 디트로이트만큼 춥지 않다. Seattle is not as cold as Detroit.</p> <p>공부한 만큼 배울 거다. You will learn as much as you study.</p> <p>그 책은 돈 주고 살 만큼 재미있지 않다. The book is not interesting enough for me to buy it.</p>
-밖에	N	<p>“Only/nothing but”</p> <p>Used to indicate that there is only that person/matter remaining</p> <p>-Has to be negative in second part (Like 없다, 안, 못 한다 etc.)</p> <p>-Can't be imperative/suggestive</p>	-이나 (opposite)	<p>한국말을 조금밖에 못해요. I only speak a little Korean.</p> <p>지금 200 원밖에 없어. I have only 200won now.</p> <p>10 분 밖에 안 남았어. We have only 10 minutes.</p>
-스럽다	N	<p>Just like ~적, ~스럽다 can be added to nouns to turn that noun into an adjective.</p>	~적	<p>자연 = nature 자연스럽다 = natural</p>

		<p>Has the feeling or quality just like the noun it is attached to</p> <p>- Sounds weird used after nouns denoting places and institutions</p>		<p>실망(하다) = disappointment(disappointed)</p> <p>실망스럽다 = to be disappointing</p> <p>사랑스럽다 - to be lovely</p> <p>촌스럽다 - to be out of style, country like</p> <p>자연스럽다 - to be natural</p> <p>자랑스럽다 - to be boastful</p> <p>뻔뻔스럽다 - to be shameless</p> <p>수다스럽다 - to be talkative</p>
-아/어 봤자	V/A	<p>"even if (I try) doing . . . ," "even if (something) is . . ."</p> <p>- When it is expected that regardless of doing VERB1's work, the expected result does not seem to be realized (even if)</p> <p>- When VERB1's condition is great</p>	<p>-(으)ㄴ/는다고 해도 (1)</p> <p>-(으)나 마나 (1)</p>	<p>운전을 배워봤자, 쓸데 없어. 난 자동차도 없어.</p> <p>Even if I learn to drive, it's no use. I don't even have a car.</p> <p>길이 아무리 막혀봤자 3 시간안에 도착할거야.</p>

		<p>-Can't use with imperative or suggestive</p> <p>-소용이 없다 commonly used in VERB2 (it is useless meaning)</p>		<p><i>We can arrive in 3 hours even if the traffic is blocked.</i></p>
-아/어 가다/오다	V	<p>-가다-Used when the current situation is continuously maintained in the future (now to future)</p> <p>"to do . . . and take," "to progress/go . . . (ADV.)"</p> <p>-오다- Used when the past condition has long been maintained to the present (past to now)</p> <p>"to do . . . and bring"</p> <p>-Use for a long time only</p> <p>-This can be used when something is about to be finished 다 -아/어 가다</p>		<p><i>건물이 완성되어 가요.</i></p> <p><i>The building is going to complete.</i></p> <p><i>저는 그 할머니를 어머니처럼 모셔 왔어요.</i></p> <p><i>I've cared for that old lady like my own mother</i></p>
-아/어 가지고	V/A/N(I)	<p>"having done. . . ," "after doing . . ."</p> <p>-When VERB1's completed result becomes the reason for VERB2 (Since VERB1 ~ VERB2 happened)</p>	<p>-아/어 갖고</p> <p>-아/어 서</p> <p>-ㄴ/은 후에</p>	<p><i>은행에서 돈을 찾아 가지고 나가겠어요.</i></p> <p><i>After withdrawing money from the bank, I will go out.</i></p>

