



TALK TO ME IN KOREAN

- LEVEL 5 -

Develop Your Communication Skills by Building Longer Sentences and Learning More about Korean Culture



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LEVEL 5

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*Develop Your Communication Skills
by Building Longer Sentences and Learning More
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This book is based on a series of published lessons,
divided into ten levels, which are currently available
at TalkToMeInKorean.com.



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- LEVEL 5 -

MESSAGE FROM THE AUTHOR

First of all, you are amazing! You have come a very long way on your Korean language learning journey. Congratulations!

With this grammar textbook, the 5th in the Talk To Me In Korean series, you will take your Korean to an even higher level. You will learn more conjunctions with which you will form longer, yet much more structured, sentences. You may also learn some new vocabulary and cultural insights! The content of this book is incredibly important, but it is up to YOU to put it into practice! At this level, you can already say so many things in Korean, so it is vital to the learning process to seek out and take advantage of opportunities to practice; whether it be through speaking with a friend, practicing with an online tutor, posting in Korean on social media, or even just writing your thoughts in a journal.

We hope you enjoy studying and improving your Korean with this book, and thank you very much for your continued love for Talk To Me In Korean products! We have so much more in store for you in the future, so please continue your Korean language learning journey with us.

여러분 정말 감사합니다. 앞으로도 한국어 공부 재미있게 하시길 바랍니다.

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LESSON 1

Almost did ...



-(으)ㄹ 뻔했다



Welcome to Level 5! In the first lesson of Level 5, we will be going over how to say that you “almost did” something or “nearly did” something. These phrases are both used in situations where you wanted to do something (but only almost did it) and in situations where you didn’t want to do something and, fortunately, didn’t do it, but almost did.

Ex)

I almost lost my keys.

I almost passed the exam!

Conjugation:

Verb stem + -(으)ㄹ 뻔했다

-**(으)ㄹ 뻔하다** describes “nearly getting into a situation where something happens” and it is usually used in past tense since you are talking about something that you almost did.

However, in order to use a verb with -(으)르 뻔했다, you need to conjugate the verb into the future tense and add 뻔했다 after it because, at the point of almost doing something, you were going to do it in the near future.

Ex)

사다 = to buy

[polite] 살 뻔했어요. = I almost bought it.

[casual] 살 뻔했어. = I almost bought it.

믿다 = to believe

[polite] 믿을 뻔했어요. = I almost believed it.

[casual] 믿을 뻔했어. = I almost believed it.

울다 = to cry

[polite] 울 뻔했어요. = I almost cried.

[casual] 울 뻔했어. = I almost cried.



Sample Sentences

무서워서 울 뻔했어요.

= It was scary, so I almost cried.

= I almost cried because I was scared.

무거워서 떨어뜨릴 뻔했어요.

= It was heavy and I almost dropped it.

돈을 잃을 뻔했어요.

= I almost lost my money.

죽을 뻔했어요.

= I almost died.

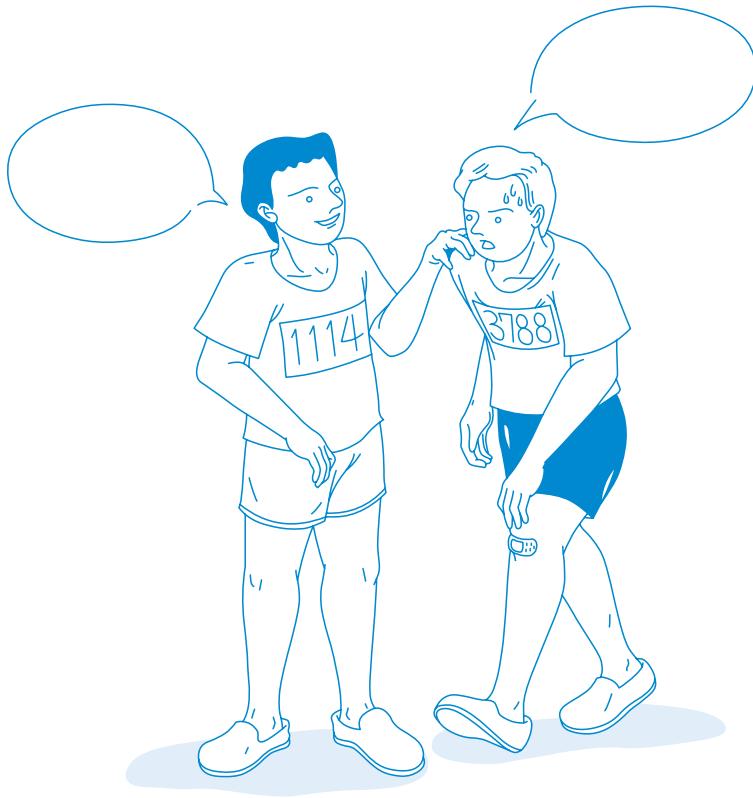
갈 뻔했는데, 안 갔어요.

= I almost went there, but I didn't.

* If you want to emphasize the fact that you ALMOST did something, you can put more emphasis on the word 뻔 by pronouncing it stronger when you speak.



Sample Dialogue



A: 아! 정말 아쉬워요.

A: Ugh! That was a shame.

B: 왜요?

B: What happened?

A: 달리기 일 등 할 뻔했는데, 넘어져서
오 등 했어요.

A: I almost came in first, but I tripped, so I came
in fifth.

B: 진짜요? 저는 넘어질 뻔했는데, 안 넘
어졌어요.

B: Really? I almost tripped, but I didn't.

Exercise for Lesson 1

Write the following sentences in polite Korean using -(으)ㄹ 뻔했다:

1. I almost bought it.

()

2. I almost believed it.

()

3. I almost cried.

()

4. It was heavy and I almost dropped it.

()

5. I almost went there, but I didn't.

()

LESSON 2

Honorific Suffix: -ㅅ|-



-ㅅ|-

There are certain situations in life where you may find yourself needing to use more formal or polite language. In English, this is typically accomplished by saying “yes” rather than “yeah”, using more formal and/or academic words, or adding “ma’am” or “sir” to the sentence. In Korean, the honorific suffix -ㅅ|- is used. Although this may be the first time you are being introduced to this suffix, chances are you have heard or seen this being used before. In fact, if you have ever said “안녕하세요” or even “안녕히 가세요”, you have used the honorific suffix -ㅅ|-!



What is -ㅅ|-?

-ㅅ|- is an honorific suffix, which means it is never used on its own, and when combined with verbs, it signifies that the speaker is showing respect for the person who he/she is talking about. If the speaker wants to show respect directly to the person with whom he/she is speaking, this can be accomplished by adding -ㅅ|-.

This suffix is usually used when talking about, and also directly to, older people; someone with whom you are psychologically distant, or someone who is higher in the social hierarchy. You can never use **-ㅅ|-** when talking about yourself.

How is it used?

-ㅅ|- can be used in any tense by adding **-ㅅ|-** between the verb stem and the verb ending indicating tense.

PLAIN

Present tense: verb stem + **-ㅏ/어/여요**

Past tense: verb stem + **-았/었/였어요**

Future tense: verb stem + **-ㄹ 거예요**

HONORIFIC

Present tense: verb stem + **-ㅅ|- + -어요**

Past tense: verb stem + **-ㅅ|- + -었어요**

Future tense: verb stem + **-ㅅ|- + -ㄹ 거예요**

* When the verb stem ends with a consonant, add **으** in front of **ㅅ|-** to conjugate it into a form that is easier to pronounce.

Ex)

I. 보다 = to see

Present tense

[plain] 보 + -아요 = 봐요

[honorific] 보 + -시- + -어요 = 보셔요

Past tense

[plain] 보 + -았- + -어요 = 봤어요

[honorific] 보 + -시- + -었- + -어요 = 보셨어요

Future tense

[plain] 보 + -ㄹ 거예요 = 볼 거예요

[honorific] 보 + -시- + ㄹ 거예요 = 보실 거예요

2. 웃다 = to laugh; to smile



Present tense

[plain] 웃 + -어요 = 웃어요

[honorific] 웃 + -으시- + -어요 = 웃으셔요

Past tense

[plain] 웃 + -었- + -어요 = 웃었어요

[honorific] 웃 + -으시- + -었- + -어요 = 웃으셨어요

Future tense

[plain] 웃 + -을 거예요 = 웃을 거예요

[honorific] 웃 + -으시- + -ㄹ 거예요 = 웃으실 거예요

* Using the plain form is perfectly acceptable if there is no need to be honorific. The honorific form has a subtle nuance to help the speaker express respect, but it translates to the exact same meaning as the same plain form sentence.

Honorific subject marker

Do you remember what the subject marking particles are? In case you have forgotten, 0|/가 show “WHO” did the action or “WHO” is the subject of the verb.

Ex)

A: 누가 했어요? (Who did it?)

B: 제가 했어요. (I did it.)

In honorific sentences, the subject marking particles change to **께서**. **께서** is only used after subjects who you need to be honorific toward; showing respect and lowering your “status”. If honorific verb conjugations are not used, then **께서** cannot be used. You cannot use one without the other.

Ex)

A가 → A께서

Often at times, the word for the subject itself can change. For example, the word 선생님 is already in the honorific form because it contains the particle “님”, but the word 친구 needs to be changed. In casual conversations, adding 0| or 가 as subject markers is acceptable, but when using honorifics, some words may need to be altered slightly.

Ex)

친구가 → 친구분께서 (adding the particle 분)

사장이 → 사장님께서 (adding the particle 님)

현우 씨가 → 현우 님께서 (changing the particle 씨 to 님)

In everyday conversation with people with whom you know well, it is possible to drop **께서** while still keeping the basic honorific form using **-시-**.

Ex)

1. 현우 씨, 언제 오실 거예요? = Hyunwoo, when are you going to come here?
2. 선생님이 주셨어요. = My teacher gave it to me.
3. 아빠 오셨어요. = My father is here.

Irregular verbs examples



1. 듣다 = to listen

→ [honorific] **들으시다**

Present tense : **들으셔요**

Past tense : **들으셨어요**

Future tense : **들으실 거예요**

2. 팔다 = to sell

→ [honorific] **파시다**

Present tense : **파셔요**

Past tense : **파셨어요**

Future tense : **파실 거예요**

Track
03

3. 먹다 = to eat

→ [honorific] 드시다

Present tense : 드셔요

Past tense : 드셨어요

Future tense : 드실 거예요

4. 마시다 = to drink

→ [honorific] 드시다 (* the same as 먹다)

Present tense : 드셔요

Past tense : 드셨어요

Future tense : 드실 거예요

Fixed expressions (noun + 하시다)

There are a couple of nouns that are only used in honorific situations with 하시다 to form the utmost honorific and polite expression.

말 = talk, speech, story, speaking

→ 말씀

→ 말씀하시다 = to talk

밥 = rice, meal

먹다 = to eat

→ 식사 = meal

→ 식사하시다 = to have a meal

-세요 becoming -세요

According to the official way Korean is meant to be spoken and written, when -이- is combined with -아/어/여요 - the present tense ending - it becomes -세요. Over time, people started saying it, and even writing it, as -세요 because it is easier to pronounce. -세요 has been recognized as a language standard for nearly 3 decades, but it is only found in present tense sentences and imperative sentences.

Present tense:

Ex)

어디 가세요? → 어디 가세요?

(어디 가셔요 is still correct, but 어디 가세요 is more common.)



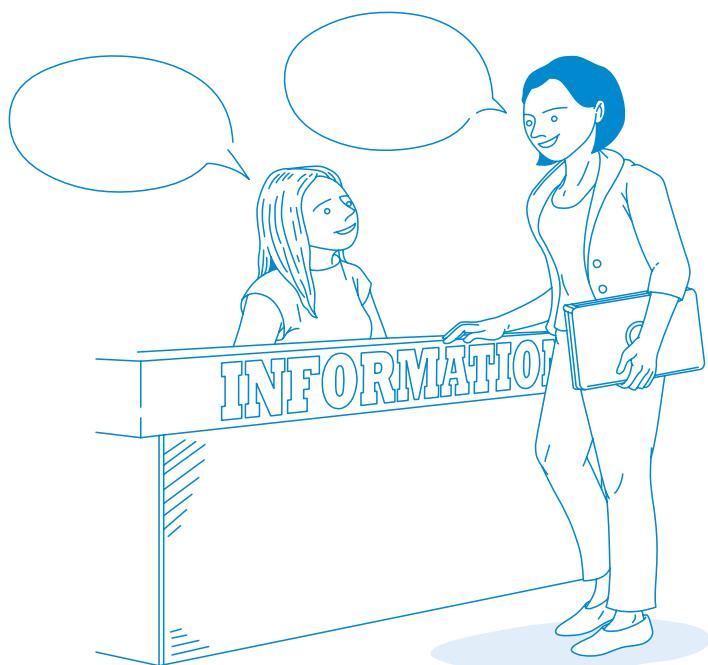
Imperative:

Ex)

하지 마세요. → 하지 마세요.

(하지 마셔요 is still correct, but 하지 마세요 is more common.)

Sample Dialogue



A: 안녕하세요.

A: Hello.

B: 안녕하세요. 사장님 어디 가셨어요?

B: Hello. Where is your boss?

A: 손님 오셔서 잠깐 나가셨어요.

A: A guest visited, so he went out real quick with him/her.

 Exercise for Lesson 2

Change the following words or phrases to the honorific form.

1. 볼 거예요. →

2. 웃었어요. →

3. 현우 씨가 →

4. 어디 가요? →

5. 하지 마요. →

Check the answers on **p.212**

LESSON 3

Good work



수고

Track
05

Welcome to the third lesson of Level 5 at Talk To Me In Korean! After studying the previous lesson on the honorific suffix **-ㅅ|-** (Level 5 Lesson 2), it is time to take a little break from grammar rules and have a lighter lesson. In this lesson, we are going to look at an expression Koreans say very often that is somewhat difficult to be translated into English.

The keyword is **수고**.

The word **수고** by itself is a noun which literally translates to English as “trouble”, “effort”, or “hard work”. However, **수고** is rarely used on its own, as you will find it more in certain fixed expressions.

The expressions which contain **수고** are used SO often in everyday Korean conversations that an entire lesson has been dedicated to it!

Fixed expressions using 수고

I. 수고하세요.

This expression literally means “continue working hard”, “keep up the effort”, “keep doing the work you are doing”, or “continue taking the trouble to do it”, but it does not actually have this meaning in general day-to-day conversation.

When showing appreciation or support for someone who is working hard or is putting in a lot of effort to accomplish something, you can say “수고하세요” to that person as you are leaving. It is almost like saying “goodbye” or “see you” and “keep up the good work” at the same time.

* When speaking to someone younger, say “수고해요” or even “수고해” if you are close friends with that person. 수고하세요 is more polite than 수고해요.



When to use 수고하세요:

- You received a parcel or a letter from a mailman. You want to say “thank you”, but want to add the meaning of “Thank you for the effort. Keep it up!”

- You visit or pass by someone who is working at the moment. As you walk away, you want to say “See you again, and I know you are working hard. Continue doing what you do.”

When NOT to use 수고하세요:

- When speaking to someone much older or someone who needs to be spoken to in more respectful language, do not use 수고하세요 as it may come off as rude or arrogant.

2. 수고하셨습니다.

This expression is in the past tense and means “you made a lot of effort” or “you went through a lot of trouble to do this”.

You can use this expression to someone who just finished a task. If you are the one who made that person work, saying “수고하셨습니다” could mean “thank you for the great job you did”. If you are just commenting on the fact that a person worked hard and has just finished something, it means “good work” or “congratulations on finishing it”.

* To someone younger, 수고했어요 or even 수고했어 is acceptable, but only if you are close friends with that person. If you are not the oldest member of the group, however, it is still better to say “수고하셨습니다”.

Track
05

When to use 수고하셨습니다:

- You worked with other people as a group on a task or a project. The work is now finished. You want to casually celebrate the fact that the work is over and lightly thank the others for working so hard.
- Other people did some work and you became aware of it. You want to say “I know you put a lot of effort into it. It’s finished now so as a gesture of acknowledgement, I want to give thanks.”

3. 수고 많으셨습니다. / 수고 많았어요.

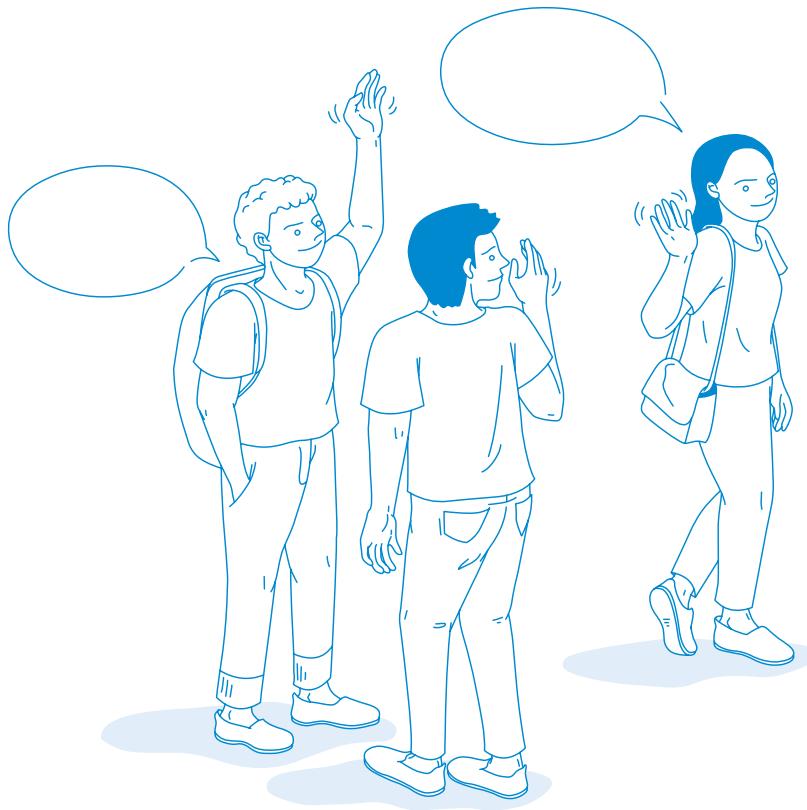
This expression literally means “your effort has been a lot”.

This expression can be used in situations similar to those where 수고하셨습니다 is used, but 수고 많으셨습니다 is more specifically said to express appreciation of the effort. After finishing a task as a group, you would say “수고하셨습니다” all together, but you can go up to group members individually and say “수고 많으셨습니다”.

* Technically, because the noun 수고 is the subject, -사- cannot be used since 수고 is not a person. It is, however, still used this way when using honorifics to speak to someone.



Sample Dialogue



A: 수고하셨습니다. 먼저 가 볼게요.

B: 네. 오늘 수고 많으셨어요. 안녕히
가세요.

A: 안녕히 계세요.

A: Thank you for your hard work. I am
off first.

B: Okay. Thank you for today. Goodbye!

A: Take care.

Exercise for Lesson 3

Which of the following greetings should be used in each situation? Choose one from the box below and write the appropriate expression in the space provided under each situation. Keep in mind, each expression can be used more than once as an answer.

- a. 수고 많았어.
- b. 수고하세요.
- c. Another expression which does not contain the word 수고, such as 안녕히 계세요 or 그럼 이만 가 보겠습니다.
- d. 수고하셨습니다.

1. Talk To Me In Korean teachers Kyeong-eun and Hyunwoo come into a studio to record a lesson, and the people who used the studio previously leave. They know that Kyeong-eun and Hyunwoo are going to do a lot of hard work recording the lesson. What would they say to Kyeong-eun and Hyunwoo when they leave the studio?

()

2. The recording is now over. Kyeong-eun and Hyunwoo have come back to the office where the other teachers work. The other teachers know that Kyeong-eun and Hyunwoo have just finished recording the lesson. What would they say to Kyeong-eun and Hyunwoo?

()

3. Talk To Me In Korean teacher Seokjin wants to have some coffee, so he goes out. After buying a cup of coffee from a small coffee shop near the office, what would he say to the person who works there when he leaves?

()

Check the answers on p.212

✍ Exercise for Lesson 3

4. Talk To Me In Korean teacher Kyung-hwa has a brother who is **10** years younger than her. He has just finished taking the Suneung exam (Korean SAT) that he prepared for his entire school career. What would Kyung-hwa say to her brother?

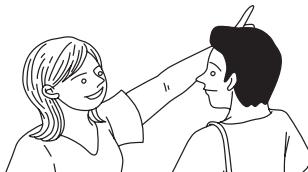
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5. Hyunwoo gets to work for several Korean TV/radio shows, and on his first day, the president of the broadcasting station wants to meet him. After talking to the president for a while, what would Hyunwoo say to him when he leaves the president's room?

()

LESSON 4

I guess, I assume (Part 1)



-나 보다

If you've studied with our Level 4 book, in Lesson 27 you learned how to express "I think that..." or "it seems that ..." by using 것 같다. The key sentence structure in this lesson is somewhat similar to 것 같다, but it carries a stronger connotation of "I suppose ... because ..." or "I assume ... based on ABC (fact)."



-나 보다 = I assume; I suppose; I guess

This is typically only used when you are talking about someone other than yourself. However, when you talk about yourself using -나 보다, you are referring to yourself in the third person by making assumptions about how or why you have done something.

Ex)

I guess you don't like coffee.

I guess I've never heard about it.

* Very important note: **-나 보다** is only used with action verbs.

