KR

LANGUAGE COURSE

Korean Grammar 3

12 Chapters

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KOREAN GRAMMAR 3

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Korean Grammar 3

Course 3 · Chapter 1 · Voice, Auxiliaries, Causes and Contrast

🗺️ The Voice Map — 태(態)의 지도

Korean Grammar 1 and 2 gave you the building blocks: particles, speech levels, honorifics, tenses, clauses, modifiers, quotation and sentence endings. Korean Grammar 3 closes the gaps that remain: ***who does what to whom*** *(voice), the* ***auxiliary verbs*** *that add shades of meaning,* ***reasons and results***, ***contrast and concession***, ***recall***, ***comparison*** *and* ***noun clauses****. You met first looks at many of these patterns in Korean Basic Conversation 3 and Korean Basic Conversation 4; here each one gets a full rule, tables and the contrasts that stop learners confusing it with its neighbours. This first chapter draws the map of the first group,* ***voice****, before Chapters 2 to 4 fill it in.*

THE RULE IN ONE BOX

Voice shows how the subject relates to the action. In the **active** the subject *does* the action; in the **passive** the subject *undergoes* it; in the **causative** the subject *makes or lets* someone else do it. Korean builds the passive and causative in three ways: a **suffix on the verb** (-이-, -히-, -리-, -기-, and for the causative also -우-, -구-, -추-), a **helper verb** (-되다, -받다, -아/어지다 for the passive; -게 하다, -게 만들다 for the causative), or a **separate verb** that simply has to be learnt.

One verb, three voices

The same root can often be turned in both directions. Take **먹다** ("to eat") and **잡다** ("to catch"):

VOICE	VERB	EXAMPLE	MEANING
Active	**먹다**	**아기가 밥을 먹어요.**	The baby eats rice.
Causative	**먹이다**	**엄마가 아기에게 밥을 먹여요.**	The mother feeds the baby (makes the baby eat).
Passive	**먹히다**	**쥐가 고양이에게 먹혔어요.**	The mouse was eaten by the cat.

VOICE	VERB	EXAMPLE	MEANING
Active	잡다	고양이가 쥐를 잡았어요.	The cat caught the mouse.
Passive	잡히다	쥐가 고양이에게 잡혔어요.	The mouse was caught by the cat.

What changes in the sentence

Active → passive

The object of the active sentence becomes the subject, and the old subject (the **agent**) moves to the side with **에게** or **한테** (people and animals), or **에** / **에 의해** (things and, in writing, people).

	SUBJECT	AGENT	OBJECT	VERB
Active	고양이가	—	쥐를	잡았다
Passive	쥐가	고양이에게	—	잡혔다

Active → causative

A **new subject** (the causer) is added at the front. The original subject becomes the person made to act, marked with **에게** (or **을/를** when the verb has no object of its own).

	CAUSER	PERSON MADE TO ACT	OBJECT	VERB
Active	—	아기가	밥을	먹었다
Causative	엄마가	아기에게	밥을	먹였다

> **Watch out: the same suffix can be passive or causative**
>
> The suffixes overlap, and a few verbs use the same form for both jobs. **보이다** is the classic case: **산이 보여요** "the mountain is visible" (passive), but **사진을 보여 주세요** "please show me the photo" (causative). Only the particles and the meaning tell them apart. Chapters 2 and 4 teach the two systems separately for this reason.

Three ways to build a voice

METHOD	PASSIVE	CAUSATIVE	EXAMPLE
Suffix on the verb	-이-, -히-, -리-, -기-	-이-, -히-, -리-, -기-, -우-, -구-, -추-	**잡다 → 잡히다**; **먹다 → 먹이다**
Helper verb	-되다, -받다, -당하다, -아/어지다	-게 하다, -게 만들다	**사용하다 → 사용되다**; **읽다 → 읽게 하다**
Separate verb	an intransitive partner	a transitive partner	**열다 / 열리다**; **깨다 / 깨우다**

Which suffix a verb takes cannot be predicted from the sound of the root alone; some verbs take none, and some have several. That is why Chapters 2 to 4 list the common verbs by suffix and ask you to learn them as vocabulary.