		<p>-With V used only to express the order of something (Imperative/suggestive ok)</p> <p>-With Adjective used only to indicate the speaker's reason for a certain action (can't use imperative/suggestive)</p>		<p>한국어를 배워 가지고 한국 회사에 취직하겠어요.</p> <p>After learning Korean, I will get a job in a Korean company.</p> <p>공부를 해 가지고 와.</p> <p>Come after you study.</p>
-아/어 내다	V	<p>“End up/manage to complete something”</p> <p>-Used to the result that has been accomplished after certain process</p> <p>-Usually some sort of problem that you need to find a solution for</p> <p>-Past tense follows</p>		<p>드디어 내가 그 일을 해냈다.</p> <p>At last I managed to do it.</p> <p>그녀는 좋은 아이디어를 생각해냈다.</p> <p>She came up with a good idea.</p>
-아/어 놓다	V	<p>When certain action continues after being finished (continuance, maintaining)</p> <p>-Don't use with verbs used to indicate wearing things on your body</p>	<p>-아/어 두다</p> <p>-With 놓다=놓아두다/ 놔두다</p>	<p>창문을 열어놓으세요.</p> <p>Please open the window (and leave it open).</p> <p>방을 청소해 놓았어요.</p> <p>I cleaned the room.</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Focus action completed -Can't use for emotional state 		
-아/어 대다	V	<p>"to keep on doing," "to do repeatedly"</p> <p>Used when a certain action is done repeatedly</p> <p>Used to deliver negative feeling of speaker</p>		<p>농담을 하고 웃어댄다.</p> <p><i>They joked and kept laughing.</i></p> <p>사람들이 떠들어댔다.</p> <p><i>The people talked loudly on and on.</i></p> <p>아이들이 스키 가자고 졸라댔다.</p> <p><i>The children begged on and on to go skiing.</i></p>
-아/어 두다	V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Used to mean that the action that has been done in advance (usually to prepare for an event) is being continued -Fact that something is already in such a state (in advance) -Focus on action being completed already -Can't use for emotional state -Don't use with verbs used to indicate wearing thing on your body 	<p>-아/어 놓다 (but normally prefer to use -아/어 두다 for long time period, more often used to describe storing or saving something</p>	<p>여행을 가려고 돈을 모아 뒀다.</p> <p><i>I saved money to make a trip.</i></p> <p>친구 생일에 주려고 선물을 사 뒀다.</p> <p><i>I bought a gift (and saved it) for my friend's birthday.</i></p> <p>이사 갈 아파트를 봐 두어야겠다.</p> <p><i>I must go and see the apartment that I'll be moving to (to prepare it).</i></p>

-아/어 버리다	V	<p>Used to emphasize that something is completely done (refers to the final state or resulting of a situation)</p> <p>-Subject usually plans in advance and does intentionally</p> <p>-Past tense follows</p>	-고 말다	<p>어제 숙제를 다 끝내 버렸어요. I've finished all my homework yesterday.</p> <p>돈을 다 써 버렸어. I spent all money.</p> <p>돈을 다 써 버렸어요. I forgot my appointment.</p>
-아/어 보인다	A	<p>-아/어/여 보이다 is the grammatical structure that expresses "to seem" or "to look." This structure is added at the end of the verb stem, and the tense and the mood are expressed through the verb 보이다. When used with nouns, the verb 같다, which means "to be like," is used with this structure.</p>	<p>-게 보이다</p> <p>- 같아</p> <p>- 같아 + 보이다</p>	<p>피곤해 보여. 도와줄까? You look tired. Do you want my help?</p> <p>가방이 무거워 보여요. Your bag looks heavy.</p> <p>저의 남자친구는 교수님 같이 보여요. My boyfriend looks like a professor.</p>
-아/어 있다	V	<p>This pattern expresses the existence of a state or a fact, the continuation of an action after it is done. For example, when you sit, you remain seated or when you stand, you remain standing.</p>	-Difference with -고 있다 is this action is completed not in process	<p>오늘 하루 종일 서 있었어. Today I had to stand all day.</p> <p>여동생은 지금 누워 있다.</p>