Conjugation:

[present tense]

Verb stem + **-나 보다**

[past tense]

Verb stem + **-았/었/였** + **-나 보다**

(Future tense uses a different structure, which you will learn with us later.)

Ex)

1. **하다** = to do

하 + **-나 보다** = **하나 보다** = I guess they do + something

→ [present tense] **하나 봐요.**

→ [past tense] **했나 봐요**

2. **모르다** = to not know

모르 + **-나 봐요** = **모르나 봐요.** = I guess he/she doesn't know.

→ [past tense] **몰랐나 봐요.** = I guess he/she didn't know.

3. **없다** = to not exist; to not be present

없 + **-나 봐요** = **없나 봐요.** = I guess he/she/it is not there.

→ [past tense] **없었나 봐요.** = I guess he/she/it wasn't there.

4. **재미있다** = to be fun; to be interesting

재미있 + **-나 봐요** = **재미있나 봐요.** = I guess it's fun. / I suppose it's interesting.

→ [past tense] **재미있었나 봐요.** = I guess it was fun.

5. 사다 = to buy

사 + -나 봐요 = 사나 봐요. = I guess he/she buys.

→ [past tense] 샀나 봐요. = I guess he/she bought.

Sample Sentences

주연 씨는 아직 모르나 봐요.

= I guess Jooyeon still doesn't know.

또 비가 오나 봐요.

= I guess it's raining again.

어제 재미있었나 봐요.

= I guess it was fun yesterday. / I assume you had a good time yesterday.



아무도 없나 봐요.

= I guess there's no one there.

고장 났나 봐요.

= I guess it broke.

Sample Dialogue



A: 저기 무슨 행사 하나 봐요. 사람들이 많이 모여 있어요.

B: 한번 가 볼까요?

A: 아! 다 끝났나 봐요.

A: It looks like some event is going on over there. There are many people gathered.

B: Shall we go and see it?

A: Oh, it seems like it is all over now.

Exercise for Lesson 4

Choose the appropriate word from the box below to fill in the blanks after conjugating it with -나 보다.

모르다 오다 재미있다 없다 나다

1. 주연 씨는 아직 _____.

= I guess Jooyeon still doesn't know.

2. 또 비가 _____.

= I guess it's raining again.

3. 어제 _____.

= I guess it was fun yesterday. / I assume you had a good time yesterday.

4. 아무도 _____.

= I guess there's no one there.

5. 고장 _____.

= I guess it broke.

LESSON 5

I guess, I assume (Part 2)



-**(으)ㄴ가 보다**



Track
09

Let's continue learning how to use **-나 보다** to make your Korean more fluent!

You've already learned that you can use **-나 보다** for action verbs (turn back one lesson if you've forgotten!)

Ex)

하다 → 하나 보다 (I guess they do ...)

오다 → 오나 보다 (I guess they come ...)

By slightly modifying **-나 보다** to **-**(으)ㄴ가 보다****, you can use this sentence structure with adjectives.

Ex)

예쁘다 → 예쁜가 보다 (I guess it's pretty ...)

비싸다 → 비싼가 보다 (I guess it's expensive ...)

작다 → 작은가 보다 (I guess it's small ...)

For -이다 (to be):

-이다 changes to -인가 보다

* Note that since -이다 is not an adjective on its own, it is usually combined with nouns to make a statement. However, in this case, -이다 is followed by -(으)ㄴ가 보다.

Conjugation:

Verb stems ending with a vowel + -ㄴ가 보다

Ex) 크다 → 크 + -ㄴ가 보다 = 큰가 보다

Verb stems ending with a consonant + -은가 보다

Ex) 작다 → 작 + -은가 보다 = 작은가 보다



Commonly accepted exceptions and irregularities

Even though the rule is that action verbs are followed by -나 보다 and adjectives are followed by -(으)ㄴ가 보다, Korean speakers often use -나 보다 with adjectives when the stem ends with a consonant. It does not, however, work the other way around - you absolutely cannot use -(으)ㄴ가 보다 with action verbs.

Ex)

작다 = to be small

Since 작다 is an adjective, it is to be followed by -(으)ㄴ가 보다.

작은가 보다 = I guess it's small.

However, due to the accepted irregularity to this rule, speakers often say **작나 보다** with the same intended meaning as **작은가 보다**.

Ex)

맵다 = to be spicy

→ 매운가 보다 or 맵나 보다

Present tense and past tense conjugations

[present tense 존댓말]

-(으)ㄴ가 보다 → -(으)ㄴ가 봐요



[past tense 존댓말]

For past tense, you would simply add the suffix **-았/었/였** to the stem of the adjective. After that, for ease of pronunciation and so people know what you're talking about, use **-ㄴ가 봐요** after **-았/었/였**.

Although the stem of an adjective is followed by **-(으)ㄴ가 봐요** in the present tense, it is always followed by **-았/었/였나 봐요** in the past tense. For example:

아프다 = to be sick

→ [present tense] 아프 + -(으)ㄴ가 봐요 = 아픈가 봐요

→ [past tense] 아프 + -았/었/였나 봐요 = 아팠나 봐요

Exceptions

When the adjective is composed of a noun and the verb 있다 or 없다 to create an adjective, i.e. 재미있다, 맛있다, 재미없다, or 맛없다, you need to add -나 봐요 after 있 or 없.

재미있다 → 재미있나 봐요 / 재미있었나 봐요

맛없다 → 맛없나 봐요 / 맛없었나 봐요

Sample Sentences

학생이 많아요. = There are a lot of students.

→ **학생이 많은가 봐요.** = I guess there are a lot of students.

→ **학생이 많았나 봐요.** = I guess there were a lot of students.



요즘 바빠요. = He's busy these days.

→ **요즘 바쁜가 봐요.** = I guess he's busy these days.

→ **바빴나 봐요.** = I guess he was busy.

아이들이 졸려요. = The kids are sleepy.

→ **아이들이 졸린가 봐요.** = I guess the kids are sleepy.

그래요. = It is so. / That's right.

→ **그런가 봐요.** = I guess so.

이쪽이 더 빨라요. = This way is faster.

→ **이쪽이 더 빠른가 봐요.** = I guess this way is faster.

Sample Dialogue



A: 지민 씨는 많이 바쁜가 봐요.

A: It seems that Ji-min is very busy.

B: 왜요?

B: Why do you think so?

A: 요즘 얼굴 보기 가 힘들어서요.

A: Because I haven't seen her recently.

B: 아, 그런가 봐요. 저도 요새 거의
못 봤어요.

[lit. Because, these days, it's hard to see her face.]
B: Oh, probably. I haven't seen her recently either.

Exercise for Lesson 5

Choose the most appropriate word from the box below to fill in the blanks after conjugating it with -나 보다 or -(으)ㄴ가 보다. Keep in mind, each word can be used more than once as an answer.

많다

바쁘다

졸리다

빠르다

1. 이쪽이 더 _____.

= I guess this way is faster.

2. 요즘 _____.

= I guess he is busy these days.

3. 학생이 _____.

= I guess there are a lot of students.

4. 아이들이 _____.

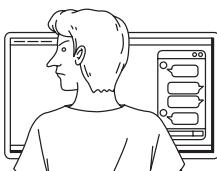
= I guess the kids are sleepy.

5. 학생이 _____.

= I guess there were a lot of students.

LESSON 6

Word Builder 6



문(文)

Track
11

Did you know that by learning just one Korean syllable (Hanja character), you can easily learn at least ten other related words? Let's look at a Hanja character right now so you can expand your vocabulary!

Today's key word element is 문.

The Chinese character for this is 文.

The word 문 is related to "writing" or "letter".

Sample Expressions

문 (writing) + 化 (to become) = 문화 文化 = culture

Track
11**Ex)****한국 문화**

= Korean culture

문 (writing) + 서 (script) = 문서 文書 = document; papers

Ex)**새 문서**

= new document

문 (writing) + 장 (composition) = 문장 文章 = sentence

Ex)**한국어 문장**

= Korean sentence

문 (writing) + 자 (letter) = 문자 文字 = letter; character

Ex)**고대 문자**

= ancient character

문 (writing) + 학 (to learn) = 문학 文學 = literature

Ex)**영국 문학**

= English literature

Track
11

문 (writing) + 법 (law) = 문법 文法 = grammar

Ex)

문법 공부하는 거 싫어해요.

= I hate studying grammar.

주 (to pour) + 문 (writing) = 주문 注文 = order

Ex)

주문 번호

= order number

논 (to discuss) + 문 (writing) = 논문 論文 = thesis; research paper

Ex)

논문 제출했어요?

= Have you submitted your thesis?

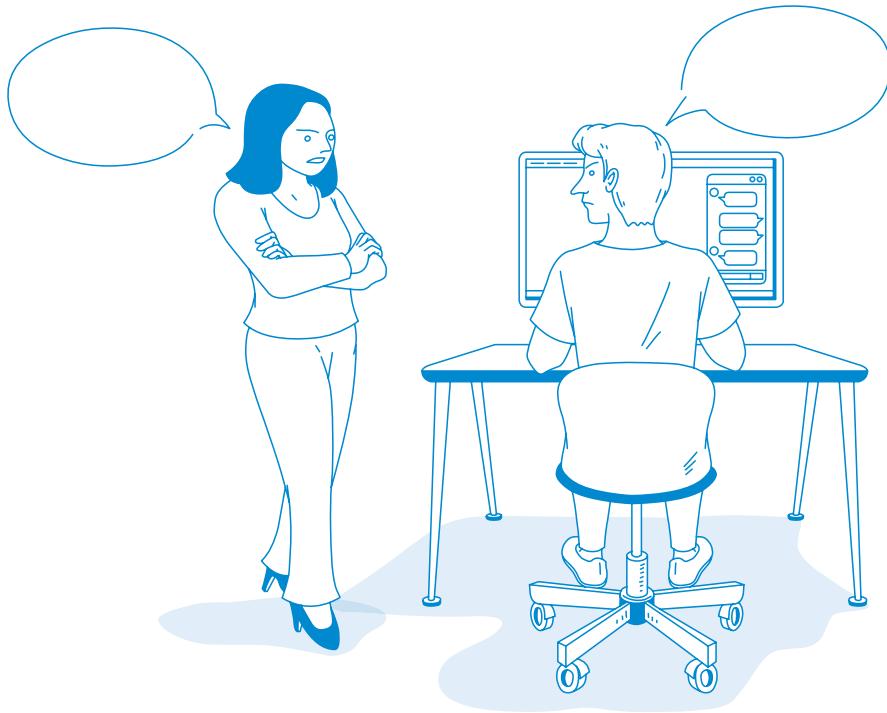
문 (writing) + 화 (to become) + 재 (property) = 문화재 文化財 = cultural assets;
cultural properties

Ex)

인간문화재

= human cultural assets

Sample Dialogue



A: 오늘 주문 들어온 거 있어요?

B: 아직 없어요.

A: 주문 들어오면 문서에 기록해 주세요.

B: 네.

A: Were there any orders placed today?

B: Nothing yet.

A: If an order comes in, please write it on the document.

B: I will.

Exercise for Lesson 6

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate Sino-Korean word from the lesson.

1. The word () is related to “writing” or “letter”.

2. () = culture

3. () = sentence

4. () = literature

5. () 공부하는 거 싫어해요. = I hate studying grammar.

LESSON 7

As soon as ...



-자마자

In this lesson, you will learn how to say “as soon as (you do something)” or “right after (doing something)” in Korean. The key structure you need to learn in order to say this is **-자마자**.



Conjugation:

Verb stem + **-자마자**

Ex)

보다 = to see

보 + **-자마자** = **보자마자** = As soon as you see/meet/look

끝나다 = to finish

끝나 + **-자마자** = **끝나자마자** = As soon as it finishes/ends

Track
13

Just like “as soon as + S + V” or “right after + S + V” is not a complete sentence in English, the sentence is likewise incomplete in Korean. Unlike in English, however, the “tense” is not applied to -자마자.

Take a look at the following sentence:

“As soon as I got there, I realized it.”

In English, “got” is the past tense of “get”. In Korean, however, the “tense” of the sentence is expressed through the main verb at the end rather than the verb attached to -자마자.

Ex)

가자마자 전화를 했어요.

= As soon as I went there, I made a phone call.

* Note that it is “가자마자” rather than “갓자마자” - the past tense is expressed only through “했어요”.

Sample Sentences

집에 오자마자 잠들었어요.

= I fell asleep as soon as I came home.

* 잠들다 = to fall asleep

졸업하자마자 일을 시작할 거예요.

= I will start working as soon as I graduate.

* 졸업하다 = to graduate



* 일 = work

* 시작하다 = to start

도착하자마자 전화할게요.

= I will call you as soon as I arrive.

* 도착하다 = to arrive

* 전화하다 = to call someone

보자마자 마음에 들었어요.

= As soon as I saw it, I liked it.

* 보다 = to see, to look

* 마음에 들다 = to like

들어가자마자 다시 나왔어요.

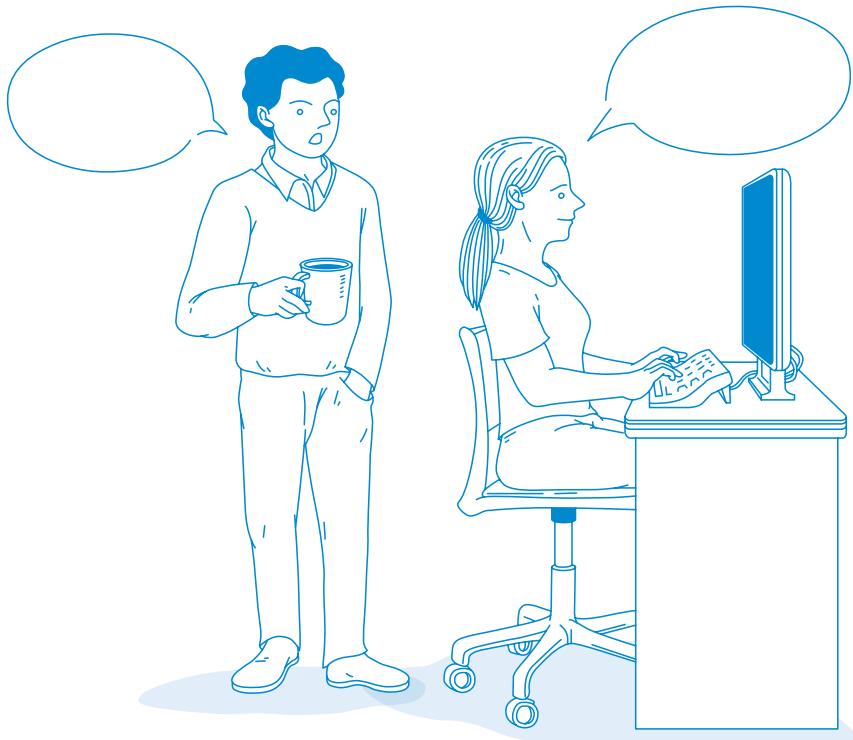
= I came outside again right after I went in.

* 들어가다 = to go inside

* 다시 = again

* 나오다 = to come outside

Sample Dialogue



A: 은지 씨, 은지 씨는 회사에 출근
하자마자 바로 일 시작해요?

B: 그럼요.

A: 우와. 어떻게 그러지?

B: 대신 퇴근 시간 되자마자 퇴근
해요.

A: Eun-ji, do you start working right away as
soon as you get to the office?

B: Sure.

A: Wow, how do you do that?

B: I go home as soon as office hours are over
instead.

Exercise for Lesson 7

Translate the following sentences to Korean, including the given phrases:

1. As soon as I saw it, I liked it.

* 보다 = to see, to look * 마음에 들다 = to like

()

2. I will call you as soon as I arrive.

* 도착하다 = to arrive * 전화하다 = to call someone

()

3. I will start working as soon as I graduate.

* 졸업하다 = to graduate * 일 = work * 시작하다 = to start

()

4. I came outside again right after I went in.

* 들어가다 = to go inside * 다시 = again * 나오다 = to come outside

()

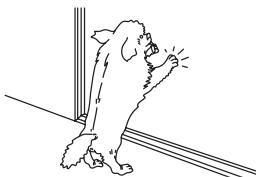
5. I fell asleep as soon as I came home.

* 잠들다 = to fall asleep

()

LESSON 8

It is about to ..., I am planning to ...



-**(으)려고 하다**



Back in Level 2, Lesson 1, you learned how to make standard future tense sentences using -(으)ㄹ 거예요. In Level 3, Lesson 6, you learned how to use -(으)ㄹ게요 to look or ask for feedback on what you are thinking of doing. In Level 4, Lesson 2, you learned how to express the strong intention to do something or ask someone else's intention by using -(으)ㄹ래요.

Let us take a moment to review:

***하다** = to do

1. 할 거예요

= I'm going to do; I will do (plain future tense)

2. 할게요

= I'm going to do ... what do you think? (looking for the other person's reaction)

3. 할래요

= I want to do; I'm going to do (showing determined intention)

Important

It may seem as if there are too many types of future tense endings in Korean, but each has its own specific purpose and WILL come in handy when you need to say things in specific situations. English also has a variety of future tense forms, such as “I will”, “I am going to⋯⋯”, “I am thinking of⋯⋯”, “I am going to be⋯⋯”, etc.

Surely by now you can guess what we are introducing in this lesson. That's right! Yet another future tense ending! The ending **-(-으)려고 하다** expresses the intention or will to do/want/try something or the state of something in the very near future.

Conjugation is simple, and as follows:

가 + -려고 하다 = 가려고 하다

먹 + -으려고 하다 = 먹으려고 하다

잡 + -으려고 하다 = 잡으려고 하다

하 + -려고 하다 = 하려고 하다



Usage I - showing intention for action

사다 = to buy

사려고 하다 = to be about to buy; to intend on buying; to be planning to buy

[past tense]

사려고 했어요 = I was going to buy it.

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[noun group]

사려고 하는 사람 = someone who is planning to buy it

[present tense + -는데]

사려고 하는데 = I am thinking of buying it, and/but....

For expressing intention to do something, **-려고 하다** is not commonly used in the plain present tense (**-려고 해요**) in colloquial Korean. Therefore, if you say “**사려고 해요**” it might sound very textbook-like and formal. Alternatively, however, you can use it in very formal situations.

Usage 2 - talking about a state of the near future

떨어지다 = to drop; to fall

떨어지려고 하다 = to be about to drop, to be going to drop

Ex)

비가 오려고 해요. = It looks like it's going to rain.

Q: How is this compared to the plain future tense?

A: When using -(으)려고 하다 to talk about the state of something or an event which is going to happen, it is usually based on your own assumptions or judgements.

Ex)

비가 올 거예요. = It is going to rain (this is a fact).

비가 오려고 해요. = It is about to rain (based on your own supposition or what you see).



Sample Sentences

어제 친구 만나려고 했는데, 못 만났어요.

= I wanted to meet a friend yesterday, but I could not meet her.

= I was going to meet a friend yesterday, but I couldn't meet her.

= I was planning to meet a friend yesterday, but I couldn't meet her.

* -(으)려고 했는데 is very useful for expressing your past plan for the future, which could be past or present already when using this form.

외국에서 공부하려고 하는 학생들이 많아요.

= There are many students who want to study abroad.

= There are many students who are planning to study abroad.

* Here, you could also say "외국에서 공부할 거예요" but with -(으)려고 하다 it is easier to make noun groups than -(으)ㄹ 것이다. The phrase 외국에서 공부할 것인 학생 doesn't make sense, so you have to say 외국에서 공부하려고 하는 학생.

카메라 사려고 하는데, 뭐가 좋아요?

= I'm planning to buy a camera. Which one is good?

* “카메라 살 건데, 뭐가 좋아요?” would mean the same in most cases, but here, you are showing more of your intention.

친구가 울려고 해요.

= My friend is going to cry.

= My friend is about to cry.

* It seems as though this sentence is talking about an action “to cry”, but it is really

expressing the state of your friend. Although he/she is about to cry, he/she is clearly not planning to cry. Judging from the looks of him/her, you assume that your friend is going to cry.

친구가 이사하려고 해요.

- = My friend is planning to move.
- = My friend is going to move. (= 친구가 이사할 거예요.)
- = My friend wants to move.

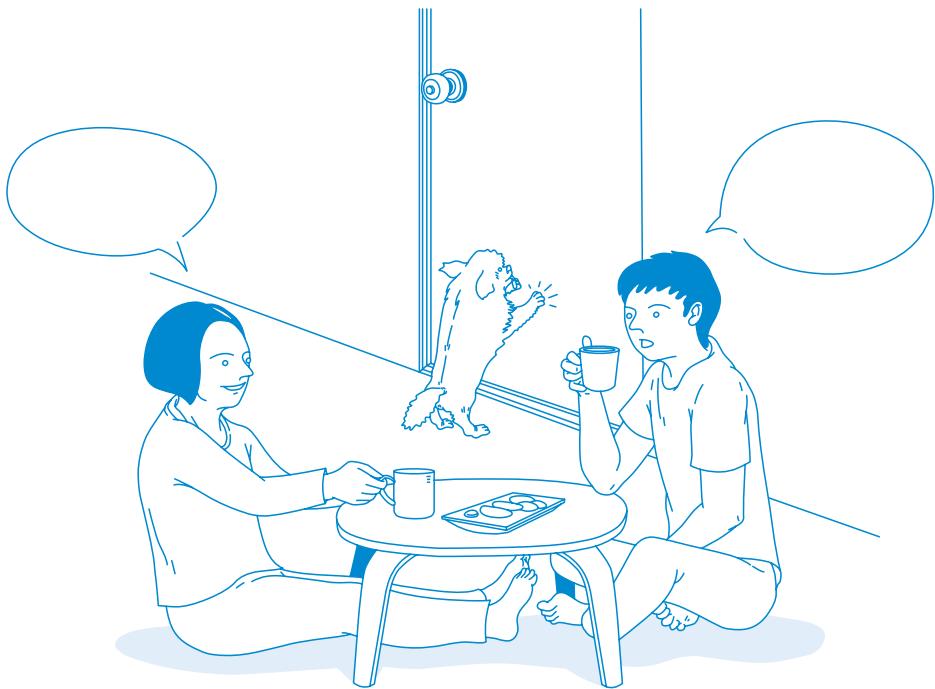
* “이사하려고 해요” can be regarded as an action or state.