Where English and Korean choose differently

English leans on the passive much more than Korean does. When you translate, expect to switch voice:

ENGLISH	NATURAL KOREAN	WHY IT DIFFERS
I was born in Seoul.	**저는 서울에서 태어났어요.**	Korean uses an **active** verb (태어나다 "to be born" is its own verb).
I was scolded by the teacher.	**선생님께 혼났어요.**	혼나다 is a verb that already means "to get scolded"; no passive suffix is added.
I had my hair cut.	**머리를 잘랐어요.**	No "have something done" construction; the plain active is used, with the place if needed.
The door was opened.	**문이 열렸어요.**	A **different verb** (열리다) stands for the result; the agent is simply not mentioned.

> **Watch out: do not translate every English passive**

A learner's Korean often sounds foreign because every English "was done" is turned into a Korean passive. Before building one, ask: **is there an ordinary active verb?** (태어나다, 혼나다), **is there an intransitive partner?** (열리다, 닫히다, 깨지다), and only then reach for -아/어지다 or -되다. Chapters 2 and 3 show the order of choice.

Watch out: the passive often carries a feeling

Many Korean passives, especially those formed with -당하다 and some with -받다, describe things that happen *to* the subject, often unwelcome ones (**사기를 당했어요** "I was swindled"). The neutral passives (**열리다**, **쓰이다**) have no such colouring. Chapter 3 compares them.

The map of this course

CHAPTERS	AREA	KEY PATTERNS
2 to 4	Voice	passive suffixes, -되다 / -받다 / -아/어지다, causatives and -게 하다
5 to 6	Auxiliary verbs	-아/어 보다, 주다, 놓다, 버리다, 말다, 가다 / 오다
7 to 8	Reasons and contrast	-느라고, -는 바람에, -아/어도, -더라도, -(으)ㄴ/는데도
9 to 11	Recall, comparison and noun clauses	-더-, 보다 / 만큼, -기 / -(으)ㅁ / -는 것
12	Putting it together	a long sentence, an error clinic, Course Complete

🗣️ In Use — 실제 예문

Three short exchanges, one for each voice.

① Active (a kitchen)

A:

누가 케이크를 먹었어요?

Who ate the cake?

② Passive (a story)

A:

쥐는 어떻게 됐어요?

What happened to the mouse?

B:

제 동생이 먹었어요.

My younger sibling ate it.

B:

고양이에게 잡혔어요.

It was caught by the cat.

③ Causative (a family)

A:

아기가 우유를 잘 마셔요?

Does the baby drink milk well?

B:

네, 제가 매일 아침에 먹여요.

Yes, I feed it every morning.

📋 Quick Reference — 요약표

VOICE	SUBJECT IS…	MARKER	EXAMPLE
Active	the doer	plain verb	**고양이가 쥐를 잡았다.**
Passive	the one affected	-이/히/리/기-, -되다, -받다, -당하다, -아/어지다; agent with 에게 / 한테	**쥐가 고양이에게 잡혔다.**
Causative	the one who makes or lets	-이/히/리/기/우/구/추-, -게 하다, -게 만들다; actor with 에게 / 을/를	**엄마가 아기에게 밥을 먹였다.**

🖍️ Try It Yourself — 연습

Work out the answer first, then click to check.

1. Which voice is **아이가 책을 읽었어요**?

▼ Show answer

Active: the child (subject) does the reading.

2. Turn the active sentence **고양이가 쥐를 잡았다** into the passive.

▼ Show answer

쥐가 고양이에게 잡혔다. The object becomes the subject; the old subject takes 에게.

3. Turn **아기가 밥을 먹었다** into the causative with 엄마 as the causer.

▼ Show answer

엄마가 아기에게 밥을 먹였다.

4. Which sentence is passive and which causative? **산이 보여요** · **사진을 보여 주세요**

▼ Show answer

The first is passive ("is visible"); the second is causative ("show").

5. Say "I was born in Busan" naturally.

▼ Show answer

저는 부산에서 태어났어요. An active verb, not a passive one.