		<p>Must be distinguished from V + 고 있다 which is used to express a continuing action or a process.</p> <p>- The honorific form is Verb + 아/어 계시다</p> <p>-Used with verbs that don't need objects (앉다, 서다, 눕다) or passive verbs (걸리다, 열리다, 닫히다)</p>		<p><i>My sister is laying down.</i></p>
-아/어다가	V	<p>Expression indicates that the action in the VERB2 is done based on the result of first completing the action in VERB1</p> <p>-Phrase indicates that the speaker performed the second action in different location than that of the first action</p> <p>-Tense shown in VERB2</p>	<p>-아/어다 주다</p> <p>-아/어다</p>	<p><i>햄버거 사다가 먹었어요.</i> <i>I bought a hamburger and ate it.</i></p> <p><i>식사 만들어다가 친구한테 배달했어요.</i> <i>I made a meal and then delivered it to my friend.</i></p>
-아/어도	V/A	<p>By adding ~아/어도 to the stem of a word at the end of one clause, you can create the meaning of “regardless of</p>	<p>-다라도 (only when VERB1's</p>	<p><i>여자들이 예뻐도 똑똑하지 않으면 매력이 없어요.</i></p>

		<p>how much.....” 아도 gets added to stems where the last vowel is 아 or 오, and 어도 gets added to all other stems (except 하다 which changes to 해도)</p> <p>The word ‘아무리’ can also be used with this pattern.</p>	<p>matter is not taking place)</p>	<p><i>Regardless of how pretty girls are, if they are not smart, they have no charm</i></p>
-아/어서 그런지	V/A/N(I)	<p>It means "I guess it is because of~ "</p> <p>To speculate that VERB1 is the reason for VERB2 (guess maybe...)</p> <p>- Can't use imperative/suggestive</p>	<p>-아/어서 그럴 거예요 used at end of sentence</p>	<p><i>나는 다른 나라에서 와서 그런지 모두들 나를 쳐다 보는 것 같았다.</i></p> <p><i>Everyone stared at me; may be because I was from another country.</i></p> <p><i>봄이라 그런지 나비가 많다.</i></p> <p><i>I think there are many butterflies because it is spring.</i></p>
-아/어서는	V/A	<p>“One should/must not”</p> <p>When something in VERB1 makes it impossible for something to be accomplished</p>		<p><i>선생님을 무시해서는 안 돼요.</i></p> <p><i>You shouldn't ignore your teacher.</i></p> <p><i>밥을 많이 먹어서는 안 돼요.</i></p>

		- VERB2 needs to be negative –안 된다/없다/힘들다		<i>You shouldn't eat a lot</i> <i>사람을 겉모습으로 평가해선 안 돼요.</i> <i>You shouldn't judge somebody on their looks</i>
-아/어서야	V/A	Only after ..., only after having done. -When the VERB2's action is taken when it reaches certain timing -To emphasize that it is difficult for VERB2 to take place having VERB1 as the condition - Used as second meaning -(으)ㄹ 수 없다/ -겠어요 often follow		<i>그날 밤도 나는 자정이 다 되어서야 집에 왔다.</i> <i>That night, too, I didn't come home until after midnight.</i> <i>저녁 때가 거의 다 되어서야 그들은 산에서 내려왔다.</i> <i>It was almost night when they came down from the mountain.</i>
-아/어야	V/A/N(I)	-To show that VERB1 is necessary condition to accomplish VERB2 -To indicate the futility of expecting the result described in VERB2 regardless of VERB1 --Can't end with past tense/propositive/imperative sentences -Used in conversation -을 수 있다/-을 것 같다/-지요 will often follow	-아/어야(만) (used in speeches reports) -이/가 아니어야 -이/가 아니라야	<i>여행을 자주 가야 다른 나라의 문화를 알 수 있어요.</i> <i>You can know the culture of various countries only if you travel a lot.</i> <i>합격해야 입학할 수 있어요.</i> <i>You can get admission only if you pass the test. (You must pass the test to get admission)</i>

-아/어야지요	V	<p>Used when the speaker is making a promise to oneself, making a decision to do something or used when reprimanding someone else for not doing something they should have.</p> <p>Equivalent to "I'll have to..." OR "You ought to..."</p>	<p>~아/어야지 ~아/어야죠</p>	<p><i>나중에 죽기 전에 자서전을 써야지요.</i> <i>Later, before I die, I'll have to write my autobiography.</i></p>
-아/어지다	A	<p>"is becoming . . . ," "is getting . . ."</p> <p>Used to express the change in condition (turn/become <Adjective Attached>)</p> <p>--Past tense expresses a change resulting from an action performed in the past -Present tense used to describe a change that generally occurs when a particular action is performed</p>		<p><i>날씨가 더워진다.</i> <i>The weather is getting warm.</i></p> <p><i>길이 복잡해졌다.</i> <i>The street got crowded.</i></p>
-아/어지다	V	<p>Used when something is not done directly by the subject but done by something else</p>		<p><i>글씨가 지워졌다.</i> <i>The characters were erased.</i></p> <p><i>나무가 넘어졌다.</i> <i>The tree has fallen.</i></p>

