KR

KOREAN LESSON

Korean Grammar 2 · Chapter 6 · Purpose, Time, Condition

🎯 Connecting Clauses 2 — 목적, 시간, 조건

*Chapter 5 gave the everyday connectors: and, but, because, if, or, when. This chapter adds the ones that say **why you do something** (purpose), **how two actions are timed** (at once, before, after, immediately, interrupted) and **what must happen first** (only if, the more … the more). As in Chapter 5, keep two questions in mind: does the ending allow a tense of its own, and what can follow it? For all of these, the tense sits on the final verb.*

THE MAP

Purpose: -(으)려고 · -(으)러 (+ go/come) · -기 위해(서)
At the same time: -(으)면서
Immediately after: -자마자 · **Interrupted / changed:** -다가
Before / after: -기 전에 · -(으)ㄴ 후에
Only if / must first: -아/어야 · **The more … the more:** -(으)ㄹ수록

1. Purpose: -(으)려고

Vowel stem + **-려고**, consonant stem + **-으려고**; ㄹ-stems take -려고 directly (**살려고**, **만들려고**). Chapter 3's irregulars apply before the 으: **도우려고**, **걸으려고**, **지으려고**; ㅡ- and 르-stems are unchanged (**잠그려고**, **자르려고**). It means "in order to / with the intention of", and no tense goes inside it:

- **밖에 일찍 나가려고 숙제를 빨리 했어요.** "I did my homework fast in order to go out early."
- **저는 신발을 신으려고 잠깐 앉았어요.** "I sat down for a minute in order to put on my shoe."
- **저는 그 사람을 살리려고 경찰관을 불렀어요.** "I called the police officer in order to save that person."

It also ends sentences, softly, as a reply about what you intend: **마트에 갔어요? – 아니요, 지금 가려고요.** "Have you been to the supermarket?" "No, I'm going now." And **-(으)려고 노력하다** means "try to": **매 주말 그 친구를 만나려고 노력해요** "I try to meet that friend every weekend". It is used with verbs; the sources checked do not say whether adjectives can take it.

2. Purpose with movement: -(으)러

The same attachment as -(으)려고 (**보러**, **먹으러**, **만나러**), but -(으)러 is used when the main verb is **going or coming** (가다, 오다 and compounds such as 들어가다, 내려오다, 나가다): **친구를 만나러 왔어요** "I came to meet my friend", **공부하러 학교에 가고 있어요** "I'm going to school to study", **영화를 보러 나가고 싶어요** "I want to go out to see a film". So -(으)려고 can replace -(으)러, but not the other way round: 숙제를 빨리 했어요 is not a movement verb, so **나가러** would be wrong there.

3. Purpose, formal: -기 위해(서)

Verb stem + **-기 위해** (also written -기 위해서) is the neutral, slightly formal "for the purpose of", and it carries no movement restriction: **친구를 만나기 위해 여기로 왔어요** "I came here to meet a friend". With a noun use **를/을 위해(서)** "for": **가족을 위해 일해요** "I work for my family". It also appears in writing and speeches.

ENDING	NEEDS GO/COME?	FEEL	EXAMPLE
-(으)러	Yes	everyday	**보러 가요**
-(으)려고	No	everyday	**보려고 샀어요**
-기 위해(서)	No	formal, written	**보기 위해 갔어요**

4. At the same time: -(으)면서

Vowel stem (and ㄹ-stems) + **-면서**; consonant stem + **-으면서**: **가면서**, **살면서**, **먹으면서**. The ㄷ-irregular changes (**들으면서**). A shortened written form is **-(으)며**. With verbs it means "while": **저는 밥을 먹으면서 공부했어요** "I studied while eating". With adjectives and 이다 it means "and also": **이 음식은 매우면서 짜요** "This food is spicy and salty", **그 사람은 저의 부장이면서 친구예요** "That person is my boss and also my friend". It can also carry a "yet" contrast: **식당을 열고 싶다고 하면서 요리를 못해요** (this quotation form comes in Chapter 8). The usual "while doing two things" use has the **same subject** in both clauses (general knowledge; the source's examples mostly agree, though one has two different subjects).