아이스크림이 녹으려고 해요.

- = The ice cream is about to melt.

* If you want to say that you know for a fact the ice cream will melt, or if you wait for 10 minutes without eating it, you can say “녹을 거예요”.

Sample Dialogue



A: 왜 방문을 닫아 놨어요?

A: Why have you shut the room door?

B: 강아지가 자꾸 들어가려고 해
서요.

B: Because my dog keeps trying to go inside.

A: 그래도 막 열려고 하지 않아요?

A: Doesn't he try to open it even though it is
shut?

📝 Exercise for Lesson 8

Translate each sentence to Korean, by including -(으)려고 하다, and write the translation on the lines provided below.

1. My friend is about to cry.

.....

2. The ice cream is about to melt.

.....

3. I'm planning to buy a camera. Which one is good?

.....

4. There are many students who are planning to study abroad.

.....

5. I was going to meet a friend yesterday, but I couldn't meet her.

.....

LESSON 9

While I was doing ..., ... and then ...



-다가

When you want to express a string of consecutive events, or things that happen during or shortly after one another, you can use the verb ending **-다가** with the first verb in the sentence. Here are some English examples to paint a clearer picture:



“I was on my bike and I fell.”

“I was cleaning my room when I found this.”

“She was watching a movie when she fell asleep.”

“She was studying in her room and then suddenly came up with this idea.”

This is a commonly used verb ending in Korean when you are talking about a gradual transition from one action to another or one situation to another.

* The subject of the sentence should be the same for both of the verbs.

ConjugationVerb stem + **-다가**

- 가다 (= to go) → 가다가
 먹다 (= to eat) → 먹다가
 놀다 (= to play) → 놀다가
 자다 (= to sleep) → 자다가
 전화하다 (= to call) → 전화하다가

Ex)

뛰다가 멈추다
 = to be running and then stop



전화를 하다가
 = while talking on the phone

전화를 하다가 잠이 들다
 = to fall asleep while talking on the phone

Sample Sentences

집에 오다가 친구를 만났어요.
 = On my way home, I met a friend.
 = While coming home, I bumped into a friend.

텔레비전을 보다가 잠이 들었어요.
 = I was watching television and I fell asleep.
 = I fell asleep while watching TV.

여행을 하다가 감기에 걸렸어요.

= I was traveling and I caught a cold.

= I caught a cold while traveling.

서울에서 살다가 제주도로 이사 갔어요.

= I was living in Seoul, and then I moved to Jeju Island.

뭐 하다가 왔어요?

= What were you doing before coming here?

= What is it that you were doing before you came here?

* You can use this phrase in two ways: when you are genuinely curious about what the other person was doing before arriving, or if the other person is late.



집에서 공부하다가 나왔어요.

= I was studying at home and came outside.

= I was studying at home before I came outside.

밥 먹다가 전화를 받았어요.

= I was eating when I received the phone call.

= I was eating and then I received a phone call.

밖에 있다가 들어왔어요.

= I was outside and came inside.

= I was outside before I came inside.

어디에 있다가 지금 왔어요?

= Where were you before you came here now?

= Where have you been?

일하다가 잠깐 쉬고 있어요.

= I was working and now I'm taking a short break.

= I'm taking a short break from work.





Sample Dialogue



A: 늦어서 죄송해요.

A: I'm sorry I'm late.

B: 뭐 하다가 이렇게 늦게 왔어요?

B: What took you so long?

A: 지하철에서 졸다가 잘못 내렸
어요.

A: I got off at the wrong station because I
nodded off.

📝 Exercise for Lesson 9

Translate each sentence to Korean by including **-다가**, and write the translation on the lines provided below.

1. I fell asleep while watching TV.

.....

2. I was living in Seoul, and then I moved to Jeju Island.

.....

3. While coming home, I bumped into a friend.

.....

4. I'm taking a short break from work.

.....

5. I was eating and then I received a phone call.

.....

LESSON 10

(To say) that something/someone is + noun



명사 + -(이)라고 (말하다)

In this Talk To Me In Korean lesson, you will learn how to use **-(이)라고**.



-**(이)라고** is a way to use direct speech or indirect/reported speech in Korean. In English, an example of this would be “She said, ‘I am a teacher’” or “Charlene said she is a teacher”.

As a way to quote what someone else said, **-(이)라고** is typically not used by itself, but rather with words related to speaking, such as **말하다** (to speak), **이야기하다** (to talk), and **대답하다** (to answer).

It can also be used with **하다**, which in this case means “to say”, “to tell”, or “to talk”, and so on.

Before taking a look at how to form a sentence using **-(이)라고 말하다/이야기하다/대답하다**, please note that **-(이)라고** is used ONLY when you want to say “(he/she/they) said that (something) is + NOUN”. When you want to say “(he/she/they) said that (something) + VERB”, you use different structures which will be covered in a future lesson.

Track
19**Conjugation:**

Noun (or the last word from a direct quotation) ending with a consonant + **-이라고**

Noun (or the last word from a direct quotation) ending with a vowel + **-라고**

Ex)

하늘 (sky) + 이라고 = 하늘이라고

나무 (tree) + 라고 = 나무라고

Meaning

하늘 = sky

하늘이라고 = (that it is) sky, “sky”

이거 = this

이거라고 = (that it is) this, “this”

Use with other words

It was mentioned in the beginning of this lesson that -(이)라고 is typically used with words such as 말하다, 이야기하다, 대답하다, and 하다 to indicate speaking or reporting of some type.

Ex)

이거라고 말하다

= to say that it is this, to say that this is it

학생이라고 말하다

= to say that he/she is a student

“감사합니다”라고 말하다

= to say “thank you”

In very casual conversation, the use of **말하다** is not necessary. It can be easily replaced by **하다** and still convey the same meaning. Compare the three examples below with the ones you just read.

이거라고 하다

= to say that it is this, to say that this is it

학생이라고 하다

= to say that he/she is a student



“감사합니다”라고 하다

= to say “thank you”

The meaning is exactly the same, right? It makes things a little easier, but please remember to ONLY use this in casual conversation!

So far, you have practiced the expression “to say that (something/someone) is + NOUN” in Korean, but there was no mention of the “(something/someone)” part. For example, the sentence from above, **학생이라고 말하다**, was translated as “to say that he/she is a student”, but there was no mention of who “he/she” was in the Korean sentence. This works either when the subject of the indirect quotation is the same as the subject of the main verb, “to say”, or when the subject is so obvious in the context that it does not need to be mentioned.



Stating the SUBJECT

If you want to or need to clarify the subject of the indirect quotation, you can place the subject before ‘NOUN + -(이)라고 말하다/이야기하다/대답하다’. The subject marking particles, -0|/가, can be omitted.

Ex)

1. 학생이라고 말하다

= to say that (he/she) is a student

* It is not known who is a student without any context.

이 사람의 학생이라고 말하다

= to say that this person is a student

* With this sentence, “this person” is the subject and is a student, but who said that this person is a student is still unknown.

** If you write/say it as 이 사람이 ‘학생’이라고 말했어요, it becomes a direct quotation with the meaning of “this person said ‘student’”.

경은 선생님이 이 사람 학생이라고 했어요.

= Kyeong-eun teacher said that this person is a student.

* The subject marking particle -0| after 이 사람 is omitted here in order not to repeat ‘-0|’ and to sound more natural. 했어요 is used rather than 말했어요 because 했어요 is more often used in spoken Korean.

2. 공짜라고 하다

= to say that (something) is free of charge

* It is not known what is free of charge without any context.

이 책이 공짜라고 하다

= to say that this book is free of charge

* It is now known that “this book” is free of charge, but who said that this book is free of charge is still unknown.

현우 씨가 이 책 공짜라고 했어요.

= Hyunwoo said that this book is free of charge.

Q: What if I want to say ‘to say that (something/someone) is NOT + NOUN’ in Korean?

A: In that case, you can use NOUN + (-이/가) 아니라고 말하다/이야기하다/대답하다.

Ex)

학생이라고 말하다

= to say that (he/she) is a student

→ 학생(이) 아니라고 말하다 = to say that (he/she) is not a student

공짜라고 하다

= to say that (something) is free of charge

→ 공짜(가) 아니라고 말하다 = to say that (something) is not free of charge

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Sample Sentences

이거라고 했어요.

= He/She/They said that it was this.

한국 사람이라고 했어요.

= He/She/They said that he/she was a Korean person.

뭐라고 말했어요?

= What did you say?

= What did you tell them?

= 뭐라고 했어요?

선생님이 뭐라고 했어요?

= What did the teacher say?

제가 일 등이라고 들었어요.

= I heard that I was the first place winner.

여기가 TTMIK 사무실이라고 해요.

= They say that this is the Talk To Me In Korean office.

저는 '(person's name)'(이)라고 해요.

= My name is (person's name).

= They call me (person's name).

현우 씨가 여기 녹음실 아니라고 했어요.

= Hyunwoo said that this is not a recording room.

경은 씨가 이거 선물 아니라고 했어요.

= Kyeong-eun said that this is not a present.

* This is a part of a series of lessons about -라고, -라는, -다고, and -다는. The other expressions will be introduced in the future. Stay tuned!



Sample Dialogue



A: 주연 씨, 내일 휴가라고 들었어요.

B: 네, 맞아요. 친구랑 놀이공원 가요.

A: 아! 친구도 내일 휴가라고 했죠?

B: 네. 그 친구도 내일 쉬어요.

A: Joo-yeon, I heard that you are off tomorrow.

B: Yes, that's right. I will go to the theme park with my friend.

A: Ah! You said that your friend is also off tomorrow, right?

B: Yes, she is also off tomorrow.

Exercise for Lesson 10

Write the following phrases and sentences in Korean using -라고:

1. to say that (something) is free of charge

.....

2. to say that this book is free of charge

.....

3. Hyunwoo said that this book is free of charge.

.....

4. to say that (something) is a present

.....

5. to say that this is a present

.....

6. Kyeong-eun said that this is not a present.

.....

BLOG



Stephanie's Korean Beauty Product Introduction



Before coming to Korea, I wasn't that interested in skincare or cosmetics. I mean, sure, I knew about Sephora, MAC, and Ulta and visited them occasionally, but I just really wasn't that into it. After moving to Korea, that became a different story. Streets in Korea are lined with skincare and cosmetics shops, department stores have entire floors dedicated to cosmetics and skincare, quality products are incredibly affordable, and the frequent sales make it easy to stock up on your favorite products. I am not a Korean beauty guru by any means, but I am definitely a convert!

In Korean, there are different words for different types of shops. Places such as Innisfree, Etude House, Missha, and Tony Moly are known as **로드샵**, or “roadside shops”. At these stores, you will only find the store brand on the shelves. Drug stores like Olive Young and LOHB's are known as **드럭스토어** and carry a variety of brands from Korea, Japan, and sometimes even Europe and North America. The stalls inside a

department store are called 백화점 매장. When you walk into a department store, the beauty floor looks a little bit like a high-end marketplace. Each brand has its own stall with a display of products available for purchase. The products sold at all these different shops are generally the same; however, the products you'll find at 로드샵 and 드럭스 토어 are much less expensive than the luxury department store brands, but are still pretty good quality.

Makeup

Makeup products in Korea are similar to those you can find elsewhere, but some are quite different. Base makeup (foundation, BB cream, powder) is often only produced in three shades: 13호 (light beige), 21호 (warm beige), and 23호 (cool/dark beige). Sometimes you can get lucky and find a brand which produces a darker color, 25호, but even that color does not match darker skintones. Korean makeup is meant to be applied to give a person a more youthful, dewy, and lighter look, so there is a huge demand for “whitening” beauty products or lighter base makeup shades. Since the style of makeup is more natural in Korea, heavy or bright eyeshadows are not really a “thing” yet, although it is becoming easier to find bold shadow colors like blue, green, and purple! Eyeshadow (pressed powders and sticks) in various shades of brown, taupe, gold, peach, and pink are still the standard, though. The newest and hottest “Point makeup” such as mascara, eyeliner, lip tint, and cheek stain can be easily found so you can create a “uniquely you” look.

Skincare

Korean skincare products are tailored to meet specific skincare needs no matter if male or female. For example, one-time use face mask sheets in Korea have different ingredients to provide a specific treatment: hyaluronic acid brings moisture to the skin, cucumber provides a cooling effect, and snail secretion softens skin. Aside from sheet

masks, there is a dizzying array of products to layer on your skin – makeup remover, face wash, cleansing oil, exfoliator, eye cream, sun cream, toner, essence, ampoule, lotion, emulsion, cream, gel, serum, and a sleeping pack. (I’m sure I left out a couple of items, but there are so many!) Most brands develop a “line” of products where all the products have the same scent, work together to improve the condition of the skin, and/or have similar packaging. Each line addresses a specific skin condition, from anti-aging and wrinkle repair to oily or sensitive skin, and no matter what your skin condition is, there are about 100+ products out there for you!

Korea has become a trendsetter when it comes to beauty products. Recently, the “air cushion” has become popular on a global scale, but in Korea, air cushions have been around for 2 years, if not longer (as of January 2016). Liquid BB cream has been available in Korea for a really long time (before 2008!), but brands such as Maybelline, L’Oreal, Boscia, and Estee Lauder just started manufacturing BB creams starting in 2012. Target now even carries Laneige products! There is also an increasing number of magazines and blogs that write articles about Korean beauty as well as a number of K-beauty websites that highlight current Korean trends and ship products to you no matter where you live. If you want to stay on top of the beauty trends, seek out anything about Korean beauty products!

로드샵	드럭스토어	백화점 매장
MISSHA (\$\$)	OLIVE YOUNG	belif (\$\$\$)
TONYMOLY (\$)	LOHB's	Sulwhasoo (\$\$\$\$)
innisfree (\$)	watsons	The History of Whoo (\$\$\$\$\$)
SKINFOOD (\$)		HERA (\$\$\$)
banila co. (\$\$)		SU:M37 (\$\$\$\$)
Holika Holika (\$)		

THE FACE SHOP (\$-\$)

It'S Skin (\$)

NATURE REPUBLIC (\$)

ARITAUM (All AMORE PACIFIC Products) (\$\$)

too cool for school (\$-\$)

TTMIK Staff's Top 10 Korean Beauty Products

1. Innisfree Jeju Volcanic Pore Clay Mask

2. IOPE Air Cushion XP

3. Belif – The True Cream

Moisturizing Bomb for normal to dry skin (cream)

Aqua Bomb for all skin types (lightweight gel)

4. Missha The First Treatment Essence (very similar to SK-II Facial Treatment Essence, but MUCH cheaper)

5. HERA Air Cushion (UV Mist and Age Reverse)

6. Skinfood Milk Shake Point Makeup Remover

7. The Face Shop Lovely Me:Ex Lip Care Cream #02 Shea Butter

8. Missha Mascara

9. Etude House Real Art Cleansing Oil

10. Innisfree Green Tea Pure Cleansing Water





We hope you're enjoying Level 5 so far!

Keep up the good work!

LESSON 11

Sentence Building Drill 3



Sentence Building Drill 3

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Welcome to the first “Sentence Building Drill” lesson for this level! As with our Level 4 book, this series will focus on how to use the grammatical rules and expressions discussed so far in order to train yourself to make Korean sentences more comfortably and with more flexibility.

Starting off with THREE key sentences, you will practice changing parts of these sentences so that you don’t end up just memorizing the same three expressions. Being flexible and comfortable making Korean sentences is the objective!

Key sentence (1)

이 중에서 아무거나 골라도 돼요?

= Among these, can I pick just any?

Key sentence (2)

어제 너무 피곤해서 집에 가자마자 아무것도 못 하고 바로 잠들었어요.

= Yesterday I was so tired, so as soon as I got home, I couldn’t do anything and just fell asleep right away.

Key sentence (3)

날씨가 더워서 사람들이 별로 안 온 것 같아요.

= I think not that many people came because the weather is hot.

Expansion & variation practice with key sentence (I)

Original sentence:

이 중에서 아무거나 골라도 돼요?

= Among these, can I pick just any?

I.

이 중에서 = among these

저 중에서 = among those (over there)

이 사람들 중에서 = among these people

이 책들 중에서 = among these books

친구들 중에서 = among my friends



2.

이 중에서 고르세요. = Choose among these. / Pick [something] out of these.

이 중에서 뭐가 제일 좋아요? = What's your favorite among these?

이 중에서 뭐가 제일 싫어요? = What's your least favorite among these?

이 중에서 하나만 고르세요. = Pick just one out of these.

3.

아무거나 고르세요. = Pick/Choose>Select anything.

아무거나 주세요. = Give me anything.

아무거나 괜찮아요. = Anything is fine.

아무나 괜찮아요. = Anyone is okay.

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4.

아무거나 골라도 돼요? = Can I pick anything?

아무거나 사도 돼요? = Is it okay to buy anything?

아무거나 입어도 돼요? = Is it okay to wear whatever I want? / Is it okay if I wear anything?

아무거나 써도 돼요? = Can I write just anything?

Expansion & variation practice with key sentence (2)

Original sentence:

어제 너무 피곤해서 집에 가자마자 아무것도 못 하고 바로 잠들었어요.

= Yesterday I was so tired, so as soon as I got home, I couldn't do anything and just fell asleep right away.

1.

너무 피곤해요. = I am so tired.

너무 이상해요. = It's so strange.

너무 비싸요. = It's too expensive.

너무 웃겨요. = It's so funny. / You're too funny.

2.

피곤해서 집에 갔어요. = I was tired, so I went home.

피곤해서 안 갔어요. = I was tired, therefore I didn't go.

피곤해서 일찍 잤어요. = I was tired, so I went to bed early.

3.

집에 가자마자 잠들었어요. = As soon as I went home, I fell asleep.

집에 도착하자마자 다시 나왔어요. = As soon as I arrived home, I came outside again.



소식을 듣자마자 전화를 했어요. = As soon as I heard the news, I called.

전화를 받자마자 나왔어요. = As soon as I got the phone call, I came out.

4.

아무것도 못 했어요. = I couldn't do anything.

아무것도 못 먹었어요. = I couldn't eat anything.

아무도 못 만났어요. = I couldn't meet anyone.

아무 데도 못 갔어요. = I couldn't go anywhere.

5.

아무것도 못 하고 *바로 잠들었어요. = I couldn't do anything and just fell asleep.

아무것도 못 보고 나왔어요. = I couldn't see anything and came out.

아무것도 못 사고 돌아왔어요. = I couldn't buy anything and came back.

***바로** is sometimes “correctly” or “in the right way”, but many times it is “right away”. If you want to make sure that people understand **바로** as “right away”, you can say **곧바로**.

Expansion & variation practice with key sentence (3)

Original sentence:

날씨가 더워서 사람들이 별로 안 온 것 같아요.

= I think not so many people came because the weather is hot.

I.

날씨가 더워요. = The weather is hot.

날씨가 추워요. = The weather is cold.

날씨가 좋아요. = The weather is good.

날씨가 흐려요. = It's cloudy.

2.

더워서 사람들이 안 왔어요. = It was hot, so people didn't come.

바빠서 사람들이 안 왔어요. = People were busy, therefore they didn't come.

늦어서 사람들이 돌아갔어요. = It was late, so people went back.

비싸서 사람들이 안 샀어요. = It was expensive, so people didn't buy it.

3.

사람들이 별로 안 왔어요. = Not that many people came.

별로 안 예뻐요. = It's not so pretty.

별로 마음에 안 들어요. = I don't particularly like it.

별로 안 어려워요. = It's not too difficult.

4.

사람들이 안 온 것 같아요. = I think people didn't come. / I don't think people are here yet.

사람들이 벌써 도착한 것 같아요. = I think people already arrived here.

친구들이 온 것 같아요. = I think my friends are here.

Sample Dialogue



A: 날씨가 정말 덥네요. 아이스크림
먹을래요?

B: 네!!

A: 이 중에서 고르세요.

B: 음... 이건 별로 맛없을 것 같아요.
이거 먹을래요.

A: The weather is really hot. Do you want to
eat ice-cream?

B: Sure!

A: Pick one of these.

B: Ummm...I don't think this one will be that
good. I will have this one.

Exercise for Lesson 11

Translate each phrase or sentence to Korean and write it on the lines provided.

1. among my friends

.....

2. I was tired, so I went to bed early.

.....

3. As soon as I went home, I fell asleep.

.....

4. Not that many people came.

.....

5. Among these, can I pick just any?

.....

LESSON 12

Noun + that is called / that people say is + noun



-(이)라는

In Level 5 Lesson 10, you learned how to use -(0|)라고 with nouns and final verbs related to speaking and having conversations.

