Nouns:  
[공장](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson-11-vocab-1.mp3) = factory

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[열](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson-11-vocab-2.mp3) = fever

[극장](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson-11-vocab-3.mp3) = theater

[회사](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson-11-vocab-4.mp3) = company

[장소](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson-11-vocab-5.mp3) = place/location

[간판](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson-11-vocab-6.mp3) = a sign

[직업](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson-11-vocab-7.mp3) = job

[수업](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson-11-vocab-8.mp3) = a class (that you 'take' or 'teach')

[고기](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson-11-vocab-9.mp3) = meat

[돼지](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson-11-vocab-10.mp3) = pig

[돼지고기](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson-11-vocab-11.mp3) = pork

[소](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson-11-vocab-12.mp3) = cow

[소고기](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson-11-vocab-13.mp3) = beef

[꽃](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson-11-vocab-15.mp3) = flowers

[값](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson-11-vocab-16.mp3) = price

[땅콩](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson-11-vocab-17.mp3) = peanut

[축구(하다)](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson-11-vocab-18.mp3) = (to ) soccer

[야구(하다)](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson-11-vocab-19.mp3) = (to ) baseball

[여권](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson-11-vocab-20.mp3) = passport

[수건](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson-11-vocab-21.mp3) = towel

[체육](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson-11-vocab-22.mp3) = physical education

[지하철](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson-11-vocab-23.mp3) = subway

[미래](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson-11-vocab-37.mp3) = future

Verbs:  
 [되다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson-11-vocab-24.mp3) = to become

[시작하다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson-11-vocab-25.mp3) = to start

[행동하다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson-11-vocab-26.mp3) = to act

[소개하다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson-11-vocab-27.mp3) = to introduce

[발견하다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson-11-vocab-28.mp3) = to discover, to find

[방문하다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson-11-vocab-29.mp3) = to visit

[잃다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson-11-vocab-30.mp3) = to lose

[잃어버리다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson-11-vocab-31.mp3) = to lose

[입다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/32.mp3) = to put on one's clothes, to wear

[벗다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson-11-vocab-32.mp3) = to take off one's clothes

[웃다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson-11-vocab-33.mp3) = to laugh

Adjectives:  
 [부끄럽다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson-11-vocab-34.mp3) = to be shy

[건강하다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson-11-vocab-35.mp3) = to be healthy

Adverbs and Other Words:  
[이제](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson-11-vocab-38.mp3) = now

[현재](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson-11-vocab-39.mp3) = now/present

For help memorizing these words, try using our [Memrise tool](http://www.memrise.com/course/150816/howtostudykoreancom-unit-1-2/9/).

You might also want to try listening to all of the words on loop with this [Vocabulary Practice video.](https://youtu.be/n2XAkUf52RA)

Conjugating 이다

In earlier lessons, you learned a lot about conjugating verbs and adjectives. Exactly three things can be d in Korean: verbs, adjectives *and* 이다. The conjugation of 이다 is different than verbs and adjectives. Actually, there are many times where 이다 behaves differently than verbs and adjectives – which you will learn in future lessons. In this lesson, you will learn how to 이다, and you will see how the conjugation differs from verbs and adjectives. The sentence below shows the plain form, present tense conjugation of 이다, which you have seen in lessons up to this point:

나는 선생님이다 = I am a teacher

If the last letter of the noun before 이다 ends in a vowel, you can eliminate 이. For example:

나는 의사다 = I am a doctor  
나는 의사이다 = I am a doctor

Both of the above can be seen as correct. Here, the pronunciation of “이” is merging with the pronunciation of the vowel in the noun. If you pronounce the two sentences above, you can see that there is very little difference.

Conversely, if the last letter of the noun before 이다 is a consonant, this merging cannot happen. For example:

나는 선생님이다 = I am a teacher (correct)  
나는 선생님다 – incorrect

This merging of 이다 does not happen because it has nothing to merge with. Furthermore, if you try to pronounce “선생님다”, it just doesn’t flow properly. It is hard to get your mouth to move from the “ㅁ” sound immediately to the “ㄷ” sound. This same principle occurs in other conjugations of 이다, but it is a little bit more complex.

In almost every case, you can 이다 differently depending on if the noun it is being attached to ends in a vowel or consonant. The reason they are d differently is similar to the example above with 의사다 vs. 의사이다. Here, the pronunciation of “이” is being merged with something, and can therefore disappear. You will learn about each conjugation specifically, but I will give you an example here to prepare you for all the future explanations. Try not to worry about the meanings of these sentences, and just focus on what I am presenting.

As you will learn later, when conjugating 이다 into the past tense in the plain form, “었다” is added to the stem of “이다” (이). This is actually quite simple for you to understand, because every other verb and adjective follows this same rule. For example:

의사이었다  
선생님이었다

However, the pronunciation of 이었다 can merge to “였다” when the noun that it is being attached to ends in a vowel. For example, both of these are correct:

의사이었다  
의사였다

Pronounce both of those, and listen to how little of a difference there is between the two. Not only that, the pronunciation of both of those is very easy and it flows off the tongue.

Conversely, 이 and 었다 *cannot* merge when the noun it is added to ends in a consonant. For example:

선생님이었다 – correct  
선생님였다 – incorrect

Pronounce both of those and listen the difference. Not only that,‘선생님였다’ is hard to pronounce. It is difficult to move your mouth from the ㅁ sound directly to the 여 sound. It is much easier to pronounce it like this: 나는 선생님-이-었-다.

Although I am only talking about the past tense plain form in this example, this same rule applies in many situations. If you keep this in mind when learning the conjugations in this lesson, they will be much easier to grasp.

이다 Present Tense

Conjugating 이다 to the present tense is relatively confusing compared to the past tense because new syllables are added with no real logic behind them. Whereas past conjugations are simply done by connecting the stem “이” to the typical past tense addition of “었다”, present tense conjugations have additions that are not seen with any other verb or adjective. Let’s talk about these first.

Informal Low Respect

Add ~이야 to a word ending in a consonant, or ~(이)야 to a word ending in a vowel:

[나는 좋은 학생이야](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/Lesson-9-3-I-am-a-good-student.mp3) = I am a good student  
[그것은 책이야](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Lesson9-1that-thing-is-a-book.mp3) = That thing is a book  
[나는 선생님이야](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Lesson9-2I-am-a-teacher.mp3) = I am a teacher  
[이것은 여권이야](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Lesson9-3This-is-a-passport.mp3) = This is a passport

[그것은 사과야](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/Lesson-9-4-That-thing-is-an-apple.mp3) = That thing is an apple  
[나는 의사야](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Lesson9-4I-am-a-doctor.mp3) = I am a doctor  
[야구는 좋은 스포츠야](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Lesson9-5Baseball-is-a-good-sport.mp3) = Baseball is a good sport

When conjugating “아니다” in this respect, you simply add “~야” to “아니다:”

[나는 학생이 아니야](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Lesson9-6I-am-not-a-student.mp3) = I am not a student  
[그것은 책이 아니야](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Lesson9-7That-thing-is-not-a-book.mp3) = That thing is not a book

Informal High Respect

Add ~이에요 to a word ending in a consonant, or ~예요 to a word ending in a vowel:

[그것은 사진이에요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/Lesson-9-5-That-thing-is-a-picture.mp3) = That thing is a picture  
[저는 선생님이에요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Lesson9-8I-am-a-teacher.mp3) = I am a teacher  
[저는 좋은 학생이에요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Lesson9-9I-am-a-good-student.mp3) = I am a good student

[이 사람은 저의 누나예요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/Lesson-9-6-This-person-is-my-sister.mp3) = This (person) is my sister  
[저는 의사예요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Lesson9-10I-am-a-doctor.mp3) = I am a doctor  
[저것은 사과예요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Lesson9-11That-thing-is-an-apple.mp3) = That thing is an apple

When conjugating “아니다” in this respect, you simply add ~에요 to 아니다:

[저는 학생이 아니에요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Lesson9-12I-am-not-a-student.mp3) = I am not a student

Note that Korean people are often confused if they need to add “~예요” or “~에요” to 아니다. Therefore, it is not uncommon to see somebody use “아니예요.”

Formal High Respect

Add ~입니다 (~이 + ~ㅂ니다) to words ending in a vowel or consonant:

[저는 의사입니다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/Lesson-9-7-I-am-a-doctor.mp3) = I am a doctor  
[그 사람은 저의 형입니다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/Lesson-9-8-That-person-is-my-brother.mp3) = That person is my brother  
[저는 선생님입니다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Lesson9-13I-am-a-teacher.mp3) = I am a teacher  
[저는 좋은 학생입니다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Lesson9-14I-am-a-good-student.mp3) = I am a good student  
[이 고기는 돼지고기입니다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Lesson9-15This-meet-is-pork.mp3) = This meat is pork

With words ending in vowels, you can eliminate ~이 and attach ~ㅂ니다 directly to the word. This is more commonly done in conversation, and not usually written.

When conjugating “아니다” in this respect, you must add “~ㅂ니다” directly to “아니다.” For example:

[저는 의사가 아닙니다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Lesson9-16I-am-not-a-doctor.mp3) = I am not a doctor  
[저는 학생이 아닙니다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Lesson9-17I-am-not-a-student.mp3) = I am not a student  
[그것은 저의 직업이 아닙니다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Lesson9-18That-is-not-my-job.mp3) = That (thing) is not my job  
[그것은 저의 여권이 아닙니다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Lesson9-19That-is-not-my-passport.mp3) = That (thing) is not my passport  
[그 건물은 극장이 아닙니다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Lesson9-20That-building-is-not-a-theater.mp3) = That building is not a theater

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이다 Past Tense

Conjugating 이다 to the past tense is simple, and is done by connecting ~이 to ~었~. When the last syllable in a word ends in a vowel, ~이 + ~었 can combine to make ~였.

Informal Low Respect

Add ~이었어 to all words. If the word ends in a vowel, ~이었어 can contract to ~였어.

[나는 바쁜 선생님이었어](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/Lesson-9-9-I-was-a-bad-teacher.mp3) = I was a busy teacher  
[나는 학생이었어](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Lesson9-21I-was-a-student.mp3) = I was a student  
[나는 선생님이었어](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Lesson9-22I-was-a-teacher.mp3) = I was a teacher

[나는 나쁜 애기였어](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Lesson9-23I-was-a-bad-baby.mp3) = I was a bad baby  
[나는 나쁜 의사였어](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/Lesson-9-10-I-was-a-bad-doctor.mp3) = I was a bad doctor

Informal High Respect

This conjugation is the same as above (Informal Low Respect), except for that “~요” is added to the end of ~이었 or ~였. That is,  you should add ~이었어요 to all words. If the word ends in a vowel, ~이었어요 can contract to ~였어요.

[그것은 큰 비밀이었어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/Lesson-9-11-That-was-a-big-secret.mp3) = That was a big secret  
[저는 선생님이었어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Lesson9-25I-was-a-teacher.mp3) = I was a teacher

[저는 의사였어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/Lesson-9-12-I-was-a-doctor.mp3) = I was a doctor  
[저는 나쁜 애기였어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Lesson9-24I-was-a-bad-baby.mp3) = I was a bad baby

Plain Form

Same as above, but you should add the regular “~다” ending instead of “~어요.” That is, you should add ~이었다 to all words. If the word ends in a vowel, ~이었다 can contract to ~였다.

[나는 선생님이었다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Lesson9-26I-was-a-teacher.mp3) = I was a teacher  
[나는 의사였다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Lesson9-27I-was-a-doctor.mp3) = I was a doctor

Formal High Respect

add ~이었습니다 to all words. If the word ends in a vowel, ~이었습니다 can contract to ~였습니다.

[저는 선생님이었습니다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/Lesson-9-15-I-was-a-teacher.mp3) = I was a teacher  
[저는 의사였습니다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/Lesson-9-16-I-was-a-doctor.mp3) = I was a doctor

In all situations in the past tense, 아니다 is d just like any other word. An example of each respect:

[나는 학생이 아니었어](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Lesson9-28I-was-not-a-student.mp3)  
[나는 학생이 아니었다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Lesson9-29I-was-not-a-student.mp3)  
[저는 학생이 아니었어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Lesson9-30I-was-not-a-student.mp3)  
[저는 학생이 아니었습니다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Lesson9-31I-was-not-a-student.mp3)

The weird thing is that Korean speakers sometimes would use these:

나는 학생이 아니**였**어  
나는 학생이 아니**였**다  
저는 학생이 아니**였**어요  
저는 학생이 아니**였**습니다

Just going by the rules of the language, I’d have to assume that the first set is correct. I base this on the fact that in no other word do we add “~였~” to a stem. In other words, “~였~” is created from “이 + 었,” but it is never added as a stand-alone thing.

How to actually verbs/adjectives to the Future Tense

In [Lesson 6](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/unit1/unit-1-lessons-1-8/unit-1-lesson-6/), you learned how to words to the future tense by adding 겠어/겠어요/겠다/겠습니다 to the word stem. Though adding ~겠~ to a word stem is one way to words to the future, there is a more common way to to do this!

Before learning how to do to this, you needed to learn more grammar first (namely, how to 이다 properly). Either way, ~겠~ **is**still used in Korean, but not as much as the method you are about to learn.

For verbs or adjectives, when conjugating into the future tense, you must first add ~ㄹ/을 to the stem of the word.

When you add ~ㄹ/을 to a word stem, ~ㄹ gets attached directly to stems ending in a vowel, and ~을 gets added onto stems ending in a consonant. For example:

가다 ends in a vowel, so  
가다 + ㄹ = 갈

먹다 ends in a consonant, so  
먹다 + 을 = 먹을

——————-

This is going to sound extremely complicated (and it is): adding ~ㄹ/을 to the stem of an adjective changes it to a word that can describe a noun in the future tense. For example:

행복한 사람 = happy person  
행복할 사람 = a person that will be happy

Similarly, (this is where it gets complicated) adding ~ㄹ/~을 to a stem of a *verb* turns it into a word that can describe a noun in the future.

먹을 음식 = the food that will be eaten

In practice, entire clauses – ending in verbs, which in turn describe the noun – are commonly used. For example:

제가 먹을 음식 = the food that will be eaten by me (the food that I will eat)

——————-

If you can’t understand the explanation between the lines – don’t worry. That level of grammar is very difficult to grasp at this stage of learning. That grammar will be discussed very deeply in [Lessons 26 – 29](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/unit-2-lower-intermediate-korean-grammar/unit-2-lessons-26-33/lesson-26/). If you want to jump ahead to those lessons, feel free. However, the mechanics within the grammar are not important to you yet. For now, these are the three major points I want you to think about:

1. Adding ~ㄹ/~을 to the stem of an adjective allows that adjective to describe a noun in the future tense
2. Adding ~ㄹ/~을 to the stem of a verb allows that verb to describe a noun in the future tense
3. Because these newly formed words can describe nouns, they **must** be followed by a noun

What does all this have to do with conjugating into the future?

When Korean people to the future, they usually do so by adding ~ㄹ/~을 to a verb/adjective.  
This is essentially the same as adding ㄴ/은 to an adjective stem which you already know: (좋다 -> 좋은).  
You should know, however, that you cannot *end* a sentence like this:

나는 좋은

Because 좋은 is an adjective that modifies a noun, a noun **must** follow 좋은:

나는 좋은 사람

Now, to end the sentence, you need to add 이다 to the noun:

나는 좋은 사람이다 = I am a good person.

So, again, when Korean people verbs/adjectives to the future, they usually do so by adding ~ㄹ/~을 to the word stem:

나는 행복할  
나는 먹을  
나는 공부할

But this changes verbs/adjectives into an adjectives that describe nouns. Therefore, (just like 좋은) a noun **must** follow these words. The noun that is always used in this situation is 것 (thing):

나는 행복할 것  
나는 먹을 것  
나는 공부할 것

Now, to end those sentences, you need to add 이다 to the noun:

나는 행복할 것이다  
나는 먹을 것이다  
나는 공부할 것이다

If you try to directly translate these sentences to English, they have the meaning:

I am a thing who will be happy  
I am a thing who will eat  
I am a thing who will study

But their actual meanings are:

나는 행복할 것이다 = I will be happy  
나는 먹을 것이다 = I will eat  
나는 공부할 것이다 = I will study

The 이다 can then be d based on the level of politeness or formality. But keep in mind that even though this sentence is d into the future, the 이다 should stay in the present tense. Because the ~ㄹ/을 creates a future sentence, 이다 does not need to be in the future.

것 is also sometimes shortened to 거, for no other reason than it is easier to say and creates a shorter sentence. For example, these two are exactly the same:

[저는 밥을 먹을 것이에요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/Lesson-9-20-I-will-eat-rice.mp3) = I will eat rice  
[저는 밥을 먹을 거예요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/Lesson-9-21-I-will-eat-rice.mp3) = I will eat rice

*Notice that*~이에요*is added when*것*(which ends in a consonant) is used and*~예요*is added when*거*(which ends in a vowel) is used. This is the same rule that you learned*[*earlier in the lesson*](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/unit1/unit-1-lessons-9-16/unit-1-lesson-9/#ipresihr)*when conjugating*이다*depending on if the final letter of a noun ends in a consonant or vowel.*

*Note that Korean people are often confused if they need to add* “~이에요,” *or* “~예요” *or* “~에요” *to* 거 *in these cases. Therefore, it is not uncommon to see somebody use* “할 거에요.”

Other examples:

[나는 내일 친구를 만날 것이야](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/Lesson-9-22-I-will-meet-my-friend-tomorrow.mp3) = I will meet my friend tomorrow  
[나는 내일 친구를 만날 거야](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/Lesson-9-23-I-will-meet-my-friend-tomorrow.mp3) = I will meet my friend tomorrow  
[저는 내일 학교에 갈 것입니다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/Lesson-9-24-I-will-go-to-school-tomorrow.mp3) = I will go to school tomorrow  
[저는 영어를 공부할 거예요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/Lesson-9-25-I-will-study-English.mp3) = I will study English

In [Lesson 7](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/unit1/unit-1-lessons-1-8/unit-1-lesson-7/), you learned how irregular words change as a result of adding different additions. This is the first time you have been introduced to adding ~ㄹ/을. Let’s look at how irregulars change as a result of adding this grammatical principle.

* The ㅅ irregular, ㄷ irregular and ㅂ irregular all follow the same rules that were introduced in Lesson 7. The addition of the vowel causes a change (or elimination) of the last letter of the stem.
* The ㅡ and 르 irregular are not affected by this addition.
* Adding ~ㄹ/을 to a word that follows the ㄹ irregular brings about a change you are not familiar with. Normally, you would add ~ㄹ to the stem of a word ending in a vowel, and ~을 to the stem of a word ending in a consonant.
  + For example: 잃다 + ~ㄹ/을 = 잃을  
    예쁘다 + ~ㄹ/을 = 예쁠
  + However, when you add ~ㄹ/을 to a stem of a word that ends in ㄹ, the ㄹ is dropped and ㄹ is attached directly to the stem. In effect, you removed something and replace it with exactly the same thing. For example:갈다 + ㄹ/을 = 갈  
    빨다 + ㄹ/을 = 빨  
    열다 + ㄹ/을 = 열  
    [저는 문을 열 거예요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Lesson9-32I-will-open-the-door.mp3) = I will open the door (열 + 을 = 열)

Below is a table showing the changes that result from adding ~ㄹ/을 to a word.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Irregular | Word | Does this apply? | + ~ㄹ/을 것이다 |
| ㅅ Irregular | [짓다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/vLesson-7-17.mp3) (to build) | YES | 지을 것이다 |
| ㄷ Irregular | [걷다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/wLesson-4-30.mp3) (to walk) | YES | 걸을 것이다 |
| ㅂ Irregular | [쉽다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/vLesson-7-22.mp3) (to be easy) | YES | 쉬울 것이다 |
| ㅂ Irregular | [돕다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/Lesson3Vocab-help.mp3) (to help) | YES | 도울 것이다 |
| ㅡ Irregular | [잠그다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/vLesson-7-19.mp3) (to lock) | NO | 잠글 것이다 |
| 르 Irregular | [다르다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/wLesson-4-40.mp3) (to be different) | NO | 다를 것이다 |
| ㄹIrregular | [길다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/wLesson-3-36.mp3) (to be long) | YES | 길 것이다 |

Notice that I also included the word 돕다. As you learned in Lesson 7 – ㅂ changes to 오 when ~아/어 (or any derivative) is added. When any other vowel is added, ㅂ changes to 우 as you can see above.

You will see these same changes to irregulars anytime you add something that begins in ~ㄹ/을. For example:

~ㄹ/을래(요) – [Lesson 44](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/unit-2-lower-intermediate-korean-grammar/unit-2-lessons-42-50/lesson-44/)  
~ㄹ/을까(요) – [Lesson 63](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/unit-3-intermediate-korean-grammar/unit-3-lessons-59-66/lesson-63/)  
~ㄹ/을게(요) – [Lesson 63](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/unit-3-intermediate-korean-grammar/unit-3-lessons-59-66/lesson-63/)  
~ㄹ/을걸(요) – [Lesson 115](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/unit-5/lessons-109-116/lesson-115/)

Future 이다  – Using 되다

Conjugating 이다 to the future tense is the same as is done above, but it is also possible to use another verb; 되다. 되다 is one of the hardest words in Korean, mainly because it has so many meanings. You will be introduced to each of these meanings as you progress through our lessons, but the first meaning of ‘되다’ is “to become”… which is slightly different than “to be”. Let me introduce the word “되다” to you by showing you examples of it being used in the past tense:

*(Note the way*되다*is used.*~이/가*is attached to the noun that the subject “becomes” instead of*~를/을*)*

저는 선생님이 되었어요 = I became a teacher  
Which is slightly different than:  
저는 선생님이었어요 = I was a teacher

Very similar, but the difference between “to become” and “to be” (which in this case is in the past tense of ‘was’) is “become” suggests that prior to that time, the situation was different. I’m sure you get it, but let me describe it using English examples:

I became a teacher last year  
I was a teacher last year

When you say “I became a teacher last year”, you are indicating that – before last year you were not a teacher – but last year you became a teacher.

When you say “I was a teacher last year”, you are not specifying if you were a teacher before that time as well, or even if you are still a teacher. All you are specifying is that you were a teacher last year, and no other information is given.

되다 can be used in the present tense as well (and again differs slightly from 이다). I’ll save examples for when I’ve presented more grammar principles further into the course. My whole purpose in mentioning it is to explain the application to the future tense. First off, it is awkward to 이다 to the future tense using ~겠다.

나는 선생님이겠다

If you want to say that something “will be” something in the future, because of the nature of the word “되다” there is no real difference if you use 되다 or 이다. For example:

[저는 곧 선생님이 될 것입니다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/Lesson-9-26-I-will-be-a-teacher-soon.mp3) = I will become a teacher soon  
[저는 곧 선생님일 거예요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Lesson9-33I-will-be-a-teacher-soon.mp3) = I will be a teacher soon

Other examples:  
[나는 미래에 의사가 될 거야](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Lesson9-34I-will-become-a-doctor-in-the-future.mp3) = I will become a doctor in the future  
[나는 미래에 의사일 거야](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Lesson9-35I-will-be-a-doctor-in-the-future.mp3) = I will be a doctor in the future

[한국이 곧 좋은 나라가 될 것이다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Lesson9-36Korea-will-become-a-good-country-soon.mp3) = Korea will become a good country soon  
[한국이 곧 좋은 나라일 것이다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Lesson9-37Korea-will-be-a-good-country-soon.mp3) = Korea will be a good country soon

[이 장소는 공원이 될 것이다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Lesson9-38This-place-will-become-a-park.mp3) = This place will become a park  
[이 장소는 공원일 것이다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Lesson9-39This-place-will-be-a-park.mp3) = This place will be a park

*I just want to point out here that the “*일*” you are seeing above is not the word “*일*“. Rather it is the future conjugation (using the conjugation taught in the lesson) of*이다. 선생님이다*becomes*선생님 + 이다 + ~ㄹ/을 것이다*.*

As you build vocabulary, you will be able to apply this same format of sentences to create sentences like:

This place will become a park next year  
I will become a doctor in a few months

*In*[*Lesson 11*](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/unit1/unit-1-lessons-9-16/lesson-11/)*, you will learn the vocabulary necessary to create those types of sentences.*

The sentences above using 이다 and 되다 in the future tense can be used to make negative sentences as well. When making the negative form of a 되다 sentence, you can just add 안 or ~지 않다 just like with any other verb or adjective. When making the negative form of an 이다 sentence, you should use 아니다. You can change each pair of sentences above to a negative sentence. For example:

나는 미래에 의사가 되지 않을 거야 = I won’t become a doctor in the future  
나는 미래에 의사가 아닐 거야 = I won’t be a doctor in the future

한국이 곧 좋은 나라가 되지 않을 거야 = Korea won’t become a good country soon  
한국이 곧 좋은 나라가 아닐 거야 = Korea won’t be a good country soon

이 장소는 공원이 되지 않을 거야 = This place won’t become a park  
이 장소는 공원이 아닐 거야 = This place won’t be a park

Those sentences, while kind of ridiculous, are all grammatically correct. I can’t think of any time when you would actually want to say a sentence like that, but they are all possible if the right situation came up. Most of the time, there would be a better way to say each of the sentences above. For example, instead of saying:

나는 미래에 의사가 되지 않을 거야 = I won’t become a doctor in the future

It would probably be more natural to say something like “I don’t want to become a doctor in the future.” You will learn how to say this, and other grammatical principles that can make your speech more natural as you progress along with your studies. For now, try to understand what is being done grammatically, and don’t worry too much about when you would actually use a sentence like that.