6. Name the three ways Korean builds the passive and causative.

▼ Show answer

A suffix on the verb, a helper verb (-되다, -받다, -아/어지다, -게 하다…), or a separate partner verb.

7. In the passive **쥐가 고양이에게 잡혔다**, which particle marks the agent?

▼ Show answer

에게 (or 한테 in speech).

8. Say "I got scolded by my teacher" naturally. Why not use a passive suffix?

▼ Show answer

선생님께 혼났어요. 혼나다 already means "to get scolded", so no suffix is added.

9. Give the intransitive partner of **열다** ("to open (something)") and use it in a sentence about a door.

▼ Show answer

열리다: **문이 열렸어요.** "The door opened / was opened."

Coming up in Chapter 2: Passive Verbs: -이/히/리/기-. You will learn the four passive suffixes, which verbs take which suffix (보이다, 읽히다, 열리다, 안기다), how the agent is marked with 에게 / 한테, and which verbs have no passive at all.

🔁 Passive Verbs: -이/히/리/기- — 피동사

*Korean Grammar 3 1 (The Voice Map) showed that a passive makes the object of an active sentence the subject. This chapter covers the first and most common way to build one: adding a short **suffix** to a transitive verb. The result is a new verb with its own dictionary form, so you can treat **잡히다** as a separate word from **잡다**.*

THE RULE IN ONE BOX

A **transitive verb** takes one of four suffixes between the stem and **-다** to become a passive verb: **-이-, -히-, -리-, -기-**. The object becomes the subject (**이/가**), and the doer, if named, takes **에게 / 한테** (people and animals), **에** (things and forces), or **에 의해(서)** (formal writing). Which suffix a verb takes **must be learnt with the verb**; only a few tendencies help.

The four suffixes and their verbs

SUFFIX	ACTIVE VERB	PASSIVE VERB	MEANING OF THE PASSIVE
-이-	보다	보이다	be seen, be visible
	쓰다	쓰이다	be written; be used
	놓다	놓이다	be placed
	쌓다	쌓이다	be piled up
	섞다	섞이다	be mixed
-히-	잡다	잡히다	be caught
	읽다	읽히다	be read (be readable)
	닫다	닫히다	be closed

SUFFIX	ACTIVE VERB	PASSIVE VERB	MEANING OF THE PASSIVE
	막다	막히다	be blocked
	먹다	먹히다	be eaten
-리-	열다	열리다	be opened
	걸다	걸리다	be hung; be caught (as in a cold)
	팔다	팔리다	be sold
	풀다	풀리다	be untied, be solved
	듣다	들리다	be heard (note ㄷ → ㄹ)
-기-	안다	안기다	be held in arms
	끊다	끊기다	be cut off
	쫓다	쫓기다	be chased
	찢다	찢기다	be torn
	빼앗다	빼앗기다	be taken away

Rule of thumb, not a rule

Some tendencies help you guess: stems ending in ㄹ often take **-리-** (열다, 걸다, 팔다, 풀다); stems ending in ㄱ, ㅂ, ㄷ often take **-히-** (막다, 잡다, 닫다); stems ending in a **vowel** often take **-이-** (보다, 쓰다); stems such as 안다, 쫓다, 찢다 and 끊다 take **-기-**. There are exceptions in every group (for example 쌓다 and 섞다 take -이-), so learn each passive as a vocabulary item.

Conjugating a passive verb

Once built, a passive verb conjugates like any other verb. The suffix vowel (이, 히, 리, 기) combines with -아/어 in the usual way.

PASSIVE VERB	PRESENT (해요체)	PAST (해요체)	-고 있다
보이다	보여요	보였어요	보이고 있어요
잡히다	잡혀요	잡혔어요	잡히고 있어요
열리다	열려요	열렸어요	열리고 있어요
안기다	안겨요	안겼어요	안기고 있어요

Marking the agent

AGENT	PARTICLE	EXAMPLE
person or animal	**에게 / 한테** (honorific: **께**)	**쥐가 고양이에게 잡혔어요.** The mouse was caught by the cat.
a thing or a force	**에**	**바람에 문이 닫혔어요.** The door was shut by the wind.
formal writing, institution	**에 의해(서)**	**이 책은 많은 사람에 의해 읽혔다.** This book was read by many people.