Careful: **앉으면서** means during the movement of sitting down. For "having sat, ..." use **앉아서**.

5. Immediately after: -자마자

Attach **-자마자** to the bare stem of a verb (no change, no irregulars): **집에 도착하자마자 충전했어요** "As soon as I arrived home, I charged it", **집에 가자마자 침대에 누웠어요** "As soon as I got home, I lay down on the bed". The tense goes on the last verb only. The first action leads straight to the second.

6. Interrupted or changed: -다가

Attach **-다가** to the bare stem of a verb or adjective (no irregular changes), with the shortened form **-다** common in speech. It means that an action or state was **broken off** and something else began: **학교에 가다가 친구를 만났어요** "On my way to school I met a friend" (the going was interrupted by the meeting). With a past marker, **-았/었다가**, it means that something was done and then the opposite or a different action followed: **집에 갔다가 다시 왔어요** "I went home and then came back". Sometimes it explains a cause: **걷다가 넘어졌어요** "I fell while walking" (the falling interrupted the walking). The two clauses normally share a subject. This section is from general knowledge, not from the sources checked for this chapter.

7. Before and after: -기 전에 and -(으)ㄴ 후에

-기 전에 "before" attaches to the bare stem of a verb, with no change: **결과를 발표하기 전에 자료를 검토해야 돼요** "Before announcing the results, we have to review the data", **바다에 들어가기 전에 수영복으로 갈아입어요** "Before going into the sea, I change into a swimsuit". It never takes a tense: the "before" is relative to the main verb. With a noun: **식사 전에**, **일주일 전에**.

-(으)ㄴ 후에 "after" attaches to a verb stem: -ㄴ 후에 after a vowel or ㄹ-stem (**간 후에**, **만든 후에**), -은 후에 after a consonant (**먹은 후에**), and the Chapter 3 changes apply (**들은 후에**, **지은 후에**). **책을 읽은 후에 제자리에 둬야 해요** "After reading the book, you must put it back". **-(으)ㄴ 다음에** is an everyday alternative, and a noun takes 후에: **수업 후에**.

MEANING	VERB FORM	NOUN FORM
before	**먹기 전에**	**식사 전에**
after	**먹은 후에**	**식사 후에**
as soon as	**먹자마자**	–

8. Only if / must: -아/어야

The ending **-아/어야** (built like -아/어요: **가야**, **먹어야**, **해야**, with Chapter 3's changes: **추워야**, **몰라야**, **들어야**) says that the first clause is **needed** for the second to follow. Two uses:

- **-아/어야 하다 / 되다 "must, have to": 저는 밥을 먹어야 해요.** "I have to eat." **우리는 빨리 가야 돼요.** "We have to go quickly." Using 되다 in place of 하다 gives the same meaning and is, in speech, more common. Past: **열심히 일해야 됐어요**; future: **가야 될 거예요**. Chapter 9 returns to obligation with the other ways of saying it.
- **"only if" (general knowledge): 공부해야 합격해요** "Only if you study will you pass". This use is not from the sources checked.

Related conversational endings: **-아/어야지** / **-아/어야죠** "we must" (**빨리 가야지!**) and **-아/어야겠다** "I think I'd better" (**나는 지금 가야겠다** "I'd better go now").

9. The more ... the more: -(으)ㄹ수록

Vowel stem + **-ㄹ수록**, consonant stem + **-을수록**; ㄹ-stems keep the ㄹ (**살수록**). It attaches to both verbs and adjectives and shows a growing degree: **날이 흐릴수록 사람의 기분도 우울해져요** "The cloudier the day, the gloomier people feel" (the sources' sentence, with 감정 changed to 기분). Another: **한국어는 배울수록 재미있어요** "The more you learn Korean, the more fun it is". The main clause often adds **더** "more": **먹을수록 더 먹고 싶어요**. This ending, apart from the one example, is from general knowledge.