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Ex)

학생이라고 말하다 = to say that (someone) is a student

최고라고 하다 = to say that (something) is the best

It is coming back to you now, right? Good!

-(0|)라고 is used when the verb immediately following -(0|)라고 ends the sentence. So what do you do when you want to add another noun after -(0|)라고? The verb following -(0|)라고 must be changed into adjective form.

Ex)

학생이라고 말하다 → 학생이라고 말하는

최고라고 하다 → 최고라고 하는

* Check out Level 3, Lesson 14 to review how to use this structure to turn action verbs into adjective form.

Shortened form

To say “the person who they say is the best” or “the boy that says he is my friend”, use -(0|)라고 하다 + -(는), which is -(이)라고 하는 when combined together.

Since -(이)라고 하는 is a bit lengthy, and Korean is big on efficiency, a shortened form of this is commonly used: **-(이)라는**.

Ex)

학생이라고 하는 사람 = the person who (they) say is a student
 → 학생이라는 사람

책이라고 하는 것 = the thing that (they) call a book
 → 책이라는 것

Usages

You can use this NOUN + -(이)라는 + NOUN form when:

(1) you want to talk about an abstract concept and its innate characteristics.

Ex)

LOVE is … / This thing called LOVE is... = 사랑은 = 사랑이라는 것은 ...



(2) you want to introduce what something is called or how it is described.

Ex)

The person who they say is a doctor … = 의사라는 사람은 …

This person called Hyunwoo is … = 현우라는 사람은 …

Sample Sentences

여기예 ‘스쿨푸드’라는 식당이 있어요.

= Here, there is a restaurant called “School Food”.

진석진이라는 선생님이 있어요.

= There is a teacher called Jin Seokjin.

* In English, you have to add “called Jin Seokjin”, “who is called Jin Seokjin”, or “whose name is Jin Seokjin” after “a teacher”, but in Korean, the order is reversed.

‘Talk To Me In Korean’이라는 웹사이트 알아요?

= Do you know the website called “Talk To Me In Korean”?

공부라는 것은, 재미없으면 오래 할 수 없어요.

= Studying is... (something that) you can't do for a long time if it's not interesting.

* You can also say “공부는 재미없으면 오래 할 수 없어요”. If you say “공부라는 것은 …”, you are talking about 공부 as the grand subject of the sentence.

내일, 알렉스라는 친구가 올 거예요.

= Tomorrow, a friend named Alex will come here.

Sample Dialogue



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A: ‘톡투미인코리안’이라는 웹사이트
알아요?

B: 아! 한국어 가르치는 웹사이트요?

A: 네.

B: 네. 알아요.

A: Do you know a website called “Talk
To Me In Korean”?

B: Ah! The website teaching Korean?

A: Yes.

B: Yes, I know of it.

Exercise for Lesson 12

Translate each phrase or sentence to Korean using **-라는** and write it on the lines provided.

1. a person who they say is a doctor

.....

2. a person called Hyunwoo

.....

3. a teacher called Jin Seokjin

.....

4. a website called “Talk To Me In Korean”

.....

5. Tomorrow, a friend named Alex will come here.

.....

LESSON 13

Word Builder 7



회(會)



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Word Builder lessons are designed to help you understand how to expand your vocabulary by learning/understanding some common and basic building blocks of Korean words. The words and letters introduced through Word Builder lessons are not necessarily all Chinese characters, or 한자, and although many of them are based on Chinese characters, the meanings can be different from modern-day Chinese. Your goal, through these lessons, is to understand how words are formed and remember the key word elements in Korean to expand your Korean vocabulary from there. You certainly don't have to memorize the Hanja characters, but if you want to, feel free.

The key word element of this lesson is 회.

The Chinese character for this is 會.

The word 회 is related to “gathering” or “to gather”.



Sample Expressions

회 (to gather) + 사 (group/society) = 회사 會社 = company

회사 (company) + 원 (member) = 회사원 會社員 = employee, worker

Related Vocabulary

교직원 教職員

= someone who works for a school, someone who is a member of the staff at a school

회 (to gather) + 의 (to discuss) = 회의 會議 = meeting

Ex)

회의가 길어지는 건 너무 싫어요.

= I hate it when meetings go too long.

회의 (meeting) + 실 (house, residence) = 회의실 會議室 = meeting room, conference room

Related Vocabulary

대회의실 大會議室 = big/main conference room

회의장 會議場 = meeting room, conference room

회 (to gather) + 식 (food, to eat) = 회식 會食 = get-together dinner, company dinner

Ex)

비싸고 맛있는 거 먹으면, 회식이 좋아요.

= If I get to eat expensive and delicious food, then I like company dinners.

회 (to gather) + 계 (to count, to calculate) = 회계 **會計** = accounting

Related Vocabulary

계산기 **計算器/計算機** = calculator

계산대 **計算臺** = counter

계산 **計算** = calculation

회계사 **會計士** = accountant

회계 부서 **會計 部署** = department for accounting

회 (to gather) + 비 (to spend) = 회비 **會費** = (membership) fee, (membership) dues

Related Vocabulary

비용 **費用** = expense, cost



회 (to gather) + 원 (the number of people) = 회원 **會員** = member, membership

Ex)

저는 이 헬스장 회원이에요.

= I have a membership to this gym.

회 (to gather) + 화 (word, to talk) = 회화 **會話** = conversation

* Be careful! This is not used when defining a normal “conversation”. Even though this word translates to “conversation” or “dialogue” in English, 회화 in this context is only used when talking about foreign language acquisition.

Ex)

한국어 회화를 배우고 있어요.

= I am learning conversational Korean.



사 (to gather) + 회 (to gather) = **사회 社會** = society

***사회**, “Sociology”, is also the title of subject matter which Korean middle/high school students study.

국 (country, nation) + 회 (to gather) = **국회 國會** = National Assembly

Related Vocabulary

국회의원 國會議員 = member of the National Assembly

대 (big) + 회 (to gather) = **대회 大會** = competition, tournament

Related Vocabulary

대학교 大學校 = a college, a university

대공원 大公園 = a (large) public park

교 (to teach) + 회 (to gather) = **교회 教會** = church

Related Vocabulary

종교 宗教 = religion

절 (native Korean word) = a Buddhist temple

성당 聖堂 = a Catholic church; a cathedral

동 (the same) + 호 (to like) + 회 (to gather) = **동호회 同好會** = club, society

Related Vocabulary

사진 동호회 寫眞 同好會 = photography club/circle

춤 동호회 (춤 is a native Korean word) = dance club

음악 동호회 音樂 同好會 = music club

Sample Dialogue



A: 석진 씨, 회비 냈어요?

B: 아, 얼마죠?

A: 3만원이요.

B: 아, 지금 현금이 없네요. 내일
줄게요.

A: Seokjin, have you paid your membership fee?

B: Ah, how much is it?

A: 30,000 won.

B: Oh, I don't have cash with me now. I will give
it to you tomorrow.

 Exercise for Lesson 13

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate Sino-Korean word from the lesson.

1. The word () is related to “gathering” or “to gather”.

2. () = company

3. () = meeting

4. () = member, membership

5. () = competition, tournament

Check the answers on p.213

LESSON 14

Since, Because, As



-(으)니까

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In a previous lesson, you learned how to use **그래서** and **-아/어/여서** to link sentences and show a reason/result relationship between them. Building upon that knowledge, you will now learn how to use the verb ending **-(으)니까** to express that the verb which comes before **-(으)니까** is the reason for another action or the basis of a judgement.

Conjugation:

Verb #1 Stem + -(으)니까 + Verb #2

The verb (Verb #1) preceding **-(으)니까** is the reason or the basis of judgement for Verb #2.

Difference between -0|-아/여서 and -(으)니까

- I. Although both of these structures show the reason/result, or cause/effect relationship, of two verbs, **-0|-아/여서** cannot be used in imperative sentences or with “Let’s”.

**Ex)**

(1)

지금 바쁘니까 나중에 전화해 주세요. (O)

= I am busy now, so call me later.

지금 바빠서 나중에 전화해 주세요. (X)

* -아/어/여서 cannot be used with imperative sentences.

(2)

지금 피곤하니까 우리 영화 내일 봐요. (O)

= I am tired now, so let's watch the movie tomorrow.

지금 피곤해서 우리 영화 내일 봐요. (X)

* -아/어/여서 cannot be used with "let's".

** 우리 영화 내일 봐요 can be translated in two ways:

- When 봐요 is translated as "let's watch", the entire sentence can NOT exist.
- When 봐요 just means "we are watching" or "we are going to watch", the whole sentence can mean "We are tired now, so we are going to watch the movie tomorrow."

2. For basic greetings and when talking about your own feelings or situations, you cannot use -(으)니까. -아/어/여서 must be used in this situation.

Ex)

(1)

와 줘서 고마워요. (O)

= Thank you for coming.

와 주니까 고마워요. (X)

(2)

어제 아파서 못 왔어요. (O)

= I was sick yesterday, so I couldn't come.

어제 아프니까 못 왔어요. (X)

Sometimes, -(으)니까 can mark the end of the sentence when simply answering a question or providing a basis for a judgement or an action.

Ex)

(1)

Q. 이거 왜 샀어요? = Why did you buy this?

A. 맛있으니까. = Because it is delicious. (반말/casual language)

= 맛있으니까요. (존댓말/polite and formal language)

(2)

괜찮아요. 아까 봤으니까.

= It is okay. (Because) I already saw it earlier.

* In this sentence, if speaking in 존댓말, you need to add -요 after 봤으니까. It is, however, still OKAY not to add it because this can be understood as a change in the order of the sentence parts. (아까 봤으니까 괜찮아요 → 괜찮아요, 아까 봤으니까.)



Sample Sentences

더우니까 에어컨 켜까요?

= It's hot, so shall we turn on the air conditioner?

- 더워서 에어컨 켜까요? (X)

- 더워서 에어컨 켰어요. (O) (= It was hot, so I turned on the air conditioner.)

저 지금 바쁘니까 나중에 전화해 주세요.

= I am busy now, so please call me later.

- 저 지금 바빠서 나중에 전화해 주세요. (X)

- 저 지금 바빠서 나중에 전화할게요. (O) (= I am busy now, so I will call you later.)

냉장고에 불고기 있으니까 먹어.

= There is some bulgogi in the refrigerator, so eat it.

- 냉장고에 불고기 있어서 먹어. (X)

- 냉장고에 불고기 있어서 먹었어. (O) (= There was some bulgogi in the refrigerator, so I ate it.)

내일 일요일이니까 내일 하세요.

= Tomorrow is Sunday, so do it tomorrow.

- 내일 일요일이어서 내일 하세요. (X)

- 내일 일요일이어서 일 안 할 거예요. (O) (= Tomorrow is Sunday, so I am not going to work.)

Sample Dialogue



A: 시험 잘 봤어요?

A: Did you do well on the exam?

B: 아니요. 그래도 시험 끝나니까 너
무 좋아요.

B: No, but I am so happy because the exam
is over.

A: 저도요.

A: So am I.

Exercise for Lesson 14

Translate each sentence to Korean using -(으)니까 and write it on the lines provided.

1. Tomorrow is Sunday, so do it tomorrow.

.....

2. I am tired now, so let's watch the movie tomorrow.

.....

3. It's hot, so shall we turn on the air conditioner?

.....

4. I am busy now, so please call me later.

.....

5. There is some bulgogi in the refrigerator, so eat it.

.....

Check the answers on p.213

LESSON 15

At least, Instead, It might not be the best but ...



-(이)라도



The expression **-(이)라도** can be translated to English a number of different ways depending on the context of the Korean sentence. Since there is no definite translation for this expression and the meanings can vary greatly, you will learn just four of the most common usages in this lesson.

So, how is -(이)라도 used?

- -(이)라도 is attached after nouns, adverbs, or particles to imply one of the following:

I. Something is suggested but is not the best out of all choices

Ex)

이거라도 (You are suggesting 이거 (this), but you and the other person know that this is not the best choice. You are suggesting this because it is better than nothing)

저라도 (You are suggesting yourself to the other person, but you might not be the best choice out of everyone.)

커피라도 (You are suggesting coffee even if it might not be the best choice.)

2. “Any choice is fine” (when used after 아무 (any), 누구 (who), 어디 (where), 언제 (when), or 어느 (which))

Ex)

누구라도 = anyone

어디라도 = anywhere

언제라도 = anytime

3. Emphasis on number or quantity with the addition of “even” (when used after certain adverbs or words which describe a number or quantity)

Ex)

하루라도 = even just one day

잠시라도 = even just a little while

1달러라도 = even just one dollar



4. Expressing suspicion about a certain possibility

Ex)

혹시 감기라도 = by any chance, maybe/perhaps a cold or something

어떤 문제라도 = maybe/perhaps any problem or something

Conjugation:

- Words ending with a vowel + -라도

Ex) 이거 + 라도 = 이거라도

- Words ending with a last consonant + -이라도

Ex) 물 + 이라도 = 물이라도



Sample Sentences

그거라도 주세요.

= Give me that (if you do not have anything better/else).

* “그거” (“that one”) is not the best choice, but you ask for it anyway.

과자라도 먹을래요?

= (I don't have any better food, but) would you like a snack (at least)?

* In this case, you do not have any other proper food, so you are suggesting having a snack at the very least.

내일 영화라도 볼래요?

= Maybe we can watch a movie or something tomorrow?

= Do you want to watch a movie or something tomorrow?

* Watching a movie is not the best or most interesting thing that you could do together, but you suggest it anyway because it is better than nothing. If you are very excited about watching a movie, you would instead just say “내일 영화 볼래요?”

이렇게라도 해야 돼요.

= I should at least do this.

= This should at least prevent further trouble.

= I should at least do this, or else...

* You imply here that there are other things which could be done, but you cannot do all of them, and this is the least you can do to either stay out of trouble or to solve a situation.

저는 언제라도 갈 수 있어요.

= I can go anytime.

* The implication here is that “when” you go would not make much difference.

뭐라도 마셔요.

= Drink something (since it would be uncomfortable for me to see you not drink anything).

* 뭐 means “something” in this sentence, and you are telling the other person to at least drink SOMETHING since you think it would be better than nothing.

하루라도 빨리 끝내야 돼요.

= I need to finish it quickly. Even one day sooner would make a big difference.



* 하루라도 빨리 can also be understood as a fixed expression that means “as soon as possible”.

사고라도 났어요?

= Did you get into an accident or what?

= By any chance, did you have an accident?

* 사고가 난다 means “an accident happens” and here, if adding -라도 after 사고, you imply that you have no concrete evidence or fact, but you have a hunch or suspicion that something happened.

Sample Dialogue



A: 왜 이렇게 젖었어요?

B: 지금 밖에 비 진짜 많이 와요. 혹시 수건 있어요?

A: 수건이 없네요. 휴지라도 줄까요?

A: Why are you so wet?

B: It is pouring outside. Do you possibly have a towel?

A: I don't have one. Do you want some tissues at least?

Exercise for Lesson 15

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate Korean word using -(으)라도 to complete the sentence.

1. () 마셔요.

= Drink something (since it would be uncomfortable for me to see you not drink anything).

2. () 해야 돼요.

= I should at least do this.

3. () 주세요.

= Give me that (if you do not have anything better/else).

4. () 먹을래요?

= (I don't have any better food, but) Would you like a snack (at least)?

5. () 빨리 끝내야 돼요.

= I need to finish it quickly. Even one day sooner would make a big difference.

LESSON 16

Narrative Present Tense in Korean



-(ㄴ/는)다



-(ㄴ/는)다 is a great little verb ending which is used when you are talking or writing about what is happening, or “narrating” life events; just as Morgan Freeman or James Earl Jones narrate movies.

What is being said is not intended for any specific audience, but rather just a general account of things.

For continuity and simplification, Talk To Me In Korean has decided to refer to -(ㄴ/는)다 as the “narrative present tense form”.

-(ㄴ/는)다 is most often used when speaking to someone who is NOT older than you AND with whom you are close, or when writing in a journal or reading a novel. When -(ㄴ/는)다 is used in writing, there is no distinction between formal language (**존댓말**) and casual language (**반말**).

Conjugation:

Action verbs:

- Verb stems ending with a vowel + -ㄴ다

Ex)

자다 (to sleep) → 잔다

- Verb stems ending with a last consonant + -는다

Ex)

굽다 (to bake) → 굽는다

* If a verb stem ends with ㄹ, drop the ㄹ and add -ㄴ다.

Ex)

팔다 (to sell) → 파 + ㄴ다 → 판다



Descriptive verbs:

- Verb stem + -다

Ex)

예쁘다 → 예쁘다

* In the case of descriptive verbs, since the verb stem is what remains after removing

- ㄴ다 from the verb, the narrative present tense form is actually the same as the verb's dictionary form.

있다/없다:

- 있다 and 없다 are conjugated in the same way as descriptive verbs; therefore, they stay the same in the narrative present tense.

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Usage Type I (speaking and writing)

- This is ONLY used when you are speaking to someone younger than yourself.

Use -(ㄴ/는)다 when:

- I. you want to show your reaction or impression when talking about a present action or situation;

Ex)

(1)

이거 좋다! = This is good!

* In 반말, you would say “이거 좋아!” to the other person in the plain present tense, but “이거 좋다” expresses the reaction more clearly of seeing something for the first time.

(2)

여기 강아지 있다! = There is a puppy here!

* In 반말, you would say “여기 강아지 있어!”, but “여기 강아지 있다” generally does a better job of expressing your surprise or excitement.

(3)

저기 기차 지나간다. = Over there, there is a train passing by.

* “저기 기차 지나가” is typically used in plain 반말, but “저기 기차 지나간다” is used to show surprise or discovery of a certain fact.

(4) 전화 온다. = The phone is ringing.

* Using 반말, you would say “전화 와”. However, because you are describing a certain situation or action AS it is happening and not directing the phrase at anyone in particular, the narrative present tense form is used.



2. you want to talk about a present action, situation, or a regular activity;

Ex)

(1)

나 먼저 간다. = I'm leaving now (before you).

* In plain **반말**, you would say “나 먼저 가” or “나 먼저 갈게”, but here you are narrating your action as you are doing it. It is as if you are saying “Hey, I am leaving now, as you can see. Show a reaction right now if you are going to react.”

(2)

그러면, 다음에는 너 초대 안 한다. = If you do that (If that's the case), next time, I won't invite you (and make that a rule).

* “그러면, 다음에는 너 초대 안 할게” or “그러면 다음에는 너 초대 안 할 거야” are two ways to say this in **반말** since you are talking about the future. If you want to describe it as a rule or a habit, you can say “너 초대 안 한다”.

Usage Type 2 (writing only)

When using -(ㄴ)다 in writing, the distinction between formal language and casual language disappears. In fact, this is an incredibly common way of describing a series of actions and is often used in personal journals, recipes, narration scripts for documentary films, or wherever a very neutral and narrative voice is required.

Ex)

(1)

경은은 오늘도 아침 8시에 일어난다. 일어나서 제일 먼저 하는 일은 핸드폰을 보는 것이다. = In a documentary film, Kyeong-eun gets up at 8am as usual. The first thing she

does after she gets up is check her cellphone.

(2)

이 학교에서는 500명의 학생들이 한국어를 배운다. = In this school, 500 students learn Korean.

Sample Sentences

오늘 날씨 좋다!

= The weather is good today!

전화가 안 돼요. 어? 다시 된다!

= The phone is not working. Huh? It's working again!

저기 내 친구들 온다.

= There come my friends.

그럼 나는 여기서 기다린다?

= Then I will wait here, okay?

* By adding a question mark at the end, you can imply that you want the other person to react.

한국어를 잘하고 싶으면, 매일 공부해야 한다.

= If you want to speak Korean well, you need to study every day.

* This sentence must be in writing.

Sample Dialogue



A: TV 안 볼 거지? 끈다.

B: 아니야. 끄지 마!

A: 보려고?

B: 응. 좀 있으면 재밌는 거 해.

A: You are not going to watch TV, are you?

I am turning it off.

B: I am! Don't turn it off!

A: You are?

B: Yeah, something interesting starts soon.

Exercise for Lesson 16

Change the ending of the sentences to -(ㄴ/는)다.

1. 이거 좋아! →

2. 여기 강아지 있어요! →

3. 저기 기차 지나가요. →

4. 그러면, 다음에는 너 초대 안 해. →

5. 이 학교에서는 500명의 학생들이 한국어를 배워요. →

LESSON 17

(To say) that something/someone + verb



동사 + -(ㄴ/는)다고 (말하다)

In this lesson, you will learn how to quote other people and yourself by using -(ㄴ/는)다고 and -(ㄴ/는)다는. Before you jump into the explanation, take a moment to briefly review some of the previously introduced verb endings related to -(ㄴ/는)다고 and -(ㄴ/는)다는.



Level 5 Lesson 10:

NOUN + -(이)라고 + VERB (related to speaking or communication)

Ex)

NOUN + -(이)라고 + 말하다

= to say that something is NOUN, to say “NOUN”

NOUN + -(이)라고 + 쓰다

= to write that something is NOUN, to write down “NOUN”

Level 5 Lesson 12:

NOUN + -(으)라는 + NOUN

Ex)

NOUN + -(이)라는 + 사람

= a person who says he/she is NOUN, a person who's called NOUN

NOUN + -(으)라는 + 곳

= a place that's called NOUN

Level 5 Lesson 16:

VERB + -(ㄴ/는)다

Ex)

가다 (= to go) → 나 먼저 간다. (= Hey, I'm going to go.)