Most passive sentences in everyday speech **leave the agent out**: **문이 열렸어요**, **길이 막혀요**. Name the agent only when it matters.

Passive against intransitive

Several "passive" verbs are really just the **intransitive partner** of a transitive verb, and Korean uses them where English would say "be done" or "get done". The transitive verb takes an object with **을/를**; the passive or intransitive partner takes none.

TRANSITIVE (ACTIVE)	PASSIVE / INTRANSITIVE
제가 문을 열었어요. I opened the door.	**문이 열렸어요.** The door opened / was opened.

TRANSITIVE (ACTIVE)	PASSIVE / INTRANSITIVE
경찰이 도둑을 잡았어요. The police caught the thief.	**도둑이 경찰에게 잡혔어요.** The thief was caught by the police.
사람들이 길을 막았어요. People blocked the road.	**길이 막혔어요.** The road is blocked.

보이다 and 들리다: "can see" and "can hear"

Two passives do a special job: they express what is **visible or audible without your effort**. **보이다** and **들리다** are used instead of "can see" and "can hear".

ACTIVE (YOU LOOK OR LISTEN ON PURPOSE)	PASSIVE (IT COMES TO YOU)
저는 산을 봐요. I look at the mountain.	**산이 보여요.** The mountain can be seen.
저는 음악을 들어요. I listen to music.	**음악이 들려요.** I can hear music.

Verbs with no suffix passive

Not every transitive verb has a passive suffix. Many verbs simply lack one, and for these Korean uses another route:

VERB	NO SUFFIX PASSIVE. USE INSTEAD:
사랑하다 / 칭찬하다 love, praise	**-받다** (**사랑받다, 칭찬받다**), Chapter 3
사용하다 / 이용하다 use	**-되다** (**사용되다, 이용되다**), Chapter 3
intransitive verbs (**가다, 오다, 자다**)	cannot be made passive at all: there is no object to promote

Watch out: do not double the passive

Forms such as **보여지다** or **잡혀지다** (passive suffix *plus* -아/어지다) are heard often, but grammar books usually call them redundant. Use the simple form, **보이다** or **잡히다**. The same warning applies to a suffix passive followed by -되다.

Watch out: the suffix is not the same as the causative suffix

The same four suffixes also build causatives (**먹다** → **먹이다** "feed"; **입다** → **입히다** "dress someone"). Compare **먹히다** "be eaten" with **먹이다** "feed". Only the vowel of the suffix differs, so check the dictionary and the particles. Chapter 4 covers the causative.

In Use — 실제 예문

Three exchanges with passive verbs.

① A traffic jam

A:

왜 이렇게 늦었어요?

Why are you so late?

B:

길이 너무 막혔어요.

The road was completely blocked.

② A view

A:

창문으로 뭐가 보여요?

What can you see from the window?

B:

멀리 바다가 보여요.

I can see the sea in the distance.

③ A news story

A:

도둑은 어떻게 됐어요?

What happened to the thief?

B:

어제 경찰에게 잡혔어요.

He was caught by the police yesterday.

📋 Quick Reference — 요약표

PATTERN	FORM	EXAMPLE
suffix passive	stem + 이 / 히 / 리 / 기 + 다	**보이다, 잡히다, 열리다, 안기다**
agent (animate)	에게 / 한테 / 께	**고양이에게 잡혔다**
agent (thing, force)	에	**바람에 닫혔다**
agent (formal)	에 의해(서)	**많은 사람에 의해 읽혔다**
no passive	intransitive verbs; many 하다 verbs	**가다**; use -되다 / -받다 for 하다 verbs

📝 Try It Yourself — 연습

Work out the answer first, then click to check.

1. Give the passive of **열다, 닫다, 팔다, 안다**.

▼ Show answer

열리다 · 닫히다 · 팔리다 · 안기다

2. Turn into the passive: **경찰이 도둑을 잡았어요.**

▼ Show answer

도둑이 경찰에게 잡혔어요.