One other quick thing; and I really don’t want to spend too much time on this because I have already overwhelmed you with grammar in this lesson. However, the future conjugation of 이다 is introduced in this lesson and I feel this needs to be talked about here. By using the future ~ㄹ/을 것이다 conjugation on 이다, you can also create a sentence where the speaker is guessing about a certain situation in the present tense. Look at some examples first:

[그 사람이 의사일 거예요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson-9-s5.mp3) = That person is probably/most likely a doctor  
[그것은 여권일 거예요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson-9-s6.mp3) = That thing is probably/most likely a passport  
[문제는 돈일 거예요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson-9-s7.mp3) = The problem is probably/most likely money

*Remember, you are not adding*일*to these nouns. You are adding*~이다*followed by adding*~ㄹ 것이다 *to*이다*. I get a lot of questions from learners asking me where this “*일*” came from.*

These sentences as well can be said using 아니다 instead of 이다:

[그 사람이 의사가 아닐 거야](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson-9-s8.mp3) = That person is probably/most likely not a doctor  
[그것은 여권이 아닐 거야](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson-9-s9.mp3) = That thing is probably/most likely not a passport  
[문제는 돈이 아닐 거야](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson-9-s10.mp3) = The problem is probably/most likely not money

Notice that in these cases the speaker is not talking about him/herself. Also, even though the sentence is d into the future tense, the speaker is guessing that something is the case in the present tense. Thus, it is weird to include time indicators in these sentences (for example “next year” or “in a few months from now”) because the speaker is not trying to create this meaning.

The question then becomes – how can I distinguish if somebody is saying one of these “guessing” sentences or saying “something will become something”. You will learn continuously throughout your Korean studies that understanding a Korean sentence is all about context – and the situation almost always makes it clear what the speaker wants to express.

For now, rather than concern yourself with guessing nuances, I suggest focusing on how to use the ~ㄹ/을 것이다 form to verbs/adjectives into the future tense – and realize that 되다 can be used instead of 이다 when conjugating to the future tense.

**Unit 1 – lesson 10**

Vocabulary

The vocabulary in this section does not need to be separated. In my mind, they would all fall under the category of “Other.”

[하나](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson10v1.mp3) = one  
[둘](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson10v2.mp3) = two  
[셋](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson10v3.mp3) = three  
[넷](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson10v4.mp3) = four  
[다섯](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson10v5.mp3) = five  
[여섯](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson10v6.mp3) = six  
[일곱](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson10v7.mp3) = seven  
[여덟](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson10v8.mp3) = eight  
[아홉](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson10v9.mp3) = nine  
[열](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson10v10.mp3) = ten  
[스물](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson10v11.mp3) = twenty  
[서른](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson10v12.mp3) = thirty  
[마흔](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson10v13.mp3) = forty  
[쉰](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson10v14.mp3) = fifty

[일](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson10v15.mp3) = one  
[이](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson10v16.mp3) = two  
[삼](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson10v17.mp3) = three  
[사](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson10v18.mp3) = four  
[오](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson10v19.mp3) = five  
[육](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson10v20.mp3) = six  
[칠](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson10v21.mp3) = seven  
[팔](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson10v22.mp3) = eight  
[구](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson10v23.mp3) = nine  
[십](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson10v24.mp3) = ten  
[백](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson10v25.mp3) = one hundred  
[천](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson10v26.mp3) = one thousand  
[만](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson10v27.mp3) = ten thousand

[영](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson10v28.mp3) = zero  
[공](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson10v29.mp3) = zero

Click on the English words below to see information and examples of that word in use. You probably won’t be able to understand the grammar within the sentences at this point, but seeing words being used in sentences is very helpful for understanding how they can be used.

A PDF file neatly presenting these words and extra information can be found [here](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/buyingpdf/vocabulary-examples/).

[처음](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson10v30.mp3) = the first time/beginning

[마지막](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson10v31.mp3) = last

[번째](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson10v32.mp3) = counter for 1st/2nd/3rd/etc..

[첫 번째](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson10v33.mp3) = first (1st)

[두 번째](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson10v34.mp3) = second (2nd)

[개](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson10v35.mp3) = counter for things

[번](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson10v36.mp3) = counter for behaviors/actions

[명](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson10v37.mp3) = counter for people

[대](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson10v38.mp3) = counter for automobiles

[잔](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson10v39.mp3) = counter for a ‘glass’ of \_\_\_\_

[시](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson10v40.mp3) = “o’clock”

[분](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson10v41.mp3) = minute

[초](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson10v42.mp3) = second

[살](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson10v43.mp3) = years old

For help memorizing these words, try using our [Memrise too](http://www.memrise.com/course/150816/howtostudykoreancom-unit-1-2/10/)l.

You might also want to try listening to all of the words on loop with this [Vocabulary Practice video](https://youtu.be/cpPFt1taT_A).

Korean Numbers

Korean numbers are actually very easy once you get the hang of them. But, because they are so different from English numbers, it is often hard for English speakers to fully understand them at first.  
First thing you need to know, there are two sets of numbers in Korean: The pure Korean numbers and the numbers derived from Chinese (called Sino-Korean numbers). Let’s look at the Sino-Korean numbers first, because they are easier:

Sino-Korean Numbers

These are the Sino-Korean numbers as provided earlier:

일 = one  
이 = two  
삼 = three  
사 = four  
오 = five  
육 = six  
칠 = seven  
팔 = eight  
구 = nine  
십 = ten  
백 = one hundred  
천 = one thousand  
만 = ten thousand

With only those numbers, you can create any number from 1 – 10 million. All you need to do is put them together:

일 = one (1)  
십 = ten (10)  
십일 = eleven (10 + 1)  
이십 = twenty (2 x 10)  
이십일 = twenty one (2 x 10 + 1)  
이십이 = twenty two (2 x 10 + 2)  
백 = one hundred (100)  
백일 = one hundred and one (100 + 1)  
백이 = one hundred and two (100 + 2)  
백구십 = one hundred and ninety (100 + 90)  
구백 = nine hundred (9 x 100)  
천 = one thousand (1000)  
천구백 = one thousand nine hundred (1000 + 9 x 100)  
오천 = five thousand (5 x 1000)  
오천육백 = five thousand six hundred (5 x 1000 + 6 x 100)  
만 = ten thousand  
십만 = one hundred thousand  
백만 = one million  
천만 = ten million

The Sino-Korean numbers are used in limited situations. As each of these are taught throughout the upcoming lessons, you will slowly learn when to use the Sino-Korean numbers over the Korean numbers. For now, don’t worry about memorizing when they should be used, as it will come naturally.

– When counting/dealing with money  
– When measuring  
– When doing math  
– In phone-numbers  
– When talking about/counting time in any way except the hour  
– The names of each month  
– Counting months (there is another way to count months using pure Korean numbers)

Pure Korean Numbers

These are the pure Korean numbers as provided earlier:  
하나 = one  
둘 = two  
셋 = three  
넷 = four  
다섯 = five  
여섯 = six  
일곱 = seven  
여덟 = eight  
아홉 = nine  
열 = ten  
스물 = twenty  
서른 = thirty  
마흔 = forty  
쉰 = fifty

Creating numbers 11-19, 21-29, 31-39 (etc..) is easy, and is done like this:

11: 열하나 (10 + 1)  
12: 열둘 (10 + 2)  
21: 스물하나 (20 + 1)  
59: 쉰아홉 (50 + 9)

*Notice that there are no spaces between the words representing numbers for both the Sino-Korean and pure Korean numbers. I discuss this in a*[*much more difficult lesson*](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/unit-6/lessons-126-133/lesson130/)*that covers how numbers greater than 10,000 are used. For now, it is more important to focus on how to use simple numbers in sentences.*

After 60, regardless of what you are doing, pure Korean numbers are rarely used. I was talking to my wife about this once, and she said that she didn’t think there was even a pure Korean number for 60. I told her “yes, there is: 예순.” To which she replied “Oh yeah, I forgot.” When you get that high (even as high as 40-50) it is not uncommon to use the Sino-Korean numbers instead.

The pure Korean numbers are used when:

– You are counting things/people/actions  
– Talking about the hour in time  
– Sometimes used when talking about months.

Again, don’t worry about memorizing each of those yet. Whenever I talk about numbers, I will tell you which set you are expected to use.

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Using Numbers

Counters

When counting anything in Korean, you need to use the pure Korean numbers. In addition, one thing that is very hard for English speakers to wrap their head around is that, when counting most things in Korean, you need to also include a ‘counter.’ The most common counters are:

개 = counter for things  
명 = counter for people  
번 = counter for behaviors/actions

There are many more counters, but if you can’t remember the specific counter of something, you can usually substitute “개” (the counter for “thing”) instead. You will learn the more difficult counters as you progress through future lessons. For now, the goal is to get you accustomed to using these three simple counters.

When counting in English, we usually don’t use counters. Rather we just say: “two people,” as in:

I met two people

But some things in English require the use of these counters. For example, you could not say “I bought two films” (referring to the film in a camera, not a ‘movie’). Instead, you have to say “I bought two **rolls**of film.” The word roll in that sentence is a counter, and is similar to the counters in Korean. The main difference is that counters are used to count almost everything in Korean.

The words 1, 2, 3, 4 and 20 change when adding a counter:

1 = 하나 -> 한  
2 = 둘 -> 두  
3 = 셋 -> 세  
4 = 넷 -> 네  
20 = 스물 -> 스무

Place a number, followed by a counter, after a noun to indicate how many of that thing there are. For example:

[사람 두 명](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson10-1.mp3) = 2 people  
[사람 한 명](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson10-3.mp3) = 1 person  
[펜 다섯 개](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson10-5.mp3) = 5 pens  
[펜 마흔네 개](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson10-7.mp3) = 44 pens

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*It is also possible to put the number-counter combination before the noun that is being counted. However, the method shown immediately above is much more common. When placed before the noun, “~의” is added to the counter, for example:*

[두 명의 사람](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson10-2.mp3) = 2 people  
[한 명의 사람](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson10-4.mp3) = 1 person  
[다섯 개의 펜](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson10-6.mp3) = 5 pens  
[마흔네 개의 펜](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson10-8.mp3) = 44 pens

*The purpose and function of ~*의*in this type of construction is discussed in*[*Lesson 23*](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/unit1/unit-1-lessons-17-25-2/lesson-23/)*. As I said, it is usually less common to count using this method, so for now, don’t worry about this grammar. I simply want you to know that it can be done. Pay more attention to the “*사람 두 명*” form instead of the “*두 명의 사람*” form.*

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When writing out the word instead of using the numeral (for example, writing “한” instead of “1”) the correct form is to have a space between the written number and the counter. For example:

한 개 instead of 한개  
두 번 instead of 두번  
세 명 instead of 세명

When the Korean numbers are used (i.e. when counting things or actions), the word is more typically used than the numeral. In our lessons, you will usually see the Korean word written out when a counter is used.

In other situations where Sino-Korean numbers are used, there is no difference if you use the Sino-Korean numeral or the word. I will come back to this in the [next lesson](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/unit1/unit-1-lessons-9-16/lesson-11/) when you learn applications for Sino-Korean numbers.

These nouns that we have counted can now become the object of a sentence:

[나는 펜 네 개를 샀어](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson10-Feb-10-1.mp3) = I bought four pens  
[나는 햄버거 두 개를 먹었어](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson10-Feb-10-2.mp3) = I ate two hamburgers  
[나는 어제 친구 다섯 명을 만났어](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson10-Feb-10-3.mp3) = I met five friends yesterday

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*The number-counter combination could also be placed before the noun, as we discussed earlier:*

[나는 네 개의 펜을 샀어](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson10-12.mp3) = I bought four pens  
[나는 두 개의 햄버거를 먹었어](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson10-13.mp3) = I ate two hamburgers  
[나는 어제 다섯 명의 친구를 만났어](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson-10-1.mp3) = I met five friends yesterday

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Although the placement of the particles is important for your initial understanding of Korean grammar, eventually, you will become more comfortable with omitting particles altogether. Omitting particles is not something I recommend for a beginner because it is very important that you understand how to use them perfectly for more complex sentences. Nonetheless, most often in speech, particles in this situation are often omitted. For example, you might hear something like this:

나는 펜 네 개 샀어 = I bought 4 pens

In this structure, it is also possible to put the particle on the noun instead of the counter, for example:

나는 펜을 네 개 샀어 = I bought 4 pens

Try not to worry about this too much at this stage, as the following three sentences would sound perfect to Korean people:

나는 펜 네 개 샀어  
나는 펜을 네 개 샀어  
나는 펜 네 개를 샀어

————

Here are some more examples of counters in use:

[그 사람은 차 네 대가 있어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson10-Feb-10-4.mp3) = That person has four cars  
[저는 우유 두 잔을 샀어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson10-Feb-10-5.mp3) = I bought two glasses of milk  
[저는 땅콩 두 개를 먹었어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson10-Feb-10-6.mp3) = I ate two peanuts

Zero

I figure since I am talking about numbers, I should mention something about how/when the number zero is used. Just like other numbers, there are two ways to say “zero” in Korea. However, unlike other numbers, both ways of saying “zero” are of Chinese origin.

영, which is (from what I understand), the way Chinese people say “zero”  
공, which is sort of like the meaning of “nothing”

That isn’t really very important, but what is important is knowing which word to use in which situation.

You should use “영” when talking about:

* Points that can be given or taken away, like in a game. For example, when saying the score “2 – 0”, you would say “이 대 영”. Another example would be if you are in a quiz show, and you ask your friend how many points she has, she could say “영점”
* The temperature “zero”
* When using numbers in math (which, if you’re just learning Korean now, you probably won’t do for a long time)

You should use “공” when talking about:

* Phone numbers. For example, when saying “010 – 5555 – 5555”, all the zeros should be read as “공.” If you don’t live in Korea, you probably won’t know this, but “010” is the typical area code for a cell phone (in Seoul, at least). Therefore, when giving your phone number, you usually start out by saying “공-일-공”.

번 – Counter of Behavior or Action

번 is a common counter that counts behavior or actions, and is not directly counted with a noun in a sentence. Putting a number before “번” creates an adverb that tells you how many times something was done. It is an adverb, so 를/을 is usually not attached to it.

[저는 어제 학교에 세 번 갔어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson10-18.mp3) = I went to school three times yesterday  
[저는 그 영화를 다섯 번 봤어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson10-19.mp3) = I saw that movie five times  
[저는 오늘 두 번 운동할 것입니다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson10-20.mp3) = I will exercise twice (two times) today  
[저는 어제 고기를 두 번 먹었어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson10-Feb-10-7.mp3) = I ate meat twice yesterday  
[저는 오늘 축구를 네 번 할 거예요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson10-Feb-10-8.mp3) = I will soccer four times today

This is fairly simple to use, but you will continue to learn about this word in the next lesson when you learn how to say “this time,” “next time,” and “last time.”

Telling Korean Time

There are so many different ways to talk about time (seconds, minutes, hours, days, weeks, months, years, etc…). You will learn more about how to indicate when you did/do/will do something using these ‘time’ words in the [next lesson](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/unit1/unit-1-lessons-9-16/lesson-11/). In this lesson, however, you will learn about telling time, as in the time on a clock.

When talking about the hour, as in ‘2 o’clock’ all you need to do is put 시 after a number:

2시 = 2:00 (2 o’clock)

When talking about the minute, add 분 after the number:

2시 30분 = 2:30

The pure Korean numbers are used when saying the hour number, whereas the Sino-Korean numbers are used when saying the minute number. For example:

[2시 30분](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson10-23.mp3) = 2:30, or  
[두 시 삼십 분](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson10-23.mp3) = Two thirty

Earlier in the lesson I said that when a pure Korean number is used with a counter, it is more commonly written out instead of using the numeral. In this case, “시” could be seen as a counter as we are counting “hours.” However, writing the numeral or the word is equally as common and acceptable when referring to the time. In my case, I much prefer to use the numeral instead of the word.

To indicate the minute, Sino-Korean numbers are used and (just like all times when Sino-Korean numbers are used) there is no difference if you use the numeral or the word. I prefer to use the numeral in these cases.

The spacing of these also needs to be discussed. As I mentioned earlier, when a written number is placed before a counter, there should be a space between the number and the counter. This is true for the number before “분” as well. For example, if you were writing the words out:

두 시 should be written instead of 두시  
삼십 분 should be written instead of 삼십분

However, when using the numeral, it is acceptable to omit the space and attach the numeral directly with the following counter. For example:

[2시 30분](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson10-23.mp3)

Officially, there should be a space. However, most people do not include a space and it is also seen as correct to omit it. Other examples:

[3시 10분](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson10-24.mp3) = 3:10  
[세 시 십 분](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson10-24.mp3) = Three ten

[12시 50분](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson10-25.mp3) = 12:50  
[열두 시 오십 분](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson10-25.mp3) = Twelve fifty

*You will see more examples of this in the next lesson when you learn more applications of numbers (specifically Sino-Korean numbers). If you can’t get it into your brain yet, it will be easier when you see more examples in the next lesson.*

These times can now go in a sentence as usual by adding 에 to indicate a time:

[나는 5시에 먹을 거야](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson10-26.mp3) = I will eat at 5:00  
[나는 2시 30분에 왔어](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson-10-2.mp3) = I came at 2:30  
[우리는 야구를 1시에 할 거예요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson10-Feb-10-9.mp3)= We will baseball at 1:00  
[우리는 7시 20분에 시작할 거예요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson-10-s1.mp3) = We will start at 7:20

Age

When indicating how old a person is, you should use pure Korean numbers along with the word “살” which is a counter for ages. For example:

[저는 열 살이에요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson-10-s2.mp3) = I am ten years old  
[저의 여자 친구는 스물여섯 살이에요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson-10-s3.mp3) = My girlfriend is twenty six years old

It would sound weird to use the Sino-Korean numbers to indicate the age of somebody who is under thirty. However, after thirty, it is not uncommon to use the Sino-Korean numbers instead of the pure Korean numbers. The older the age, the more likely you will hear the Sino-Korean number used instead of the pure Korean number. After 50, you are most likely to exclusively hear the Sino-Korean numbers.

You haven’t learned how to ask questions yet, so it is difficult for me to explain how to ask about a person’s age. You will understand the following sentence better once you are confident with the content introduced in [Lessons 21](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/unit1/unit-1-lessons-17-25-2/lesson-21-asking-questions-in-korean-why-when-where-and-who/) and [22](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/unit1/unit-1-lessons-17-25-2/lesson-22/). Nonetheless, it would be good to memorize this sentence because of how common of a question it is:

[몇 살이에요?](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson-10-s4.mp3) = How old are you?

번째: First, Second, Third, etc…

번째 can be used after a number like a counter to mean first/second/third/etc. When saying “first”, “첫” replaces “한”.

For example:

첫 번째 = first  
[저의 첫 번째 친구는 착했어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson10-33.mp3) = My first friend was nice  
[저는 첫 번째 차를 싫어했어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson10-Feb-10-10.mp3) = I didn’t like that first car  
*If you think that is confusing, explain how ‘one’ gets changed to ‘first,’ ‘two’ gets changed to ‘second’ and ‘three’ gets changed to ‘third.’*

After “first,” you can use the regular Korean numbers. Just like with counters, the numbers 2 – 4 change when 번째 follows. For example:

두 번째 = second  
[그 두 번째 선생님은 똑똑했어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson10-35.mp3) = That second teacher was smart  
[저는 두 번째 남자를 골랐어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson10-Feb-10-11.mp3) = I chose the second man

세 번째 = third  
[이 여권은 저의 세 번째 여권이에요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson10-Feb-10-12.mp3) = This is my third passport  
[저는 세 번째 문을 열었어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson10-Feb-10-13.mp3) = I opened the third door

네 번째 = fourth  
[저는 네 번째 사람이었어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson10-Feb-10-14.mp3) = I was the fourth person  
[이 아이는 저의 네 번째 아들이에요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson10-Feb-10-15.mp3) = This person is my fourth son

After the number four, the words don’t change when adding 번째. For example:

[이 수업은 오늘 저의 열 번째 수업입니다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson10-Feb-10-16.mp3) = This is my tenth class today  
[저는 백 번째 페이지를 읽었어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson10-Feb-10-17.mp3) = I read the 100th page

Sometimes you might see these numbers + counters used in the following way:

첫 번째 = 첫째 = first  
두 번째 = 둘째 = second  
세 번째 = 셋째 = third  
네 번째 = 넷째 = fourth  
etc.…

[Here is a video explaining a Korean sign that uses this idea of shortening 첫 번째 to 첫째](https://youtu.be/Cej5MSedaxQ).

These shortened forms can’t be used in as many situations as their longer counterparts. The most common situation where these are used is when talking about your first/second/third/etc. children. For example:

[우리 둘째 아들은 고등학생이에요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson10-Feb-10-18.mp3) = Our second son is a high school student  
[우리 셋째 아이는 야구를 좋아해요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson10-Feb-10-19.mp3) = Our third child likes baseball  
[이 아이는 우리 첫째 아들이에요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson10-Feb-10-20.mp3) = This (child) is our first son

In these cases, it is common to just refer to the child as “one’s first” or “one’s second.” We often do the same thing in English. For example:

[우리 둘째는 고등학생이에요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson10-Feb-10-21.mp3) = Our second (child) is a high school student  
[우리 셋째는 야구를 좋아해요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson10-Feb-10-22.mp3) = Our third (child) likes baseball  
[이 아이는 우리 첫째예요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson10-Feb-10-23.mp3) = This (child) is our first (child)

However, as I mentioned, it would be unnatural to use these words in sentences like this:

저는 셋째 문을 열었어요 (very understandable, but awkward)  
저는 넷째 사람이었어요 (very understandable, but awkward)

Another place you will see words like 첫째 and 둘째 is when making lists about things that need to be done, and the speaker/writer is indicating “Firstly… and then secondly…” For example:

첫째, 저는 야채를 많이 먹겠습니다 = First, I will eat a lot of vegetables  
둘째, 저는 매일 운동하겠습니다 = Second, I will exercise everyday

*I didn’t make audio recordings for the above sentences because I feel they would more likely be written than spoken.*

Another useful word is 마지막 which often translates to ‘last.’ It is often confusing for English speakers to understand the usage of 마지막 at first because the word “last” has more than one usage in English. 마지막 is used to refer to the *final*(last) thing at the end of sequence… as in “first meal… second meal… third meal… fourth meal… final (last) meal.” It is not used to refer to a “previous” thing. Notice the difference between these two usages of “last night”:

Last night (the previous night) I went to the movies  
The last night (the final night) of our trip was the best

The second example would be where you could use 마지막, because you are referring to the *final*(last) night of a sequence of nights on a trip. In the first example, you are talking about the previous night. I will introduce how you can refer to a “previous” thing in the next lesson where I introduce 지난.

Here are some examples of 마지막 in use:

[이것은 저의 마지막 수업이에요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson10-49.mp3) = This is my last class  
[저는 마지막 것을 안 봤어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson10-50.mp3) = I didn’t see the last thing (I didn’t see that last one)

In these examples, 마지막 is being used as a descriptive word, even though it is not an adjective in its original form (it is not an adjective because it does not end in 다, and cannot be d). Words can be used this way in English as well. The word “face” is a noun. But in the sentence “I put on face paint,” the word “face” describes the type of paint you used. Similarly, you could say “that is a computer room,” where the word “computer” is describing the room.