<p>-왔/었다가</p>	<p>V</p>	<p>-When something else takes place that drastically contrasts with something that happened before (-왔/었 express completion of action) -Do an action and then experience something noteworthy/unexpected (usually unplanned event) -Action must be completely finished -Subjects should be the same -Actions should be related/opposite</p>		<p><i>슈퍼에 갔다가 연구실에 들르겠어요. I'll go to the supermarket and then stop by your office [after that].</i></p>
<p>-왔/었더니</p>	<p>V</p>	<p>-For something that has been recognized after doing certain action (Because VERB1 action new thing recognized <VERB2>) -To state the result after doing something -When 3rd person recalling completed action and VERB2 subject different, VERB1 subject usually speaker -It is not past form of -더니</p>	<p>-(으)니까</p>	<p><i>오랜만에 고향에 갔더니 많은 것이 변해 있었어. When I visited my hometown, a lot had changed. 어제 술을 많이 마셨더니 오늘 머리가 아파요. I've got a headache because I drank a lot yesterday. 내가 공부를 열심히 했더니 성적이 올랐다. Since I studied hard, my grade went up.</i></p>

<p>-았/었더라면</p>	<p>V/A/N(I)</p>	<p>“If I had done sth...”</p> <p>When supposing something (in past) opposite (what actually happened) and then think about it (If past even happened different guess on the result)</p> <p>-Sometimes used with -(으)ㄹ 뻔하다 to say it was lucky you didn't do something in the past</p>	<p>-았/었으면</p> <p>-아/어야 했는데</p> <p>-(았/었)는다면</p> <p>(this can be used both if or if not a situation happens</p>	<p>내가 공부했더라면 시험을 합격했을 것이다.</p> <p><i>If I studied, I would have passed the test</i></p> <p>친구를 만났으면 재미있었을 것이다.</p> <p><i>If I met my friend, it would have been fun</i></p>
<p>-았/었던</p>	<p>V/A/N(I)</p>	<p>~였/었던 is a Past tense modifier and adding it to verb stems allows you to describe nouns with a very similar meaning to ~ㄴ/은. Don't confuse it with ~던 which can be added to verbs to describe something that happened in the past repeatedly,</p> <p>내가 읽은 책 = the book I read</p> <p>내가 읽었던 책 = the book I read</p> <p>내가 읽던 책 = the book I used to read (repeatedly over a period of time)</p>		<p>우리가 지난 번에 먹었던 곳에서 먹고 싶어요.</p> <p><i>I want to eat at the place that we ate at last time.</i></p> <p>끝이 좋았던 기억이 하나도 없다.</p> <p><i>He had not a single memory of anything turning out well.</i></p>

-았/었어야 했는데	V/A/N(I)	<p>"I should have..."</p> <p>Used to regret or feel sorry for something (Necessary action was not completed/achieved)</p> <p>- Regret because they did not do something they should have done</p>	-(으)ㄹ 걸 (그랬다)	<p>어제 일찍 잤어야 했는데. <i>I should have slept early yesterday.</i></p> <p>그 여자한테 전화번호를 물어봤어야 했는데. <i>I should have asked for that girl's phone number.</i></p>
-았/었으면 (싶다/하다/좋겠다)	V/A/N(I)	<p>It would have been good if.../ I hope/wish</p> <p>Used to show one's hope or wish</p> <p>--More strongly emphasizes the verb</p> <p>-Desire for situation opposite of what it currently is</p>	-는다면 좋겠다 -(으)면 좋겠다	<p>내일 일이 없었으면 좋겠어요. <i>I wish I didn't have work tomorrow.</i></p> <p>비가 안 왔으면 좋겠어요. <i>I hope it doesn't rain.</i></p> <p>맛있었으면 좋겠어요. <i>I hope it is delicious</i></p>
-에 달려 있다	N	<p>"..depends on.."</p> <p>Used to show that something is more important in deciding something (depends on <N attached>)</p>		<p>행복은 자기 마음에 달려 있다고 생각해요. <i>I think happiness is there in (depends on) your heart.</i></p>