3. Put **막히다** into the past 해요체 and make a sentence about a road.

▼ Show answer

막혔어요: **길이 막혔어요.**

4. Say "I can hear the rain."

▼ Show answer

빗소리가 들려요. (들리다, with 이/가 on what is heard.)

5. Which particle marks the agent in: **바람____ 문이 닫혔어요**?

▼ Show answer

에 (the wind is a force, not a person).

6. Why can't you make **가다** passive?

▼ Show answer

It is intransitive: there is no object to become the subject.

7. What is the difference between **먹히다** and **먹이다**?

▼ Show answer

먹히다 is passive ("be eaten"); 먹이다 is causative ("feed", make someone eat).

8. Rewrite more simply: **산이 보여져요.**

▼ Show answer

산이 보여요. 보이다 is already passive; adding -아/어지다 doubles it.

9. Give the English for **길이 막혀요** and **전화가 끊겼어요**.

▼ Show answer

The road is blocked / traffic is jammed · The phone call was cut off.

Coming up in Chapter 3: Passive with -되다, -받다 and -아/어지다. You will learn the passive of 하다 verbs with -되다, the feeling passives -받다 and -당하다, and how -아/어지다 means "become", with the contrast between passive and intransitive verbs.

🔁 Passive with -되다, -받다 and -아/어지다 — 되다·받다·지다

*Korean Grammar 3 2 (Passive Verbs: -이/히/리/기-) covered the suffix passive. Many verbs, above all the very large group of **noun + 하다** verbs, take no such suffix. For these, Korean uses three helper verbs: **-되다** (neutral), **-받다 / -당하다 / -맞다** (the subject receives something, often unwelcome) and **-아/어지다** (becoming and a general-purpose passive). This chapter shows each one and then gives a procedure for choosing among all the passives.*

THE RULE IN ONE BOX

하다 verbs swap **하다** for **-되다** to become passive (**사용하다 → 사용되다**). The "receiving" passives use **noun + 받다 / 당하다 / 맞다** (**칭찬받다, 무시당하다, 도둑맞다**). **-아/어지다** added to a verb stem gives a passive or spontaneous sense (**만들어지다**) and added to an adjective stem means "become" (**커지다**).

-되다: the passive of 하다 verbs

A **noun + 하다** verb becomes passive by replacing **하다** with **되다**. The object of the active sentence becomes the subject, and the agent, if named, takes **에 의해(서)** or **에게**.

ACTIVE (-하다)	PASSIVE (-되다)	MEANING OF THE PASSIVE
사용하다	사용되다	be used
이용하다	이용되다	be utilised
발견하다	발견되다	be discovered
소개하다	소개되다	be introduced
결정하다	결정되다	be decided
금지하다	금지되다	be prohibited

ACTIVE (-하다)	PASSIVE (-되다)	MEANING OF THE PASSIVE
완성하다	**완성되다**	be completed
해결하다	**해결되다**	be solved

Compare the pair:

ACTIVE	PASSIVE
경찰이 사건을 해결했어요. The police solved the case.	**사건이 해결됐어요.** The case was solved.
회사가 새 제품을 소개했어요. The company introduced a new product.	**새 제품이 소개됐어요.** A new product was introduced.
학교가 휴대폰 사용을 금지했어요. The school banned phone use.	**휴대폰 사용이 금지됐어요.** Phone use was banned.

> **Watch out: 되다 is also "become"**
>
> On its own **되다** means "to become" (**의사가 됐어요**, "I became a doctor"). In **사용되다** it works as a passive marker. Past forms are written **되었다** or the contraction **됐다**; in 해요체 the contraction is **됐어요**. Also take care with **돼** (= **되어**) and **되**: write **돼요**, not **되요**.

-받다, -당하다 and -맞다: receiving the action

These verbs mean "to receive" or "to suffer" and combine with a noun to make a passive meaning. The subject **receives** the action; the doer takes **에게 / 한테** (honorific **께**).