처음– First Time

처음 is a very complex word that be used in many situations. I have been studying Korean for years and I still don’t know how to use it perfectly in all situations. It can be used in sentences when you are talking about the first time something is being done. It can be used as a noun or an adverb, depending on the situation (which adds to it’s complexity). The two most common situations are:

1) 처음에 … (at first/in the beginning)  
[처음에 그 여자를 싫어했어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson10-51.mp3) = I didn’t like that girl at first  
[저는 처음에 체육 수업을 싫어했어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson10-Feb-10-24.mp3) = At first I didn’t like PE class

2) Put in a sentence as an adverb to indicate this is the first time something has happened:  
[저는 어제 선생님을 처음 만났어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson10-53.mp3) = I met my teacher for the first time yesterday  
[저는 내일 한국에 처음 갈 것입니다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson10-54.mp3) = I will go to Korea for the first time tomorrow

You’ve gotten this far! You can’t stop now! Haha. The learning curve now is still fairly steep, but it will get much easier in the future. As I keep saying, having a good solid base in the fundamental grammar concepts of Korean will help you tons later on!

**Unit 1- lesson 11**

Vocabulary

Months of the year:  
[1월](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/1Jan.mp3) (일월) = January  
[2월](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/2Feb.mp3) (이월) = February  
[3월](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/3Mar.mp3) (삼월) = March  
[4월](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/4Apr.mp3) (사월) = April  
[5월](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/5May.mp3) (오월) = May  
[6월](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/6June.mp3) (유월) = June\*  
[7월](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/7July.mp3) (칠월) = July  
[8월](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/8Aug.mp3) (팔월) = August  
[9월](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/9Sep.mp3) (구월) = September  
[10월](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/10Oct.mp3) (시월) = October\*  
[11월](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/11Nov.mp3) (십일월) = November  
[12월](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/12Dec.mp3) (십이월) = December

\*June (6월/유월) and October (10월/시월) should actually be 육월 and 십월 but, written like that, they are difficult to pronounce. Because of this, their correct pronunciations are 유월 and 시월 NOT 육월 and 십월.

Click on the English words below to see information and examples of that word in use. You probably won’t be able to understand the grammar within the sentences at this point, but seeing words being used in sentences is very helpful for understanding how they can be used.

A PDF file neatly presenting these words and extra information can be found [here](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/buyingpdf/vocabulary-examples/).

Nouns:  
[기회](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson11v1.mp3) = chance/opportunity

[계획](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson11v2.mp3) = plans

[회사원](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson11v3.mp3) = office worker

[요리사](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson11v4.mp3) = a cook/chef

[운전사](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson11v5.mp3) = a driver

Verbs:  
 [달리다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson11v6.mp3) = to run

[요리하다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson11v7.mp3) = to cook

[운전하다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson11v8.mp3) = to drive

[죽다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson11v9.mp3) = to die

Adjectives:  
 [두렵다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson11v10.mp3) = to be scared

[이상하다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson11v11.mp3) = to be strange

Adverbs and Other words:  
[동안](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson11v12.mp3) = for, during, while

[달](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson11v13.mp3) = month

[개월](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson11v14.mp3) = month

[날](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson11nal.mp3) = day

[하루](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson11v15.mp3) = one day

[이틀](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson11v16.mp3) = two days

[사흘](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson11v17.mp3) = three days

[지난 주](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson11v18.mp3) = last week

[지난 달](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson11v19.mp3) = last month

[이번 주](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson11v20.mp3) = this week

[이번 달](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson11v21.mp3)= this month

[다음 주](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson11v22.mp3) = next week

[다음 달](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson11v23.mp3) = next month

[작년](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson11v24.mp3) = last year

[올해](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson11v25.mp3) = this year

[내년](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson11v26.mp3) = next year

[평생 (동안)](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson11v27.mp3) = in my whole life

[보통](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson11v28.mp3) = usually

For help memorizing these words, try using our [Memrise tool](http://www.memrise.com/course/150816/howtostudykoreancom-unit-1-2/11/).

You might also want to try listening to all of the words on loop with this [Vocabulary Practice video](https://youtu.be/d8EPwfyCQLc).

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Introduction

In this lesson, you will build on what you learned in Lesson 10 by learning how to use a variety of different words of time in Korean. Using these words, you will be able to say “I did X **for** 2 months” or “I didn’t do Y **last** week.” You will also learn whether you should use the pure Korean or Sino-Korean numbers when using these different words of time.

The use of pure Korean or Sino-Korean numbers may seem random, but there is a reason for it. Anytime the ‘time’ word is of Chinese origin, the Sino-Korean numbers are used. For example “개월” (month) is counted using Sino-Korean numbers, because “개월” is of Chinese origin and has corresponding Chinese ([한자](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/hanja-unit-1-lessons-1-20/)) characters. “달” (also meaning month) is a Korean word, and thus, is counted using Korean numbers. A lot of Korean words are of Chinese origin and have corresponding Chinese ([한자](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/hanja-unit-1-lessons-1-20/)) characters. You will learn about those later.

This lesson is a little bit less organized than the previous lessons. It was difficult to teach everything in this lesson together because you need to have a mutual understanding of all concepts in order to understand one of them. In order to understand how to use 동안, you need to know how to use 주. But in order to understand how to use 주, you should understand how to use 동안. Around and around we go. Anyways, I made it as simple as possible. After this lesson, any time you learn about other ‘time’ grammar concepts, it should be really easy because this lesson will give you a solid base to work from.

“For” a certain amount of time (동안)

동안 is a very useful word that can be used to indicate how long an action occurs. It is typically placed after a duration of time, for example:

2분 = 2 minutes  
2분 동안 = *for* 2 minutes

10분 = 10 minutes  
10분 동안 = *for* 10 minutes

이틀 = two days  
이틀 동안 = *for* two days

동안*can also be used to indicate that an action occurs “while” another action occurs. You will learn about that application in*[*Lesson 33*](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/unit-2-lower-intermediate-korean-grammar/unit-2-lessons-26-33/lesson-33/)*after learning some key grammar points in the lessons to come.*

Those can then be added into sentences to indicate how long one does something for. Notice also that no additional particle is added to 동안. One would think that 에 should be added, but it is not.

[저는 10분 동안 걸었어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson11sentence1.mp3) = I walked for 10 minutes  
[저는 30분 동안 공부했어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson11sentence2.mp3) = I studied for 30 minutes

While the translation of “동안” in these examples is usually “for”, in essence, what you are doing is stating “for that period of time.” Understanding this will help you understand later usages of “동안” in future lessons. For example:

[저는 10분 동안 걸었어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson11sentence1.mp3) = I walked for (a period of) 10 minutes  
[저는 30분 동안 공부했어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson11sentence2.mp3) = I studied for (a period of) 30 minutes  
[저는 이틀 동안 안 잤어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson11sentence3.mp3) = I didn’t sleep for two days

Remember:

It doesn’t matter if you use the word or the numeral when writing a number. However, typically the word is written when a pure Korean word is used with a counter like 개, 명, 번, 시간, 대, 살, etc. In situations where Sino-Korean numbers are written (for example, in the sentences above) it makes no difference if you write the numeral or the word.

Also remember that the spacing is different depending on if you write a numeral or a word. If writing the word, there should be a space between the number and the word. For example:

[저는 십 분 동안 걸었어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson11sentence1.mp3)

If writing a numeral, it doesn’t matter if you include a space or not. Both are seen as acceptable:

[저는 10분 동안 걸었어요  
저는 10 분 동안 걸었어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson11sentence1.mp3)

I want to show you more and more examples of 동안, and I expect you might not want to limit yourself to only “분” (minutes), so lets move on to hours.

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Korean Hours (시간)

Talking about minutes is easy because you always simply use 분. For example:

3시 20분 means “3:20”, and  
20분 동안 means “for 20 minutes”

When talking about hours, however, 시 is used when talking about the hour on a clock, whereas 시간 is used when counting hours. Notice the difference between these two sets:

3시 = 3:00  
세 시 = Three o’clock

3시간 동안 = for 3 hours  
세 시간 동안 = for three hours

Remember that pure Korean numbers are used when talking about hours. I usually write out the Korean word when I’m referring to an amount of hours as in the examples below. For example:

[저는 세 시간 동안 잤어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson11-6.mp3) = I slept for 3 hours  
[저는 한 시간 동안 달렸어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson11sentence4.mp3) = I ran for one hour  
[저는 여덟 시간 동안 운전했어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson11sentence5.mp3) = I drove for eight hours  
[저는 어제 한 시간 동안 야구를 했어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson11sentence6.mp3)  = I ed baseball for an hour yesterday  
[저는 어제 두 시간 동안 TV를 봤어요\*](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson11-10.mp3) = I watched TV for two hours yesterday

*\*Notice that*보다*(to see) is used when watching something. You can also use*보다*when you watch a performance or concert, or similar things. In English “I saw a TV” and “I watched TV” have two different meanings, but Koreans simply say “I see TV.”*

At this point you are probably asking saying “Okay, I understand how to say that I have done things for X hours or minutes, but what about if I want to say something like:

I will eat in three hours, or  
I ate three hours ago

I will go in 10 minutes, or  
I came 10 minutes ago”

You will learn how to create those types of sentences when you learn about 전 and 후 in [Lesson 24](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/unit1/unit-1-lessons-17-25-2/lesson-24/). For the moment, there is a ton of content in this lesson, so try to focus on what is presented here.

Korean Seconds (초)

When talking about seconds, you need to use the Sino-Korean numbers. When putting a number before “초,” it doesn’t matter if you use the word or the numeral. For example:

1초 = 1 second  
일 초 = one second

2초 = 2 seconds  
이 초 = 2 seconds

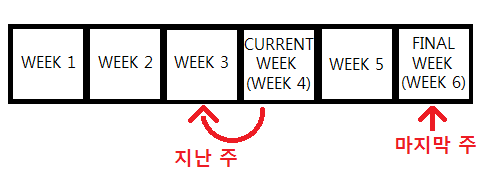
2초 동안 = for 2 seconds  
이 초 동안 = for two seconds

Examples in sentences:  
[저는 2초 동안 달렸어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson11-11.mp3) = I ran for 2 seconds  
[저는 그 사람을 10초 동안 만났어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson11sentence7.mp3) = I met that person for 10 seconds  
[1분은 60초입니다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson11sentence8.mp3) = One minute is sixty seconds

Last/Next (지난/다음)

지난 and 다음 are two words that you can use in many situations, including in situations related to time. In [Lesson 10](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/unit1/unit-1-lessons-9-16/unit-1-lesson-10/), you learned about 마지막, which can be used to refer to the “last” or “final” thing in a sequence. Remember, Korean people use another word when referring to a “previous” (or last) thing, as in: “I saw a movie **last** (the previous) week.”

In order to refer to a “previous” thing, the word “지난” can be used. I drew a picture to depict the image I have in my head distinguishing 마지막 and 지난. Imagine you are on a six week trip, and you are currently in your fourth week of the trip. You can use “지난” to refer to the *previous* week, and you can use “마지막” to refer to the *final*week. (You can refer to them both as “last week” in English). For example:

[](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/06/LastLast.png)

지난 can be added immediately before **some** words of time (I discuss “some” a little bit later) to refer to a “previous” thing. This often translates to “last,” though. For example:

[저는 지난 주에 영화를 봤어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson11-14.mp3) = I saw a movie last week  
[저는 지난 주에 캐나다에 갔어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson11-15.mp3) = I went to Canada last week.  
[저는 지난 수업을 안 들었어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson11-16.mp3) = I didn’t go to/attend the last/previous class

*In order to say “attend a class,” Korean people say “*수업을 듣다*,” which literally translates to “listen to/hear a class.” As such, you can see that the particle ~*을*is attached to “*수업*” because “the class” is the noun that is being listened to. Korean learners are sometimes confused as to why “~*에*” is not attached to “*수업*” because they are accustomed to the English way of saying “I didn’t go to the last class”.*

*Also, note that this sentence is also correct, but is referring to a different class than above:*저는 마지막 수업을 안 들었어요*= I didn’t attend the last class*

지난 can be added only before *some* words of time. For example, you couldn’t say “지난 분/지난 초.” These would mean “last minute/second” as in ‘the last minute/second’ that just passed – which doesn’t make any sense. Notice that they do not have the meaning of “I handed in my paper at the **last minute**.” This meaning refers to the last minute in a sequence of minutes; therefore, “마지막” must be used in this case.

시간, however, means “time” in addition to being a counter for “hours.” So, “지난 시간” can be used to mean “last time” (but not “last hour”).

[저는 그것을 지난 시간에 배웠어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson11-17.mp3) = I learned that (thing) last time

You can also use the word 번 to refer to the last “time” something happened.

[저는 그것을 지난 번에 배웠어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson11sentence9.mp3) = I learned that (thing) last time  
[우리가 지난 번에 계획이 없었어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson11sentence10.mp3) = We didn’t have plans last time  
[우리는 지난 번에 돼지고기를 먹었어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson11sentence11.mp3) = We ate pork last time

다음 is used in the same way as 지난, but it means “next.” For example:

[저는 다음 주에 영화를 볼 거예요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson11-21.mp3) = I will see a movie next week  
[저는 다음 주에 캐나다에 갈 거예요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson11-22.mp3) = I will go to Canada next week

Like above, 다음 can be used with 시간 to mean “next time,” but not “next hour.”

[우리는 다음 번에 학교에 갈 거예요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson11sentence12.mp3) = We will go to school next time  
[우리는 다음 시간에 학교에 갈 거예요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson11sentence13.mp3) = We will go to school next time

[나는 너를 다음 번에 방문할 거야](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson11sentence14.mp3) = I will visit you next time  
[나는 너를 다음 시간에 방문할 거야](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson11sentence15.mp3) = I will visit you next time

Korean Days (일/날/하루)

Days are very confusing in Korean because there are a few different words you need to be acquainted with. You learned the names of the days of the week in the vocabulary section of another lesson. You should have noticed that every day of the week ends in 일. 일 means “day” but it is never used alone (if it is used alone, it means ‘work’). I’m looking at my Korean calendar now, and see a variety of words ending in “일.” Don’t worry about these words now, just recognize the importance of “일” within them:

총선 = general election  
총선**일** = the day of the general election (election day)  
현충**일** = Memorial day

일 is also the counter for days. You learned in [Lesson 10](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/unit1/unit-1-lessons-9-16/unit-1-lesson-10/) that you must use pure Korean numbers when counting. When you count days, however, you use Sino-Korean numbers. When putting a number before “일,” it doesn’t matter if you use the word or the numeral.

[나는 3일 동안 공부했어](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson11-27.mp3) = I studied for 3 days  
[나는 삼 일 동안 공부했어](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson11-27.mp3) = I studied for 3 days

[나는 3일 동안 학교에 안 갔어](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson11sentence16.mp3) = I didn’t go to school for 3 days  
[나는 삼 일 동안 학교에 안 갔어](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson11sentence16.mp3) = I didn’t go to school for 3 days

[저는 5일 동안 계획이 없을 거예요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson11sentence17.mp3) = I won’t have plans for 5 days  
[우리는 6일 동안 만나지 않았어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson11sentence18.mp3) = We didn’t meet for 6 days

To make things more confusing, if you are counting days from 1 – 10 there is a word that corresponds to “one day,” another word that corresponds to “2 days,” another word that corresponds to “3 days” etc… The most common of these words is 하루 which means “one day.” 하루 is used much more than 일 일. But 2일 (이 일)/3일 (삼 일)/4일 (사 일)/5일 (오 일)/etc are used more than their corresponding words.

[저는 하루 동안 여행했어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson11-31.mp3) = I traveled for 1 day  
[저는 사흘 동안 밥을 안 먹었어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson11-32.mp3) = I didn’t eat rice for 3 days  
[저는 삼일 동안 밥을 안 먹었어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson11-33.mp3) = I didn’t eat rice for 3 days  
[우리는 이틀 동안 미국에 있었어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson11sentence19.mp3) = We were in America for two days  
[우리는 10일 동안 한국에 있을 거예요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson11sentence20.mp3) = We will be in Korea for ten days

You can also place a (Sino-Korean) number before 일 to refer to a specific day in a month. It seems like it would be easy to confuse when one is talking about the day of a month (3일) and when doing something for a specific period (3일). But, in sentences, these are easily distinguishable:

[나는 3일에 수업을 들었어](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson11sentence21.mp3) = I went to class on the 3rd (day of the month)  
[나는 3일 동안  수업을 들었어](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson11sentence22.mp3) = I went to class for three days

You can refer to a specific day and month by adding #일 after #월:

3월 2일 = March 2nd  
5월 25일 = May 25th

[저는 8월 15일에 도착할 거예요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson11sentence23.mp3) = I will arrive on August 15th  
[저는 이 여권을 1월 2일에 받았어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson11sentence24.mp3) = I received my passport on January 2nd

날 is another word that means “day” and can be used as a stand alone word, but not counted. It is used when talking about a specific day by itself. For example:

[저는 그 날에 갔어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson11-40.mp3) = I went on that day  
[저는 그 날에 계획이 있어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson11-41.mp3) = I have plans on that day  
[저는 그 날에 선생님이 되었어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson11sentence25.mp3) = I became a teacher on that day  
[우리는 그 날에 시작할 거예요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson11sentence26.mp3) = We will start on that day

If you want to talk about doing something on the first/second/third day, you can use 번째 (which you learned in the previous lesson) with 날. For example:

[우리는 두 번째 날에 서울에 갔어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson11sentence27.mp3) = We went to Seoul on the second day  
[우리는 둘째 날에 서울에 갔어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson11sentence28.mp3) = We went to Seoul on the second day

[우리는 세 번째 날에 안 만났어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson11sentence29.mp3) = We didn’t meet on the third day  
[우리는 셋째 날에 안 만났어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson11sentence30.mp3) = We didn’t meet on the third day

[저는 네 번째 날에 계획이 없어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson11sentence31.mp3) = I have no plans on the fourth day  
[저는 넷째 날에 계획이 없어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson11sentence32.mp3) = I have no plans on the fourth day

첫날 is a word that specifically refers to the first day:

[저는 첫날에 명동에 갔어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson11sentence33.mp3) = I went to 명동 on the first day  
[저는 첫날에 그 여자를 만났어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson11sentence34.mp3) = I met that girl on the first day

Korean Weeks (주)

Weeks in Korean can be used in sentences just like 일 (day) except that there are no other weird words to worry about. You use Sino-Korean numbers when talking about weeks:

[저는 다음 주에 미국에 갈 거예요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson11-52.mp3) = I will go to the US next week  
[지난 주에 저는 계획이 많았어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson11-53.mp3) = I had a lot of plans last week

The word “주” can also be used as a counter to count weeks. When counting weeks, just like when counting days, Sino-Korean numbers are used. When putting a number before “주,” it doesn’t matter if you use the word or the numeral. For example:

[저는 2주 동안 한식을 안 먹었어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson11sentence35.mp3) = I didn’t eat Korean food for 2 weeks  
[저는 4주 동안 여자친구를 안 만났어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson11sentence36.mp3) = I didn’t meet my girlfriend for 4 weeks

[저는 이 주 동안 한식을 안 먹었어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson11sentence35.mp3) = I didn’t eat Korean food for two weeks  
[저는 사 주 동안 여자친구를 안 만났어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson11sentence36.mp3) = I didn’t meet my girlfriend for four weeks

The word “주일” can also be used as a counter for weeks. This is acceptable, but it sounds a bit more natural to use “주” as shown above. For example:

[저는 2주일 동안 한식을 안 먹었어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson11sentence37.mp3) = I didn’t eat Korean food for two weeks  
[저는 4주일 동안 여자친구를 안 만났어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson11sentence38.mp3) = I didn’t meet my girlfriend for four weeks

Korean Months (달/개월)

First, notice that the names of each month correspond to the number of the month in the calendar For example:

January = 1월  
February = 2월  
December = 12월

When counting months, you can either use 달 or 개월. When using 달, you must use the pure Korean numbers, and when using 개월, you must use the Sino-Korean numbers. There is no difference in meaning, and both are used frequently. When putting a number before 달, I prefer to write the Korean word. When putting a number before 개월, it doesn’t matter if you use the word or the numeral.

[저는 두 달 동안 한국어 수업을 들었어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson11-58.mp3) = I took a Korean class for 2 months

[저는 2개월 동안 한국어 수업을 들었어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson11sentence39.mp3) = I took a Korean class for 2 months  
[저는 이 개월 동안 한국어 수업을 들었어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson11sentence39.mp3) = I took a Korean class for 2 months

My Korean grammar teacher told me years ago that ‘동안’ is actually incorporated into the meaning of 달, which would mean that you wouldn’t have to say 동안 after 달. Still, though, most people use 동안 after 달.

Korean Years (년)

Years are used just like weeks, which means that you must use the Sino-Korean numbers. When putting a number before “년,” it doesn’t matter if you use the word or the numeral:

[저는 3년 동안 형을 안 만났어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson11-60.mp3) = I didn’t meet my brother for 3 years  
[저는 10년 동안 한국어를 공부했어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson11-61.mp3) = I studied Korean for 10 years

[저는 삼 년 동안 형을 안 만났어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson11-60.mp3) = I didn’t meet my brother for three years  
[저는 십 년 동안 한국어를 공부했어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson11-61.mp3) = I studied Korean for ten years

However, if you want to say “last/next year” in Korean, you can’t use “지난/다음 년.” Instead, you must use separate words:

작년 = last year  
내년 = next year, for example:

[나는 내년에 한국에 갈 거야](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson11-62.mp3) = I will go to Korea next year  
[그 사람은 작년에 죽었어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson11sentence40.mp3) = That person died last year

 This Week/This Month/This Time (이번)

Finally, you can use 이번 just like 지난/다음 when talking about weeks or months to mean “this week/this month.” You cannot say “이번 년,” instead you must use the separate word “올해.”

[저는 이번 주에 계획이 없어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson11-64.mp3) = I have no plans this week  
[저의 어머니는 올해 한국에 올 것입니다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson11-65.mp3) = My mom will come to Korea this year  
*Note here that it is common to see “*에*” omitted from the word “*올해*.” You can also see in the section above that this is not the case with*작년 *and*내년.

You cannot use 이번 when talking about minutes/seconds/hours. “I want to go to school this hour” doesn’t make any sense. But remember, in addition to meaning ‘hour’ 시간 also means “time.” This means that you can say 이번 시간 to mean “this time,” which is usually used when talking about “this time in class.” For example:

[우리는 이번 시간에 많이 배웠어](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson11-66.mp3) = We learned a lot this time

In most other cases, it is more natural to use “이번에” instead of “이번 시간:”  
[나는 너를 이번에 안 만날 거야](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson11-67.mp3) = I won’t meet you this time

번 can also be added after 지난/다음 to mean “last/next time”

[저는 박물관에 다음 번에 갈 거예요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson11-68.mp3) = I will go to the museum next time  
[저는 박물관에 지난 번에 갔어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson11-69.mp3) = I went to the museum last time

“Per”

When talking about each of these units of time, you can add the particle ~에 to indicate *within*that unit of time, how much something was done. You can usually translate this to “per” in English. For example:

[저는 이 약을 하루에 두 번 먹어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson11sentence41.mp3) = I eat (take) this medicine twice per day  
[저는 그 친구를 1주일에 한 번 만나요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson11sentence42.mp3) = I meet that friend once per week  
[저는 여기에 한 달에 세 번 와요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson11sentence43.mp3) = I come here three times per month  
[저는 1년에 두 번 미국에 가요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson11sentence44.mp3) = I go to America twice per year

Almost all the examples in this lesson used 동안. There are other ways you can talk about these time words without using 동안 (for example, “I will go to Canada 3 days from now”). However, this lesson was reaching the 6 page mark, and I didn’t want to overload you more than I already have. I feel like the material in this lesson alone is enough to make your head spin for a while, so I will end it here.

In later lessons, you will learn how to apply the concepts you learned in this lesson to more complicated sentences.

Unit 1 – lesson 12

Vocabulary

The vocabulary is separated into nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs for the purpose of simplicity.

Click on the English word to see information and examples of that word in use (you probably won’t be able to understand the grammar within the sentences at this point, but it is good to see as you progress through your learning).

A PDF file neatly presenting these words and extra information can be found [here](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/buyingpdf/vocabulary-examples/).