		-느냐에 달려 있다 used with interrogatives (who, when, where, what and how many)		<i>이 일의 성공은 너에게 달려 있다.</i> <i>The success of this job depends on you.</i>
-에 따라 (서) 다르다	N	“It depends on...” Used to say that result changes because of something (according to <N attached>) V-기에 따라서 다르다/ V-는지에 따라 다르다/ V-느냐에 따라 다르다/ V-느냐에 달려 있다 are also used		<i>김치는 지방에 따라 맛이 달라요.</i> <i>The taste of Kimchi varies according to the region.</i> <i>월급이 어떤 일을 하느냐에 따라 다르다.</i> <i>The salary depends on what kind of work one does.</i>
-에다 (가)	N	Particle 에 + copula transference - (이)다(가) on top of, in addition to, thrown into the bargain. Shows movement or transfer of one thing into or onto another or on top of, to boot, in addition to.	-에	<i>밥을 냉장고에다 놓어.</i> <i>Put it in the fridge.</i> <i>냄비에다 물을 많이 끓이거라.</i> <i>Boil a lot of water in a pot.</i> <i>그녀는 약간 곱슬거리는 긴 금발에다 파란 눈이다.</i> <i>She has long wavy blond hair and blue eyes.</i>

<p>N-은/는커녕 V-기는커녕</p>	<p>N/V</p>	<p>-는/은커녕 negates the noun or verb that it follows and leads to revealing another fact by comparing the noun or verb with another noun or verb that comes after. It is often used in pair with -도 못 or -도 안 in the later part of the sentence. -는/은커녕 follows a noun, so a verb has to be in its noun form of -기 and be followed by -는 커녕. This grammatical phrase is translated as 'let alone' or 'not even that'.</p>	<p>-은/는 말할 것도 없고 -는 고사하고</p>	<p>그는 소주는커녕 맥주도 못 마셔요. <i>He can't even drink beer, let alone soju.</i></p> <p>글을 고치기는커녕, 실수를 더 많이 했어요. <i>I made even more mistakes, rather than correcting the writing.</i></p>
<p>-자</p>	<p>V</p>	<p>When VERB2's action takes place as soon as VERB1's action is finished (as soon as)</p> <p>-Action must be completely finished -Can't use for imperative and suggestive sentences</p> <p>"as," "soon after"</p>	<p>-자마자</p>	<p>서울에 도착하자 은행으로 갔다. <i>Shortly after I arrived in Seoul, I went to a bank.</i></p> <p>영화가 시작하자 아기가 울기 시작했다. <i>As the movie started, a baby started to cry.</i></p>
<p>-자마자</p>	<p>V</p>	<p>When an action of VERB1 is taken as soon as certain action of VERB1 has been taken</p>	<p>-기(가) 무섭게 -는 대로 (present tense only) -자 (can't for</p>	<p>그 소식을 듣자마자 전화를 걸었다. <i>As soon as I heard the news, I made a phone call.</i></p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Subjects can be different -Tense expressed in VERB2 <p>As soon as..</p>	imperative/suggestive)	<p>엄마를 보자마자 아기가 웃었다. The baby smiled as soon as she saw her mother.</p>
-잖아(요)	V/A/N(I)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Used when talking about something that both the speaker and listener are aware of or should be aware of (as you know.) - Used when the speaker emphasizes something that he/she said to the listener (Like I told you.) -Typically spoken not written 		<p>그렇게 말하면 내 마음이 아프잖아. You know talking like that makes my heart hurt.</p> <p>A: 장미꽃 좋아하세요? A: Do you like roses? B: 네. 예쁘잖아요. B: Yes, they're pretty (you know this).</p>
-조차	N	<p>Used when something is considered to be fair or easy is different than what had been expected (not even <N attached>/"worst case scenario")</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Speaker either did not expect or could not anticipate an extreme situation -Use with negative statements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -마저 -까지 -(으)ㄹ 수조차 없어요 (used for verbs) -used with -은/는 커녕 has the 	<p>그것에 대해서 이야기조차 하지 않는다. He doesn't even bother to talk about it.</p> <p>나는 서 있기조차 힘들었다 I wasn't even able to stand.</p>