PATTERN	TYPICAL FEELING	EXAMPLES
noun + **받다**	neutral or welcome	**칭찬받다** be praised · **사랑받다** be loved · **인정받다** be recognised · **초대받다** be invited · **허락받다** be given permission
noun + **당하다**	unwelcome	**무시당하다** be ignored, slighted · **거절당하다** be rejected · **사기당하다** be swindled · **체포당하다** be arrested

PATTERN	TYPICAL FEELING	EXAMPLES
noun + **맞다**	unwelcome, informal	**도둑맞다** be robbed · **야단맞다** be scolded · **바람맞다** be stood up

ACTIVE	WITH 받다 / 당하다 / 맞다
선생님이 저를 칭찬하셨어요. The teacher praised me.	**저는 선생님께 칭찬받았어요.** I was praised by the teacher.
친구가 제 부탁을 거절했어요. My friend refused my request.	**저는 친구에게 거절당했어요.** I was turned down by my friend.
누가 제 지갑을 훔쳤어요. Someone stole my wallet.	**저는 지갑을 도둑맞았어요.** I had my wallet stolen.

In the last pair, **도둑맞다** keeps the object (**지갑을**) while the person who suffers the loss is the subject. This "possessor as subject" pattern is how Korean expresses what English says as "I had my wallet stolen".

> **Watch out: 받다 is also an ordinary verb**
>
> **받다** means "to receive" in its own right (**선물을 받았어요**, "I received a present"). In **칭찬받다** it is a passive marker; you can also write the two words apart, **칭찬을 받다**, with the same meaning. Most dictionaries list the joined forms for common pairs, but the spaced form is always safe.

-아/어지다: becoming and the general passive

With adjectives: "become"

Stem + **-아/어지다** turns a quality into a change of state.

ADJECTIVE	+ -아/어지다	PAST 해요체
크다 big	**커지다** get bigger	**커졌어요**

ADJECTIVE	+ -아/어지다	PAST 해요체
예쁘다 pretty	**예뻐지다** become prettier	**예뻐졌어요**
좋다 good	**좋아지다** improve	**좋아졌어요**
춥다 cold	**추워지다** get cold	**추워졌어요**

With verbs: a passive or spontaneous sense

With a verb that has no suffix passive, **-아/어지다** makes a passive: the action happens, with no agent in view.

ACTIVE VERB	+ -아/어지다	MEANING
만들다 make	**만들어지다**	be made, come into being
이루다 achieve	**이루어지다**	be achieved, come true
믿다 believe	**믿어지다**	be believable (**믿어지지 않아요** "I can't believe it")
나누다 divide	**나누어지다**	be divided

> **Watch out: -아/어지다 or the suffix?**
>
> If a verb already has a suffix passive, use it: **열리다**, not **열어지다**. Use **-아/어지다** for verbs without one (**만들어지다**, **이루어지다**) and for adjectives. Do not combine the two (Chapter 2, "do not double the passive").

Choosing a passive

STEP	QUESTION	USE
1	Is there an ordinary active verb or intransitive partner? (태어나다, 열리다)	use it
2	Does the verb take a suffix? (보다, 잡다, 팔다, 안다)	**-이/히/리/기-**
3	Is it a 하다 verb with a neutral sense? (사용하다, 해결하다)	**-되다**

STEP	QUESTION	USE
4	Is the subject receiving praise, trust, or an invitation?	-받다
5	Is it something unpleasant done to the subject?	-당하다 / -맞다
6	Is it a verb with no passive, or a change of state?	-아/어지다

🗣️ In Use — 실제 예문

Three exchanges with the helper-verb passives.

① A new rule (-되다)

A:

회의 시간은 정해졌어요?

Has the meeting time been fixed?

B:

네, 내일 오후 두 시로 결정됐어요.

Yes, it's been decided: 2 p.m. tomorrow.

② Praise (-받다)

A:

발표 어땠어요?

How was your presentation?

B:

교수님께 칭찬받았어요!

I was praised by the professor!

③ Bad luck (-맞다)

A:

무슨 일 있어요?

What's wrong?

B:

지하철에서 지갑을 도둑맞았어요.

I had my wallet stolen on the subway.