Nouns:  
[점원](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson12v1.mp3) = store assistant

[배우](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson12v2.mp3) = actor

[목](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson12v3.mp3) = neck/throat

[소리](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson12v4.mp3) = noise/sound

[목소리](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson12v5.mp3) = voice

[의미](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson12v6.mp3) = meaning

[상황](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson12v7.mp3)= situation

[닭](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson12v8.mp3) = chicken

[문장](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson12v9.mp3) = sentence

[기름](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson12v10.mp3) = oil/grease/gasoline

[그들](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson12v11.mp3) = them

[생활](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson12v12.mp3) = lifestyle/life

Verbs:  
 [속삭이다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson12v13.mp3) = to whisper

[복습하다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson12v14.mp3)= to review, to re-study

[바꾸다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson12v15.mp3) = to change

[유학하다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson12v16.mp3) = to study abroad

[넘어지다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson12v17.mp3) = to fall

[독서하다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson12v18.mp3) = to read a book

[출발하다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson12v19.mp3) = to depart

[마시다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson12v20.mp3) = to drink

[내리다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson12v21.mp3) = to get off, to go down, to come down

[나오다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson12v22.mp3) = to come out

[나가다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson12v23.mp3) = to go out

[쓰다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson12v24.mp3) = to cover one's head

[모르다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson12v25.mp3) = to not know

[신청하다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson12v26.mp3) = to apply

[사다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson12v27.mp3) = to buy

[팔다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson12v28.mp3) = to sell

Adjectives:  
 [얇다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson12v29.mp3) = to be thin

[적당하다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson12v30.mp3) = to be moderate

[어리다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson12v31.mp3) = to be young

[기쁘다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson12v32.mp3) = to be glad

Adverbs and Other Words:  
[꽤](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson12v33.mp3) = fairly/quite

[때](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson12v34.mp3) = time, when

[그때](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson12v35.mp3) = at that time

[쪽](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson12v36.mp3) = side/direction

[열심히](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson12v37.mp3) = ‘hard/well’ (study hard)

[완전히](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson12v38.mp3)= perfectly, completely

[몇](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson12v39.mp3) = some \_\_\_\_, how many (used with a counter)

[층](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson12v40.mp3) = floor

For help memorizing these words, try using our [Memrise tool](http://www.memrise.com/course/150816/howtostudykoreancom-unit-1-2/12/).

You might also want to try listening to all of the words on loop with this [Vocabulary Practice video](https://youtu.be/Ry4C4WBpO2E).

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 Introduction

As of now, you have learned a few different Korean particles. The particles you have learned so far are: 는/은, 이/가, 를/을, 의 and 도. There are many more particles that you will need to learn – and this lesson will cover a lot of them. In this lesson, you will learn about ~들, ~만, ~에서, ~부터, ~까지 and ~(으)로! Let’s get started!

An Important Note: Eliminating the Subject

One thing that I have yet to tell you is that Korean people often omit the topic/subject of the sentence – especially when the topic/subject is ‘I.’ Korean people love making their sentences as short as possible, and this is one additional way of doing it. In most cases, when the subject/topic can be inferred by the situation, Korean people drop it entirely from the sentence. For example, instead of saying:

저는 아침식사를 안 먹었어요 = I didn’t eat breakfast

They would say:  
[아침식사를 안 먹었어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson12-1.mp3) = I didn’t eat breakfast

Both are perfect sentences and both can be used, but you should be aware that Korean people often get rid of the subject/topic altogether when speaking. This will be done from time to time throughout our lessons.

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Korean Particle ~들 and using 몇 with a counter

You have probably been asking yourself ‘how can I make something plural?’ Up to now, I haven’t mentioned anything about plural words in Korean. The reason for this is Korean people rarely distinguish between singular and plural. For example, if I say:

[나는 사과를 샀어](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson-12-s1.mp3)

This could mean “I bought an apple” OR “I bought apples.” This seems crazy to English speakers, but this is just how it is done in Korean. In most cases, the context can make it clear if you bought ‘an apple’ or if you bought ‘apples.’ If you really want to make it clear that you bought one apple, you could say:

[나는 사과 한 개를 샀어](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson-12-s2.mp3) = I bought one apple

When dealing with the ambiguity of singular/plural sentences in Korean, you could also use the word 몇 which can replace a number in these examples: 두 개/두 명/두 번. When 몇 replaces a number in these cases (몇 번/몇 명/몇 개), it has the meaning of “some \_\_\_\_.” For example, instead of saying: “[나는 사과 한 개를 샀어](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson-12-s2.mp3)”, you could say:

[나는 사과 몇 개를 샀어](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson12-4.mp3) = I bought SOME apples

More examples (remember that 펜 한 개 and 한 개의 펜 have the same meaning):  
[나는 몇 개의 펜을 샀어](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson12-5.mp3) = I bought some pens  
[나는 몇 명의 사람을 만났어](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson12-6.mp3) = I met some people  
[나는 학교에 몇 번 갔어](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson12-7.mp3) = I went to school a few/some times (not sometimes)  
*(remember,*번*acts as an adverb – so it doesn’t need a particle to be attached to it).*

Anyways, back to what I was trying to say earlier. ~들 can be attached to a noun to make that noun plural. However, adding ~들 to a noun that is not referring to a person is usually unnatural. Therefore, it would be unnatural to say something like this:

저는 사과들을 샀어요

Instead, ~들 is usually only attached to the word “person” (사람) or other words with the meaning of people (for example: actors, workers, doctors, etc…).

[의사들은 돈이 많아](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson12-8.mp3) = doctors have a lot of money  
[선생님은 내일 학생들을 만날 거야](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson12-9.mp3) = The teacher will meet the students tomorrow  
[배우들은 그들의\* 영화를 보통 좋아하지 않아](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson12-10.mp3) = actors usually don’t like their movies  
*\*By adding the possessive particle*의*to*그들*(them) it becomes*그들의*(their)*

Korean Particle ~만 (only)

The particle ~만 is very common and has the meaning of “only.” It can be attached directly to the end of a noun to express “only (that noun).” For example:

[나는 물만 마셔](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson12-11.mp3) = I only drink water

It can be attached to the subject or the object of a sentence, and in each case it replaces the particle that would normally be attached there (~은/는 or ~을/를) or For example:

[나만 그 여자를 좋아해](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson12-12.mp3) = Only I like that girl  
[나는 그 여자만 좋아해](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson-12-sentence-1.mp3) = I only like that girl

[나만 사과를 샀어](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson12-14.mp3) = Only I bought apples  
[나는 사과만 샀어](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson12-15.mp3) = I only bought apples

You could also stress that you only bought **one** apple (or any other number of things) by placing ~만 on a counter:

[나는 사과 한 개만 샀어](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson12-16.mp3) = I only bought 1 apple  
[저는 차 두 대만 있어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson-12-sentence-3.mp3) = I only have two cars  
[저는 친구 한 명만 만났어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson-12-sentence-4.mp3) = I only met one friend

I said it once before in [Lesson 3](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/unit1/unit-1-lessons-1-8/unit-1-lesson-3/), but it is something that learners of Korean often forget: When a verb ends in 하다, the part before 하다 is usually a noun form of that verb. The examples I gave before were:

성공하다 = succeed  
성공 = success

말하다 = speak  
말 = speech/words

성취하다 = achieve  
성취 = achievement

With these verbs, the part before 하다 can be separated from 하다 to make a noun form of that verb. Then, “하다,” meaning “do” can act on that noun (I do study = I study). It is hard to explain, but look at the following example:

나는 공부했어 = I studied  
나는 공부를 했어 = I studied

Those two mean exactly the same thing, even though in the second example, 공부 is used as a stand-alone noun. But why is all of this important? It is important because now you can treat 공부 as a regular noun, which means you can attach 만 to it:

[저는 공부만 했어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson12-19.mp3) = I only studied  
[저는 어제 일만 했어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson12-20.mp3) = Yesterday, I only worked

Note that just because a word ends in 하다, doesn’t mean you can do this. For example, many adjectives end in 하다 (for example: 행복하다: happy), but this:

저는 행복만 해요 = I am only happy – doesn’t really make a lot of sense

Also, many verbs don’t end in 하다 and just end in 다 (for example: 가다, 먹다, 보내다).  The way that you can change those verbs into a form that allows ~만 to be attached will be discussed in [Lesson 29](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/unit-2-lower-intermediate-korean-grammar/unit-2-lessons-26-33/lesson-29/).

The examples above show ~만 attached to nouns, but really it can be attached to a wide variety of things – including grammatical principles and other particles, which we’ll get into after a few more lessons on Korean basics.

When ~만 gets attached to more complicated things, it usually doesn’t replace something, but overlaps it. What I mean is, when ~만 is attached to the subject or object, ~을/를 or ~은/는 get eliminated. However, when ~만 is attached to something else, everything usually stays in place.

I’ll show now how it can be attached to the ~에 particle we’ve covered, and follow up in later lessons with other particles.

[우리는 학교에만 갔어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson-12-sentence-5.mp3) = We only went to school  
[학생들은 교실 안에만 있어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson-12-sentence-6.mp3) = The students are only in their classrooms  
[저는 밤에만 운동해요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson-12-sentence-7.mp3) = I exercise only at night  
[저는 커피를 낮에만 마셔요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson-12-sentence-8.mp3) = I drink coffee only during the day  
[저는 그 여자를 그때만 사랑했어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson-12-sentence-9.mp3) = I loved her only at that time

*When using*그때*,*~에*is often omitted because it can be assumed.*

[You can see ~만 used on a Korean sign in this YouTube video.](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sSGb5E8gDZo)

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Korean Particle ~에서

Foreign learners of Korean are often very confused as to when they should use ~에서 instead of ~에, as they both denote places in Korean sentences. ~에서 is used to denote the location in which the subject is doing something.

For example:

[저는 학교에서 공부할 거예요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson12-26.mp3) = I will study at school  
[저는 저의 친구를 병원에서 봤어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson12-27.mp3) = I saw my friend at the hospital  
[저는 남편을 공원에서 만날 거예요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson12-28.mp3) = I will meet my husband at the park  
[저는 한국어를 한국에서 배웠어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson12-29.mp3) = I learned Korean in Korea

In order to help you understand the purpose of ~에서, I would like to make a distinction between ~에 and ~에서. As I said, ~에서 is used to indicate the location in which the subject is doing something.

This does *not*mean the location that he/she is going to  
This does *not*mean the location that he/she looking at  
This does *not*mean the location that he/she places something on  
This does *not*mean the location that he/she places something in

All of the locations from those examples above would require the particle “~에” to denote the location.

~에서, on the other hand refers to the location where the subject – the acting agent of the sentence – is in when actually doing the action. Let’s look at the following example:

저는 건물에 간판을 봤어요

In this sentence, where is the subject (저) when doing the action (보다)? ~에서 is not used in this sentence, so it is unknown as to where the subject was when he/she saw the sign. It might be known from context, but this specific sentence is not describing it. Therefore, the person is saying that he/she saw the sign “on the building” – as if he/she was walking by and saw the sign attached to the building in some way. The action did not *occur*at/on/in the building, it’s just the location in which he/she was looking at.

Conversely, look at this sentence:  
저는 건물에서 간판을 봤어요

In this sentence, where is the subject (저) when doing this action (보다)? ~에서 is attached to “건물.” Therefore, the subject was *in*the building and saw the sign.

Another example:

저는 병을 탁자에 놓았어요

In this sentence, where is the subject (저) when doing the action (놓다)? ~에서 is not used in this sentence, so it is unknown as to where the subject was when he/she put the bottle on the table. It might be known from context, but this specific sentence is not describing it. Therefore, the person is saying that he/she put the bottle “on the table.”

Conversely, look at this sentence:  
저는 병을 탁자에서 놓았어요

This sentence is nonsense. It is indicating that, the action actually occurred on/in the table. That is, the subject somehow within the table placed the bottle somewhere. But the sentence is so nonsensical that it is not even indicating where the bottle is placed. It could translate to something like “(While I was) in the table, I placed the bottle.” Don’t get too hung up on that translation because it’s hard to translate a sentence that doesn’t make sense.

However, because ~에서 can be used to indicate where the subject is acting, and because ~에 can be used to in this sentence to indicate where the bottle is placed, both ~에 and ~에서 can be used in the same sentence. For example:

[저는 방에서 탁자에 병을 놓았어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson-12-sentence-10.mp3) = I placed the bottle on the table in the room

This is the same reason that the particle ~에 is placed on the location to which a person is going. For example, if I said something like this:

[저는 한국에서 갈 거예요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson-12-s3.mp3)  
*(This sentence is correct, but it is stating that the person left from Korea because the action of “going” (가다) is occurring at/in Korea). This function is talked about a little bit later.*

Instead, in order to indicate the place to which you are going (and, therefore, not currently in/at), you must use ~에. For example:

저는 한국에 갈 거예요 = I will go to Korea

~에서 can also be attached to a location where an adjective “occurs.” The word “occurs” is a bad way to describe this (because adjectives don’t really “occur”, but I can’t think of a better word. Just like how a verb can be used with a subject…:

저는 잤어요 = I slept

…and a location can be used in this sentence to indicate where that action occurred:

저는 집에서 잤어요 = I slept at home

In that same sense, adjectives can be used with a subject…:

[과일은 비싸요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson-12-sentence-11.mp3) = Fruit is expensive

… and a location can be used in this sentence to indicate where that adjective “occurs”:

[과일은 한국에서 비싸요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson-12-sentence-12.mp3) = Fruit is expensive in Korea

Here are some other examples:

[저는 학교에서 추웠어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson-12-sentence-13.mp3) = I was cold at school  
[고등학교는 한국에서 어려워요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson-12-sentence-14.mp3) = High school is difficult in Korea  
[녹차는 한국에서 유명해요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson-12-sentence-15.mp3) = Green Tea is famous in Korea

I don’t want to provide a ton of examples for this because in order to make perfectly natural sentences, it requires the use of other, more complicated grammar that you haven’t been introduced to yet. For now, try to understand this specific function of ~에서 and how it can be used to indicate where a verb or adjective “occurs.”

Also note that when you indicate where something is by using 있다, you should use ~에 instead of ~에서. For example:

[저는 집에 있어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson-12-sentence-16.mp3) = I’m at home  
[저는 차 안에 있어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson-12-sentence-17.mp3) = I’m in the car

The other main usage of ~에서 has the general meaning of “from.” In it’s most basic sense, it can be used to indicate the place from which the subject is departing. This is the usage I mentioned earlier. For example:

[저는 한국에서 갈 거예요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson-12-s3.mp3) = I will go from Korea  
[다음 버스는 저 정류장에서 출발할 거예요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson12-39.mp3) = The next bus will depart from that station

This same usage can be applied to more complicated scenarios that are similar to “departing.” For example:

When you are getting off of something (bus/train):  
[저는 서울역에서 내릴 거예요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson12-40.mp3) = I will get off at (from) Seoul station

When something/someone is coming/going/being taken out of something:  
[학생은 교실에서 나왔어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson12-41.mp3) = the student came out of the classroom

You can also use this to indicate the country (or any other place, for that matter) that you come from. In English, we say “I come from Canada/I’m from Canada” but in Korean the past tense of “come” must be used:

[저는 캐나다에서 왔어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson-12-sentence-18.mp3) = I come from Canada

I don’t want to go on a rant here, but one of the things that bugs me is the textbooks that teach “저는 \_\_\_에서 왔어요” in the first or second lesson – before any of the grammar concepts within the sentence have been taught. For example, when I first started learning Korean, I had a textbook that taught me “저는 \_\_\_\_에서 왔어요” on the very first page. Without explaining why I was using 저 instead of 나, why I was using 는, what 에서 meant, what 오다 meant, how/why 오다 changes to 왔다, how/why 왔다 changes to 왔어요. But I digress…

It is also important to know that when ~에서 is added to the words 여기/거기/저기 (here, there, there), it is common to write/say:

여기서 instead of 여기에서  
거기서 instead of 거기에서  
저기서 instead of 저기에서

In addition to the examples provided, there are more ways in which ~에서 can be used to mean “from.” Below is a sneak preview of more ways ~에서 can be used to mean “from,” but I’ve used some grammar forms not yet introduced. Making a mental note of these types of sentences might help you when you come across similar sentences later.

저는 학교에서 멀리 살고 있어요 = I live far from school  
1에서 10까지 센다 = Count from 1 to 10  
그들은 많은 후보자들 중에서 저를 뽑았어요 = They chose me from many candidates  
1시에서 2시까지 오세요 = Please come from 1:00 to 2:00  
10에서 5를 뺀다 = Subtract 5 from 10

As you can see, ‘from’ (in English) has many usages as well. When a word has a lot of meanings in Korean – and the corresponding English word also has a lot of meanings – mastering the usage can be challenging, but also rewarding when it all comes together.

Korean Particles ~부터 and ~까지

Two more important Korean particles you need to know are ~부터 and ~까지.

~까지 can be used in sentences with or without ~에서 to have the meaning of “to/until a place/time.” For example:

[3시까지 기다릴 거예요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson12-43.mp3) = I will wait until 3:00  
[그 여자를 지금까지 좋아했어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson12-44.mp3) = I liked that girl until now  
[저는 그 회사에서 5월까지 일할 거예요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson12-45.mp3) = I will work at that company until May  
[저는 그때까지 김치를 먹지 않았어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson-12-sentence-19.mp3) = I hadn’t eaten Kimchi until that time  
[저는 오늘 이 책을 여기까지 읽었어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson-12-sentence-20.mp3) = Today, I read up to here in this book  
[저는 한강까지 달렸어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson-12-sentence-21.mp3) = I ran until (I reached) the Han River

~부터 is a particle that is often confused with ~에서 because both can translate to “from” and have seemingly overlapping usages. You learned earlier that one usage of ~에서 is to indicate the location from which an action is departing. For example:

우리는 집에서 출발할 거예요 = We will depart from home

~부터 is very similar, but is specifically identifying the place (or time) in which something *starts* from. If we look at this sentence:

[나는 인천에서 서울까지 갈 거야](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson-12-sentence-22.mp3) = I will depart from Incheon and go to (until) Seoul

The particle ~에서 identifies that the person departed from 인천. In theory, this could also be seen as the starting point. Therefore, this sentence could also be written as:

[나는 인천부터 서울까지 갈 거야](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson12-50.mp3) = I will go from Incheon to Seoul

These two sentences (despite the slight nuance of “departing” and “starting”) are essentially the same. In both cases, the subject is going from Incheon to Seoul. They can both be seen as correct, but most Koreans would rather use ~에서 when talking about the location in which something starts/departs.

For example, I showed these two sentences to a Korean person and asked him to explain the difference:

[다음 버스는 저 정류장에서 출발할 거예요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson12-39.mp3)  
= The next bus will depart from that station

다음 버스는 저 정류장부터 출발할 거예요  
= The next bus will leave from that stop

He said: “The first one sounds more natural. The second one sounds as if the place the bus is leaving from is the bus garage… like the absolute starting point of the bus. In most situations, it would be most natural to say the first sentence.”

Instead, ~부터 is commonly attached to a *time*to indicate *when*something starts. For example:

[저는 어제부터 아팠어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson-12-sentence-23.mp3) = I have been sick since (from) yesterday  
[저는 내일부터 한국어를 공부할 거예요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson-12-sentence-24.mp3) = I’m going to study Korean from tomorrow  
[내년부터 우리는 서울에서 살 거예요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson-12-sentence-25.mp3) = From next year, we will be living in Seoul[저는 3시부터 학교에 있을 거예요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson-12-sentence-26.mp3) = I will be at school from 3:00  
[저는 작년부터 한국어를 배웠어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson-12-sentence-27.mp3) = I have been learning Korean since last year

It is very common to see ~까지 used in the same sentence as ~부터. Here, ~부터 indicates the starting point and ~까지 indicates the end point. For example:

[저는 아침부터 밤까지 공부만 했어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson12-57.mp3) = From morning to night I only studied  
[나는 캐나다에 1일부터 8일까지 있을 거야](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson12-58.mp3) = I will be in Canada from the 1st to the 8th

It is common to see “부터” attached to 처음 to translate to something like “from the start” or “from the beginning.” For example:

[그들은 저를 처음부터 싫어했어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson-12-sentence-28.mp3) = They didn’t like me from the start  
[우리는 그 일을 처음부터 시작할 거예요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson-12-sentence-29.mp3) = We will start that job/task from the beginning

When used to say “from start to finish,” the word “끝” is often used to mean “finish.” For example:

[저는 그 상황을 처음부터 끝까지 몰랐어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson-12-sentence-30.mp3) = I didn’t know that situation from start to finish  
[저는 그것을 처음부터 끝까지 복습했어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson-12-sentence-31.mp3) = I reviewed that from start to finish  
[저는 그 책을 처음부터 끝까지 읽었어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson-12-sentence-32.mp3) = I read that book from start to finish

Korean Particle ~(으)로

The Korean particle ~(으)로 can be added to nouns with a few different meanings. One of the main meanings is to indicate with what tool/device/method/material something is carried out. The English equivalent varies depending on the usage:

Write **with** a pen  
Go to the store **by** car  
Go to school **on**foot  
Make a house **out of**wood

This meaning of ~(으)로 can be used in so many situations it would be impossible to list them all. As you get comfortable with the basic examples of this usage, you will slowly be able to grasp when it should be used in all situations.

~로 is added to words ending in a vowel, whereas ~으로 is added to words ending in a consonant. ~로 is also added to words ending in ㄹ. The only reason for this difference is for ease of pronunciation. If you say “것로” there is a split second where your tongue cannot go directly from 것 to ~로 – so it is changed to 것**으**로.

[나는 우리 집을 나무로 지었어](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson12-64.mp3) = I built our house out of wood  
[배로 제주에 갈 거야](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson12-65.mp3) = I will go to Je-ju by boat  
[저는 그것을 손으로 만들었어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson12-66.mp3) = I built that with my hands

In this same respect, ~(으)로 can be used to indicate the language which something is spoken. Here, just like in some of the examples above, the language acts as the “tool” in which something was communicated. For example:

[저는 그 문장을 한국어로 말했어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson-12-sentence-33.mp3) = I said that sentence (using) in Korean  
[저는 그것을 영어로 할 거예요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson-12-sentence-34.mp3) = I will say that (using) in English

It is also used to indicate what you ate for a specific meal:

[저는 아침식사로 밥을 먹었어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson12-69.mp3) = I ate rice for breakfast  
[저는 보통 점심식사로 과일만 먹었어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson12-70.mp3) = I usually only ate fruit for lunch

If somebody does an action in line with a bunch of other people, you can use ~(으)로 to indicate the order something is done by attaching it to a number + 번째.  For example:

[저는 그것을 두 번째로 했어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson-12-sentence-35.mp3) = I did that second (I was the second person to do that)  
[저는 학교에 두 번째로 왔어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson-12-sentence-36.mp3) = I came to school second (I was the second person to come to school)  
[저는 그것을 첫 번째로 할 거예요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson-12-sentence-37.mp3) = I will go (do it) first

The other main meaning of ~(으)로 is to indicate the direction that something is happening in. This sometimes has the same meaning as “에.”For example:

[저는 집으로 갈 거예요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson12-74.mp3) = I will go in the direction of home (simply ‘I will go home’), which would be the same as:  
[저는 집에 갈 거예요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson-12-s4.mp3) = I will go home

~(으)로 is often added after ~쪽 to make “~쪽으로”.  ~쪽 can be added after some nouns and some direction words (above/below/East/West/etc) to mean “the direction of \_\_\_.”

그쪽 = that way/direction  
위쪽 = upper direction  
사람 쪽 = the direction of the people, etc..

To make sentences like:

[저의 친구는 저 쪽으로 갔어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson12-76.mp3) = My friend went that way  
[학생들은 교실 쪽으로 걸어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson12-77.mp3) = Students walk towards/in the direction of their class

Notice the difference between these two:

[저는 집 안 쪽으로 달렸어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson-12-sentence-38.mp3) = I ran inside the house  
[저는 집 안에서 달렸어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Lesson-12-sentence-39.mp3) = I ran inside the house

In the first example, you are running into the house/in the direction of ‘inside the house.’ In the second example, you are running inside the house.

[Here is a Korean sign that is used to warn passengers that the door opens “in the direction of inside” by saying “안쪽으로”! Watch me analyze the grammar and the vocabulary found on this sign.](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6swm1JYafsE)

[Here is a Korean sign that is used to indicate that you should not go “in the direction” of below/downwards by saying “아래로.” Watch me analyze the grammar and the vocabulary found on this sign.](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NcbM1Vgvu9I)

That’s it for this lesson! I wanted to cover a few more particles, but this lesson already has way too much in it! In the next lesson, I will introduce you to more of these common particles. Until then, make sure you review this lesson before you move on!

**Unit 1 – lesson 13**

Vocabulary

The vocabulary is separated into nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs for the purpose of simplicity.

Click on the English word to see information and examples of that word in use (you probably won’t be able to understand the grammar within the sentences at this point, but it is good to see as you progress through your learning).

A PDF file neatly presenting these words and extra information can be found [here](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/buyingpdf/vocabulary-examples/).