먹다 (= to eat) → 나 이거 먹는다. (= Hey, I'm going to eat this.)

오다 (= to come) → 전화 온다. (= Hey, the phone is ringing.)

-(ㄴ/는)다고 is a COMBINATION of -(으)라고 and -(ㄴ/는)다.

The “NOUN + -(으)라고 + VERB” structure is used when you want to say “(they) say that (something is) + NOUN”. When you want to say “(they) say that (something) + VERB”, change 라 to 다.

NOUN + -라고 → VERB + -다고

In order to change a verb into the -다고 form, however, you need to use the narrative form, which was introduced in the previous lesson.



NOUN + -(이)라고 + 말하다/하다/쓰다/적다/부르다/etc.

VERB + -(ㄴ/는)다고 + 말하다/하다/쓰다/적다/부르다/etc.

* (말)하다 = to say / 쓰다 = to write / 적다 = to write down / 부르다 = to call

Take a look at some examples:

(1) Combined with 말하다 (= to say)

Action Verbs

가다 → 간다고 말하다 (= to say that someone is going, to say that someone will go)

보다 → 본다고 말하다 (= to say that someone sees something, to say that someone is going to see something)

Descriptive Verbs

좋다 → 좋다고 말하다 (= to say that something is good)

크다 → 크다고 말하다 (= to say that something is big)

(2) Combined with 듣다 (= to hear)

Action Verbs

오다 → 온다고 듣다 (= to hear that something/someone is coming)

먹다 → 먹는다고 듣다 (= to hear that someone eats something, to hear that someone is eating something)

Descriptive Verbs

비싸다 → 비싸다고 듣다 (= to hear that something is expensive)

맛있다 → 맛있다고 듣다 (= to hear that something is delicious)

Sample Sentences

뭐라고 했어요?

= What did you say?

전화 온다고 했어요.

= I said that your phone is ringing.

= She said that there is a phone call coming in.

* This sentence can also be translated differently depending on the context. You never know without the subject.

그 사람이 내일 온다고 해요.

= He says that he will come tomorrow.

그 사람이 언제 온다고 했어요?

= When did he say he would come?

그 사람이 이거 뭐라고 했어요?

= What did he say this was?

한국은 겨울에 정말 춥다고 들었어요.

= I heard that it's very cold during winter in Korea.

여기에 뭐라고 써야 돼요?

= What should I write here?

TTMIKO! 좋다고 쓰세요.

= Write “TTMIK is good”.

저도 간다고 말해 주세요.

= Please tell them that I am going to go, too.

이거 재미있다고 들었어요.

= I heard that this is fun.

Just as you learned to create the adjective form of -(으)라고, which is -(이)라는, in Level 5 Lesson 12, you will now learn to create the adjective form of -(ㄴ/는)다고, which is -(ㄴ/는)다는.

VERB + -(ㄴ/는)다는 + NOUN

Again, -(ㄴ/는)다는 is a shortened form of -(ㄴ/는)다고 하는, which is a combination of -(ㄴ/는)다고 하다 plus -는.

Ex)

비가 온다고 하는 이야기 = a story in which someone says that it rains
 → 비가 온다는 이야기



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33

축하한다고 하는 메시지 = a message saying that he/she congratulates me
 → 축하한다는 메시지

Sample Sentences

TTMIK이 재미있다는 이야기를 들었어요.

= I heard (a story in which) someone (was) saying that TTMIK is fun.

저도 간다는 메시지를 남겼어요.

= I left a message saying that I would go, too.

주연 씨 결혼한다는 소식 들었어요?

= Have you heard the news that Jooyeon is getting married?

경은 씨가 제주도에 간다는 이야기를 들었어요.

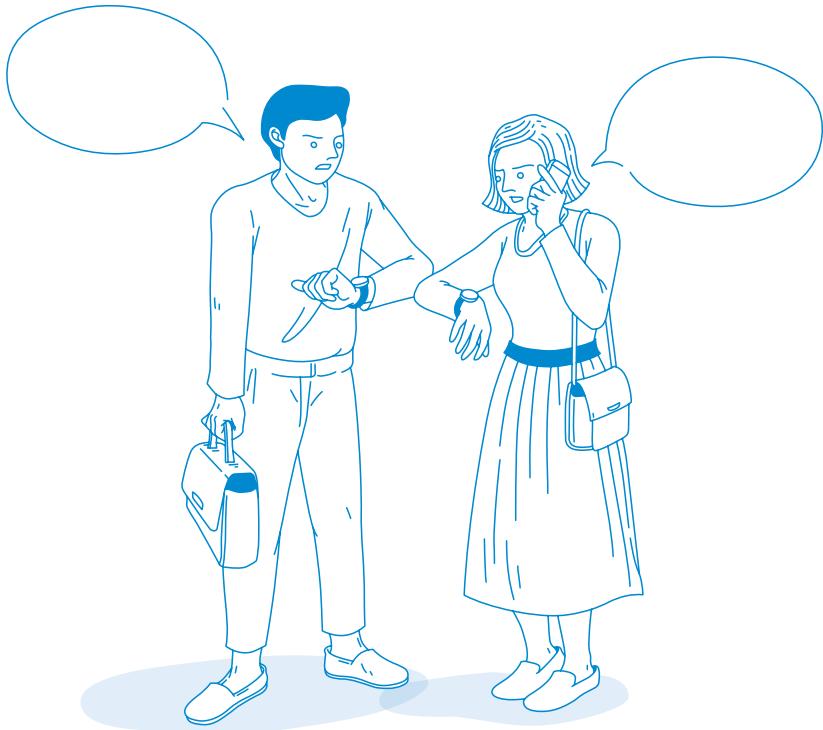
= I heard (a story that) someone (was) saying that Kyeong-eun was going to Jeju Island.

지금 간다는 사람이 없어요.

= There is no one who says they will go now.



Sample Dialogue



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34

A: 현진아, 아직 안 온 사람들한테
전화 좀 해 봐.

B: 네. 미정 씨는 아파서 못 온다고
연락 왔어요.

A: 다른 사람들은?

B: 연락 없었어요. 지금 전화해 볼
게요.

A: Hyeon-jin, please call people who
haven't arrived yet.

B: Okay. Mi-jeong has contacted me saying
that she can't come because she is sick.

A: How about the others?

B: I haven't heard. I will call them now.

Exercise for Lesson 17

Fill in the blanks by choosing the most appropriate word and conjugate it with one of the following: -(이)라고, -(이)라는, -(ㄴ/는)다고, -(ㄴ/는)다는. Each of these words from the box can only be used once.

선물

가다

선현우

춥다

결혼하다

*선현우 is the name of a person.

1. 경은 씨가 집에 () 했어요.

2. 경화 씨가 이거 () 했어요.

3. 주연 씨 () 소식 들었어요?

4. () 선생님한테 한국어를 배웠어요.

5. 한국은 겨울에 정말 () 들었어요.

LESSON 18

Whether or not



-**(으)느/는지**

The verb ending **-(으)느/는지** is used with verbs related to knowing, guessing, informing, or thinking, and to express the meaning of “whether” or “if”. Track 35

It can also be used with words such as **누구** (who), **어디** (where), **어떻게** (how), **왜** (why), **언제** (when), **뭐** (what) and **얼마나** (how + adverb/adjective) to mark the end of a question inside a compound sentence.

Conjugation:

(I) Action verbs

- Verb stem + **-는지**

Ex)

먹다 → 먹는지 *먹는지 is pronounced as 멍는지.

사다 → 사는지

- When the verb stem ends with ㄹ, drop the ㄹ and add -는지

Ex)

놀다 → 노는지

풀다 → 푸는지

(2) Descriptive verbs

- Verb stems ending with a vowel + -ㄴ지

(The verb -이다 (to be) is included in this category)

Ex)

크다 → 큰지

예쁘다 → 예쁜지

- Verb stems ending with a consonant + -은지

Ex)

작다 → 작은지

좁다 → 좁은지

Take a look at some examples.

(1)

이거 뭐예요? (= What is this?) + 알아요? (= Do you know)

→ Do you know what this is? = 이거 뭔지 알아요?

이거 뭐이다 → 이거 뭐이 + -ㄴ지 → 이거 뭐인지 → 이거 뭔지 → 이거 뭔지 알아요?

* 인지 is often shortened to -ㄴ지.



(2)

뭐가 좋아요? (= What is good?) + 몰라요. (= I don't know.)

→ I don't know which one is good. = 뭐가 좋은지 몰라요.

뭐가 좋다 → 뭐가 좋 + -은지 → 뭐가 좋은지 → 뭐가 좋은지 몰라요.

(3)

문제가 있다 (= There is a problem.) + 물어보세요. (= Ask.)

→ Ask (them) if there is a problem. = 문제가 있는지 물어보세요.

문제가 있다 → 문제가 있 + -는지 → 문제가 있는지 → 문제가 있는지 물어보세요.

This ending -(으)ㄴ/는지 often implies “whether or not”, but the “or not” part is left unsaid.

Here are a few ways to specifically add “or not” in Korean:

(1) When the verb is -이다, use 아닌지.

Ex)

이 금이 진짜 금인지 알고 싶어요. = I would like to know if this gold is real gold.

= 이 금이 진짜 금인지 아닌지 알고 싶어요. = I would like to know whether or not this gold is real gold.

(2) When the verb is 있다, use 없는지.

Ex)

안에 사람이 있는지 모르겠어요. = I can't tell if someone is inside.

= 안에 사람이 있는지 없는지 모르겠어요. = I can't tell whether or not someone is inside.

(3) When the verb is not 이다 or 있다, you can either use 안 -(으)ㄴ/는지 or the antonym of the verb.

Ex)

답이 맞는지 확인해 보세요. = Check if the answer is correct.

= 답이 맞는지 안 맞는지 확인해 보세요. = Check whether or not the answer is correct.

= 답이 맞는지 틀리는지 확인해 보세요. = Check whether the answer is correct or incorrect.

Sample Sentences

이 사람 누군지 알아요?

= Do you know who this person is?



이거 괜찮은지 봐 주세요.

= See if this is okay.

어떤 메뉴가 인기가 많은지 알려 주세요.

= Let me know which item on the menu is popular, please.

제가 왜 걱정하는지 몰라요?

= Don't you know why I worry?

내일 우리 만날 수 있는지 없는지 알고 싶어요.

= I would like to know whether or not we can meet tomorrow.



Track
36

A: 석진 씨, 제 컴퓨터가 이상해요. 뭐
가 문제인지 좀 봐 줄래요?

B: 네. 이제 될 거예요. 한번 해 보세요.

A: 우와! 이제 된다! 고마워요. 뭐가 문
제였어요?

B: 잘 모르겠어요. 그냥 깼다가 커니까
됐어요.

A: Seokjin, my computer is weird. Can you look
at it to see what is wrong?

B: Okay. Now, it will work. Try it.

A: Wow! It works now! Thanks. What was the
problem?

B: I am not sure. I just rebooted it and it
worked.

Exercise for Lesson 18

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate Korean words using -(으)ㄴ/는지 to complete the sentences.

1. 이 사람 () 알아요?

= Do you know who this person is?

2. 제가 왜 () 몰라요?

= Don't you know why I worry?

3. 이거 () 봐 주세요.

= See if this is okay.

4. 어떤 메뉴가 인기가 () 알려 주세요.

= Let me know which item on the menu is popular, please.

5. 내일 우리 만날 수 () 알고 싶어요.

= I would like to know whether or not we can meet tomorrow.

LESSON 19

To tell someone to do something



동사 + -(으)라고 하다

You have already learned that -(으)라고 is used after nouns or direct speech, and that -(으)라고 is used after verbs when quoting what something is called or what someone said. In this lesson, you will take a closer look at **-(으)라고** and how it is used in the structure “verb + -(으)라고 + verb” to quote imperative statements (instructions or commands).



Conjugation:

Verb stems ending with a vowel + **-라고** + **하다/말하다/쓰다/듣다/etc.**

Verb stems ending with a last consonant + **으라고** + **하다/말하다/쓰다/듣다/etc.**

Take a look at some examples:

보다 (= to see) → 보라고 하다 = to tell (someone) to look at (something)

먹다 (= to eat) → 먹으라고 말하다 = to tell (someone) to eat (something)

앉다 (= to sit) → 앉으라고 하다 = to tell (someone) to sit down

When quoting imperative statements, use -(으)라고, not -(ㄴ/는)다고.

Sample Sentences

조용히 하라고 말해 주세요.

= Please tell them/him/her to be quiet.

걱정하지 말라고 했어요.

= They told me not to worry.

= I told them not to worry.

누가 가라고 했어요?

= Who told you/her/him/them to go?

어디로 오라고 했어요?

= Where did they ask you to go?

= Where did you ask them to go?

* 오다 is often translated as “to come” in English, but it doesn’t always make sense to English speakers this way. In English, deciding whether to use “to go” or “to come” is based on the listener’s perspective, but in Korean, “to come” or “to go” is decided from the speaker’s perspective. Therefore, in this case, someone probably told this person “Hey, come to OOO”, and the person is just quoting what he/she was told, which is why it is 오다 instead of 가다.

주연 씨한테 주라고 했어요.

= They told me to give this to Jooyeon.

= I told them to give that to Jooyeon.

Sample Dialogue



Track
38

A: 현우 씨가 어디로 오라고 했어요?

B: 유아하이어 카페로 오라고 했어요.

A: 몇 시까지 가야 되죠?

B: 6시까지요.

A: Where did Hyunwoo tell us to go?

B: He told us to come to the You Are
Here cafe.

A: What time should we get there?

B: By 6.

Exercise for Lesson 19

Write the following phrases and sentences in Korean using **-라고**:

1. (They) told me to give (this) to Jooyeon. / (I) told them to give (that) to Jooyeon.
-

2. Where did (they) ask (you) to go? / Where did (you) ask (them) to go?
-

3. Who told (you/her/him/them) to go?
-

4. Please tell (them/him/her) to be quiet.
-

5. (They) told (me) not to worry. / (I) told (them) not to worry.
-

LESSON 20

Sentence Building Drill 4



Sentence Building Drill 4

Welcome back to the second “Sentence Building Drill” lesson for this level!



As explained earlier in Lesson 11 of this book, you will be presented with THREE key sentences with which you can practice changing different parts in order to avoid only memorizing the same three expressions. The goal is to be as flexible and as comfortable as possible with the Korean sentences you make.

Key sentence (1)

지금 주연 씨가 바빠서 못 간다고 하는데, 저라도 갈까요?

= Jooyeon says she can't go because she's busy now, so if you don't mind me going instead, shall I go?

Key sentence (2)

어제 친구랑 영화 보려고 했는데, 영화관에 사람이 너무 많아서 영화를 못 봤어요.

= I was going to watch a movie with a friend yesterday, but there were too many people, so we couldn't see the movie.

Track
39**Key sentence (3)****그거 비밀이니까 아직 아무한테도 말하지 마세요.**

= It's a secret, so don't tell anyone yet.

Expansion & variation practice with key sentence (I)

Original sentence:

지금 주연 씨가 바빠서 못 간다고 하는데, 저라도 갈까요?

= Jooyeon says she can't go because she's busy now, so if you don't mind me going instead, shall I go?

1.

못 간다고 하다 = to say that one can't go (somewhere)**못 먹는다고 하다** = to say that one can't eat (something)**못 한다고 하다** = to say that one can't do (something)**못 했다고 하다** = to say that one couldn't do (something)

2.

저라도 갈까요?

= Shall I go instead, if you don't mind?

지금이라도 갈까요?

= It might be a little late, but shall we go now?

공원에라도 갈까요?

= Shall we go to a park or something (even though it might not be the best place to go to)?

Expansion & variation practice with key sentence (2)

Original sentence:

어제 친구랑 영화 보려고 했는데, 영화관에 사람이 너무 많아서 영화를 못 봤어요.

= I was going to watch a movie with a friend yesterday, but there were too many people so we couldn't watch the movie.

1.

어제 친구랑 영화 보려고 했어요.

= I wanted to (and I was going to) watch a movie with a friend yesterday.

어제 이야기하려고 했어요.

= I was going to tell you yesterday.

내일 이야기하려고 했어요.

= I was going to tell you tomorrow.

혼자 해 보려고 했어요.

= I wanted to try doing it by myself.



2.

사람이 너무 많아서 영화를 못 봤어요.

= There were too many people, so I couldn't see the movie.

너무 바빠서 아직 휴가를 못 갔어요.

= I've been too busy, so I haven't gone on a vacation yet.

너무 긴장해서 잊어버렸어요.

= I was so nervous that I forgot.

오늘은 회의가 너무 많아서 일을 못 했어요.

= Today I had too many meetings, so I couldn't work.

Track
39

Expansion & variation practice with key sentence (3)

Original sentence:

그거 비밀이니까 아직 아무한테도 말하지 마세요.

= It's a secret, so don't tell anyone yet.

1.

비밀이니까 말하지 마세요. = It's a secret, so don't tell anyone.

중요하니까 잊어버리지 마세요. = It's important, so don't forget.

무거우니까 혼자 들지 마세요. = It's heavy, so don't lift it by yourself.

뜨거우니까 손대지 마세요. = It's hot, so don't touch it.

2.

아직 아무한테도 말하지 마세요. = Don't tell anyone yet.

아직 아무 데도 가지 마세요. = Don't go anywhere yet.

아직 아무것도 사지 마세요. = Don't buy anything yet.

아직 아무도 만나지 마세요. = Don't meet anybody yet.

Sample Dialogue

Track
40

A: 불 옆에 있으면 안 돼요.

A: You shouldn't be next to the fire.

B: 추우니까 불 옆으로 가게
돼요.

B: Because it is cold, I keep getting
closer to the fire.

A: 위험하니까 이쪽으로 오
세요.

A: Come this way. It's dangerous.

Exercise for Lesson 20

Translate each phrase or sentence to Korean and write it on the lines provided below.

1. It's a secret, so don't tell anyone.

.....

2. There were too many people, so I couldn't see the movie.

.....

3. Shall we go to a park or something (even though it might not be the best place to go to)?

.....

4. Don't tell anyone yet.

.....

5. I was going to tell you tomorrow.

.....

BLOG



NORAEBANG

(노래방)



If you are visiting Korea or living in Korea, at some point during your stay, someone more than likely has suggested that you go to 노래방, or karaoke. In Western cultures, karaoke is either done at home or for free at a bar on a stage in front of everyone with a karaoke machine. It can be a bit terrifying to be on stage in front of all the patrons of the bar, which is generally why you will only find karaoke opportunities in bars overseas. In Korea, however, 노래방 are on every corner and it's one of the most popular things to do on a night out with friends or family.

What is 노래방?!

노래 means “song” or “singing”, and 방 means “room”; therefore, 노래방 is exactly as it sounds. You enter the 노래방 establishment, pay for one hour of singing time (or more), and are escorted to your own private singing room. Inside the room, there is a television screen

where the lyrics of the songs are displayed. Below that is usually the actual karaoke console where you can change or add songs manually. You will also find couches and/or chairs and a table in the middle with a large square remote and a big book or two which contain thousands of songs on file. There are also flashing disco lights and typically a tambourine to shake and tap along with the beat of the song to add to the experience. Some 노래방 places even have a theme to them and might even provide costumes and props in the room to go along with the theme!

Song Book

The song books at 노래방 are massive. These thick and heavy books weigh enough to knock a person unconscious since they contain hundreds of laminated pages with thousands of songs in Korean, Chinese, Japanese, English, and more! Songs are listed by title in alphabetical order with the call number next to the title and the artist to the right of the number. If you want to find your favorite Korean song, make sure you brush up on your 한글 so you can quickly find the song you are looking for (remember that the Korean alphabet begins with ㄱ). The English song list in most 노래방 is actually quite extensive, but if you really want to impress your Korean friends, coworkers, or family, learn some songs in Korean!

Remote

The large remote that is found on the table in your room at 노래방 may look intimidating, but once you know the vocabulary, you can operate any 노래방 remote like a pro. The easiest way to use the remote is to lookup all the songs you want to sing in the song book (or on 노래방 smartphone apps), type in the number on the keypad of the remote, and press 예약. This will create a playlist for you so that you don't have to manually switch tracks every time. However, if you really want a TRUE 노래방 experience, here is a list of essential

vocabulary items found on the remote to customize your singing session:

음정: key

Change the key of a song. You can also press the 남음정 (male key) or 여음정 (female key) buttons to change keys easily.

템포: tempo

Change the tempo of the song. The “up” arrow is used to speed up the tempo, and the “down” arrow is used to slow down the tempo.

에코: echo

Increase or decrease the amount of reverb when you are singing. The “up” arrow is used to increase the echo effect, and the “down” arrow is used to decrease the echo.

간주점프: chorus skip

Use this when you want to sing the second verse right away.

I절연주: first verse play

Use this when you want to sing the first verse only.

마디점프: skip a measure

Use when you want to skip some parts of a song or fast-forward a bit.

일시정지: pause

선택: select

취소: cancel

시작: start

우선예약: priority reservation

Move a song to the top of the playlist.

예약: reservation

Add a song to the playlist.

You can also use these buttons on the remote to search for a song if you know the following:

제목: title

가수: singer

가사: lyrics

국가별: country

지움: backspace

한/영: Korean/English (You use it when you want to toggle between Korean and English.)

Snacks

Most 노래방 establishments sell snacks and drinks so you can refuel and rehydrate while you sing and dance because it burns some serious calories! Most snacks available for purchase are of the 안주 variety: chips, dried squid, nuts, fruit, and other finger foods. If that's not your fancy, it is quite easy to smuggle in your own snacks and drinks; including alcohol, because it is illegal for 노래방 places to sell any type of alcohol.