> **Watch out: no tense inside most of these**
> -(으)려고, -(으)러, -기 위해, -기 전에 and -자마자 take no tense marker of their own; the final verb shows the tense. Only -(으)ㄴ 후에 (built on the past modifier) and -았/었다가 carry the past inside

the clause. And only -(으)러 requires a movement verb in the main clause.

Watch out: 전에 and 후에 with nouns

-기 전에 and **-(으)ㄴ 후에** join clauses, while 전에 and 후에 alone follow a noun with no particle: 식사 전에, 수업 후에. Do not use -기 전에 on a noun.

In Use — 실제 예문

① Why did you come?

A:

여기에는 왜 왔어요?

Why did you come here?

B:

한국어를 배우러 왔어요. 일찍 일어나려고 어제 일찍 잤어요.

I came to learn Korean. I went to bed early yesterday in order to get up early.

② Daily routine

A:

저는 집에 오자마자 샤워해요. 샤워한 후에 저녁을 먹어요.

As soon as I get home I shower. After showering I eat dinner.

B:

저는 자기 전에 책을 읽으면서 음악을 들어요.

Before going to bed, I listen to music while reading a book.

③ An interruption

A:

어제 왜 늦었어요?

Why were you late yesterday?

B:

회사에 오다가 친구를 만났어요. 그리고 이야기를 해야 됐어요.

On my way to the office I met a friend. And I had to talk to them.

📋 Quick Reference — 요약표

ENDING	MEANING	ATTACHES TO	EXAMPLE
-(으)려고	in order to	verb stem	**보려고 왔어요**
-(으)러	to (go / come and) do	verb stem + 가다/오다	**보러 왔어요**
-기 위해(서)	for the purpose of	verb stem	**보기 위해 왔어요**
-(으)면서	while; and also	verb / adjective / 이다	**먹으면서 해요**
-자마자	as soon as	verb stem	**도착하자마자 전화했어요**
-다가	while … (interrupted)	verb / adjective	**가다가 만났어요**
-기 전에	before	verb stem	**먹기 전에 씻어요**
-(으)ㄴ 후에	after	verb stem	**먹은 후에 씻어요**
-아/어야	only if; must (하다/되다)	verb / adjective	**가야 돼요**
-(으)ㄹ수록	the more … the more	verb / adjective	**배울수록 재미있어요**

✏️ Try It Yourself — 연습

Work out the answer first, then click to check.

1. Say "I came to meet a friend" with -(으)러 and "I called to save him" with -(으)려고 (**살리다**).

▼ Show answer

친구를 만나러 왔어요. · **그 사람을 살리려고 불렀어요.**

2. Why is "숙제를 하러 늦게 잤어요" wrong? Fix it.

▼ Show answer

-(으)러 needs a going or coming verb in the main clause. Use -(으)려고: **숙제를 하려고 늦게 잤어요.**

3. Make -(으)면서 forms: **듣다**, **살다**, **가다**.

▼ Show answer

들으면서 · **살면서** · **가면서**

4. Say "As soon as I got home I fell asleep" (**집에 오다**, **잠들다**).

▼ Show answer

집에 오자마자 잠들었어요.

5. Say "I met a friend on the way home" with -다가 (**집에 가다**).

▼ Show answer

집에 가다가 친구를 만났어요.

6. Say "Wash your hands before eating" and "Wash your hands after eating" (**손을 씻다**, imperative -(으)세요).

▼ Show answer

먹기 전에 손을 씻으세요. · **먹은 후에 손을 씻으세요.**

7. Say "I have to go now" and "Only if you study will you pass" with -아/어야.

▼ Show answer

지금 가야 돼요. · **공부해야 합격해요.**

8. Say "The more I eat, the more I want to eat" with -(으)ㄹ수록.

▼ Show answer

먹을수록 더 먹고 싶어요.

Coming up in Chapter 7: Modifiers and Relative Clauses. The modifiers -는, -(으)ㄴ, -(으)ㄹ and -던 before nouns, how adjectives and 있다/없다 behave, and noun clauses with -는 것, -기 and -(으)ㅁ.