📋 Quick Reference — 요약표

PATTERN	USE	EXAMPLE
noun + 되다	neutral passive of a 하다 verb	**사용되다, 결정되다**
noun + 받다	receive (praise, love, an invitation)	**칭찬받다, 초대받다**
noun + 당하다 / 맞다	suffer (unwelcome)	**무시당하다, 도둑맞다**
adjective + -아/어지다	become	**커지다, 좋아지다**
verb + -아/어지다	passive, spontaneous	**만들어지다, 믿어지다**

🖍️ Try It Yourself — 연습

Work out the answer first, then click to check.

1. Give the passive of **발견하다, 금지하다, 완성하다**.

▼ Show answer

발견되다 · 금지되다 · 완성되다

2. Turn into the passive: **회사가 새 제품을 소개했어요.**

▼ Show answer

새 제품이 소개됐어요.

3. Say "I was invited by my friend" and "I was rejected by my friend".

▼ Show answer

저는 친구에게 초대받았어요. · **저는 친구에게 거절당했어요.**

4. Give the past 해요체 of **커지다, 예뻐지다, 추워지다**.

▼ Show answer

커졌어요 · 예뻐졌어요 · 추워졌어요

5. Say "I had my bag stolen."

▼ Show answer

가방을 도둑맞았어요.

6. Which is wrong, and why: **문이 열려요** or **문이 열어져요**?

▼ Show answer

The second. 열다 already has the suffix passive 열리다, so -아/어지다 is not added.

7. Say "I can't believe it" with -아/어지다.

▼ Show answer

믿어지지 않아요.

8. Which is right: **돼요** or **되요**?

▼ Show answer

돼요 (되어요 contracts to 돼요).

9. Choose the passive for "The case was solved": 해결받다 · 해결당하다 · 해결되다.

▼ Show answer

해결되다: **사건이 해결됐어요.** A neutral 하다 verb takes -되다.

Coming up in Chapter 4: Causative: -이/히/리/기/우- and -게 하다. You will learn the causative suffixes (먹이다, 입히다, 웃기다, 깨우다), the helper pattern -게 하다 and -게 만들다, the difference between letting and making, and how the honorific and the causative combine.

🔀 Causatives — 사동

*Korean Grammar 3 1 (The Voice Map) showed that in a causative sentence a new subject makes or lets someone else act. Korean builds the causative in two main ways: a **suffix** on the verb (the four passive suffixes plus -우-, -구-, -추-), and the helper pattern -게 하다 / -게 만들다, which works with any verb or adjective. The two are not interchangeable, and this chapter shows when each fits.*

THE RULE IN ONE BOX

Suffix causative: verb or adjective stem + **-이-, -히-, -리-, -기-, -우-, -구-, -추-** + **-다** (**먹다 → 먹이다**, **자다 → 재우다**). **Helper causative:** stem + **-게 하다** ("let, have, make") or **-게 만들다** ("bring about, make"). The person who acts is marked with **에게 / 한테** (or **을/를** when the verb has no object of its own).

The causative suffixes

SUFFIX	BASE VERB	CAUSATIVE	MEANING
-이-	먹다	먹이다	feed
	보다	보이다	show
	죽다	죽이다	kill
	줄다	줄이다	reduce
-히-	입다	입히다	dress (someone)
	앉다	앉히다	seat (someone)
	눕다	눕히다	lay down
	넓다	넓히다	widen

SUFFIX	BASE VERB	CAUSATIVE	MEANING
-리-	울다	울리다	make cry
	살다	살리다	save, bring to life
	알다	알리다	inform
	돌다	돌리다	turn, spin
-기-	웃다	웃기다	make laugh
	벗다	벗기다	undress (someone)
	씻다	씻기다	wash (someone)
	남다	남기다	leave behind
-우-	자다	재우다	put to sleep
	깨다	깨우다	wake (someone)
	타다	태우다	give a ride; burn
	서다	세우다	stand (something) up, stop
-구-	달다	달구다	heat up (a pan)
-추-	맞다	맞추다	fit, adjust
	낮다	낮추다	lower
	늦다	늦추다	delay, postpone

As with the passive, the suffix cannot be predicted from the sound of the verb: learn each causative as its own word. Note that **adjectives** can take a causative suffix too (**높다** → **높이다** "raise", **낮다** → **낮추다** "lower"), and that **intransitive verbs** are the most common bases.