Nouns:  
[사실](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson13v1.mp3)= fact

[약](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson13v2.mp3) = medicine

[음악](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson13v3.mp3) = music

[하늘](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson13v4.mp3) = sky

[땅](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson13v5.mp3) = land

[지하](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson13v6.mp3) = underground

[빵](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson13v7.mp3) = bread

[쓰레기](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson13v8.mp3) = trash/garbage

[회계사](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson13v9.mp3) = accountant

[녹차](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson13v10.mp3) = green tea

[이](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson13v11.mp3) = teeth

[정부](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson13v12.mp3) = government

[성격](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson13v13.mp3) = personality

[온도](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson13v14.mp3) = temperature

[커튼](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson13v15.mp3) = curtains

[숨](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson13v16.mp3) = breath

Verbs:  
[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/151/) [축하하다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson13v17.mp3) = to congratulate

[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/152/) [일어나다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson13v18.mp3) = to rise, to get up

[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/153/) [준비하다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson13v19.mp3) = to prepare, to get ready

[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/154/) [들어오다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson13v21.mp3) = to come in

[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/155/) [들어가다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson13v22.mp3) = to go in

[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/156/) [입장하다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson13v23.mp3) = to enter (the verb form of 'admission'

[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/157/) [숨쉬다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson13v24.mp3) = to breathe

Adjectives:  
[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/158-2/) [흥미롭다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson13v25.mp3) = to be interesting

[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/159/) [늦다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson13v26.mp3) = to be late

[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/160/) [시원하다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson13v27.mp3) = to be cool, to be relaxing

[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/161/) [질투하다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson13v28.mp3) = to be jealous

[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/162/) [맵다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson13v29.mp3) = to be spicy

[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/163/) [죄송하다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson13v30.mp3) = to be sorry

[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/164/) [미안하다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson13v31.mp3) = to be sorry

[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/165/) [무겁다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson13v32.mp3) = to be heavy

[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/166/) [가볍다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson13v33.mp3) = to be light

[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/167/) [유명하다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson13v34.mp3) = to be popular, to be famous

[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/168/) [익숙하다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson13v20.mp3)= to be familiar with something

Adverbs:  
[요즘](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson13v35.mp3) = these days

[같이](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson13v36.mp3) = together

For help memorizing these words, try using our [Memrise tool](http://www.memrise.com/course/150816/howtostudykoreancom-unit-1-2/13/).

You might also want to try listening to all of the words on loop with this [Vocabulary Practice video](https://youtu.be/Fj1KvykDxMc).

Introduction

In the last lesson, you learned some important Korean particles that you can use in a wide variety of situations. There are still a few more basic particles that you need to be aware of before you can begin learning more complex grammar. Most of these particles are very common, so it is hard to build sentences using more complex grammar without the use of what you learned in [Lesson 12](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/unit1/unit-1-lessons-9-16/lesson-12/), and what you will learn in this lesson. Let’s get started!

Korean Particles (and): ~과/와, ~랑/이랑 and ~하고

~과/와, ~랑/이랑 and ~하고 can all be used interchangeably to mean “and” in Korean.  
~과 and ~와 are the same. ~과 is attached to words ending in a consonant, ~와 is attached to words ending in a vowel. Similarly, ~랑 and ~이랑 are the same. ~이랑 is attached to words ending in a consonant, ~랑 is attached to words ending in a vowel. ~하고 can be attached to words ending in a vowel or consonant. These can be added fairly simply to nouns. For example:

[우리는 밥과 빵을 팔아요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/Lesson-13-sentence-1.mp3) = We sell rice and bread  
[나는 사과와 바나나를 샀어](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/2.mp3) = I bought apples and bananas

The two examples above show ~와/과/랑/이랑/하고 placed between two nouns that together act as the object of the sentence. Notice that although there are two nouns, both of them (together) sort of act as the single object of the sentence.

Other particles can attach to the construction made by using ~와/과/랑/이랑/하고 as well. For example:

[나는 인천이랑 서울에 갈 거야](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/Lesson-13-sentence-2.mp3) = I will go to Seoul and Incheon  
[형하고 아버지는 영화를 봤어](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/4.mp3) = My brother and dad saw a movie  
[저는 약과 녹차만 샀어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/Lesson-13-sentence-3.mp3) = I only bought medicine and green tea  
.

.

Korean Particles (with): ~과/와, ~랑/이랑 and ~하고

Just when you thought this was going to be an easy lesson! Ha! This sounds crazy to an English speaker, but the same particles are used to mean “and” and “with” in Korean. You can distinguish them purely by the context of the conversation, which sounds like it would be difficult. However, even though you probably think it is difficult, it is always clear (even to a beginner) if the speaker is trying to express the meaning of “and” or “with” because of the sentence structure.

For example, when used to have the meaning of “and,” a noun will always follow 과/와/(이)랑/하고:  For example:

[나는 사과와 바나나를 샀어](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/2.mp3) = I bought apples and bananas

After 와, another noun is used, which means you are talking about apples AND bananas. But if I said this:

[나는 친구와 갔어](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/7.mp3) = I went with my friend  
There is no additional noun after 와, which means it can only mean “with.” If ~와in that sentence had the meaning of “and”, it would translate to:

I went, my friend and…  
… which is just nonsense

Here are some examples:

[저는 친구와 집에 갔어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/Lesson-13-sentence-4.mp3) = I went home with my friend  
[나는 아버지랑 공원에 갈 거야](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/9.mp3) = I will go to the park with my dad  
[선생님은 학생들과 박물관에 갔다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/10.mp3) = The teacher went to the museum with the students  
[요즘에 사람들이 친구들이랑 매운 음식을 먹지 않아요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/Lesson-13-sentence-5.mp3) = These days, people don’t eat spicy food with their friends

Also notice that you can actually use these particles to mean both “and” and “with” within the same sentence:

[저는 밥을 친구랑 저의 어머니랑 먹었어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/12.mp3) = I ate (rice\*) with my mom and my friend  
*\*Korean people often use “*밥*” (rice) to simply mean “food.” It stems from the fact that Korean people eat rice with (almost) every meal – so if you ate, it means that you ate rice. You can say “*밥을 먹었어*” which can simply mean “I ate.”*

Two adverbs that are commonly used in sentences with “with” are 같이 and 함께. Both of them mean “together,” and can be used in sentences even if the sentence doesn’t have one of the particles meaning “with” (과/와/랑/이랑/하고). For example:

[우리는 빵을 같이 먹었어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/Lesson-13-sentence-6.mp3) = We ate bread together  
[우리는 빵을 함께 먹었어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/Lesson-13-sentence-7.mp3) = We ate bread together

[우리는 집에 같이 들어갔어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/Lesson-13-sentence-8.mp3) = We went into the house together  
[우리는 집에 함께 들어갔어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/Lesson-13-sentence-9.mp3) = We went into the house together

[우리는 음악을 같이 들었어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/Lesson-13-sentence-10.mp3) = We listened to music together  
[우리는 음악을 함께 들었어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/Lesson-13-sentence-11.mp3) = We listened to music together

The use of the word “together” in the same sentence as the word “with” in English is usually unnatural. For example, it sounds unnatural for me to say something like this:

I ate bread together with a friend

Instead, in English, we would say one of the following sentences:

I ate bread with a friend  
We ate bread together

In Korean however, it is okay to use 같이 or 함께 in either of these situations; that is – with the word “with” in the sentence, or without it. For example:

[저는 빵을 친구랑 같이 먹었어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/Lesson-13-sentence-12.mp3) = I ate bread with a friend (together)  
[저는 빵을 친구와\* 함께 먹었어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/Lesson-13-sentence-13.mp3) = I ate bread with a friend (together)

[저는 빵을 친구랑 먹었어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/Lesson-13-sentence-14.mp3) = I ate bread with a friend  
[저는 빵을 친구와 먹었어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/Lesson-13-sentence-15.mp3) = I ate bread with a friend  
*Notice that I used*~와 *with*함께 *instead of* ~랑*. Just like with the meaning of “and,”*“~와/과*” is more likely to be used in writing and in formal situations, whereas “*~(이)랑*” is more likely to be used is speech. This entirely depends on the person who is speaking/writing, but it is generally true. Likewise, the use of “*함께*” is generally used in writing and formal situations. Therefore, the use of*함께*is more likely to be paired with ~*과/와*in these cases.*

*To add an additional level of complexity to this explanation –*같이 *is more commonly used than*함께 (같이*is probably one of the most common words in Korean, while*함께*would fall much further down the list). However, when*함께*is used, it is more likely to be used with ~*과/와*. These are just generalizations based on observations of years of speaking with Korean people.*

More examples:

[저는 녹차를 엄마랑 같이 마셨어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/Lesson-13-sentence-16.mp3) = I drank green tea with my mom  
[저는 엄마랑 유명한 영화를 같이 봤어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/Lesson-13-sentence-17.mp3) = I saw/watched a famous movie with my mom

[저는 선생님과 함께 공부했어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/25.mp3) = I studied with my teacher  
[저는 여자 친구와 함께 영화를 봤어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/Lesson-13-sentence-18.mp3) = I watched a movie with my girlfriend

You can also use these particles to say that you are simply ‘with’ somebody in a location. In order to do this, you must use 있다 along with one of the adverbs meaning “together”. For example:

[나는 친구랑 같이 있어](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/Lesson-13-sentence-19.mp3) = I’m with my friend  
[저는 친구와 집에 함께 있어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/Lesson-13-sentence-20.mp3) = I’m with a friend at home

*Note that this meaning of “with” in Korean cannot be used like this:  
I built a house****with****my hands  
Remember, “my hands” are the method by which you did something, so, as you learned in*[*Lesson 12*](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/unit1/unit-1-lessons-9-16/lesson-12/)~(으)로*should be used in those situations. For example:*

저는 손으로 집을 지었어요

Korean Particles (to) 에게/한테/께

These three particles can all be used to indicate that you are doing (usually giving) something TO somebody. 에게, 한테 and 께 all have the same meaning, but ~한테 is usually used in conversation, ~에게 is usually written (although it is still said in conversation very often) and ~께 is used when the person you are giving something to requires respect (께 is the honorific form of 에게/한테).

[아버지는 아들에게 돈을 준다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/29.mp3) = The father gives money to his son  
[나는 학생들한테 한국어를 가르쳤어](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/30.mp3) = I taught Korean to the students  
[저는 부장님께 그 사실을 말할 거예요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson-13-s1.mp3) = I will tell that (fact) to my boss

*In the sentence above using ~*께*, a different verb (*말씀*) and grammatical form (*드리다*) would more likely be used to the sentence. At this point, you haven’t learned either of those words (or how they are used), so I refrained from using them in this example. These will be introduced in*[*Lesson 39*](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/unit-2-lower-intermediate-korean-grammar/unit-2-lessons-34-41/lesson-39/)*.* *For now, focus on the use of ~*께*in this sentence.*

Note that just because you use ~께 doesn’t mean that your sentence needs to end in a polite way. ~께 is used when the person who is being given to is of high importance, regardless of who you are talking to. For example, if I was a teacher, talking to my student, talking about something being given TO the principal, I could say:

[나는 책을 교장선생님께 줬어](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/32.mp3) = I gave the principal a book

*Again, the word “*드리다*” would most likely be used instead of*주다 *here. For now, focus on the use of ~*께*and we will continue to discuss this in*[*Lesson 39*](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/unit-2-lower-intermediate-korean-grammar/unit-2-lessons-34-41/lesson-39/)*.*

Korean Particles (from): ~에게서/한테서/(으)로부터

You learned in [Lesson 12](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/unit1/unit-1-lessons-9-16/lesson-12/) that ~에서 can be used to mean “from” in a wide variety of situations. ~에게서/한테서 can also have the translation of “from,” but they are used in a more restricted way.

~에게서/한테서 has the meaning that is opposite of ~에게/한테/께, which means it is used when somebody receives something from somebody. These particles are attached to the person from whom one receives something. For example:

[나는 나의 여자친구에게서 편지를 받았어](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/33.mp3) = I received a letter from my girlfriend

The “thing” that is being received doesn’t need to be something physical. It could be something abstract like stories, explanations, or other things. For example:

[저는 교감선생님에게서 한국어를 배웠어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson-13-s2.mp3) = I learned Korean from my vice principal  
[저는 그것을 친구한테서 들었어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson-13-s3.mp3) = I heard that from my friend

A very similar particle is ~(으)로부터. This particle can also be attached to the person from whom one receives something. For example:

[나는 나의 여자친구로부터 편지를 받았어](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/Lesson-13-sentence-22.mp3) = I received a letter from my girlfriend  
[저는 교감선생님으로부터 한국어를 배웠어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/Lesson-13-sentence-23.mp3) = I learned Korean from my vice principal  
[저는 그것을 친구로부터 들었어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/Lesson-13-sentence-24.mp3) = I heard that from my friend  
[저는 친구들로부터 사랑을 많이 받았어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/Lesson-13-sentence-25.mp3) = I received a lot of love from friends  
[아버지로부터 선물이 왔어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/Lesson-13-sentence-26.mp3) = A present came from my father

~(으)로부터 can also be used when receiving something from a non-person thing (a company/the government/etc). For example:

[나는 돈을 정부로부터 받았어](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/41.mp3) = I received money from the government  
[이것을 하늘로부터 받았어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/Lesson-13-sentence-27.mp3) = I received this from the sky (heavens)

However, you cannot use ~에게서/~한테서 to indicate that you received something from a non-person.

To summarize, ~(으)로부터 can be used to indicate that one receives something from a person or non-person. ~에게서 and ~한테서 have a similar meaning, but can only be used when one receives something from a person.

Do something for somebody: ~을/를 위해(서)

If you want to say that you are doing something FOR (the benefit of) somebody, you can add ~를/을 to the person who you are doing something for, followed by 위해(서):

[나는 나의 여자 친구를 위해(서) 꽃을 샀어](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/43.mp3) = I bought flowers for my girlfriend  
[나는 부장님을 위해(서) 이것을 썼어](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/44.mp3) = I wrote this for my boss  
[저는 친구를 위해 빵을 만들었어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/Lesson-13-sentence-28.mp3) = I made bread for my friend  
[아버지를 위해 시원한 물을 준비했어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/Lesson-13-sentence-29.mp3) = I prepared cool water for my father

There doesn’t seem to be a difference between 위해 and 위해서.

This form is usually used when you are doing something for a person, but can also be used sometimes when you are doing something for a non-person:

[저는 회사를 위해 열심히 일할 거예요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/47.mp3) = I will work hard for the company

The important thing is that the thing for which you are doing something must be a noun. You *can* use 위해 to indicate that you are doing something for the purpose of a *verb* (I am going there **to/for the purpose of**see(**ing)** a movie) but you will learn about that in [Lesson 32](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/unit-2-lower-intermediate-korean-grammar/unit-2-lessons-26-33/lesson-32/) once  you have learned how to change verbs into nouns.

Also make sure that you realize that ‘for’ can have many meanings in English. Just because you say ‘for’ in English, doesn’t mean that it can be translated directly to ~를/을 위해. In Korean, ~를/을 위해 means **for the benefit of.**For example, in this sentence:

I am waiting for the bus – the ‘bus’ is the object which you are waiting for, so, in Korean, you attach the particle ~을/를 to ‘bus’ but not ~을/를 위해:

나는 버스를 기다린다

This isn’t incredibly important right now, but I thought I’d mention it. “위해” is actually a verb, and the base form of the verb is 위하다. When ~아/어/여 is added to 위하다, it changes to 위하여. This was first presented in [Lesson 5.](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/unit1/unit-1-lessons-1-8/unit-1-lesson-5/#vpast) 하다 officially changes to 하여 when adding ~아/어/여, but this is commonly shortened to 해. Therefore, it is possible to use “위하여” instead of “위해.” Technically, this is possible in any word that finishes in ~하다, but it seems to be much more common with 위하다 than any other verb or adjective.

[Here is a Korean sign that shows ~을/를 위하여, and my explanation of it.](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wMRfpE9JdUo)

About something ~에 대해

~에 대해 can also be attached to nouns like 를/을 위해, but this has the meaning of “about.” It’s very easy to understand when used in simple situations:

[나는 너에 대해 생각했어](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/Lesson-13-sentence-30.mp3) = I thought about you  
[나는 나의 아버지에 대해 말했어](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/Lesson-13-sentence-31.mp3) = I spoke about my father  
[나는 그것에 대해 책을 쓸 거야](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/50.mp3) = I will write a book about it  
[그 회계사는 정부에 대해 나쁜 말을 했어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/Lesson-13-sentence-32.mp3) = That accountant said bad things about the government

Just like with ~을/을 위해서, there is very little (if any) difference between ~에 대해 and ~에 대해서. For example, the sentences above could all be written as:

나는 너에 대해서 생각했어 = I thought about you  
나는 나의 아버지에 대해서 말했어 = I spoke about my father  
나는 그것에 대해서 책을 쓸 거야 = I will write a book about it  
그 회계사는 정부에 대해서 나쁜 말을 했어요 = That accountant said bad things about the government

One way that you cannot use ~에 대해 is in the following sentence:

My favorite thing **about** you is your eyes.

I’d love to teach you that sentence in Korean, even though we haven’t covered the grammar, Ah, what the heck – I’ll show you – even though full understanding won’t come until [Lesson 28.](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/unit-2-lower-intermediate-korean-grammar/unit-2-lessons-26-33/lesson-28/)

너에 있어서 내가 가장 좋아하는 것은 너의 눈이야.

Too complicated for you right now, the grammar within that sentence will be discussed in [Lesson 28](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/unit-2-lower-intermediate-korean-grammar/unit-2-lessons-26-33/lesson-28/). Until then…

That’s it for this lesson! I think this one was one of the easiest lessons yet… haha, what do you think? Simple memorizing – nothing too complicated. In the next lesson, we will be talking about something native speakers of any language never think about when they speak… which means it is going to be hard to grasp! Think of this lesson as a gift from me to relax your brain before you start to get confused again!

**Unit 1 – lesson 14**

Vocabulary

The vocabulary is separated into nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs for the purpose of simplicity.

Click on the English word to see information and examples of that word in use (you probably won’t be able to understand the grammar within the sentences at this point, but it is good to see as you progress through your learning).

A PDF file neatly presenting these words and extra information can be found [here](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/buyingpdf/vocabulary-examples/).

Nouns:  
[냄새 (나다)](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson14v1.mp3) = smell

[청소기](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson14v2.mp3) = vacuum cleaner

[얼굴](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson14v3.mp3) = face

[시장](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson14v4.mp3) = market

[몸](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson14v5.mp3) = body

[불](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson14v6.mp3) = light/fire

[숙제](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson14v7.mp3) = homework

[기억](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson14v8.mp3) = memory

[상자](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson14v9.mp3) = box

[바람](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson14v10.mp3) = wind

[세금](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson14v11.mp3) = tax

Verbs:  
[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/169/) [켜다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson14v12.mp3) = to turn on

[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/170/) [끄다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson14v13.mp3) = to turn off

[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/171/) [숨다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson14v14.mp3) = to hide oneself

[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/172/) [숨기다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson14v15.mp3) = to hide an object

[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/173/) [고장내다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson14v16.mp3) = to break

[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/174/) [놓다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson14v17.mp3) = to lay an object down

[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/175/) [눕다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson14v18.mp3) = to lie down

[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/176/) [존경하다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson14v19.mp3) = to respect

[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/177/) [대체하다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson14v20.mp3) = to replace

[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/178/) [제공하다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson14v21.mp3)  = to provide, to offer

[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/179/) [포함하다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson14v22.mp3) = to include

[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/102/) [내다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson14v23.mp3) = to make something come up/arise/occur

[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/180/) [싸우다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson14v24.mp3) = to fight

[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/181/) [속이다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson14v25.mp3) = to trick somebody

[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/182/) [감동하다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson14v26.mp3) = to impress

[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/183/) [서다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson14v27.mp3) = to stand

Passive Verbs:  
[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/184/) [잠기다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson14v28.mp3)= to be locked

[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/185/) [켜지다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson14v29.mp3) = to be turned on

[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/186/) [꺼지다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Lesson14break.mp3) = to be turned off

[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/187/) [나다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson14v30.mp3) = to have something you didn’t have

[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/188/) [고장나다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson14v31.mp3) = to be broken

[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/189/) [화나다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson14v32.mp3) = to be mad

[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/190/) [짜증나다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson14v33.mp3) = to be annoyed

[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/191/) [놓이다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson14v34.mp3) = for an object to be lying down

[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/192/) [열리다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson14v35.mp3) = to be open

[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/193/) [닫히다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson14v36.mp3)= to be closed

[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/194/) [속다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson14v37.mp3) = to be tricked

Adverbs:  
[자꾸](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson14v38.mp3) = repeatedly

For help memorizing these words, try using our [Memrise tool](http://www.memrise.com/course/150816/howtostudykoreancom-unit-1-2/14/).

You might also want to try listening to all of the words on loop with this [Vocabulary Practice video](https://youtu.be/T82bqLiVcn8).

Introduction

This lesson contains a lot of boring, confusing grammar. I am warning you now.

If you looked at the vocabulary list of this lesson before reading this, you may have noticed something strange with some of the words. A lot of the words look very similar to each other. The reason for this is because today you will learn about passive verbs in Korean. Though I studied passive verbs very early in my studies, it is something that actually took me a year to fully grasp – and not because it is incredibly difficult, but rather that I never received any proper instruction regarding passive verbs.

I don’t really like explaining English grammar too much in my lessons. However, an understanding of what passive verbs are and how they are used in English sentences will help you with your understanding of their equivalent Korean sentences.

An active verb is used when a subject does an action. For example:

*In the examples below, the subject is “I”*

I eat  
I learn  
I open

Active verbs often act on an object. For example:

*The word “object” here refers to the part of speech that a verb can act on. Sometimes learners get confused and think that an object means “a thing,” for example; “a pencil” or “a door.” In theory, any noun can be an object of a sentence – including people or abstract ideas that are not considered “objects” in the literal (non-language) sense. For example, the objects are underlined in the following sentences:*

*I love my father  
He wants respect*

I eat rice  
I learn Korean  
I open the door

Some active verbs by their nature cannot act on an object. For example, the active verbs are underlined in the examples below:

I went to the park  
I arrived at the park

*“The park” in the above examples are not objects. The verb is not acting on that part of speech. They just indicate places within the sentence.*

In all of the above examples, regardless of if there is an object in the sentence or not, the subject performs the action. These are all active sentences.

Passive sentences indicate that an action is performed on the subject. For example:

I was kicked  
The door was opened  
The hamburger was eaten

In English, passive verbs feel like adjectives because their sentence structures are similar. For example:

I was handsome  
The door was big  
The hamburger was delicious

Let’s look at an active verb and passive verb being used in similar sentences:

1) I opened the door  
2) The door was opened

In the first example “I” am the subject and I performed the action (opening) on the object (the door).  
In the second example, “the door” is the subject and the action (opening) was performed on it.

Below are some more active-passive pairs to help you see how they differ from one-another:

*All of the examples below are in the present tense. In the present tense, these passive sentences (just like most plain sentences used in the present tense) sound unnatural. For example, I would never say “I turn the computer on.” However, I am using the present tense simply because this is the basic “raw” form of the sentence. They could be applied to the past, the future, or other complicated things could be applied to them.*

I turn the computer on  
The computer is turned on

I lock the door  
The door is locked

I respect my friend  
My friend is respected

I cooked the rice  
The rice is cooked

Passive verbs (like adjectives) cannot act on an object. For example:

I opened the door (active verb) – correct  
The door was opened me (passive verb) – incorrect  
The door was big me (adjective) – incorrect

However, sentences with passive verbs can include more information to indicate by whom (or by what) the action was performed. For example:

The door was opened by me  
The door was opened by the wind  
The door was opened by the guard

I’ll do the same with all of the passive sentences that I showed you earlier:

The computer was turned on by me  
The door was locked by the teacher  
My friend is respected by many people  
The rice was cooked by my mother

Because passive verbs cannot act on an object, you will never see ~을/를 in a sentence predicated by a passive verb in Korean. Remember, ~을/를 is used to mark objects in Korean sentences – and therefore their usage is impossible with passive verbs.

This is probably the most important paragraph in the entire lesson; it is usually unnatural to use passive verbs in Korean. In almost every situation, it is more natural to use the active form of a verb. For example, instead of saying “the house is built” it is more natural to say “somebody built the house” (which implies that the house is now built).

Nonetheless, understanding how passive verbs are used in Korean is crucial to your development.

There are many ways to make a passive sentence in Korean. In this lesson, we will look at the different ways this can be done.

It is also important to remember that passive verbs are ***verbs*** – not adjectives. Korean learners often think they are adjectives because they look, sound and feel similar to adjectives and they never act on objects. Always remember that passive verbs are verbs. This is important because you must them as verbs and not as adjectives.

Alright, let’s get started.