This was just a quick glimpse into the cultural phenomenon of 노래방. Simply describing 노래방 in words will not do it justice because it truly is one of those things that you have to experience at least once in reality to fully understand it.

If you are going to 노래방 soon, here are some helpful sentences you can use when you go:

(To the cashier) I would like to add more time.

= 시간 추가할게요.

= 시간 연장할게요.

I do not like this song.

= (polite) 저는 이 노래 별로 안 좋아해요.

= (casual) 나는 이 노래 별로더라.

You are a good singer.

= (polite) 노래 진짜 잘하시네요.

= (casual) 너 노래 진짜 잘한다!

I am a terrible singer.

= (polite) 저 노래 진짜 못해요.

= (casual) 나 노래 진짜 못해.

He/She/○○* only sings when no one is around.

= (polite) ○○* 씨는 혼자 있을 때만 노래 불러요.

= (casual) 걔는 아무도 없을 때만 노래 불러.

*○○ represents the space where the person's name is said.

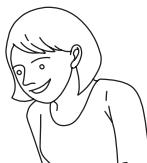


Only 10 more lessons to go
until you're finished with Level 5!

Yay!

LESSON 21

Word Contractions - Object marker



축약형 (Part 3) - 목적격 조사



In this lesson, you will learn how the object marker **-를** is contracted with the word which comes before it to make speaking shorter and more convenient in everyday Korean conversation.

Before you go further, take a moment to review the word contractions you learned in Level 4 Lesson 17 and Level 4 Lesson 23 through the following examples:

1.

이것 (= this) → 이거

이거 + 는 → 이건

2.

저것 (= that) → 저거

저거 + 는 저건

3.

이렇게 하면 → 이러면 = if you do it like this

저렇게 하면 → 저라면 = if you do it like that

4.

어떻게 해요 → 어떤해요? = What do we do? / How do we (deal with the situation)?

As you may already know by now at this point in your studies, -을 and -를 are object markers in Korean sentences, which means these little syllables are used to mark the object which is receiving direct action from the verb. -을 is used after words that end with a final consonant and -를 is used after words that end with a vowel.

However, in regular everyday conversational (and sometimes written) Korean, -를 is often shortened to just -ㄹ, which is then contracted to the end of the vowel of the previous word. -을 stays the same and does not contract.



Ex)

1.

저 = I, me (honorific)

저 + 를 = 저를 (me + object marker) → 절

2.

이거 = this

이거 + 를 = 이거를 (this + object marker) → 이걸

3.

여기 = here, this place

여기 + 를 = 여기를 (this place + object marker) → 여길

4.

뭐 = what**뭐** + **를** = **뭐를** (what + object marker) → **뭘**

* Note that these examples only contain words which are frequently used on a daily basis and are words which most people habitually use in shortened forms. As for words which are not as frequently used as those in the examples, such as 우유 (milk) or 머리 (head), it is entirely up to the speaker as to whether or not to use a contraction (우율 or 머릴). In most cases, however, contracted forms of words which are not used every day, such as 우율 or 머릴, can be used in spoken Korean but not in written Korean.

Sample Sentences



Track
41
절 초대해 주세요.

= Please invite me.

누가 절 불렀어요?

= Who called me?

여길 어떻게 알았어요?

= How did you find out about this place?

현우 씨가 여길 알려 줬어요.

= Hyunwoo told me about this place.

뭘 살 거예요?

= What are you going to buy?



뭘 기다리고 있어요?

= What are you waiting for?

이걸 살게요.

= I will buy this.

이걸 누구한테 줘야 돼요?

= To whom should I give this?

어딜 눌러야 돼요?

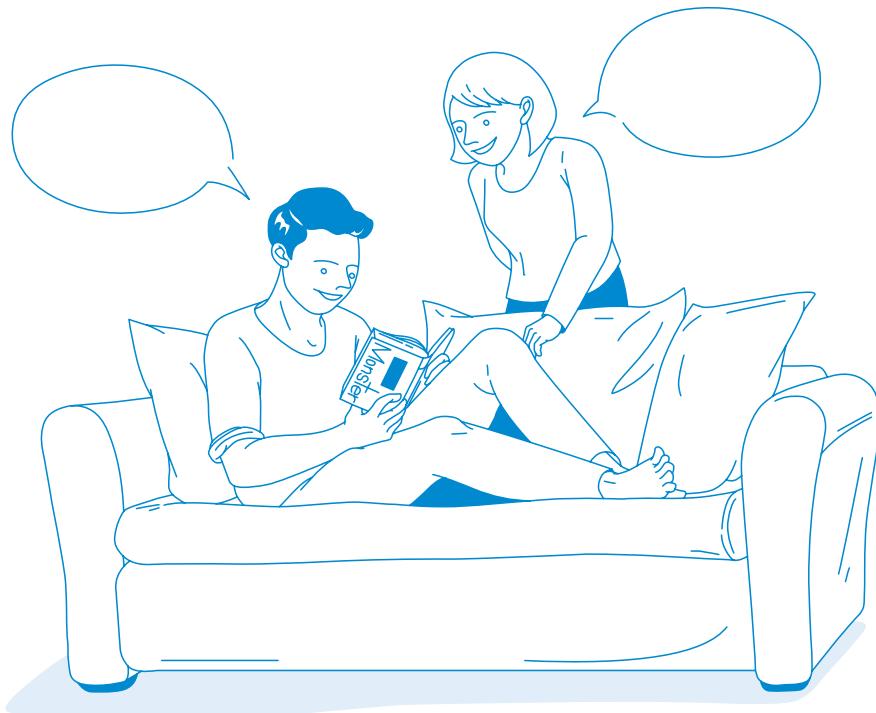
= Where should I press? / What button should I press?

어딜 보고 있어요?

= Where are you looking?

* Some expressions, such as 여기, 뭘, or 이걸, are so common in spoken Korean that you hardly ever hear people say 여기를, 뭘을, or 이걸을.

Sample Dialogue



A: 뭘 그렇게 읽고 있어요?

A: What are you reading so intensely?

B: 만화책이요. 이거 읽어 봤어요?

B: A comic book. Have you read this?

A: 그럼요. 그걸 이제 읽고 있는 거예요?

A: Sure, I have. Are you reading it now?

 Exercise for Lesson 21

Turn each of the following Korean words into a contraction:

1. 뭐를 →

2. 누구를 →

3. 저를 →

4. 이|것을/이|거를 →

5. 가|기를 →

Check the answers on **p.214**

LESSON 22

Word Builder 8



식(食)



This lesson offers you a break from Korean grammar and allows you to focus more on vocabulary to help you learn and understand some common and basic building blocks of Korean words. With the Word Builder lessons, many (not all) of the words and/or roots are based on Chinese characters (한자), but the meanings can differ from modern-day Chinese. You do not have to memorize all the vocabulary in this lesson as they serve to assist your understanding on how the roots help give words their meaning.

The key word element of this lesson is **식**

The Chinese character for this is 食.

식 is related to “food” and “to eat”.

Sample Expressions

식 (eat) + 사 (work, job) = **식사 食事** = meal

Ex)

식사하셨어요?

= Have you eaten? / Have you had a meal? (common Korean greeting)

식 (eat) + 당 (house) = **식당 食堂** = restaurant

* The Koreanized English word 레스토랑 is also used, but if an eating establishment is called 레스토랑, everything is higher in price and it feels fancier than a 식당.

식 (eat) + 품 (thing, item) = **식품 食品** = food item; groceries



* 식품 is not used to refer to the food which you eat, but rather for food items or groceries found in a supermarket.

식 (eat) + 탁 (table) = **식탁 食卓** = (dining) table

Related Vocabulary

탁자 卓子 = table

탁구 卓球 = table tennis

음 (drink) + 식 (eat) = **음식 飲食** = food

Ex)

맛있는 음식

= delicious/tasty food

음 (drink) + 식 (eat) + 점 (store) = 음식점 飲食店 = restaurant

* The word 음식점 is typically used to refer to the restaurant as a place of business in formal situations.

Ex)

홍대 앞에는 음식점이 많다.

= There are many restaurants in front of Hongik University.

간 (gap, space) + 식 (eat) = 간식 間食 = snack

Ex)

주연 씨는 간식을 정말 좋아해요.

= Jooyeon loves snacks.

* The word 과자 for “snack” refers specifically to cookies, chips, and other confectionery, whereas 간식 can refer to a small serving of any food between meals.

분 (powder; flour) + 식 (food) = 분식 粉食 = flour-based food

* 분식 means “flour-based food” in theory, but people nowadays think of 분식 as whatever you can find in a restaurant or a street vendor which sells 떡볶이, 라면, etc.

외 (outside, exterior) + 식 (food) = 외식 外食 = to eat out, to dine out

Ex)

외식 자주 하세요?

= Do you eat out often?



과 (excessive) + 식 (food) = 과식 過食 = overeating, excessive eating

Ex)

어제 과식한 것 같아요.

= I think I ate too much yesterday.

후 (back; after) + 식 (food) = 후식 後食 = dessert

* 디저트 is also a popular word for “dessert”.

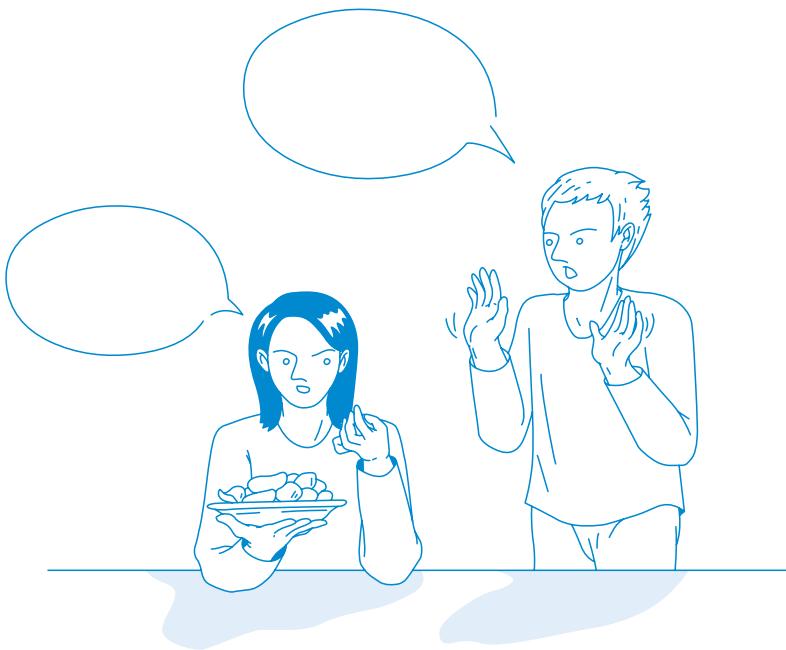
시 (test) + 식 (food) = 시식 試食 = sample food, food sampling

Ex)

큰 마트에 가면 항상 시식을 해요.

= When I go to a big supermarket, I always try the sample food.

Sample Dialogue



A: 주연 씨, 방금 전에 식사했는데, 또 간
식 먹어요?

B: 네. 드실래요?

A: 아니요. 괜찮아요. 저는 배불러요.

A: Joo-yeon, you have just eaten, and you are
eating snacks again?

B: Yes. Do you want some?

A: No, I am okay. I am full.

Exercise for Lesson 22

Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate Sino-Korean words:

1. The word element () is related to ‘food’ and ‘to eat’.

2. snack

()

3. (dining) table

()

4. meal

()

5. dessert

()

Check the answers on p.214

LESSON 23

It seems like ... / I assume ...



-**(으)려나 보다**



In Lesson 4 of this level, you were introduced to the structure **-나 보다** to use with action verbs, and in Lesson 8, you learned how to use **-(으)려고 하다**. Combined, these two structures create **-(으)려고 하나 보다**.

This structure can be shortened even further:

-(으)려고 하나 보다 → -(으)려나 보다

Meaning:

-(으)려나 보다 is a way of expressing your assumption about a FUTURE action which you “assume” SOMEONE is going to do or something that you “assume” will happen. For a similar meaning, you can use **-(으)ㄹ 것 같다**; however, **-(으)ㄹ 것 같다** generally has a stronger meaning than **-(으)려나 보다**.

-**(으)려나 보다** is used when making a statement based on what you saw and are talking about something that will happen in regards to people or animate things, whereas -**(으)ㄹ 것 같다** is used more for inanimate objects as well as animate things. -**(으)려나 보다** is based on something a bit more obvious and is more of a “deduction” about something, whereas -**(으)ㄹ 것 같다** is more of a “hunch” about something. Nevertheless, you sound more certain of your statement when using -**(으)ㄹ 것 같다**.

Conjugation:

Verb stems ending with a vowel + **-려나 보다**

Verb stems ending with a last consonant + **-으려나 보다**

Ex)

1. 닫다 = to close

닫 + **-으려나 보다** = 닫으려나 보다

→ 닫으려나 봐요. = I guess they are going to close it. / It looks like they want to close it.

* 닫을 것 같아요. = I think they will close it.



2. 걸어가다 = to walk somewhere

걸어가 + **-려나 보다** = 걸어가려나 보다

→ 걸어가려나 봐요. = It looks like he is going to walk there.

* 걸어갈 것 같아요. = I think he will walk there.

** The act of just walking would be **걷다**, but when traveling somewhere by walking, use **걸어가다**.

Please note that -**(으)려나 보다** cannot be used for adjectives in infinitive form on its own since there is no intention for “being” in a certain state. Using -**(으)려나 보다** to talk about the efforts of getting to a certain state, “becoming + adjective”, is accepted, but -**(으)려나 보다**

cannot be used for describing a state in which a person is in already.

Ex)

예쁘다 = to be pretty

예쁘려나 봐요. unnatural

예뻐지려나 봐요. = I guess he/she/it is going to become pretty.

깨끗하다 = to be clean

깨끗하려나 봐요. unnatural

깨끗해지려나 봐요. = It looks like it is going to become clean.

Sample Sentences



카페 문을 닫으려나 봐요.

= I guess they are going to close the cafe.

* Verb in infinitive form: 닫다 = to close

** Even though it reads as 카페, it is typically pronounced as 까페.

지금 시작하려나 봐요.

= It looks like they are going to start now.

* Verb in infinitive form: 시작하다 = to start

다 같이 들어오려나 봐요.

= I guess they are all going to come in together.

* Verb in infinitive form: 들어오다 = to come in

가족하고 여행을 가려나 봐요.

= It looks like she's planning to go on a trip with her family.

* Verb in infinitive form: 가다 = to go

내일도 날씨가 추우려나 봐요.

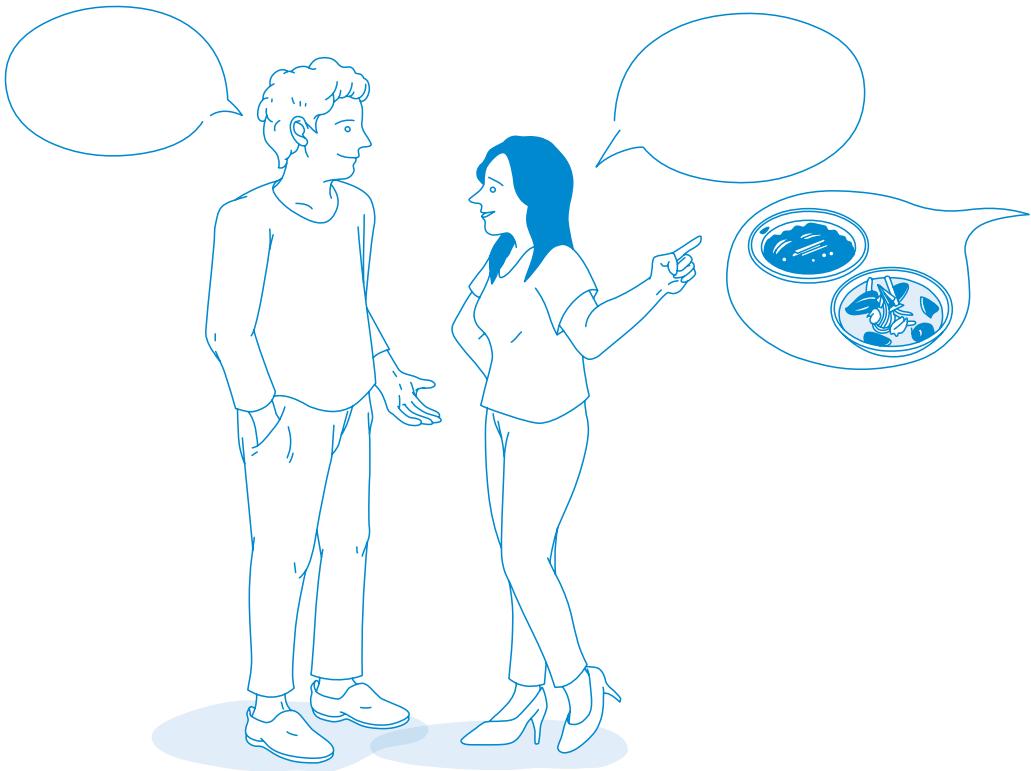
= It looks like the weather is going to be cold again tomorrow.

* Adjective in infinitive form: 춥다 = to be cold

** This is an exception. As you know, you cannot use -(으)려나 보다 with adjectives in infinitive form, but interestingly, natural Korean speakers have a tendency to use it with adjectives in infinitive form when talking about the weather.



Sample Dialogue



A: 수영 씨, 점심 싸 왔어요?

B: 아니요.

A: 지금 현우 씨 점심 시키려나 봐요.
같이 시키세요.

B: 아, 현우 씨 중국 음식 시키려나 봐
요. 저는 나가서 김밥 사 올게요.

A: Soo-yeong, have you brought your lunch?

B: No.

A: It looks like Hyunwoo is about to order his
lunch. Order something with him.

B: Ah, Hyunwoo seems to be ordering Chinese
food. I will go out to get some kimbap.

Exercise for Lesson 23

If you use -(으)려나 보다, you often sound as if you are looking at something that you're basing an assumption on, whereas -(으)ㄹ 것 같다 does not imply that. Re-write each sentence using -(으)려나 보다 instead of -(으)ㄹ 것 같다.

1. 지금 시작할 것 같아요.



2. 다 같이 들어올 것 같아요.



3. 카페 문을 닫을 것 같아요.



4. 내일도 날씨가 추울 것 같아요.



5. 가족하고 여행을 갈 것 같아요.



Check the answers on p.214

LESSON 24

Not A but B, Don't do THIS but do THAT



말고, -지 말고



In Level 2 Lesson 30, you learned how to use **-지 마세요** after verb stems to tell someone NOT to do something. The key verb of **-지 마세요** is **말다**, which means “to not do something” or “to drop the intention of doing something”.

Ex)

가지 마세요. = Don't go.

하지 마세요. = Don't do it.

방해하지 마세요. = Don't interrupt me.

In this lesson, you will learn to use the verb **말다** in the form “**말고**” to make expressions such as “not this one but THAT one”, “not here but over there”, or “don't buy it, and use this one [instead]”.

* Note that **-고** is the same ending in the word **그리고**, meaning “and”.



Conjugation:

When saying “not A, but B” where A is a noun and B is a noun, use **말고** between the two nouns.

Ex) A **말고** B

When saying “don’t do A, but/and do B” where A is a verb and B is a verb, add **-지** after the verb stem of Verb A just as you would with sentences ending in **-지 마세요**.

Ex) [Verb A]-**지** **말고** [Verb B]

Here are some examples of using **말고** with nouns.

1. 우유 **말고** 커피 주세요.

= Give me NOT milk BUT coffee.

= Don’t give me milk, give me coffee.

2. 이거 **말고** 저거 살게요.

= Not this one, but that one over there, I will buy it.

= I will buy that one over there, not this one.

Here are some examples when **말고** is used with verbs.

1. 걱정하지 **말고** 그냥 해 봐요.

= Don’t worry and just give it a try.

2. 늦지 **말고** 일찍 오세요.

= Don’t be late and come early.

Sample Sentences

전화하지 말고 문자 메시지 보내 주세요.

= Don't call me but [rather] send me a text message.

저 기다리지 말고 먼저 가세요.

= Don't wait for me and leave first.

= Please go first without waiting for me.

차가운 물에 넣지 말고 뜨거운 물에 넣으세요.

= Don't put it in cold water but put it in hot water.

내일은 여기 말고 다른 곳에서 만날 거예요.

= Tomorrow, we are going to meet NOT here, BUT in a different place [instead].

= Tomorrow we are going to meet at a different place rather than here.

지금 사지 말고 조금만 기다리세요.

= Don't buy it now and wait just a little while.

Sample Dialogue

Track
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A: 과자를 왜 이렇게 많이 사 왔어요?

B: 사람 많이 오지 않아요?

A: 아직은 많이 안 왔으니까 다 뜯지 말고 우선 몇 개만 뜯어요.

A: Why have you brought over this many snacks?

B: Aren't many people coming?

A: Not many people have come yet, so just open a few of them, not all of them.

Exercise for Lesson 24

Write the following sentences in Korean using **-말고/-지 말고**.