			meaning of not even../let alone../not to mention..	
-지 그래(요)?	V	Used to suggest or recommend something to someone else (what about <V attached>) Can't use with -아/어서		길을 잘 모르면 택시를 타지 그래요? <i>If you don't know the way, why not take a taxi?</i> 자꾸 고장이 나면 수리만 하지 말고 새 걸로 바꾸지 그래요? <i>If it gives you a lot of problems, why not just get a new one instead of getting it repaired?</i>
-지 말자고 하다		Citation- Suggestive sentences (negative) Sb said, "let's not ...		Let's not worry too much. <i>너무 걱정하지 말자고요.</i>
-치고 (는)	N	-Used when everything is the same without an exception Often used with -는 편이다 (tend/generally so)		사람치고 사랑을 받고 싶지 않은 사람이 없어요. <i>There is no one who would not want to receive love.</i>

<p>(-으면) -(으)ㄴ수록</p>	<p>V/A</p>	<p>Used to express that the degree of VERB2 increases as the action or situation of VERB1 continues</p> <p>The more <V/A attached> VERB2 happens</p>		<p>들으면 들을수록 이 노래가 좋아질 거예요. The more you listen to it, the more you will like this song.</p> <p>쓰면 쓸수록 편해요. The more you use it, the more convenient it is.</p>
<p>아무+(이)나/아무+도</p>	<p>N</p>	<p>아무 refers to "any", depending on the particle that follows it can either refer to people or things, 아무+도 is used to indicate "no one"</p> <p>-Positive expression follows 아무 + (이)나</p> <p>-Negative expression follows 아무 +도</p>	<p>-아무한테나, 아무 곳이나, 아무거나 -아무하고도, 아무 데도, 아무것도</p>	<p>학교에 아무도 없어요. There's nobody at school.</p> <p>질문을 했는데 아무도 대답을 안 했어요. I asked a question, but nobody answered me.</p> <p>비밀이니까 아무한테도 말하지 마. It's a secret, so don't tell anyone.</p> <p>우리 개는 아무나 보고 꼬리를 흔들어요. Our dog wags his tail whenever he sees anyone.</p> <p>아무나 들어갈 수 있어요. Anyone can enter.</p>

				<p>이 쿠키 먹고 싶으면 아무나 먹어도 돼. Anyone can eat this cookie if they want.</p>
<p>어찌나 -(으)ㄴ/는지</p>	V/A	<p>Used to emphasize VERB1 when it is the cause of VERB2 (I can't believe <V/A attached> describing VERB1 resulting in VERB2)</p> <p>When using a V usually a degree adverb is present</p>	-얼마나 -는지	<p>그 학생은 어찌나 열심히 공부하는지 잠도 많이 안 자요. The student works so hard that he doesn't sleep much.</p> <p>그 차가 어찌나 빨리 가던지 못 따라갔어요. The car went so fast that I couldn't follow it.</p>
<p>얼마나 -(으)ㄴ/는지 모르다</p>	V/A/N(I)	<p>Used to emphasize the greatness of the degree of the fact or situation (You have no idea how <V/A/N attached>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Only declarative sentences -Need a degree adverb (잘, 많이) in front of V in this form -Can't use to express feelings/attitude 	<p>-았/었는지 몰라요 (used to refer to past situations or states of affairs)</p>	<p>나는 얼마나 급한지 신발도 못 신고 뛰어 나갔어요. I was in such a hurry that I ran out without wearing shoes.</p> <p>날씨가 얼마나 추웠던지 죽을 뻔 했어요. It was so cold that I nearly died.</p>

<p>하도 -아/어서</p>	<p>V/A</p>	<p>When an extreme degree of an action or state becomes the reason for VERB2</p> <p>The A/V in between the clause shows what is the extreme reason</p>		<p>집에 있다가 하도 심심해서 혼자 시장에 쇼핑했어요.</p> <p><i>I was at home but got so bored, I went shopping at the market by myself.</i></p>

*Indirect statements

An indirect statement is one in which the speaker is reporting something that was said by another individual. (This form of speech, called indirect speech, is also referred to as reported speech.)