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Korean Passive Verbs – 하다 to 되다

I’ve told you twice before that verbs ending in 하다 can usually be separated from 하다 to create a noun form of that verb. 하다 then has the meaning of “do”:

나는 일했어 = I worked  
which has the same meaning of:  
나는 일을 했어 = I did work/I worked

When dealing with 하다 verbs, most of the time you can simply exchange 하다 with 되다, to make that verb passive. For example:

포함하다  = to include  
포함되다 = to be included

제공하다 = to provide  
제공되다 = to be provided

대체하다 = to replace  
대체되다 = to be replaced

You can use passive verbs to create sentences that have similar meaning to sentences with each respective active verb. Structurally the sentences will be different however, because the passive version of a verb cannot act on an object. For example:

[이 값은 세금을 포함해요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/1.mp3) = This price includes tax  
[세금은 포함돼요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/2-1.mp3) = The tax is included

[저는 점심을 준비했어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-14-1.mp3) = I prepared (the) lunch  
[점심이 준비되었어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-14-2.mp3) = (The) lunch was prepared

[회사는 기계를 대체했어](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/5.mp3) = The company replaced the machine  
[기계는 대체되었어](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/6.mp3) = The machine was replaced

*Adding*어*to*되*creates either*되어*or*돼*with no difference in meaning. (For example,*되다*in the present tense can either be 돼 or 되어. In the past tense, it can either be*되었다*or*됐다.

Often the speaker wants to indicate *by whom/what* the lunch was prepared, or by*whom/what*the machine was replaced. For example:

– The lunch was prepared *by the school*– The machine was replaced *by the company*

In the examples above, although we are still using a passive verb, information about how the passive verb occurred is given. This is an example of when it is much more common to use the active form over the passive form in Korean. In Korean (and most likely in English as well), it would be much more natural to say “I prepared the lunch” instead of “The lunch was prepared by me.” Nonetheless, the grammar within these sentences is important, so I need to continue teaching it to you here.

In order to create these sentences, you need to remember that sentences with a predicating passive verb can NOT have an object – which means that you CANNOT attach ~를/을 to “the school” or “the company.” For example, the sentence below would be ridiculous and probably wouldn’t be understood at all:

점심이 학교를 준비되었어요

In these types of sentences, in order to indicate how/by which means the passive verb occurs, you need to use different particles. If this part of a sentence is a person, it is acceptable to attach the particle “에게” to the noun. For example:

[그것은 이해되었어](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/7-1.mp3) = It was understood  
[그것은 학생들에게 이해되었어](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/8.mp3) = It was understood by the students

[집은 청소되었어](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/9-1.mp3) = The house was cleaned  
[집은 아버지에게 청소되었어](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/10-1.mp3) = The house was cleaned by my dad

*Again, I highly suggest that you refrain from using this passive voice in Korean. I need you to understand what is being introduced here so I can build on it in later lessons. The two sentences above would be better said as:*

[학생들은 그것을 이해했어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-14-3.mp3)*= The students understood that*  
[아버지는 집을 청소했어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-14-4.mp3)*= My dad cleaned the house*

The particle ~에 can be used when this part of a sentence is a non-person. For example:

점심이 학교에 준비되었어요 = The lunch was provided by the school

The particle “~에 의해” can also be attached to nouns that are non-people in these situations, but the distinction between ~에 and ~에 의해 isn’t formally introduced until [Lesson 78](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/upper-intermediate-korean-grammar/unit-4-lessons-76-83/lesson-78/), Since I’m advising against using this passive form, it’s best to focus on the current presentation and not skip ahead.

Also, remember the meaning of ~(으)로 which you learned in [Lesson 12](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/unit1/unit-1-lessons-9-16/lesson-12/). You learned that ~(으)로 can be used to indicate with what tool/device/method/material something is carried out. This means that you can say something like:

[저는 집을 청소기로 청소했어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-14-5.mp3) = I cleaned the house with a vacuum cleaner

But, if you wanted to say that sentence by using the passive verb (to be cleaned), you would have to again use ~(으)로 as the particle attached to 청소기 because that was the *method/tool*that was used for it to be cleaned:

[집은 청소기**로** 청소되었어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/14.mp3) = the house was cleaned by a vacuum cleaner, whereas:  
집은 청소기**에** 청소되었어요 = is not correct, although most Korean people would probably understand you.

Wow. Confusing.

It’s confusing for me, I’m sure it is confusing to you, and it is actually confusing to Korean people as well – so don’t get too hung up on the difference between ~에/에게 /~(으)로 in these situations because, as I said – Korean people don’t use passive verbs as much as they use active verbs.

What do you need to take from all of this? Because it is so confusing, I wrote the main points that you should know:

1. Clauses ending in a passive verb can never have a word with an object marker (를/을) within the clause.
2. Passive verbs are conjugated just like active verbs, even though they feel like adjectives
3. Though clauses ending in a passive verb cannot have an object in the clause, other particles can be attached to nouns to indicate how the passive action occurred. These particles are usually:
   1. 에 – to indicate that something occurred due to a non-person
   2. 에 의해 – to indicate that something occurred due to a non-person, but we haven’t studied this specifically yet
   3. 에게 – to indicate that something occurred due to a person
   4. ~(으)로 – to indicate the tool/method by which something occurred

One other thing. Just because a noun in a passive sentence has the particle ~에 (or ~에게, or ~에 의해 for that matter) attached to it, it doesn’t necessarily mean that is the noun that caused the passive verb to occur. ~에 could also have its more familiar function of designating a place. For example, we saw this sentence before:

[세금은 포함돼요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/2-1.mp3) = the tax is included

I could put the noun “값” in the sentence to indicate the location of where the tax is included in.

[세금은 값에 포함된다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/16.mp3) = The tax is included in the price

Notice in the example above that the particle “~에” is not denoting that the tax is included *by*the price. Rather, it is included *in*the price. Being able to recognize things like this just takes practice and your understanding of this will increase as you progress through your studies. For now, try not to focus too much on the tiny parts of this lessons, and focus more on the big-picture.

Korean Passive Verbs – 하다 to 받다

In addition to the usual way of switching 하다 with 되다 to make a passive verb – there is another (similar) way of making these verbs passive. This can only be done with certain verbs (usually acting on people), and is done by switching 하다 with 받다 (to receive). For example:

[저는 저의 형을 존경해요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/17.mp3) = I respect my brother  
[저의 형은 존경 받아요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/18.mp3) = My brother is respected (literally-my brother receives respect)

The same rules apply with ~에 and ~에게 as described previously:

[교장선생님은 선생님들에게 존경받아요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/19.mp3) = The principal is respected by the teachers  
[나는 너의 말에\* 감동받았어](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/20.mp3) = I was impressed with what you said  
*\*Remember that*말하다*means “to speak.” By removing*하다, 말*becomes the noun form of “speak,” which is “words/the thing you said/what you said/etc…”*

Korean Passive Verbs – Non-하다 verbs

So far you have only learned how to change ~하다 verbs into the passive tense. There are, of course many verbs in Korean that don’t end in ~하다. When dealing with words not ending in 하다, there is often a separate (but very similar) word that can be used to indicate the passive voice. These words will always be presented separately in the vocabulary lists. Here are some examples:

켜다 = to turn on  
켜지다 = to be turned on

끄다 = to turn off  
꺼지다 = to be turned off

닫다 = to close  
닫히다 = to be closed

*The words above are just some examples of active verbs and their passive equivalents. There are many more of these active-passive pairs, and unfortunately there is no way to instinctively know which one is active and which one is passive. In all of the examples above, the longer word (i.e. the word with one more syllable) is the passive verb. However, sometimes the longer word is the active verb, for example:*

붙다*= to be attached*  
붙이다*= to attach*

끓다*= to be boiling*  
끓이다*= to boil*

*If you look at these examples, you might think “Oh, so maybe the pattern is – if there is an active-passive pair where “이” is the difference between the two, then the longer word will be the active verb.” Unfortunately, it’s not that simple. Here are two other examples of active-passive pairs that show the opposite:*

쓰다*= to write*  
쓰이다*= to be written*

보다*= to see*  
보이다*= to be seen*

*There are many instances of these active-passive pairs in Korean, and there is no way to know which one is active or which one is passive unless you have specifically memorized it. This is just something that you will have to memorize whenever you come across it. The only thing that is helpful is that the active verb usually looks very similar to the passive verb – with just one syllable added or deleted from the active form.*

[*I talk about passive verbs, and the use of* 줄다*(to be decreased) and* 줄이다*(to decrease) in this YouTube video.*](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K8AqNY6Lyzo)

[*I also talk about it in this video, where 열리다 is used.*](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6swm1JYafsE&list=PLpkY2PdR9aLO_V0LFnP3_cdapJBcuG3-O&t=0s&index=4)

You can treat these passive verbs just like the passive verbs you learned in the previous two sections (되다 and 받다 verbs). Make sure you use the passive verb and not the active verb (for example – use 닫히다 instead of 닫다 in a passive sentence):

[밥은 학교에 의해 제공된다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-14-6.mp3) = food is provided by the school  
[밥은 학교에 의해 제공되었다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-14-7.mp3) = food was provided by the school  
[문은 바람에 의해 닫혔어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-14-8.mp3) = The door was closed by the wind

When dealing with these passive verbs however, you need to think about whether or not that passive verb is in the **state**of something. For example, every passive verb you learned in the previous two sections (하다 to 되다 and 하다 to 받다) were **not**passive verbs in the state of something. For example, again:

[나는 너의 말에 감동받았어](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/20.mp3) = I was impressed with what you said

Simply means that you were impressed. It does not mean that you are in the state of being impressed. But, in these sentences:

The computer is on.  
The TV is off  
The door is locked

All of those nouns are in the **state** of something. The computer is in the state of being on, the TV is in the state of being off, and the door is in the state of locked. To indicate that something “is in the state” of something in Korean, you must add ~아/어 있다 to the passive verb. For example:

*As you know,*있다*has many usages and meanings in Korean. Sometimes*있다*is a verb, and sometimes it is an adjective. When used as ~*아/어 있다*as described here,*있다*is a verb. For now, this is only important to you when conjugating in the plain form. In the future, there will be other times when this distinction will be important.*

[저는 컴퓨터를 켰어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/24.mp3) = I turned the computer on  
[컴퓨터가 켜져 있어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/25-1.mp3) = The computer is (in the state of) on

[저는 TV를 껐어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/26.mp3) = I turned the TV off  
[TV가 꺼져 있어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/27.mp3) = The TV is (in the state of) off

[저는 문을 잠갔어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/28.mp3) = I locked the door  
[문이 잠겨 있어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/29-1.mp3) = The door is (in the state of) locked

Notice that ~이/가 is used in the passive sentences above. In most cases, this is usually more natural with these types of sentences. Don’t worry about that for now (I’ll discuss it in [Lesson 17](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/unit1/unit-1-lessons-17-25-2/lesson-17/)), and focus more on how the verbs (both active and passive) are being used.

I get a lot of people who are confused about this “state” nonsense of these passive verbs. I would like to fully describe how these words can be used to describe that something is in a “state” and compare them to the same passive verb that is not in that state. For example:

[저는 문을 닫았어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-14-9.mp3) = I closed the door  
This sentence is an active sentence. It has an active verb, and has an object. This should be no problem.

[문이 닫혔어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-14-10.mp3) = The door was closed  
This is a passive sentence. It is indicating that at some point in the past, the door was closed by something or someone. This is the exact passive equivalent of “저는 문을 닫았어요” – the only difference is that we have no idea who/what closed the door. Though you could assume that the door (after that point) was in the state of “closed” this sentence does not specifically indicate that.

[문이 바람에 닫혔어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-14-11.mp3) = The door was closed by the wind  
This is essentially the same sentence as above, but in this case we know how the door was closed. Again, though you could assume that the door (after that point) was in the state of “closed” this sentence does not specifically indicate that.

[문이 닫혀 있었어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-14-12.mp3) = The door was closed  
This is another passive sentence, but notice the difference between this sentence and the two examples above. Here, the sentence is specifically indicating that the door was in the state of “closed”. Here, we have absolutely no idea if something/somebody had opened it recently; all we know is that, at that time, the door was not open.

[저는 문을 닫아요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-14-13.mp3) = I close the door  
This is another active sentence with an active verb. Though it makes sense, it probably wouldn’t be said like this unless there was some sort of adverb or other information in the sentence (for example, “I close the door every day at 9:00pm”)

[문이 닫혀요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-14-14.mp3) = The door closes  
While technically correct, you would need some other information to make this sentence more natural (for example, “the door closes every day at 9:00pm”). This is the exact passive equivalent of “저는 문을 닫아요” – except for that in this example, there is no information given as to who/what will close the door. The sentence is not referring to the door being in the state of “closed”, but rather, indicating that door somehow closes.

[문이 닫혀 있어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson-14-s1.mp3) = The door is closed  
Notice the difference between this example and the one above. This sentence is not referring to the door closing. It is only stating that the door is currently in the state of “closed”

[문이 닫힐 거예요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-14-15.mp3) = The door will close  
Again, this example is referring to the door somehow closing. It is the exact passive equivalent of “저는 문을 닫을 거예요” – except for that in this example, there is no information given as to who/what will close the door.

[문이 닫혀 있을 거예요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-14-16.mp3) = The door will be closed  
This is a passive sentence that is indicating that the door will be in the state of “closed” in the future. It does not indicate who/what will close the door; all we know is that, at that time in the future, the door will be closed.

Just because an active verb has a passive equivalent, it does not mean you can attach ~아/어 있다 to that word to describe that it is in the “state” of something. Typically this is only done for words like on, off, open, closed, etc…

A good example of this not working with a passive verb is with 속이다 and 속다.

속이다 = to trick somebody  
속다 = to be tricked

[나는 친구를 속였어](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/39.mp3) = I tricked my friend  
This is an active sentence.

[나는 친구에게 속았어](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-14-17.mp3) = I was tricked by my friend  
This is a passive sentence

나는 속아 있다…  
… I am… in the state of being tricked.  
This doesn’t make sense. Once you’re tricked, you’re tricked. You do not continue being in the state of “tricked” like a door continues to be open once it is open.

Here’s an example that I am including just because I have the audio for it. I’m going to get more example sentences for this lesson shortly with more audio clips:

[펜이 탁자에 놓여 있었어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/41.mp3)  
= The pen was (in the state of) laying on the table

Korean Passive Verbs – 내다 and 나다

There are quite a few words in Korean that can either end in 나다 or 내다.

These two the same role as 되다 and 하다, where a word ending in 나다 is passive and a word ending in 내다 is active. For example:

끝내다 = to finish  
끝나다 = to be finished

나다 and 내다 can actually be used as standalone verbs as well as be attached to other words. Both of their meanings are very complex and depend heavily on the situation, but their general meanings are:

나다 = for something to come up/arise/occur  
내다 = to make something come up/arise/occur

However, not all words ending in 나다 have an equivalent 내다 verb (and vice-versa). For example, 어긋나다 is a word (to be out of step with something) but 어긋내다 is not a word. At any rate, the two most common words ending in 나다/내다 are:

끝내다 = to finish  
끝나다 = to be finished

고장 내다 = to break  
고장 나다 = to be broken

It is very common to use the past tense conjugation of both of these words in the passive voice even when the thing is currently broken/finished. In English, we would say these sentences in the present tense, but in theory the thing/task was broken/finished in the past. For example:

[숙제는 끝났어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/42.mp3) = My homework is finished  
[컴퓨터는 고장 났어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/43-1.mp3) = The computer is broken

It is possible to use the active voice to express these sentences, but the use of “나다” (as seen above) is more common than the use of 내다 in these cases. Nonetheless, the following are acceptable:

[저는 숙제를 끝냈어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/44.mp3) = I finished my homework  
[저는 컴퓨터를 고장냈어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/45.mp3) = I broke the computer

As I said before, 나다 itself means “for something to come up/arise/occur” which means it can be used in a lot of sentences to indicate that some noun “comes up”. Three common ways to use 나다 are with 기억 (a memory) with 생각 (a thought) and with 냄새 (a smell):

[아! 그것이\* 기억났다!](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/46.mp3) = Ah! I remember that! (Literally – my memory came up)  
[좋은 생각이\* 났어요!](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/47-1.mp3) = I have a good idea (Literally – a good idea came up)  
[그 가방에서 냄새가 났어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-14-18.mp3) = That bag is smelly (A smell is coming out of that bag)  
[그 방에서 냄새가 났어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-14-19.mp3) = That room is smelly (A smell is coming out of that room)

*\*Remember that*나다*is a passive verb and cannot act on an object. Therefore, the particle ~*이/가*must be used on “*것*.” You will learn more about this sentence structure in the*[*next lesson*](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/unit1/unit-1-lessons-9-16/lesson-15/#m3)*.*

Another common example of “나다” in use is in the following phrase:

[큰 일 났어요!](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-14-20.mp3)

Literally, this translates to “a big thing/task/work came up!” In Korean, this expression is used similar to the expression “Oh no! Something bad just happened!” A more common expression would probably be “Oh crap!”

You will see “나다” used with many other words throughout your Korean studies. The most common examples of 나다 (or it’s active 내다 form) are the examples above. Other common examples that you will learn shortly are provided below. I haven’t included these words in the vocabulary list above, so you don’t need to memorize them now. I am simply introducing them to you at this point because they are related to this topic.

소리 = sound  
소리가 나다 = the verb of a sound happening (for a sound to “come up”)

화 = anger, rage  
화가 나다 = to be angry (for anger to “come up”)

사고 = accident  
사고가 나다 = to get into an accident (for an accident to “arise”)

땀 = sweat  
땀이 나다 = to be sweating (for sweat to “come up”)

전쟁 = war  
전쟁이 나다 = for a war to start (for a war to “come up”)

멀미 = motion sickness  
멀미가 나다 = for motion sickness to “come up”

In a lot of these cases, you will see 나다 conjugated into the past tense when we as English speakers would think of the situation in the present tense. To explain this phenomenon, let me bring up an example from before:

[아! 그것이 기억났다!](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/46.mp3) = Ah! I remember that!

Notice here that 나다 is conjugated to the past but I have translated the English sentence into the present tense. If you imagine your memory as a thing that can “come up,” in theory, the memory had already came up before you said that sentence – therefore making it in the past tense. Here, the context of the conversation can inform you if the speaker is referring to something in the past or present tense.

It is possible to use these words in the present tense, but that would mean that the noun is *currently*coming up. A good example from that list above would be:

[땀이 났어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-14-21.mp3) = I’m sweating

Here again, you can see 나다 conjugated to the past tense but the English sentence is translated into the present tense. Just by the nature of the word “나다” (to come out) in Korean, when sweat has “come out” of your body it means that you now have sweat on your body which we as English speakers would say as “I’m sweating.”

When 나다 is conjugating into the present tense in these cases, it insinuates that the thing is currently “coming up.” In most situations, the difference is negligible and distinguishing them would really be splitting hairs.

However, let’s split some hairs:

[땀이 났어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-14-21.mp3) = Sweat was coming out of my body… which means that there is currently sweat on my body… which means that I am wet from the sweat on my body that had previously come out of my body.

[땀이 나요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson-14-s2.mp3) = Sweat is literally currently coming out of my body

[저는 그것이 기억 났어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-14-22.mp3) = I remembered that… which means that I also currently remember that fact… which means that I know that fact that I had previously remembered

[저는 그것이 기억 나요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-14-23.mp3) = That memory is literally currently just coming to my mind

Really, this whole past/present thing is quite advanced and is not something I developed an understanding of until many years of exposure to Korean. As a beginner (you are still a beginner if you are only at Lesson 14!) you probably don’t need to worry about splitting these hairs. However, when I was learning, I would have wanted this to be explained to me at some point, so here I am explaining it to you.

I should point out that we don’t see this same phenomenon when these words are used in negative sentences. For example, if I say:

그것이 기억 안 났어

Does the fact of your memory “*not*coming up” mean that it is currently not up when you said the sentence? Huh…. I can’t even wrap my head around that sentence.

This type of past-tense-conjugated negative sentence with 나다 would *only*be used to say that you didn’t remember something sometime in the past. If you want to say that you cannot currently remember something, you can use the present tense conjugation. For example:

[나는 그때 기억이 안 났어](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-14-24.mp3) = I didn’t remember (that) at that time  
[나는 그것이 기억 안 나](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-14-25.mp3) = I don’t remember that

Korean Passive Verbs – Normal verbs

So far, you’ve learned about dealing with 하다/되다/받다 verbs, verbs that can be in a state (닫다/닫히다) and 나다/내다 verbs. Sometimes, however, a verb that fits none of these conditions can be put into the passive voice. All that needs to be done in these cases is to add ~아/어지다 to the verb stem to make it passive. Note that this cannot be done with all verbs, but some common examples are:

주다 = to give  
주어지다 = to be given  
(Note that the word is 주어지다 and *not*줘지다)

짓다 = to build  
지어지다 = to be built (짓 + 어 = 지어) + 지다 = 지어지다

[기회가 주어졌어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/57.mp3) = I was given a chance  
[그 집은 한국에서 지어졌어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/58.mp3) = that house was built in Korea

That’s it!

I warned you earlier, there was a *lot* of grammar in this lesson. Though all of the grammar in this lesson is very important, and must be understood to continue your development of Korean – keep in mind that it is always more natural to use active sentences instead of passive sentences in Korean.

I’m sure you are very confused! But I did my best to describe everything somebody would need to know when having to worry about the passive voice in Korean.

Unit 1 – lesson 15

Vocabulary

Click on the English word to see information and examples of that word in use (you probably won’t be able to understand the grammar within the sentences at this point, but it is good to see as you progress through your learning).

A PDF file neatly presenting these words and extra information can be found [here](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/buyingpdf/vocabulary-examples/).

Nouns:  
[잠](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson15v1.mp3) = sleep

[모자](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson15v2.mp3) = hat

[줄](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Lesson15vocabline.mp3) = line, string, rope, queue

[감기](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson15v4.mp3) = a cold

[기침](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson15v5.mp3) = cough

[설사](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson15v6.mp3) = diarrhea

[독감](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson15v7.mp3) = the flu

[재채기](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson15v8.mp3) = sneeze

[동아리](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson15v9.mp3) = a club in school or university

[취미](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson15v10.mp3) = hobby

[수학](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson15v11.mp3) = math

[가족](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson15v12.mp3) = family

[실력](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson15v13.mp3) = skills

[사촌](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson15v14.mp3) = cousin

[삶](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson15v15.mp3) = life

[맥주](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson15v16.mp3) = beer

[과거](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson15v17.mp3) = past

[마음](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson15v18.mp3) = one’s heart/mind

[그림](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Lesson15vpicture.mp3) = picture, painting

[속](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson15v46.mp3)= inside

Verbs:  
[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/195/) [들다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson15v19.mp3) = to lift, to carry, to hold

[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/195/) [들다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson15v20.mp3) = to enter, to go into

[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/196/) [가져오다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson15v21.mp3) = to bring an object

[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/197/) [가져가다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson15v22.mp3) = to bring/take an object

[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/198/) [돌리다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson15v23.mp3) = to turn, to run a machine, to hand out

[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/199/) [돌다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson15v24.mp3) = to turn oneself, to rotate oneself

[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/200/) [돌아보다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson15v25.mp3) = to look back

[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/201/) [돌아가다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson15v26.mp3) = to go back, to return

[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/202/) [돌아오다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson15v27.mp3)= to come back, to return

[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/203/) [돌려주다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson15v28.mp3) = to give back

[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/204/) [걸다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson15v29.mp3) = to hang

[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/205/) [주문하다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson15v30.mp3) = to order

[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/206/) [결혼하다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson15v31.mp3)= to get married

[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/207/) [부르다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson15v32.mp3) = to call out

[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/208/) [고르다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson15v33.mp3) = to choose, to pick

[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/209/) [넣다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson15v34.mp3) = to insert, to put inside

[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/210/) [경험하다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson15v35.mp3) = to experience

[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/211/) [설명하다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson15v36.mp3) = to explain

[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/212/) [자랑하다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson15v37.mp3) = to show off

Passive verbs:  
[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/213/) [걸리다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson15v38.mp3) = to be hanging

[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/213/) [걸리다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson15v38.mp3) = to be caught, to be stuck, to be trapped

[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/213/) [걸리다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson15v38.mp3) = to catch a cold/sickness

[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/213/) [걸리다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson15v38.mp3) = to “take” a certain amount of time

Adjectives:  
[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/214/) [똑같다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson15v39.mp3) = to be exactly the same

[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/215/) [자랑스럽다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson15v40.mp3) = to be proud

[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/216/) [또 다르다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson15v41.mp3) = another

[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/217/) [시끄럽다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson15v42.mp3) = to be noisy, to be loud

[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/218/) [흔하다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson15v43.mp3) = to be common

[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/219/) [드물다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson15v44.mp3) = to be rare

Adverbs and Other words:  
[아마도](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson15v45.mp3) = maybe/might

For help memorizing these words, try using our [Memrise tool](http://www.memrise.com/course/150816/howtostudykoreancom-unit-1-2/15/).