1. Don't be late and come early.



2. I will buy that one over there, not this one.



3. Give me coffee, NOT milk.



4. Don't wait for me and leave first.



5. Don't put it in cold water, but put it in hot water.



LESSON 25

Compared to, Relatively



-에 비해서 -(으)ㄴ/는 편이다

Korean is, often at times, very straightforward. If you are saying something, but you want to be less direct, there are several expressions which can “soften” your sentence. You will learn how to use one of those expressions in this lesson.

Track
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-ㄴ/은/는 편이다

In the dictionary, the word 편 by itself means “side”, and it is found in words such as 맞은 편 (opposite side) or 같은 편 (same side/team). You can use the word 편 in the structure “adjective + 편 + -이다 (to be)” to say that something or someone is “rather + adjective”, “somewhat + adjective”, “on the + adjective + side” or “tend to be + adjective”. -ㄴ/은/는 is simply a way to change a verb into an adjective.

Take a look at some examples.

When you want to be direct and state that something is big, you can just say “**커요**” by using the verb **크다**. If you use the same verb, but use it in the **-ㄴ/은/는 편이다** form, “**큰 편이에요**”, the meaning changes to “it's on the bigger side”, “it's rather big”, “it's somewhat big”, or even “it's not small”.

Conjugation:

Descriptive verbs:

Verb stems ending with a vowel + **-ㄴ 편이다**

Verb stems ending with a consonant + **-은 편이다**

Action verbs:

Present tense → Verb stem + **-는 편이다**

Past tense → Verb stem + **-ㄴ/은 편이다**

More examples:

작다

→ **작아요** = It's small.

→ **작은 편이에요.** = It's rather small. / It's on the smaller side. / It's not the biggest. / It tends to be small.

비싸다

→ **비싸요.** = It's expensive.

→ **비싼 편이에요.** = It's rather expensive. / It's not the cheapest. / It's a bit expensive.

피아노를 잘 치다

→ 피아노를 잘 쳐요. = I play the piano well.

→ 피아노를 잘 치는 편이에요. = I play the piano rather well. / I am not too bad at playing the piano.

-에 비해서 / -에 비하면

You can also use the -(으)ㄴ 편이다 structure when comparing two or more things or people with one another.

You already learned how to say “than” in Korean by using -보다. By adding -보다, you can say things like “이것보다 큰 편이에요” (= It is somewhat bigger than this one) or “저보다 바쁜 편이에요” (=He/She tends to be busier than me).



Another commonly used expression is -에 비해서.

The syllable 비| comes from the word 비교, and both 비| and 비교 mean “comparison”.

Therefore, -에 비해서 means “compared to (something)”.

* Note: 비| is never used on its own to mean “comparison”.

Ex)

지난 주에 비해서 바쁜 편이에요.

= We are somewhat busier compared to last week.

(Similarly: 지난 주보다 바쁜 편이에요.)

한국어에 비해서 일본어는 발음이 쉬운 편이에요.

= Compared to Korean, Japanese tends to have easier pronunciation.

Track
49

-에 비하면

-에 비하면 is similar to -에 비해서, but since it has the ending -(으)면, it contains the meaning of “IF”. Therefore, while -에 비해서 means just “compared to (something)”, -에 비하면 means “if you compare it to (something)”.

Sample Sentences

저에 비하면 잘하는 편이에요.

= If you compare it to me, you are pretty good at it.

저에 비해서 잘하는 편이에요.

= Compared to me, you are pretty good at it.

여기는 다른 곳에 비해서 조용한 편이에요.

= This place is, compared to other places, pretty quiet.

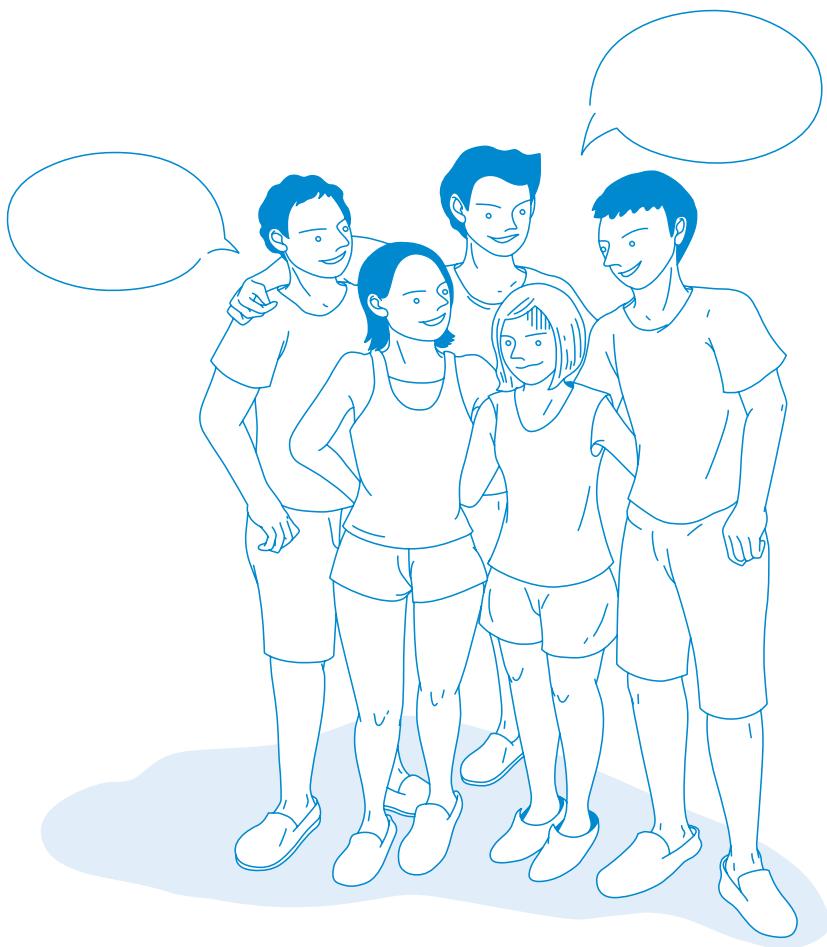
그래도 버스에 비해서 지하철이 빠른 편이에요.

= But still, compared to the bus, the subway is faster.

저도 여기 자주 오는 편이에요.

= I come here quite frequently, too.

Sample Dialogue

 Track
50

A: 로빈 씨 가족은 다 키가 크시네요.

A: Robin, your family members are all tall!

B: 그래요? 그렇게 큰 편은 아니라고
생각했는데.

B: Are they? I didn't think they were that
tall.

A: 저희 가족에 비하면 큰 편이죠.

A: Compared to my family, they are quite
tall.

Exercise for Lesson 25

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate Korean word using -에|비해서 or -ㄴ/은/는 편이에요 to complete the sentence.

1. 저에 비해서 ().

= Compared to me, you are pretty good at it.

2. () 바쁜 편이에요.

= We are somewhat busier compared to last week.

3. 여기는 () 조용한 편이에요.

= This place is, compared to other places, pretty quiet.

4. 그래도 버스에 비해서 지하철이 ().

= But still, compared to the bus, the subway is faster.

5. () 일본어는 발음이 ().

= Compared to Korean, Japanese tends to have easier pronunciation.

LESSON 26

Instead of ...



대신에, -는 대신에

In this lesson, you are going to learn how to say “instead of” in Korean. The key expression to remember here is **대신에**. The word 대신 literally means “substitution” or “replacement” while the verb 대신하다 means “to substitute” or “to replace” someone or something.



In English, the expression “instead of” is generally used BEFORE the noun or the verb, but in Korean, 대신에 comes after the noun or the verb.

Here are some examples of 대신에 used with nouns:

1. 이거 대신에 = instead of this

2. 이거 대신에 저거 = that one instead of this one

* Please note the difference in word order between English and Korean.

3. 저 대신에 = instead of me

4. 저 대신에 제 친구가 ... = instead of me, my friend ...

When using 대신에 with verbs to say things such as “instead of doing this”, “instead of buying it”, or “instead of working”, change the verb into the adjective form so that it can modify 대신에.

Conjugation:

Verb stem + -는

Ex)

사다 (= to buy) → 사는 대신에 (= instead of buying)

만나다 (= to meet) → 만나는 대신에 (= instead of meeting)

Track
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Another meaning of 대신에

“Noun + 대신에” or “Verb + -는 대신에” means “instead of”, but when used a verb, 대신에 can also have the meaning of “in return for + V-ing”.

For example, using 대신에, you can say the following:

1. I will help you this time, but ‘in return’, you have to help me next time.
2. You can watch TV now, but ‘in return/to make up for it’, you should study hard later.
3. I will teach you English, but you have to teach me Korean ‘in return’.

Ex)

(!) 이번에는 제가 도와줄게요. 대신에 다음에는 저를 도와줘야 돼요.

= I will help you this time, but in return, you have to help me next time.



= 이번에는 제가 도와주는 대신에, 다음에는 저를 도와줘야 돼요.

(2) 제가 이거 빌려주는 대신에, 저 영어 공부 도와줘야 돼요.

= I will lend this to you, but you have to help me learn English in return.

Sample Sentences

저 대신에 해 줄 수 있어요?

= Can you do it for me instead of me?

컴퓨터 대신에 카메라를 샀어요.

= I bought a camera instead of a computer.

여행을 가는 대신에 아르바이트를 했어요.

= Instead of traveling, I worked a part-time job.

오늘 일찍 가는 대신에, 내일 일찍 와야 돼요.

= Since you are leaving early today, to make up for it, you have to be here early tomorrow.

저 대신에 가고 싶은 사람 있어요?

= Is there anyone who wants to go instead of me?

아빠 대신 엄마가 올 거예요.

= Instead of my father, my mother will come.

* In both spoken and written Korean, the particle “-애” is often dropped, leaving just 대신 or - 는 대신.

Sample Dialogue



A: 우와! 이 옷 예쁘다! 나 내일 이 옷 입어도 돼?

B: 안 돼.

A: 대신 내 하얀 원피스 한 번 빌려줄게.

B: 음... 그래. 좋아.

A: Wow! These clothes are pretty!
Can I wear them tomorrow?

B: No way.

A: In return, I will let you wear my white dress one time.

B: Ummm...Okay, that's good.

Exercise for Lesson 26

Complete the sentences by filling in the blanks based on the provided English translations.

1. () 해 줄 수 있어요?

= Can you do it for me instead of me?

2. () 카메라를 샀어요.

= I bought a camera instead of a computer.

3. () 가고 싶은 사람 있어요?

= Is there anyone who wants to go instead of me?

4. () 아르바이트를 했어요.

= Instead of traveling, I worked a part-time job.

5. (), 내일 일찍 와야 돼요.

= Since you are leaving early today, to make up for it, you have to be here early tomorrow.

Check the answers on p.215

LESSON 27

You know, Isn't it ..., You see ..., Come on ...



-잖아(요)

 **Track 53** -잖아(요) is a very popular ending in Korean and often causes trouble for speakers of other languages when trying to figure out the meaning as it has no direct translation. This ending is used often in various contexts, therefore the meaning can vary, but -잖아요 is most commonly used when asking the other person to agree with you or when correcting the other person's remark.

Meaning of -잖아(요)

-잖아(요) originally comes from the structure V + -지 않아(요) (Go to Level 1 Lesson 21 to review this grammar point), which means “to not + V”, but in its current use it has an independent meaning which is quite different from the original form.

When attaching -잖아(요) to a verb stem, the sentence takes the meaning of “You see?”, “No, that's not true. In fact, ...”, “Come on, ...”, etc. Therefore, this structure can be used when correcting what someone else said or when insisting that what you are saying or have said is

correct. **-잖아(요)** can sometimes be used when providing an excuse or a reason for something.

Conjugation:

Verb/adjective stem + **-잖아** (Casual form)

Verb/adjective stem + **-잖아요** (Polite form)

Verb/adjective stem + **-잖습니까** (Formal form)

Past Tense

Verb/adjective stem + **-았/었/였** + **-잖아(요)**

Future Tense

Verb/adjective stem + **-으)ㄹ 거** + **-잖아(요)**



Examples and comparisons with -지 않아(요)

I. 춥다 = to be cold

Plain present tense: **춥워요.**

Verb stem: **춥**

-잖아(요) form: **춥잖아요.**

= Come on, it's cold.

= You see? It's cold.

= No, that's not true. It's cold! (You are correcting someone else's remark.)

= It's because it's cold.

Track
53

-지 않아(요) form: 춥지 않아요.

= It is not cold.

* “안 추워요” is much more often used in everyday spoken Korean.

2. 하다 = to do

Plain present tense: 해요.

Verb stem: 하

-잖아(요) form: 하잖아요.

= As you see, I'm doing it now.

= No, that's not correct. I'll do (it).

= I'm doing it now. Give me a break.

-지 않아(요) form: 하지 않아요.

= I do not do it.

* “안 해요” is more casual and often used in everyday spoken Korean.

Sample Sentences

어제 말했잖아요.

= I told you yesterday! (Don't you remember?)

= Come on, I told you yesterday (already).

귀엽잖아요.

= Because it's cute!

= You see? It's cute!

= Isn't it obvious? It's cute!

어차피 내일도 시간 있잖아요.

= We also have time tomorrow, anyway. Give me a break.

= Don't you see that we also have time tomorrow?

= Why not? We still have time tomorrow, right?

오늘 일요일이잖아요.

= Come on, it's Sunday today.

= It's because it's Sunday today!

알잖아요.

= Come on... you know.

= You know exactly (what I am talking about).



Sample Dialogue



A: 다 왔지?

A: Everyone's here?

B: 수연이는?

B: How about Soo-yeon?

A: 수연이는 바쁘잖아. 안 불
렀어.

A: Soo-yeon is busy as you know, so I haven't
called her.

B: 그래도 전화 한번 해 보자.

B: But still, let's try calling her at least.

Exercise for Lesson 27

Please write Korean sentences ending with **-잖아요** so that it matches the given English translations.

1.

- = Come on... you know.
= You know exactly (what I am talking about).

2.

- = Because it's cute!
= You see? It's cute!
= Isn't it obvious? It's cute!

3.

- = I told you yesterday! (Don't you remember?)
= Come on, I told you yesterday (already).

4.

- = Come on, it's Sunday today.
= It's because it's Sunday today!

5.

- = We also have time tomorrow, anyway. Give me a break.
= Don't you see that we also have time tomorrow?
= Why not? We still have time tomorrow, right?

Check the answers on p.215

LESSON 28

To have no other choice but to ...



-(으)르 수밖에 없다

Track
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In this lesson, you will learn about the structure **-(으)르 수밖에 없다**. This structure is a combination of two grammar points which were introduced in previous lessons. In Level 2 Lesson 17, you were introduced to -(으)르 수 없다 to express that you can't do something, and in Level 3 Lesson 18, you learned how **-밖에** is used in negative sentences to express the meaning of "only".

-(으)르 수 없다 = can't

Ex)

할 수 없어요. = You can't do it.

볼 수 없어요. = You can't see it.

-밖에 + negative sentence = only

Ex)

이거밖에 없어요. = I only have this. (lit. I don't have anything other than this.)

3명밖에 안 왔어요. = Only three people came.



When putting -(으)ㄹ 수 없다 and -밖에 together, -밖에 follows 수 because -밖에 is paired with nouns, and 수 is a noun which means “way”, “idea”, “method”, or “solution”.

→ -(으)ㄹ 수 없다 + -밖에 = -(으)ㄹ 수밖에 없다

-_(으)ㄹ 수밖에 없다 literally means “other than THIS, there is nothing else you can do” or “outside of these options, there is none”. When naturally translated to English, it means “can only” or “to have no other choice but to (do something)”.

Ex)

1. 사다 → 살 수밖에 없다

= to have no other choice but to buy

2. 포기하다 → 포기할 수밖에 없다

= to have no other choice but to give up

3. 좋아하다 → 좋아할 수밖에 없다

= can only like

-_(으)ㄹ 수밖에 없다 can also mean “it is more than natural” or “it is obviously expected” to do something or to be in a certain state.

Ex)

1. 어렵다 → 어려울 수밖에 없다

= to be obviously expected to be difficult

2. 비싸다 → 비쌀 수밖에 없다

= to be obviously expensive

3. 시끄럽다 → 시끄러울 수밖에 없다

= to be bound to be noisy

Sample Sentences

어제 밤늦게까지 공부를 해서, 오늘 피곤할 수밖에 없어요.

= He studied until late last night, so he's bound to be tired today.

= He studied until late last night, so there is no way that he cannot be tired.

미안하지만 이렇게 할 수밖에 없어요.

= I am sorry, but there is no other choice for me but to do it this way.

 그럴 수밖에 없어요.

= It's bound to be that way. = It's expected to be that way.

= That can't be helped.

* 그럴 수밖에 없어요 is sometimes shortened to another form by dropping 없어요 and just saying “그럴 수밖에”. If you want to be polite, add -요 to the end and say “그럴 수밖에예요”.

또 이야기할 수밖에 없어요.

= I have no other choice but to talk to them (about this) again.

걱정이 될 수밖에 없어요.

= Of course I am worried.

= I'm obviously going to be worried.

You can replace -(으)ㄹ 수밖에 없어요 with 안 -(으)ㄹ 수가 없어요 in most cases.

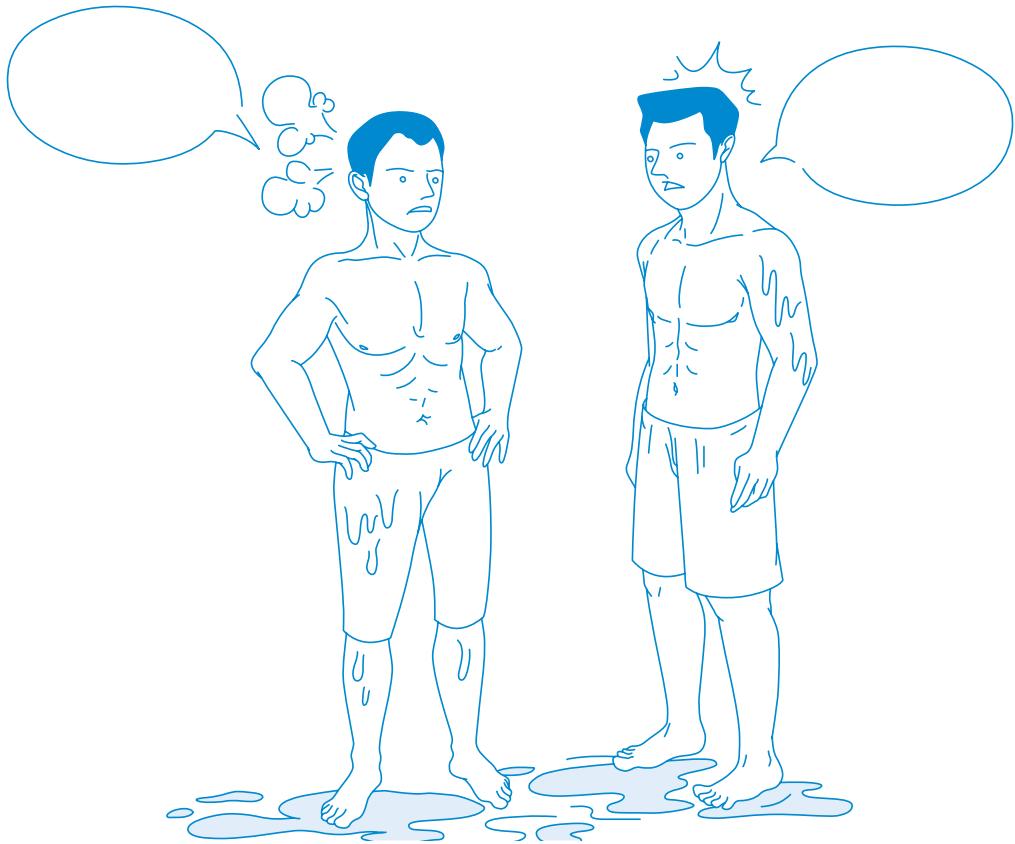
Ex)

그럴 수밖에 없어요. = 안 그럴 수가 없어요.

걱정이 될 수밖에 없어요. = 걱정이 안 될 수가 없어요.



Sample Dialogue



A: 나 태환이랑 수영 시합했는데 졌어.

B: 네가 질 수밖에 없지. 태환이는 선수
잖아.

A: 그래도 평영은 자신 있었는데...

A: I had a swimming race against Taehwan,
and I lost.

B: Of course you lost. Taehwan is a swimmer.

A: But I was still confident about my
breaststroke...

 Exercise for Lesson 28

Please fill in the blanks by conjugating the given words with -(으)ㄹ 수밖에 없다.

1. 사다 → = to have no other choice but to buy

2. 비싸다 → = to be obviously expensive

3. 어렵다 → = to be obviously expected to be difficult

4. 좋아하다 → = can only like

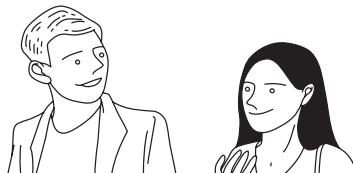
5. 포기하다 → = to have no other choice but to give up

6. 시끄럽다 → = to be bound to be noisy

Check the answers on p.215

LESSON 29

They said that they had done ..., They said that they would ...



-았/었/였다고, -(으)ㄹ 거라고



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Have you ever wondered how to express the following in Korean?

- (1) He said that he would help me.
- (2) They said that it would be fun.
- (3) She said that she studied Korean for three years.

Through some of the previous lessons, you learned how to quote someone using various forms.