The basic ending for indirect statements, -다고 하다, changes depending on the tense of the statement that is being reported. It also changes depending on whether a descriptive or an action verb was used in the statement that is being reported.

a. Present

D.V. + 다고 하다

A.V. + -/는다고 하다

N. + (이)라고 하다

b. Past

V. + 었/았다고 하다

N. + (이)었다고 하다

c. Future

V. + 을/을 거라고 하다

N. + 일 거라고 하다

(a)

- 그 아이는 키가 크다고 해요.
=> They say that the child is tall.
- 그 분이 한국에 간다고 한다.
=> They say that he is going to Korea.
- 그래서 요즘 한국 책을 많이 읽는다고 한다.
=> They say that, therefore, he is reading many Korean books these days.
- 올해는 빨간 색이 유행이라고 해.
=> It is said that red is in fashion this year.
- 꽃무늬 스카프도 인기라고 해.
=> It is said that floral scarves are popular.

(b)

- 론은 네 살 때 키가 작았다고 해요.
=> They say that Ron was short when he was four years old.

- 그 분이 한국에 가셨다고 한다.
=> They say that he went to Korea.
- 한국 역사 책을 많이 읽었다고 한다.
=> They say that he read many Korean history books.
- 작년에도 빨간 색이 유행이었다고 해.
=> They say that red was also in fashion last year.
- 꽃무늬 스카프도 인기였다고 해.
=> They say that floral scarves were popular, too.

(c)

- 지나는 장래에 키가 클 거라고 해요.
=> They say that Ji-na will be tall in the future.
- 그 분이 한국에 가실 거라고 한다.
=> They say that he will go to Korea.
- 그 분이 책을 많이 읽으실 거라고 한다.
=> They say that he will read many books.
- 내년에는 노란 색이 유행일거라고 해.
=> They say that yellow scarves will be in fashion next year.

Indirect Commands

a. A.V. + (으)라고 하다

=> "(they) tell/ask/order to do . . ."

A.V. + 지 말라고 하다

=> "(they) tell/ask/order not to . . ."

An indirect command is one in which the speaker is reporting a directive that is being given by someone else.

- 이리 오라고 한다.
=> (He) tells (us) to come here.
- 이 책을 읽으라고 했어요.
=> (He) told (me) to read this book.
- 여기로 오라고 해서 왔어요.
=> I was told to come here, so I came.
- 박 과장님을 찾으라고 했어요.
=> I was told to find Manager Park.
- 학교 컴퓨터를 사용하지 말라고 해요.
=> (He) tells me not to use the school computer.

- 두 사람을 비교하지 말랬어요.
=> (He) told me not to compare the two people with each other.

When an indirect command ends in -(어/아) 주다, (드리다 for honorific), or -(어/아) 달라다, the speaker must consider who is commanding whom and the relationships among the speaker, the addressee, and the person spoken of, as in the following context:

- (선생님이 나에게) 동생에게 책을 읽어 주라고 하셨어요.
=> (My teacher told me) to read books to my younger brother.
- (선생님이 나에게) 어머니한테 전화 걸어 드리라고 하세요.
=> My teacher tells (me) to call my mother.
- 선생님께서 로사에게 내일 전화를 걸어 달라고 하셨어.
=> Her teacher asked Rosa to call her tomorrow.
- 아들이 아버지에게 컴퓨터를 사 달라고 했어.
=> The son asked his father to buy him a computer.

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b. Indirect Questions

D.V. + (으)냐고 하다

A.V. + (느)냐고 하다

N. + (이)냐고 하다

=> "(Someone) asks whether/if . . ."