You might also want to try listening to all of the words on loop with this [Vocabulary Practice video](https://youtu.be/o9B6bMJvFM8).

Introduction

This lesson will have a very different feel than all the previous lessons you have learned. Most of the words you have learned so far can be understood and used in sentences without much thought or hesitation. For example, if you knew how to say this:  
저는 한국어를 배웠어요 = I learned Korean

And then subsequently learned “공부하다” (to study), it would be easy to figure out that you could also say:  
저는 한국어를 공부했어요 = I studied Korean.

However, there are many words that you would not be able to pick up instinctively because they follow different rules or patterns. In this lesson, I want to teach you about some of these words. I also want to use this lesson as a means to teach you some small concepts in Korean that you should know. These concepts are important, but are too small to have an entire lesson dedicated to that one concept. So, I have included them in this “miscellaneous” lesson:

More about 좋다/싫다 to 좋아하다/싫어하다

I have told you a few times that in *most*words ending in 하다, you can remove the ~하다 and the remaining word then becomes a noun of that verb. For example:

말 = speech/words/the thing that you say  
말하다 = to speak

주문 = an order  
주문하다 = to order

결혼 = marriage  
결혼하다 = to marry

존경 = respect  
존경하다 = to respect

This cannot be done with 좋아하다 and 싫어하다. That is:

좋아 is not a noun that means “likeness” (or whatever), and  
싫어 is not a noun that means “dis-likeness “(or whatever)

Note, however that 좋아 and 싫어 *can* be found in sentences, but only as conjugated forms of 좋다/싫다 and not as the noun form of 좋아하다 and 싫어하다. You learned in previous lessons that 좋다 and 싫다 are adjectives. As adjectives, they can describe an upcoming noun or predicate a sentence. For example:

[저는 좋은 김치를 먹었어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-15-1.mp3) = I ate good kimchi  
[김치는 좋아요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/2-2.mp3) = Kimchi is good

*Just a quick note. Only in rare cases would you actually say ‘*김치는 좋아요.*’ In most cases if you wanted to describe*김치 *by saying it was good, you would use the word*맛있다 *instead. You would only really use this sentence if you/somebody was talking about something bad (like maybe something bad for your health), and then you could say “… is bad, but Kimchi is good.” Nonetheless, it is grammatically correct, and I am specifically using this sentence to make a point that you will understand later in the lesson.*

좋아하다 is made by adding ~아/어하다 to the stem of 좋다. This changes 좋다 from an adjective (good) to a verb (to like). Likewise,

싫어하다 is made by adding ~아/어하다 to the stem of 싫다. This changes 싫다 from an adjective (not good) to a verb (to dislike).

It would be good to note that you can add ~아어하다 with some other adjectives as well. 좋다 and 싫다 are the most common (and the most important) to worry about right now, but other common examples are:

부끄럽다 = shy (this is an adjective)  
부끄러워하다 = shy (this is a verb)

부럽다 = envious (this is an adjective)  
부러워하다 = envious (this is a verb)

Aside from knowing that one is a verb and one is an adjective, you don’t need to worry about these other words right now. I talk more about this concept and how they are used differently, but not until much later in [Lesson 105](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/unit-5/lessons-101-108/lesson-105a/). For now, let’s just focus on 좋아하다 and 싫어하다.

As a verb, 좋아하다 can be used to indicate that one “likes” something. For example:

[김치는 좋아요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/2-2.mp3) = Kimchi is good  
[저는 김치를 좋아해요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/3.mp3) = I like Kimchi

Likewise, 싫어하다 can be used to indicate that one “dislikes” something. For example:

[김치는 싫어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/4-1.mp3) = Kimchi is bad/not good  
[저는 김치를 싫어해요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/5-1.mp3) = I don’t like Kimchi

However, the use of “좋다” and “싫다” in these sentences is commonly used to say:

[김치가 좋아요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-15-2.mp3) = I like Kimchi, and  
[김치가 싫어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-15-3.mp3) = I don’t like Kimchi

Or, other examples:

[학교가 좋아요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-15-4.mp3) = I like school  
[학교가 싫어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-15-5.mp3) = I don’t like school

[맥주가 좋아요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-15-6.mp3) = I like beer  
[맥주가 싫어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-15-7.mp3) = I don’t like beer

The mechanics to how this is done is talked about next.

Subject – Object – Adjective Form

One of the basic fundamentals of grammar (not just Korean grammar) is that an adjective cannot act on an object. This means in Korean you can never have a sentence predicated by an adjective that is acting on a word with the object particle ~를/을. This means that you cannot say this:

저는 김치를 좋다 = I kimchi good  
*(this doesn’t make sense in either language)*

But, you can say any of these:

[저는 김치를 먹었어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-15-8.mp3) = I ate kimchi  
*An object predicated by a verb*

[김치가 좋아요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-15-2.mp3) = kimchi is good  
A *subject* predicated by an adjective

[저는 좋은 김치를 먹었어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-15-1.mp3) = I ate good kimchi  
*An object being described by an adjective predicated by a verb*

That being said, sometimes, Korean people actually DO make sentences that are predicated by adjectives and also have an “object.” Remember though, you cannot (100% cannot) use an adjective to act on an object. So how do Korean people say this? They do so by adding ~이/가 to the object instead of ~을/를. This technically makes the grammar within the sentence correct because there is not an adjective acting on an object. Take a look at the example:

[김치는 좋아요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/2-2.mp3) = Kimchi is good  
[저는 김치를 좋아해요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/3.mp3) = I like kimchi, which can also be said like this  
[저는 김치가 좋아요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/13.mp3) = I like kimchi

What I am trying to get at here – is that often times in Korean there is an adjective or passive verb that acts on objects. However, these adjective/passive verbs must (of course) always be treated as an adjective or passive verb.

Adjectives and passive verbs can never act on objects, so instead of using ~를/을 in these situations, you have to use ~이/가. Another example where this is commonly done is with 그립다:

그립다 = this word is translated as “to miss,” but is usually used when talking about missing a non-person (it is sometimes used to say that you miss a person, but we will talk about how to say you miss a person in [Lesson 17](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/unit1/unit-1-lessons-17-25-2/lesson-17/)).

그립다 is an *adjective* in Korean (because it actually describes the feeling rather than an action verb). This means that if you want to say “I miss Korean food” you cannot say:

저는 한국 음식**을** 그리워요. Instead, you must say:  
[저는 한국 음식**이** 그리워요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/14-1.mp3) = I miss Korean food

More examples. Notice that the predicating word of each sentence in an adjective:

[나는 네가 자랑스러워](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/15.mp3) = I am proud of you  
[나는 그 사람이 싫어](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/16-1.mp3) = I don’t like that person  
[저는 한국이 좋아요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-15-9.mp3) = I like Korea

You also saw this same phenomenon in the [previous lesson](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/unit1/unit-1-lessons-9-16/lesson-14-korean-passive-verbs/) with passive verbs. Remember, you cannot have a passive verb act on an object. Therefore, we saw the following types of examples in the previous lesson:

[저는 그것이 기억나요!](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-15-10.mp3) = I remember that!  
[저는 땀이 나요!](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-15-11.mp3) = I’m sweating!  
[저는 화가 났어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-15-12.mp3) = I was/I am angry

Korean Word: 들다

The word 들다 in Korean is very difficult because it can be used in so many ways. Two of the most common usages are:

들다 = to carry/hold something  
들다 = to enter/go into something/somewhere

Both of these usages are overarching situations that most of the usages of 들다 can fit into. The difficulty with 들다 is, because it can be used in so many different ways, it is often hard to come up with a translation that fits all possible situations. Let me show you three examples of how 들다 can be used under the overarching situation of “to enter/go into something/somewhere.”

[나는 동아리에 들었어](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/21.mp3) = I joined a club (I “entered” a club)  
(나는) [잠이 들었다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/22.mp3) = I fell asleep (I “entered” sleep)  
[저는 그 그림이 마음에 들어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-15-13.mp3) = I like that picture (That picture enters my heart)  
*The definition of the word*마음 *generally refers to one’s heart/one’s mind*

Now, let me show you examples of how 들다 can be used under the overarching situation of “to carry/hold something.”

[저는 손을 들었어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-15-14.mp3) = I raised my hand (I “held up” my hand/carried my hand)  
[저는 가방을 들었어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-15-15.mp3) = I carried the/my bag

Okay, so what’s my point?

Well, I have three points actually.

1) First, I wanted to introduce how 들다 can be used. With a general understanding of the two overarching usages presented here (along with the specific situations outlined in the example sentences), you should be able to tackle most usages of 들다 as you continue to study more advanced sentences.

2) This is really crucial to your development of Korean and how it relates to the meanings you have of words from your understanding of English. You have to realize that Korean and English are fundamentally different, and it is very difficult to translate sentences sometimes. In cases like these, you should try not to translate the meaning of a word directly into a specific definition. Rather, you should be open to the fact that it can have many meanings depending on the context.

For example, imagine if you knew the following words and their definitions:

* 저 = I/me
* 마음 = heart/mind
* 들다 = enter
* 그림 = picture

And you saw the following sentence:

[저는 그 그림이 마음에 들어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-15-13.mp3)

Would you be able to understand its meaning if I had not explained it to you earlier? Many learners of Korean might read that and say “Well, it looks like that person has a picture entering his heart/mind… but I’m not quite sure what that means.”

This is the first of many times where I will encourage you to not translate/understand sentences literally. Instead, try to understand what the meaning of a sentence *could*be based on your understanding of the words within it. For example, if you come across the word “들다” in your studies, realize that it can have many usages – and just because it doesn’t immediately look like it will translate to “enter” or “carry,” an open mind might allow you to see things in different ways.

3) I specifically wanted to teach you the meaning of 들다 because it is commonly used in compound words, which I will talk about in the next section.

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Korean Compound Verbs

You will notice (or may have already noticed) that many Korean verbs are made by combining two verbs together. This is usually done by adding one verb to the stem of the other, along with ~아/어. When this happens, the meanings of both of the words form to make one word. For example:

들다 = to enter something  
가다 = to go

들다 + 가다 = 들 + 어 + 가다  
= 들어가다 = to go into something

[아버지는 은행에 들어갔어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/26-1.mp3) = My dad went into the bank

들다 = to enter something  
오다 = to come

들다 + 오다 = 들 + 어 + 오다  
= 들어오다 = to come into something

[남자는 방에 들어왔어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/27-1.mp3) = A man came into the room

나다 = to arise out of something/come up/come out  
가다 = to go

나다 + 가다 = 나 + 아 + 가다  
= 나가다 = to go out of something

[저는 집에서 나갔어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-15-16.mp3) = I went out of home (I left home)

나다 = to arise out of something/come up/come out  
오다 = to come

나다 + 오다 = 나 + 아 + 오다  
= 나오다 = to come out of something

[학생은 학교에서 나왔어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-15-17.mp3) = The student came out of school

가지다 = to own/have/posses  
오다 = to come

가지다 + 오다 = 가지 + 어 + 오다  
= 가져오다 = to bring something

[나는 나의 숙제를 가져왔어](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-15-18.mp3) = I brought my homework  
[그 학생은 숙제를 가져오지 않았어](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/31.mp3) = That student didn’t bring his homework

가지다 = to own/have/posses  
가다 = to go

가지다 + 가다 = 가지 + 어 + 가다  
= 가져가다 = to take something

[저는 저의 모자를 가져갈 거예요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-15-19.mp3) = I will bring/take my hat

가져오다*often translates to “to bring” and*가져가다*often translates to “to take.” However, the translation of “to bring” could work for both*가져오다*and*가져가다.

가지다*means “to possess” and “*오다*” and “*가다*” mean “to come” and “to go” respectively.  Deciding to use*가져오다*or*가져가다*depends on the point of reference of the acting agent in the sentence to the speaker. Specifically, whether the acting agent is coming or going to the location in question.*

*Imagine you have money at your house, and you will go to your friend’s house later to give it to him. Therefore, you will have to “bring” or “take” (same meaning) that money with you when you head over there. If you are currently at your house and are talking to your friend about what you will do, you should use the word “*가져가다*” because you are going to your friend’s house while in possession of the money (*저는 돈을 가져갈 거예요*). In this example,*가져가다*is used and the best English translation would be “I will bring the money.”*

*However, imagine you have already arrived at your friend’s house with the money. You can use the word “*가져오다*” because you came to your friend’s house while in possession of the money (*저는 돈을 가져왔어요*). In this example,*가져오다*is used and the best English translation would be “I brought the money.”*

*People would read those two examples and think “Oh, so if it is something happening in the future – I should use*가져가다 *and if it is something happening in the past, I should use*가져오다*.”*

*No. It has nothing to do with the tense of the sentence. It has everything to do with the point of reference of the acting agent of the sentence to the speaker.*

*For example, imagine you are at your house with the money. If your friend wants to tell you to “bring the money,” he should use the word “*가져오다*” because you are coming (not going) to him. To his reference, you are “coming.” In this case,*가져오다*should be used.*

You will come across many of these words when you are leaning how to speak Korean. It is not something terribly difficult, but is something that you should be aware of (it helps to understand the word if you realize that it is made up of two separate words).

Another word that you will see commonly in these compound words is “돌다”:

돌다 = to turn/to spin/to rotate

Examples of compound words:

돌다 + 보다 = 돌아보다 = to turn around (and see)  
돌다 + 가다 = 돌아가다 = to return/go back  
돌다 + 오다 = 돌아오다 = to return/come back  
돌리다 + 주다 = 돌려주다 = to give back

[저는 9월1일에 캐나다에 돌아갈 거예요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/33-1.mp3) = I will go back to Canada on September 1st  
[저는 친구에게 책을 돌려줬어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/34.mp3) = I gave my friend back his book

That’s good enough for now, but you will continue to see these as you progress through your studies.

Different/Similar/Same in Korean (다르다/비슷하다/같다)

Three words that you have learned in previous lessons are:

다르다 = different  
비슷하다 = similar  
같다 = same

Using these words isn’t as straight forward as it would seem, so I wanted to spend some time teaching you how to deal with them. Of course, in simple sentences, they can be used just like any other adjectives. For example:

[그것은 비슷해요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/35.mp3) = That is similar  
[우리는 매우 달라요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/36.mp3) = We are so different  
우리는 같아요 = We are the same

*The sentence above sounds unnatural in Korean. Although “*같다*” translates to “the same,” in most cases (especially in cases like this where nothing is being compared), it is more natural to use the word “*똑같다*,” which usually translates to “exactly the same.”*

For example:  
[우리는 똑같아요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-15-20.mp3) = We are exactly the same

When comparing things like this in English, we use a different preposition for each word. For example:

I am similar to my friend  
That building is different from yesterday  
Canadian people are the same as Korean people

In Korean, the particle ~와/과/랑/이랑/하고 can be used to represent all of these meanings. For example:

[저는 친구와 비슷해요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/38.mp3) = I am similar to my friend  
[그 건물은 어제와 달라요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/39.mp3) = That building is different from yesterday  
[캐나다 사람들은 한국 사람들과 같아요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-15-21.mp3) = Canadian people are the same as Korean people  
[이 학교는 우리 학교와 똑같아요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-15-22.mp3) = This school is exactly the same as our school

The ability of ~와/과/랑/이랑/하고 to be used in all of these cases creates confusion for Korean people when they learn English. You will often hear mistakes from Korean people like:

“This school is the same to our school”

Notice in the sentence above that the particle ~와/과/랑/이랑/하고 is used to denote that something is different from, similar to, or the same as something else. In theory, you could change the order of the sentences (to make the sentence structure similar to what you learned in [Lesson 13](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/unit1/unit-1-lessons-9-16/lesson-13/)) to indicate that two things (this and that) are different, similar or the same. For example:

[우리 학교와 이 학교는 똑같아요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-15-24.mp3) = Our school and this school are exactly the same

As you can see with the English translation – this doesn’t create any difference in meaning. It merely changes the wording of the sentences and the function of the particles slightly.

I talk about the usage of 같다 later in [Lessons 35](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/unit-2-lower-intermediate-korean-grammar/unit-2-lessons-34-41/lesson-35/) and [36](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/unit-2-lower-intermediate-korean-grammar/unit-2-lessons-34-41/lesson-36/). Specifically, in [Lesson 36](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/unit-2-lower-intermediate-korean-grammar/unit-2-lessons-34-41/lesson-36/) I talk about how 같다 is more commonly used to say “something is like something.” I don’t want to get into this too much in this lesson, because the purpose of this section was for me to introduce you to the grammar within these sentences so you could apply it to what I am about to introduce next.

Check this grammar out. This is probably an easy sentence to you now:  
[나는 잘생긴 남자를 만났어](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/43-2.mp3) = I met a handsome man  
Subject – adjective (describing an) – object – verb

What about these next sentences?  
[나는 비슷한 남자를 만났어](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/44-1.mp3) = I met a similar man, or  
[나는 같은 남자를 만났어](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-15-25.mp3) = I met the same man

These sentences have the same structure as before:  
Subject – adjective (describing an) – object – verb

That should be easy for you too. But what about if you wanted to say “I met a man who is similar to your boyfriend.” Seems too complicated, but let’s break it down:

너의 남자친구와 비슷하다 = similar to your boyfriend  
비슷하다 is an adjective – which means it can modify a noun:  
비슷한 남자 = similar man

너의 남자친구와 비슷한 남자 = A man (that is) similar to your boyfriend  
나는 ( — )를 만났어 = I met —

[나는 (너의 남자친구와 비슷한 남자)를 만났어](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/46-1.mp3) = I met a man that is similar to your boyfriend

This structure is very complex and is an introduction to describing nouns with phrases instead of simply using one adjective. In [Lesson 26](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/unit-2-lower-intermediate-korean-grammar/unit-2-lessons-26-33/lesson-26/), you will learn more about how to describe nouns with things other than simple adjectives – such as verbs and complex phrases.

The meaning of “different” in English has more than one nuance, which are possessed by “다르다” as well. Although the meaning of “different” in the two sentences below is similar, try to see that they are slightly different:

I am different than him  
I saw a different movie

The first one describes that something is not the same as something else.

The second one has a meaning similar to “other” or “another,” where (in this case) the person did not see the movie that was originally planned, but instead saw “another” or a “different” movie.

다르다 can be used in both situations. For example:

[저는 그와 달라요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson-15-s1.mp3) = I am different from him  
[저는 다른 영화를 봤어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/48.mp3) = I saw a different (another) movie

“또 다르다” usually translates to “another,” while “다르다” translates to “other.” However, in the example above, replacing “another” with “other” makes it sound weird.

The function of “또 다르다” is hard to explain, but it is easier to explain (and understand) if you think of it as two separate words (which it actually is). It is a combination of the adjective “다르다” and the adverb “또”, which is used when something happens again.

“또 다르다” is used when one particular thing has already been described, and you are explaining *another*thing. For example, imagine you are sitting in a meeting with your coworkers discussing potential problems for a plan. People are all discussing the problems they see, and you can point out:

[또 다른 문제는 그것이 비싸요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-15-27.mp3) = Another problem is it (that thing) is expensive

In this same respect, you can say the following sentence, and although the translation in English is similar, try to understand the difference in adding “또”:

[저는 또 다른 영화를 봤어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/50-1.mp3) = I saw ANother movie  
In this, maybe the person saw one movie, and then *again*saw a different movie.

Words that are the same but have different meanings (Korean Homonyms)

This may be something that is obvious when learning any language, but I wanted to point it out. In Korean, there are a lot of words that have more than one meaning. It is like this in English as well, but most people never notice it until they stop to think about how many there actually are. Whenever there is a word with many meanings in Korean, these different meanings will always have a separate entry in our vocabulary lists (not necessarily in the same lesson, however). An example of this is “쓰다”:

쓰다 = to write  
쓰다 = to use  
쓰다 = to wear a hat

Each of these words has had a separate entry in our vocabulary lists. However, when a word has many meanings, but most of those meanings can be combined into a few ‘umbrella term’ meanings – only those ‘umbrella term’ meanings will be shown. A good example we talked about earlier is 들다. 들다 has *so*many meanings, most of which can fit into three or four broad definitions.

Either way, be aware that many words have many meanings in Korean:

[나는 편지를 친구를 위해 쓸 거야](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/51.mp3) = I am going to write a letter for my friend  
[나는 그 기계를 썼어](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/52.mp3) = I used that machine  
[저의 아버지는 모자를 항상 써요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/53.mp3) = My father always wears a hat

Another word that has many common meanings is 걸리다:

걸리다 = to be (in the state of) hanging  
걸리다 = to be caught/stuck/trapped  
걸리다 = to “take” a certain amount of time  
걸리다 = to catch a cold/sickness

There are more usages, but lets just focus on these four for now:

걸리다 = to be hanging  
Similar to the passive verbs you learned in the [previous lesson](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/unit1/unit-1-lessons-9-16/lesson-14-korean-passive-verbs/), this verb can be used to indicate the passive ‘state’ of hanging:

[그림은 벽에 걸려 있어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/54.mp3) = The picture is hanging on the wall

걸리다 = to be caught/stuck/trapped  
A verb that can be used when something trips/gets caught/gets trapped:

[나는 줄에 걸렸어](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/55.mp3) = I tripped over the line

걸리다 = to “take” a certain amount of time  
This is a very useful form that we will talk about in greater detail in a [later lesson](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/upper-intermediate-korean-grammar/unit-4-lessons-76-83/lesson-77/). You can use this to indicate how long it takes to get from one place to another:

[서울부터 인천까지 2시간 걸려요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/56.mp3) = It takes 2 hours to get from Seoul to Incheon  
[우리 학교에서 식당까지 10분 걸려요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/57-1.mp3) = It takes 10 minutes to get from our school to the restaurant

Notice however, that even though each of these has a very different meaning in English (to be hanging, to be caught, to take a certain amount of time) they are actually pretty similar. When a picture is ‘hanging’ on the wall, technically it is ‘stuck/trapped’ on the wall. Similarly, if you go from Incheon to Seoul, the time it takes (2 hours) is ‘stuck/trapped.’ Haha, No? Well, that’s just the way I explained it to myself when I first learned some of these words.

Try to think outside of the English box. One word in Korean is often used to represent many words in English. Usually these words aren’t actually very different, but the different translations lead us to believe that they are in fact very different. Read these sentences again and see if you can understand them this way:

The picture is caught on the wall  
I was caught over the line  
2 hours are caught to get from Seoul to Incheon

Obviously not natural in English – but you can probably understand what these sentences mean.

My point? Just because it looks like a word has many meanings doesn’t necessarily mean that those meanings are vastly different from each other. Think about the example from earlier in this lesson (들다) one more time. 들다 has many meanings – but most of which can be grouped into only 2 or 3 different meanings. Always keep this in mind.

Being Sick in Korea

One of the things people often try to learn first when learning a new language is how to express themselves in the event that they have to go to the doctor. This is something that wouldn’t fit into any specific lesson, so I want to cover it here:

You already know the word 아프다, which you can use to indicate that you are sick OR sore in some place. In English “sore” and “sick” mean slightly different things. Because of this, Korean people (who are learning English) often mistakenly say “My arm is sick.” Also note that 아프다 is an adjective… and for some reason ‘이/가’ are used instead of 는/은when creating sentences about a place on your body:

[배가 아파요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/58-1.mp3) = My stomach is sore  
[팔이 아파요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/59.mp3) = My arm is sore  
[저는 어제 너무 아팠어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/60.mp3) = I was very sick yesterday

Also, you can use the word 걸리다 to indicate that you have some sort of disease/sickness. You learned a little bit about 걸리다 in the previous section. This usage of 걸리다 essentially has the same meaning that was described in all the other examples of 걸리다 (I am caught in a sickness). Korean people use this in the following way:

[저는 감기에 걸렸어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/61.mp3) = I caught a cold/I have a cold  
[저는 독감에 걸렸어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/62.mp3) = I caught the flu/I have the flu  
*Notice how “*에*” is used in these sentences due to*걸리다*having the nuance of being stuck IN something*

Also note that even though you have a cold in the present tense, Korean people use the past “걸렸다” to express that they currently have a cold.