Level 5 Lesson 10: Noun + -(이)라고 + Verb

Level 5 Lesson 12: Noun + -(이)라는 + Noun

Level 5 Lesson 17: Verb + -(ㄴ/는)다고 + Verb, Verb + -(ㄴ/는)다는 + Noun [Present Tense]

In this lesson, you will learn how to use -라고 or -다고 with the future tense and the past tense when quoting someone. If you already know how to make future tense or past tense

sentences, adding -라고 or -다고 is quite simple.

Past Tense + Quoting

Verb Stem + **-았/었/였** + **-다고** (+ 하다/말하다/이야기하다/듣다/etc)

Ex)

하다 (= to do) → 했다고 (= that they did)

먹다 (= to eat) → 먹었다고 (= that they ate)

사다 (= to buy) → 샀다고 (= that they bought)

살다 (= to live) → 살았다고 (= that they lived)

보다 (= to see) → 봤다고 (= that they saw)



했다고 말하다 = to say that they did it

봤다고 듣다 = to hear that they saw it

했다고 말했어요. = They said that they did it.

봤다고 들었어요. = I heard that they saw it.

Future Tense + Quoting

Verb Stem + **-(으)ㄹ 거** + **-라고** (+ 하다/말하다/이야기하다/듣다/etc)

Ex)

하다 (= to do) → 할 거라고 (= that they will do)

먹다 (= to eat) → 먹을 거라고 (= that they will eat)

사다 (= to buy) → 살 거라고 (= that they will buy)

살다 (= to live) → 살 거라고 (= that they will live)

보다 (= to see) → 볼 거라고 (= that they will see)

할 거라고 말하다 = to say that they will do it

볼 거라고 듣다 = to hear that they will see it

할 거라고 말했어요. = They said that they will do it.

볼 거라고 들었어요. = I heard that they were going to see it.

Sample Sentences



[Future tense quotation]

오늘 비가 올 거라고 했어요.

= They said that it would rain today.

그 사람은 내일 다시 올 거라고 했어요.

= He said he would come again tomorrow.

친구들이 도와줄 거라고 했어요.

= My friends told me that they would help me.

생일 파티를 할 거라고 들었어요.

= I heard that they were going to have a birthday party.

어제 친구들한테 영화 볼 거라고 했어요?

= Did you tell your friends yesterday that you would watch a movie?

내일 다시 올 거라고 말해 주세요.

= Please tell them that I will come again tomorrow.

다음 주에 끝날 거라고 했잖아요.

= You said that it would end next week, didn't you?

[Past tense quotation]

이사했다고 들었어요.

= I heard that you moved.



어제 그 영화 봤다고 했어요?

= Did you say that you saw that movie yesterday?

지갑을 잃어버렸다고 들었는데, 찾았어요?

= I heard that you lost your wallet. Did you find it?

Sample Dialogue



A: 주연 씨 휴가 언제 갈 거라고 했죠?

B: 4월에요.

A: 어디로 정했다고 했죠?

B: 베트남이요. 하노이 갈 거예요.

A: Joo-yeon, when did you say you were going on vacation?

B: In April.

A: Where did you say you chose to go?

B: Vietnam. I will go to Hanoi.

Exercise for Lesson 29

Translate each sentence to Korean, by using -았/었/였다고 or -(으)ㄹ 거라고, and write your translation on the lines provided.

1. They said that it would rain today.

.....

2. My friends told me that they would help me.

.....

3. You said that it would end next week, didn't you?

.....

4. I heard that they were going to have a birthday party.

.....

5. I heard that you lost your wallet. Did you find it?

.....

Check the answers on p.215

LESSON 30

Sentence Building Drill 5



Sentence Building Drill 5



Now for the third and final “Sentence Building Drill” lesson for this level!

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Once again, the goal of these lessons is to avoid simply memorizing, and to focus on practicing changing parts of THREE key sentences learned thus far in order to make your Korean more flexible and natural. This will encourage your Korean language skills to become more useful and practical in the long run.

Key sentence (1)

벌써 10시니까, 오늘 가지 말고 내일 가요.

= It is already 10 o'clock, so do not go today and go tomorrow (instead).

Key sentence (2)

제가 이거 도와주는 대신에, 다음번에 제가 부탁이 있으면 들어줘야 돼요.

= I'm helping you with this one, but in return, you have to help me when I have a favor next time.

Key sentence (3)

지금은 다른 사람이 없으니까 저라도 갈 수밖에 없어요.

= There is no one else now, so there is no other way but for me to go there (even though I am not the best person for it).

Expansion & variation practice with key sentence (I)

Original sentence:

벌써 10시니까, 오늘 가지 말고 내일 가요.

= It is already 10 o'clock, so do not go today and go tomorrow (instead).

1.

벌써 1시예요. = It is already one o'clock.

벌써 2시니까 = since it is already two o'clock

아직 3시예요. = It is still three o'clock.

아직 4시니까 = since it is still four o'clock



2.

오늘 가지 말고 내일 가요.

= Do not (Let's not) go today, but go tomorrow (instead).

혼자 가지 말고 같이 가요.

= Do not (Let's not) go there alone, but go together (with me/them).

이거 사지 말고 저거 사요.

= Do not (Let's not) buy this, but buy that one.

오늘 가지 말고 내일 갈까요?

= Shall we not go there today and go tomorrow (instead)?



Expansion & variation practice with key sentence (2)

Original sentence:

제가 이거 도와주는 대신에, 다음번에 제가 부탁이 있으면 들어줘야 돼요.

= I am helping you with this one, but in return, you have to help me when I have a favor next time.

I.

이거 하는 대신에

= instead of doing this

오늘 영화 보는 대신에

= instead of watching a movie today, in return for letting you watch a movie today

오늘 안 가는 대신에

= instead of not going there today, to make up for not going there today

2.

다음번에 제가 부탁이 있으면

= next time if I have a favor (to ask)

다음번에 저를 만나면

= next time you meet me, when you see me next time, if you see me next time

다음번에 다시 오면

= when you come back next time

3.

부탁이 있어요.

= I have a favor (to ask).

부탁 하나 들어주세요.

= Please do me a favor.

부탁이 있는데, 들어줘야 돼요.

= I have a favor (to ask of you), and I need you to do me that favor.

Expansion & variation practice with key sentence (3)

Original sentence:

지금은 다른 사람이 없으니까 저라도 갈 수밖에 없어요.

= There is no one else now so there is no other way but for me to go there (even though I am not the best person for it).

1.

다른 사람이 없어요. = There is no other person.

지금은 다른 사람이 없어요. = There is no other person now.

지금은 다른 사람이 없으니까 = since there is no one else now

지금은 아무도 없으니까 = since there is no one now



2.

갈 수밖에 없어요.

= There is no other way but to go.

저라도 갈 수밖에 없어요.

= Even though I might not be the best person for it, I have to go there.

저라도, 혼자라도 갈 수밖에 없어요.

= Even though I might not be the best person for it, and even though going alone might not be the best choice, I have no other choice but to go there.

Sample Dialogue



A: 피자 드실래요?

B: 안 돼요. 지금 다이어트 중이에
요.

A: 오늘 피자 먹는 대신에 내일 적
게 먹으면 돼죠.

B: 좋아요. 지윤 씨가 사는 거니까
오늘만 먹을게요.

A: Do you want some pizza?

B: No, I am not supposed to eat it. I
am on a diet now.

A: How about eating pizza today, and
eating less tomorrow instead?

B: Okay. Since it is your treat, I will eat
it only today.

Exercise for Lesson 30

Translate each phrase or sentence to Korean and write your translation on the lines provided.

1. when you come back next time

2. instead of not going there today, to make up for not going there today

3. since there is no one now

4. Even though I might not be the best person for it, I have to go there.

5. Do not (Let's not) go there alone, but rather go together (with me/them).

6. Shall we not go there today and go tomorrow (instead)?

Check the answers on p.215

BLOG



Stephanie's Sweet Pancake (호떡) Recipe



I have a love/hate relationship with the winter season in Korea. I am not a fan of the cold or all the snow, but I LOVE winter street food! 호떡 is definitely one of my all-time favorites. Don't get me wrong, I love standing at street stalls and talking with people over steaming 떡볶이 (rice cakes boiled in spicy sauce) or 어묵 (fish cakes) when it's cold outside, but this sweet Korean pancake/filled fried bread holds a special place in my stomach...er...heart.

The base for 호떡 is a bread dough made with all-purpose flour or bread flour and rice flour. It is filled with cinnamon, brown sugar, and a variety of nuts and/or seeds which is then fried to perfection. Close your eyes and imagine this: you are walking down the street in Korea

with your friends, and the snow falling all around you. You take a look around at the beautiful blanket of white that covers everything in sight. It is beautiful, but you have been walking around for a while, and with the subzero temperature, you are absolutely, positively freezing!! Your mind starts to wander by thinking of how great it would be to cuddle up with a cup of coffee next to the fireplace with your favorite Korean celebrity (for me, it would definitely be 강인 from Super Junior). You and your friends stop at a crosswalk, and you are snapped back to reality by the sweet smell of 호떡! You run over to the street food stall and buy a piece, sinking your teeth into the hot, slightly crispy yet chewy, cinnamony and nutty 호떡.

Can you taste it? Stop daydreaming and taste it in real life with this recipe!

**This recipe was created by measuring the ingredients by weight since it is more accurate when baking or making bread of any type. We have provided measurements in volume, both imperial and metric, in case you do not have a way to weigh the ingredients, but please note that the volume measurements may not yield the same product as weighing ingredients.

Let's get cooking!

Yields:

- 8 pieces (you can make more or less depending on how big or small you like your 호떡).

Time:

- 60 minutes (includes bread rising for 40 minutes)

Equipment:

- 1 Frying pan
- 1 Spatula/Turner

- 1 Large glass or stainless steel bowl (plastic is okay, too!)
- 2 small bowls
- Plastic/cellophane wrap
- Warm place (oven, heated floor, towels straight from the dryer, etc.)

Ingredients:

- Dough
 - 250g [1½ cup, 337mL] bread flour (you can also use all-purpose flour)
 - 150g [1 scant cup, scant 250mL] rice flour (If you cannot find this, it's okay to use all-purpose flour here, but the texture will not be the same!)**
 - 25g [2 tablespoons, 30mL] white sugar
 - 4g [¾ teaspoon, 3.75mL] dry yeast
 - 5g [½ teaspoon, 2.5mL] salt
 - 16g [2 tablespoons, 30mL] oil (any oil with a neutral flavor, such as vegetable, canola, grapeseed, or avocado)
 - 350g [1½ cups, 337mL] warm (110°F, 43°C) water
- ** If you are in the United States, Koda Farms “Mochiko” rice flour is available at most supermarkets.
- Filling
 - 100g [½ cup, 118mL] dark brown sugar
 - 6g [1 tablespoon, 15mL] cinnamon
 - 50g [½ cup, 118mL] nuts and seeds (any type you want, but peanuts and walnuts are common!)
- Cooking
 - Oil for frying (any oil with a neutral flavor, such as vegetable, canola, grapeseed, or avocado)

Directions:

1. In the large bowl, place all DRY dough ingredients (bread flour, rice flour, white sugar, yeast, salt) in a bowl and combine thoroughly.
2. Add oil and warm water, mix to combine (dough will be wet and sticky!)



3. Cover bowl with plastic/cellophane and place in a warm place for 40 minutes, or until doubled in size.
4. While dough is rising, rough chop the nuts and/or seeds and place them in the frying pan over medium heat. Toast for about 5 minutes, place into small bowl, and set aside.
5. In another small bowl, combine dark brown sugar and cinnamon. Set aside.



6. Once bread has doubled in size, it will be very sticky! Generously sprinkle some bread flour onto a flat surface and turn the dough out onto the surface.
7. Pinch the mound in half to create 2 mounds. Pinch each mound in half 2 more times to create 8 small mounds.

** Flour the flat surface with bread flour again and shape mounds into pancakes by gently patting the

dough out (like you would in the beginning stages of pizza dough).

** Generously flour your hands with bread flour and gently flipping the dough from one hand to another.



8. In the middle of each pancake, place about 10g [2 rounded teaspoons, 10mL] of the sugar and cinnamon mixture and 6g [1 tablespoon, 15mL] of toasted nuts and/or seeds.
9. Pinch opposite sides of the bread dough until completely sealed. Gently form into a ball.
10. Heat about 30mL (2 tablespoons) of oil in the skillet over medium heat (make sure the oil is hot!)
11. Place as many dough balls into the pan as will comfortably fit.
12. Cook one side for about 1 minute (or until lightly browned) and flip. Gently and slowly, press down on the dough with the spatula/flipper.
13. Cook for about 1 minute or until golden brown.
14. Flip 호떡 and cook for 30 more seconds.
15. Remove and place on a plate lined with a paper towel.
16. Continue steps 12 through 16 until all 호떡 have been cooked.
17. Serve and enjoy!

You've finished Level 5! 축하합니다!!

ANSWERS

for Level 5, Lessons 1 ~ 30

Answers for Level 5, Lesson 1

1. 살 뻔했어요.
2. 믿을 뻔했어요.
3. 울 뻔했어요.
4. 무거워서 떨어뜨릴 뻔했어요.
5. 갈 뻔했는데, 안 갔어요.

Answers for Level 5, Lesson 2

1. 볼 거예요. ⇒ 보실 거예요.
2. 웃었어요. ⇒ 웃으셨어요.
3. 현우 씨가 ⇒ 현우 님께서
4. 어디 가요? ⇒ 어디 가셔요? or 어디 가세요?
5. 하지 마요. ⇒ 하지 마세요. or 하지 마세요.

Answers for Level 5, Lesson 3

1. b. 수고하세요.
2. d. 수고하셨습니다.
3. b. 수고하세요. (안녕히 계세요 is also possible.)
4. a. 수고 많았어.
5. c. Another expression which does not have the word 수고, such as 안녕히 계세요 or 그럼 이만 가보겠습니다.

Answers for Level 5, Lesson 4

1. 주연 씨는 아직 모르나 봐요 .
2. 또 비가 오나 봐요..
3. 어제 재미있었나 봐요 .

4. 아무도 없나 봐요 .

5. 고장 났나 봐요 .

Answers for Level 5, Lesson 5

1. 이쪽이 더 빠른가 봐요.
2. 요즘 바쁜가 봐요.
3. 학생이 많은가 봐요.
4. 아이들이 즐린가 봐요.
5. 학생이 많았나 봐요.

Answers for Level 5, Lesson 6

1. 문 (文)
2. 문화 (文化)
3. 문장 (文章)
4. 문학 (文學)
5. 문법 (文法) 공부하는 거 싫어해요.

Answers for Level 5, Lesson 7

1. 보자마자 마음에 들었어요.
2. 도착하자마자 전화할게요.
3. 졸업하자마자 일을 시작할 거예요.
4. 들어가자마자 다시 나왔어요.
5. 집에 오자마자 잠들었어요.

Answers for Level 5, Lesson 8

1. 친구가 울려고 해요.
2. 아이스크림이 녹으려고 해요.
3. 카메라 사려고 하는데, 뭐가 좋아요?

4. 외국에서 공부하려고 하는 학생들이 많아요.
5. 어제 친구 만나려고 했는데, 못 만났어요.

Answers for Level 5, Lesson 9

1. 텔레비전(을) 보다가 잠이 들었어요. or 텔레비전(을)
보다가 잠들었어요.
2. 서울에서 살다가 제주도로 이사 갔어요.
3. 집에 오다가 친구(를) 만났어요.
4. 일하다가 잠깐 쉬고 있어요.
5. 밥 먹다가 전화(를) 받았어요.

Answers for Level 5, Lesson 10

1. 공짜라고 (말)하다
2. 이 책이 공짜라고 (말)하다
3. 현우 씨가 이 책 공짜라고 (말)했어요.
4. 선물이라고 (말)하다
5. 이것이 선물이라고 (말)하다
6. 경은 씨가 이거 선물 아니라고 (말)했어요.

Answers for Level 5, Lesson 11

1. 친구들 중에서
2. 피곤해서 일찍 잤어요.
3. 집에 가자마자 잠들었어요.
4. 사람들이 별로 안 왔어요.
5. 이 종에서 아무거나 골라도 돼요?

Answers for Level 5, Lesson 12

1. 의사라는 사람

2. 현우라는 사람
3. 진석진이라는 선생님
4. TalkToMeInKorean이라는 웹사이트
5. 내일 알렉스라는 친구가 올 거예요.

Answers for Level 5, Lesson 13

1. 회 (會)
2. 회사 (會社)
3. 회의 (會議)
4. 회원 (會員)
5. 대회 (大會)

Answers for Level 5, Lesson 14

1. 내일 일요일이니까 내일 하세요.
2. 지금 피곤하니까 우리 영화 내일 봐요.
3. 더우니까 에어컨 켈까요?
4. 지금 바쁘니까 나중에 전화해 주세요.
5. 냉장고에 불고기 있으니까 먹어. [casual language]
냉장고에 불고기 있으니까 드세요. [polite language]

Answers for Level 5, Lesson 15

1. 뭐라도 마셔요.
2. 이렇게라도 해야 돼요. (이거라도 해야 돼요 is also possible.)
3. 그거라도 주세요.
4. 과자라도 먹을래요?
5. 하루라도 빨리 끝내야 돼요.

Answers for Level 5, Lesson 16

1. 이거 좋다!
2. 여기 강아지 있다!
3. 저기 기차 지나간다.
4. 그러면, 다음에는 너 초대 안 한다.
5. 이 학교에서는 500명의 학생들이 한국어를 배운다.

Answers for Level 5, Lesson 17

1. 경은 씨가 집에 간다고 했어요.
2. 경화 씨가 이거 선물이라고 했어요.
3. 주연 씨 결혼한다는 소식 들었어요?
4. 선현우라는 선생님한테 한국어를 배웠어요.
5. 한국은 겨울에 정말 춥다고 들었어요.

Answers for Level 5, Lesson 18

1. 이 사람 누군지 알아요?
2. 제가 왜 걱정하는지 몰라요?
3. 이거 괜찮은지 봐 주세요.
4. 어떤 메뉴가 인기가 많은지 알려 주세요.
5. 내일 우리 만날 수 있는지 없는지 알고 싶어요.

Answers for Level 5, Lesson 19

1. 주연 씨한테 주라고 했어요.
2. 어디로 오라고 했어요? or 어디로 가라고 했어요?
3. 누가 가라고 했어요?
4. 조용히 하라고 말해 주세요.
5. 걱정하지 말라고 했어요.

Answers for Level 5, Lesson 20

1. 비밀이니까 (아무한테도) 말하지 마세요.
2. 사람이 너무 많아서 영화를 못 봤어요.
3. 공원에라도 갈까요?
4. 아직 아무한테도 말하지 마세요.
5. 내일 이야기하려고 했어요.

Answers for Level 5, Lesson 21

1. 월
2. 누굴
3. 절
4. 이걸
5. 거길

Answers for Level 5, Lesson 22

1. 식 (食)
2. 간식 (間食)
3. 식탁 (食卓)
4. 식사 (食事)
5. 후식 (後食)

Answers for Level 5, Lesson 23

1. 지금 시작하려나 봐요.
2. 다 같이 들어오려나 봐요.
3. 카페 문을 닫으려나 봐요.
4. 내일도 날씨가 추우려나 봐요.
5. 가족하고 여행을 가려나 봐요.

Answers for Level 5, Lesson 24

1. 늦지 말고 일찍 오세요.
2. 이거 말고 저거 살게요.
3. 우유 말고 커피 주세요.
4. 저 기다리지 말고 먼저 가세요.
5. 차가운 물에 넣지 말고 뜨거운 물에 넣으세요.

Answers for Level 5, Lesson 25

1. 저에 비해서 잘하는 편이에요.
2. 지난 주에 비해서 바쁜 편이에요.
3. 여기는 다른 곳에 비해서 조용한 편이에요.
4. 그래도 버스에 비해서 지하철이 빠른 편이에요.
5. 한국어에 비해서 일본어는 발음이 쉬운 편이에요.

Answers for Level 5, Lesson 26

1. 저 대신에 해 줄 수 있어요?
2. 컴퓨터 대신에 카메라를 샀어요.
3. 저 대신에 가고 싶은 사람 있어요?
4. 여행을 가는 대신에 아르바이트를 했어요.
5. 오늘 일찍 가는 대신에, 내일 일찍 와야 돼요.

Answers for Level 5, Lesson 27

1. 알잖아요.
2. 귀엽잖아요.
3. 어제 말했잖아요.
4. 오늘 일요일이잖아요.
5. (어차피) 내일도 시간 있잖아요.

Answers for Level 5, Lesson 28

1. 살 수밖에 없다
2. 비쌀 수밖에 없다
3. 어려울 수밖에 없다
4. 좋아할 수밖에 없다
5. 포기할 수밖에 없다
6. 시끄러울 수밖에 없다

Answers for Level 5, Lesson 29

1. 오늘 비가 올 거라고 했어요.
2. 친구들이 도와줄 거라고 했어요.
3. 다음 주에 끝날 거라고 했잖아요.
4. 생일 파티를 할 거라고 들었어요.
5. 지갑을 잃어버렸다고 들었는데, 찾았어요?

Answers for Level 5, Lesson 30

1. 다음번에 다시 오면
2. 오늘 안 가는 대신에
3. 지금은 아무도 없으니까
4. 저라도 갈 수밖에 없어요.
5. 혼자 가지 말고 같이 가요.
6. 오늘 가지 말고 내일 갈까요?



MP3 audio files can be downloaded at <http://TalkToMeInKorean.com/audio>.