Indirect questions are ones in which the speaker is reporting a question that is being asked by another individual. -(으)냐고 하다 is used after descriptive verbs, and -(느)냐고 하다 is used after action verbs. 으 and 느 may be dropped for some verbs. For example, one may say 길이 좁냐고 한다 or 길이 좁으냐고 한다 "(Someone) asks if the road is narrow," and 지금 눈이 오냐고 한다 or 지금 눈이 오느냐고 한다 "(Someone) asks whether it's snowing now."

- 방이 넓으냐고 해요.
=> (He) asks if the room is spacious.
- 언제 오냐고 해요.
=> (He) asks (me) when I will come.
- 언제 밥을 먹(느)냐고 했어요.
=> (He) asked when we are eating.
- 내일이 초하루냐고 했어요.
=> (He) asked whether tomorrow the first of the month is.

- 어제가 그믐이었냐고 했어요.
=> (He) asked whether yesterday was the end of the month.
- 학교가 클 거냐고 해요.
=> (He) asks whether the school is going to be large.
- 언제 올 거냐고 해요.
=> (He) asks (me) when I will come.
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c. Indirect "let's"

A.V. + 자고 하다

=> "(they) say, let's . . ."

This construction is used only with an action verb. There are no tense changes.

Indirect speech endings chart

Sentence Types	Statement	Statement	Command
Plain Form	V. + 다고 하다 V. + 었/았다고 하다 V. + ㄹ/을거라고 하다	N. + (이)라고 하다 N. + (이)었다고 하다 N. + 일거라고 하다	V. + (으)라고 하다
Polite Informal Short Form	-대요 -었/았대요 -ㄹ/을거래요	(이)래요 -(이)었대요 -일거래요	-(으)래요
Polite Formal Short Form	-답니다 -었/았답니다 -을거랍니다	-(이)랍니다 -(이)었답니다 -일거랍니다	-(으)랍니다

Meaning	it is said that . . . (present) it is said that . . . (past) it is said that . . . (future)	they say that . . . is . . . they say that . . . was . . . they say that . . . will be . . .	they tell us to do . . .
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Sentence Types	Question	"let's"
Plain Form	D.V. + (으)냐고 하다 A.V. + (느)냐고 하다 N. + (이)냐고 하다 V. + 었/았냐고 하다 N. + (이)었냐고 하다 V. + ㄹ/을거냐고 하다 N. + 일거냐고 하다	V. + 자고 하다
Polite Informal Short Form	-(느)내요 -(느)내요 -(이)내요 -었/았내요 -였내요 -ㄹ/을거내요 -일거내요	-재요
Polite Formal Short Form	-납니다 -납니다 -(이)납니다 -었/았납니다 -(이)었납니다 -ㄹ/을거납니다 -일거납니다	-잡니다
Meaning	ask whether/if . . . (present) ask whether/if . . . (present) ask whether/if . . . (present) ask whether/if . . . (past) ask whether/if . . . (past) ask whether/if . . . (future) ask whether/if . . . (future)	they ask/invite to do . . .

Examples:

- 영화 보러 가자고 한다.
=> (She) says, let's go to see a movie.
 - 할머니께서 내일 미국에 오신대.
=> (They say that) Grandma is coming to the United States tomorrow.
 - 내일도 또 비가 온대.
=> (They say that) it will rain again tomorrow.
 - 그 사람이 가수래.
=> (They say that) he is a singer.
 - 이 물건이 그 회사의 수출품이래.
=> (It's said that) this is the company's export item.
 - 친구가 나에게 지금 나오래.
=> My friend tells me to come out now.
 - 전화를 빨리 받으래.
=> (Someone) says to answer the phone.
 - 친구가 공원에 놀러 가래.
=> My friend tells us go to the park to play.
 - 요즘 기분이 어때내요.
=> (He/She asks) how I/you feel.
 - 날씨가 좋네요.
=> (They ask) whether the weather is nice.
 - 숙제하러 도서관에 가재.
=> (He/She) invites us to go to the library.
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-