기침 (a cough) and 재채기 (a sneeze), although not originally nouns of Chinese origin, are both nouns where you can add 하다 to get the respective verb form (to cough and to sneeze). For example:

[저의 아들은 시끄럽게 기침했어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/63.mp3) = My son coughed loudly  
*(Probably more naturally translated to “My son was coughing loudly.” Korean people don’t really distinguish between simple and progressive past tenses as much as we do in English. You will learn about the progressive tense in*[*Lesson 18*](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/unit1/unit-1-lessons-17-25-2/lesson-18/)*.)*

Wow that’s a long lesson. I have to apologize for writing these lessons so long. This lesson could have easily been broken into 2, 3 or even 4 separate lessons, but I chose against doing it that way. When I was first learning Korean, I wanted to plow through material as fast as I possibly could – and I guess that is coming out as I am writing these lessons as well.

Unit 1 lesson 16

Vocabulary

Some of these words are too difficult for you at this level. However, I am introducing them to you in this lesson so you can understand a specific grammatical concept. These words are separate from the other words in the Vocabulary List below.

Click on the English word to see information and examples of that word in use (you probably won’t be able to understand the grammar within the sentences at this point, but it is good to see as you progress through your learning).

A PDF file neatly presenting these words and extra information can be found [here](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/buyingpdf/vocabulary-examples/).

[경제](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson16v1.mp3) = economy/economics

[경제적](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson16v2.mp3) = economical

[역사](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson16v3.mp3) = history

[역사적](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson16v4.mp3)= historical

[과학](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson16v5.mp3) = science

[과학적](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson16v6.mp3) = scientific

[충동](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson16v7.mp3) = impulse/shock

[충동적](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson16v8.mp3) = impulsive

[문화](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson16v9.mp3) = culture

[문화적](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson16v10.mp3) = cultural

[민주(주의)](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson16v11.mp3) = democracy

[민주적](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson16v12.mp3) = democratic

[개인](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson16v13.mp3) = individual/personal

[개인적](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson16v14.mp3) = individual

[자연](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson16v15.mp3) = nature

[자연스럽다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson16v16.mp3) = natural

[실망(하다)](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson16v17.mp3) = disappointment(disappointed)

[실망스럽다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson16v18.mp3) = to be disappointing

[사랑(하다)](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson16v19.mp3)= love/(to love)

[사랑스럽다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson16v20.mp3)= to be lovely

[만족(하다)](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson16v21.mp3) = satisfaction/(to be satisfied)

[만족스럽다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson16v22.mp3) = to be satisfactory

Nouns:  
[관계](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson16v23.mp3) = relationship

[스트레스](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson16v24.mp3) = stress

[연필](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson16v25.mp3) = pencil

[색깔](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson16v26.mp3) = color

[그](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson16v27.mp3) = he, him

[그녀](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson16v28.mp3) = she, her

[결과](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson16v29.mp3) = result

[꿈](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson16v30.mp3) = a dream

[세상](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson16v31.mp3) = world

[세계](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson16v32.mp3) = world

[회화](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson16v33.mp3) = conversation

[문자](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson16v34.mp3) = text message

[가슴](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson16v35.mp3) = chest

[제목](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson16v36.mp3) = title of something (book, etc)

[근처](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson16v46.mp3)= close/near by

[나중](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/Lesson-16-38.mp3) = later

[최근](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/Lesson-16-39.mp3) = recently

Verbs:  
[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/220/) [풀다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson16v37.mp3) = to untie, to unfasten, to loosen

[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/221/) [꿈꾸다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson16v38.mp3) = to dream

[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/222/) [태어나다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson16v39.mp3) = to be born

[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/223/) [다니다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson16v40.mp3) = to go somewhere frequently

[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/224/) [믿다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson16v41.mp3) = to believe, to trust

Adjectives:  
[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/225/) [가깝다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson16v42.mp3) = to be close to, to be near

[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/226/) [힘들다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson16v43.mp3) = to be difficult to do something

[CONJUGATE](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/conjugations/227/) [순수하다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson16v44.mp3) = to be pure

Adverbs and Other Words:  
[조금](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson16v45.mp3)= a little

[그러나](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Lesson16v49.mp3) = but/however

For help memorizing these words, try using our [Memrise tool](http://www.memrise.com/course/150816/howtostudykoreancom-unit-1-2/16/).

You might also want to try listening to all of the words on loop with this [Vocabulary Practice video](https://youtu.be/k1rAQX_inqQ).

~적/적으로/적이다

~적 is a common suffix that can be added after some nouns of Chinese origin (적 (的) is of Chinese origin). At first, there is no way to anticipate or expect which nouns this can be added to. As you progress through your Korean studies, you can sort of start anticipating this, but still, the only real way of knowing if ~적 can be added to a particular noun is if you have specifically learned that it can. The goal of this lesson isn’t to teach you all of the words that ~적 can be attached to (that would take forever). Rather, the goal of this lesson is to show you how you can recognize and use these words when you come across them.

Adding ~적 to a noun changes it into a descriptive word that has the meaning of “relating to, or having the properties of’ the original noun. For example:

문화 = culture  
문화적 = relating to, or having the properties of culture

경제 = economy  
경제적 = relating to, or having the properties of economy

역사 = history  
역사적 = relating to, or having the properties of history

However, the translations above are nonsense and a more accurate way to translate words with ~적 is to add “-al” to the English word. For example:

문화 = culture  
문화적 = cultural

경제 = economy  
경제적 = economical

역사 = history  
역사적 = historical

Adding “-al” doesn’t always work with the English word, though. For example:

과학 = science  
과학적 = relating to, or having the properties of science  
과학적 = scientific

충동 = impulse/shock  
충동적 = relating to, or having the properties of impulse  
충동적 = impulsive

The main point of this lesson is to teach you how you can understand the meaning of a word ending in ~적 even if you have never seen it before. This still happens to me fairly regularly – I will read something, and come across a word I have never seen before ending in ~적.

For example, if you knew that the word “민주” meant “democracy” What do you think “민주적” would mean? A descriptive word that has the properties of democracy – that would be “democratic.”

민주 = democracy  
민주적 = democratic

Though these descriptive words can be used in sentences, it is easy for a beginner to understand them when they are used by adding ~이다 or ~으로.

Adding 으로

Adding ‘으로’ to the end of ~적 changes the word into an adverb. These adverbs usually have the ending ‘ly’ in English. Below are the most common examples of using ~적으로 with example sentences for each:

문화 = culture  
문화적 = cultural  
문화적으로 = culturally

[한국은 지난 50년 동안 문화적으로 많이 변했어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-16-1.mp3) = Korea has changed a lot culturally in the period of/during/for the past 50 years

경제 = economy  
경제적 = economical  
경제적으로 = economically

[그것은 경제적으로 가능하지 않아요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-16-2.mp3) = That isn’t economically possible

역사 = history  
역사적 = historical  
역사적으로 = historically

[한국과 미국은 역사적으로 좋은 관계가 있다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson16-3.mp3) = Historically, Korea and the US have had a good relationship

과학 = science  
과학적 = scientific  
과학적으로 = scientifically

[그들은 그 문제를 과학적으로 풀었다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson16-4.mp3) = They solved that problem scientifically

충동 = impulse/shock  
충동적 = impulsive  
충동적으로 = impulsively

[저는 자주 옷을 충동적으로 사요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson16-5.mp3) = I often buy clothes impulsively

민주 = democracy  
민주적 = democratic  
민주적으로 = democratically

*Any examples I can make using “*민주적으로*” require me to use words that you haven’t learned before. Forgive me:*

[미국은 대통령을 민주적으로 선출해요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-16-3.mp3) = America elects its president democratically

Adding 이다

Adding ‘이다’ to the end of ~적 turns the word into an adjective that can predicate a sentence or describe an upcoming noun. The translation of these adjectives are usually are the same (in English) as without adding ‘이다.” For example:

문화 = culture  
문화적 = cultural  
문화적이다 = cultural

[캐나다와 미국은 문화적인 차이가 있다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-16-5.mp3) = Canada and the US have a cultural difference  
(차이 = difference)

경제 = economics  
경제적 = economical  
경제적이다 = economical

[미국은 경제적인 결정을 했어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-16-6.mp3) = The US made an economical decision

역사 = history  
역사적 = historical  
역사적이다 = historical

[저 학교는 역사적인 건물이에요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson16-9.mp3) = That school is a historical building

과학 = science  
과학적 = scientific  
과학적이다 = scientific

[이것은 과학적인 문제예요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-16-7.mp3) = This is a scientific problem

충동 = impulsive  
충동적 = impulsive  
충동적이다 = impulsive

[저는 너무 충동적이에요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson16-11.mp3) = I’m too impulsive  
Notice that when a word ending in ~적이다 is used to predicate a sentence, 이다 is conjugated as if it were actually 이다.

민주 = democracy  
민주적 = democratic  
민주적이다 = democratic

[미국은 민주적인 나라예요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson16-12.mp3) = The US is a democratic nation

A question that always comes up here is – What is the difference between using ~적이다 and just using ~적? For example, what is the difference between these two:

경제적 = economical  
경제적이다 = economical

The difference between these is that ~적 is a noun, whereas ~적이다 is an adjective. Sometimes however, nouns can technically be used to sound like adjectives. For example:

That is a big bag

‘Big’ describes the type of bag it is. Big is clearly an adjective which is telling us about the type of bag that it is (that it is big). “Book” is clearly a noun.

However, in the following example:

That is a book bag

In this example, ‘book’ acts as a descriptive word because it describes the type of bag it is (that it is a book bag).

This is usually the only time that ~적 (with nothing following it) is used in Korean. That is, when it is actually a noun, but acting as a descriptive word within a sentence. Because it is usually used as this type of descriptive word, you don’t really need to worry much about the difference between ~적 and ~적이다. Just be aware that ~적이다 is more commonly used, and *how*they are used within a sentence. That is, when using “~적이다,” 이다 should be conjugated, and when using “~적” nothing needs to be conjugated because it is a noun. For example:

[미국은 민주적인 나라예요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson16-12.mp3) = The US is a democratic nation  
[북한에는 민주적 정부가 없습니다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-16-9.mp3) = There is not a democratic government in North Korea

At this point, I don’t want you to spend too much time dwelling over when you need to use ~적 vs. 적이다 . The purpose of this lesson was to introduce you to what ~적(이다/으로) can do to a word and how it can be used. I’ve created four more examples of ~적 vs. ~적이다 that I would like to show you, but please don’t worry about these too much. If anything, just try to understand the use of ~적(이다) in these sentences:

[경제적 문제가 있다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-16-10.mp3) = There is a financial problem  
[경제적인 문제가 있다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-16-11.mp3) = There is a financial problem

[캐나다와 미국은 문화적 차이가 있다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-16-4.mp3) = Canada and the US have a cultural difference  
[캐나다와 미국은 문화적인 차이가 있다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-16-5.mp3) = Canada and the US have a cultural difference

[나는 개인적 문제로 회사를 그만두었다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-16-12.mp3) = I quit the company due to personal reasons (problems)  
[나는 개인적인 문제로 회사를 그만두었다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-16-13.mp3) = I quit the company due to personal reasons (problems)  
(그만두다 = to quit a job or school)

[이 건물은 역사적 건물이다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-16-14.mp3) = This building is a historical building  
[이 건물은 역사적인 건물이다](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-16-15.mp3) = This building is a historical building

In all cases above, I would rather use the ~적인 form to describe the upcoming noun. The native Korean speaker beside me says the same thing. However, she also says that the first example of each (the examples just using ~적 instead of ~적인) are also acceptable. In my opinion, the use of ~적인 instead of ~적 is more common in speaking and in printed sources. However, you are more likely to see ~적 in print sources compared to hearing it in spoken Korean. (i.e. ~적이다 is more common than ~적 in all cases. However, when compared only to itself, you are more likely to find ~적 in print than in speech).

Okay, enough of that for now. Let’s talk about something else.

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~스럽다

~스럽다 can also be added to some nouns to change them into an adjective, much like the function of ~적(이다). When doing this, ~스럽다 changes the noun into an adjective that has the “properties” of that noun. The two easiest examples to explain this change are:

사랑 = love  
사랑스럽다 = “with the properties of love”

자연 = nature  
자연스럽다 = “with the properties of nature”

For example:

[그 여자가 아주 사랑스러워요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-16-16.mp3) = That girl is something “with the properties of love”  
[그 여자의 머리 색깔은 자연스러워](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson16-22.mp3) = That girl’s hair color has “the properties of nature”

Of course, those translations are nonsense. A more accurate translation of these words would be:

사랑스럽다 = lovely  
자연스럽다 = natural

The only way of knowing if ~스럽다 or ~적 can be added to a word is if you have specifically learned that it can. Because one can never know which words ~스럽다 and ~적 can be added to, these words will always be presented as a separate entry in our vocabulary lists.

Anyways, ~스럽다 can be added to nouns to make that noun a descriptive word:

The two examples above are fairly straight-forward. However ~스럽다 is sometimes added to words that seem to already have an adjective form. For example:

실망 = disappointment  
실망하다 = to be disappointed  
실망스럽다 = “with the properties of disappointment” (disappointing)

I’ll do the best I can to distinguish between 실망스럽다 and 실망하다 for you.

실망하다 is used to describe a person’s emotions. This could be referring to anybody’s emotions; not necessarily just the speaker’s emotions. For example:

[저는 실망했어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-16-17.mp3) = I was disappointed  
[우리 아버지는 어제 실망했어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-16-18.mp3) = Our dad was disappointed yesterday

If you want to say that somebody is disappointed *in*a person using 실망하다, you must attach the particle ~에게/한테 to the person he/she is disappointed in. For example:

[저는 친구에게 실망했어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-16-19.mp3)= I was disappointed in my friend  
[우리 아버지는 저에게 실망했어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-16-20.mp3) = Our dad was disappointed in me yesterday

If you want to say that somebody is disappointed in a non-person using 실망하다, you must attach the particle ~에 to the thing he/she is disappointed in. For example:

[저는 영화에 실망했어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-16-21.mp3) = I was disappointed in the movie  
[우리 아버지는 식당에 실망했어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-16-22.mp3) = Our dad was disappointed in the restaurant

Hmmm… Adding ~에게/한테 to a person, and adding ~에 to a non-person. What does this remind you of? Remember, you learned this same rule in Lesson 14 when predicating sentences with passive verbs.

Well, 실망하다 is a verb. In English, it definitely feels like an adjective, but in Korean the dictionary (and the use of the particles ~에게/한테 and ~에) indicate that it is a verb. Here, 실망하다 is a verb (much like passive verbs) that cannot act on an object. Other verbs like this are 자다 (to sleep), 죽다 (to die), etc. This really means very little, and the only thing you need to take from this is:

In order to say one is disappointed, you can use 실망하다:

[저는 실망했어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-16-17.mp3) = I was disappointed  
[우리 아버지는 어제 실망했어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-16-18.mp3) = Our dad was disappointed yesterday

In order to say one is disappointed in something/somebody, you can use 실망하다 along with the use of the particles ~에게/한테 (for a person) or ~에 (for a non-person). For example:

[저는 친구에게 실망했어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-16-19.mp3) = I was disappointed in my friend  
[우리 아버지는 저에게 실망했어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-16-20.mp3) = Our dad was disappointed in me yesterday

[저는 영화에 실망했어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-16-21.mp3) = I was disappointed in the movie  
[우리 아버지는 식당에 실망했어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-16-22.mp3) = Our dad was disappointed in the restaurant

Now, 실망스럽다 usually is not describing one’s emotions. Rather, it is describing something that has the “properties of disappointment.” This usually translates to “disappointing.” For example:

[결과는 조금 실망스러웠어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson16-29.mp3) = The result was a little bit disappointing  
[그 영화는 조금 실망스러웠어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-16-23.mp3) = The movie was a little bit disappointing

That being said, you might sometimes hear 실망스럽다 being used like this:

[저는 실망스러웠어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-16-27.mp3)

In this case, what do you think this would mean?

I guess in theory this could sometimes mean “I am disappointing.” But very rarely would somebody say that. Most of the time, this sentence would translate to “I am disappointed.”

Wait a second… I thought the word to describe one’s emotions as “disappointed” was “실망하다.” In this sentence, why is “실망스럽다” being used to describe the person’s emotions in this sentence.

It’s not.

If you heard the sentence “저는 실망스럽다” in Korean, it would most likely be from a person describing that *something*is disappoint*ing*, but they have omitted it from the sentence. For example, using the adjective “실망스럽다” you can use the Subject – Object – Adjective form in the following way:

[저는 친구가 실망스러워요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-16-24.mp3) = I am disappointed in my friend  
*(My friend is disappointing, and therefore I am disappointed)*

[저는 학생들이 실망스러웠어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-16-25.mp3) = I was disappointed in the students  
*(My students were disappointing, and therefore I was disappointed)*

[저는 그 영화가 실망스러웠어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-16-26.mp3) = I was disappointed in the movie  
*(The movie was disappointing, and therefore I was disappointed)*

If you just walked into a room and said:

저는 실망스러워요~ = I am disappointed (in something….)

Whoever was listening to that sentence would probably say “In what?”  
What the speaker has done when saying “저는 실망스러워요” is they have simply omitted the object that they are describing.

Wow… that’s a lot of stuff to wrap your head around. Let’s break it down one more time:

* 실망하다 is a verb that describes one’s emotions of being disappointed:  
  [저는 실망했어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-16-17.mp3) = I was disappointed
* 실망하다 cannot act on an object (like 자다, 죽다, or any passive verb). Therefore, the following is incorrect:  
  저는 학생을 실망했어요
* Instead, as with passive verbs, the use of ~에게/한테 should be used to indicate that you are disappointed in a person:  
  [저는 친구에게 실망했어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-16-19.mp3) = I was disappointed in my friend
* ~에 can be used to indicate that you are disappointed in a non-person:  
  [저는 영화에 실망했어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-16-21.mp3) = I was disappointed in the movie
* 실망스럽다 is an adjective that describes something which is disappointing:  
  [그 영화는 조금 실망스러웠어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-16-23.mp3) = The movie was a little bit disappointing
* The adjective 실망스럽다 can be used in the subject – object – adjective form to indicate that you were disappointed in something:  
  [저는 그 영화가 실망스러웠어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-16-26.mp3) = I was disappointed in that movie
* In the sentence above, the object can be omitted from the sentence, in which case the speaker is indicating that something was disappointing (and by virtue, he/she is disappointed), but has omitted the noun that is disappointing:  
  [저는 실망스러웠어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-16-27.mp3) = I was disappointed (something was disappointing…)

I realize that is incredibly confusing.

This same phenomenon happens with the word 만족스럽다. Look at the following three words:

만족 = satisfaction  
만족하다 = to be satisfied  
만족스럽다 = “with the properties of satisfaction” (satisfactory)

Just like with 실망하다, 만족하다 is used to describe a person’s emotions. This could be referring to anybody’s emotions; not necessarily just the speaker’s emotions. For example:

[저는 만족해요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-16-28.mp3) = I am satisfied  
[그는 만족해요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-16-29.mp3) = He is satisfied

Again, just like with 실망스럽다, 만족스럽다 is *not*describing one’s emotions. Rather, it is an adjective that is describing something that has the “properties of satisfaction.” This usually translates to “satisfactory.” For example:

[결과는 만족스러웠어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson16-37.mp3) = The results were satisfactory

만족스럽다 can be used in the Subject – Object – Adjective form to indicate that one is satisfied in something. For example:

[저는 결과가 만족스러웠어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-16-30.mp3) = I was satisfied with the results  
[저는 음식이 만족스러웠어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-16-31.mp3) = I was satisfied with the food

In this Subject – Object – Adjective form, the object can be omitted and the speaker can indicate that *something* was satisfactory (and thus he/she was satisfied). For example:

[저는 만족스러웠어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson16-40.mp3) = I was satisfied (something was satisfying…)

Don’t worry too much about the difference between words like 실망하다 vs. 실망스럽다 and 만족하다 vs. 만족스럽다. I’m really going deep into this, and it is not something you really need to worry about as most Korean people wouldn’t know the difference unless they really think about it.

In other words with -스럽다, the difference is much less ambiguous because the -스럽다 version of the word is an adjective, but the –하다 version is a verb that *can* act on an object. For example:

[저는 그 여자를 사랑해요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-16-32.mp3) = I love that girl  
[그 여자는 사랑스러워요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-16-33.mp3) = That girl is lovely

Another good example of –스럽다 is:

자랑하다 = to show off (verb)  
자랑스럽다 = proud (adjective)

Here as well, 자랑하다 is a verb that can act on a noun, so its usage is very simple:  
[저는 저의 한국어 실력을 자랑했어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-16-34.mp3) = I showed off/boasted my Korean skills

자랑스럽다 is usually used in the Subject – Object – Adjective form to indicate who somebody is proud of. For example:

[저는 저의 딸이 아주 자랑스러워요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-16-35.mp3) = I am very proud of my daughter  
[저는 학생들이 자랑스러워요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-16-36.mp3) = I am proud of the students

It’s also good to recognize that because all of these ~스럽다 words are adjectives, they can also describe an upcoming noun (just like any other adjective) by placing ~ㄴ/은 to the stem of the word. For example:

[우리 딸은 사랑스러운 여자예요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-16-37.mp3) = Our daughter is a loving/lovely girl

Also, ~게 can be added to the end of the stem of –스럽다 to change the word into an adverb. For example:

[그는 한국어를 자연스럽게 말해요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Lesson16-47.mp3) = he speaks Korean naturally  
[저는 그를 사랑스럽게 봤어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-16-38.mp3) = I looked at him lovingly  
[그는 실망스럽게 행동했어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-16-39.mp3) = He acted disappointingly (in a disappointing way)  
[저는 일을 만족스럽게 끝냈어요](https://www.howtostudykorean.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Lesson-16-40.mp3) = I finished the work/job satisfactorily (in a satisfactory way)

Mini test

1) Choose the correct conjugation of 이다:

a) 나는 작년에 대학생이야  
b) 나는 내일 학교에 가일 거야  
c) 선생님들은 보통 좋은 사람들이야  
d) 저의 형은 지금 의사였습니다

2) Choose the incorrect future conjugation:

a) 나는 내일 학교에 가겠어  
b) 나는 내일 학교에 갈 거야  
c) 나는 내일 학교에 갈 것이야  
d) 나는 내일 학교에 갈 겠이야

3) Choose the incorrect usage of a counter:

a) 사람 세 개는 올 것입니다  
b) 저는 책 두 권을 샀어요  
c) 나는 어제 운동을 두 번 했어  
d) 저의 친구는 두 개의 펜이 있어요

4) Choose the incorrect sentence:

a) 이 수업은 저의 지난 수업이에요  
b) 저는 마지막 사람을 좋아했어요  
c) 나는 어제 공항에 처음 갔어  
d) 처음에 나는 그 사람을 싫어했어

5) Choose the incorrect usage of the word 동안

a) 나는 2주 동안 캐나다에 있었어  
b) 나는 다음 주 동안 학교에 안 갈 거야  
c) 나는 45분 동안 기다렸어  
d) 나는 2년 동안 외국에서 살았어

6) Which of the following is not used in conjunction with a Sino-Korean number:

a) 주  
b) 개월  
c) 분  
d) 달

7) Read the following three sentences and choose the correct order of the particles that can be placed into the blanks 1-3. The three sentences are sort of like a story, each happening in sequential order.

나는 사과\_1\_ 사고 싶었어.  
가게\_2\_ 갔어  
하지만 바나나*­*­\_3\_ 샀어.

a)         b)         c)         d)  
를        로        를        만  
로        만        만        를  
만        를        로        로

8) Which of the following does not mean “and?”

a) 과  
b) 랑  
c) 과 함께  
d) 이랑

9) Choose the incorrect usage of the underlined part:

a) 저의 회사는 저에게 돈을 줬어요  
b) 저의 회사는 저를 위해 선물을 샀어요  
c) 저는 회사에 대해 선물을 받았어요  
d) 저는 회사로부터 선물을 받았어요

10) Which of the following is an incorrect usage of a passive verb:

a) 컴퓨터가 켰어요  
b) 그것은 값에 포함된다  
c) 숙제가 다 끝났어요  
d) 집은 작년에 지어졌어요

11) Choose the incorrect usage of the word 걸리다:

a) 나는 옷을 걸렸어요  
b) 나는 줄에 걸렸어요  
c) 나는 감기에 걸렸어요  
d) 서울까지 두 시간 걸렸어요

12) Choose the correct usage of the underlined part:

a) 나의 머리 색깔은 자연스럽게이다  
b) 학생들은 문제를 과학적으로 봤어요  
c) 결과는 너무 실망적일것이다  
d) 저는 역사적이다 곳에 갔어요

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Answers:

1) c  
2) d  
3) a  
4) a  
5) b  
6) d  
7) a  
8) c  
9) c  
10) a  
11) a  
12) b