What changes in the sentence

BASE VERB	ACTIVE	CAUSATIVE
intransitive	**아기가 자요.** The baby sleeps.	**엄마가 아기를 재워요.** The mother puts the baby to sleep.
intransitive	**아이가 웃어요.** The child laughs.	**삼촌이 아이를 웃겨요.** The uncle makes the child laugh.
transitive	**아기가 밥을 먹어요.** The baby eats rice.	**엄마가 아기에게 밥을 먹여요.** The mother feeds the baby.
transitive	**아이가 옷을 입어요.** The child puts on clothes.	**엄마가 아이에게 옷을 입혀요.** The mother dresses the child.

With an **intransitive** base, the person who acts becomes the object (**을/를**). With a **transitive** base, the original object stays and the person who acts takes **에게**.

-게 하다 and -게 만들다

Attach **-게** to the stem of any verb or adjective, then add **하다** or **만들다**.

PATTERN	MEANING	EXAMPLE
verb + **-게 하다**	have, let, make someone do	**선생님이 학생에게 책을 읽게 했어요.** The teacher had the student read the book.
adjective + **-게 하다**	make something so	**방을 따뜻하게 했어요.** I warmed up the room.
verb + **-게 만들다**	make, bring it about that	**그 영화는 저를 울게 만들었어요.** That film made me cry.
verb + **-게 해 주다**	let, allow (as a favour)	**부모님이 저를 놀게 해 주셨어요.** My parents let me play.

Suffix or -게 하다?

	SUFFIX CAUSATIVE	-게 하다
Typical meaning	the causer acts **directly** on the person (feeds, dresses, wakes)	the causer **instructs, allows or arranges**; the other person acts
Available for	only the verbs that have the suffix form	any verb or adjective
Example	**엄마가 아이에게 옷을 입혔어요.** Mother *dressed* the child.	**엄마가 아이에게 옷을 입게 했어요.** Mother *had* the child put on clothes (the child dressed).

Watch out: -게 하다 can mean "let" or "make"

아이를 놀게 했어요 could mean "I let the child play" or "I made the child play". The context decides. To say "let" clearly, use **-게 해 주다** or **-도록 허락하다** ("permit"); to say "make" firmly, use **-게 만들다**. Note that **시키다** with a noun means "order (someone to do)" (**일을 시키다**, "assign work").

Honorific and causative together

The honorific **-(으)시-** goes on whichever verb belongs to the person you are honouring. In a -게 하다 sentence there are two verbs, so you choose:

WHO IS HONOURED	PATTERN	EXAMPLE
the causer (teacher, boss)	-게 **하시다**	**선생님께서 학생에게 책을 읽게 하셨어요.** The teacher had the student read.
the person made to act (a senior)	-(으)시게 하다	**어머니를 편히 쉬시게 했어요.** I let my mother rest comfortably.
both	-(으)시게 하시다	possible but heavy; avoid in speech

Watch out: passive suffix or causative suffix?

The causative and passive suffixes overlap, and a few forms do both jobs: **보이다** ("show" / "be seen"), **읽히다** ("make read" / "be read"). Look at the particles: a causative has a **causer subject** and

a person marked with **에게** or **을/를**; a passive has the affected thing as subject. Compare Korean Grammar 3 2.

🗣️ In Use — 실제 예문

Three exchanges with causatives.

① Putting a child to bed

A:

아기는 어디 있어요?

Where's the baby?

B:

방금 제가 재웠어요.

I've just put the baby to sleep.

② A comedian

A:

어제 공연 어땠어요?

How was yesterday's show?

B:

배우들이 계속 웃겨서 많이 웃었어요.

The actors kept making us laugh, so I laughed a lot.

③ A rule at work

A:

부장님이 직원들에게 뭘 하게 하셨어요?

What did the manager have the staff do?

B:

매일 아침 회의록을 쓰게 하셨어요.

He had them write the minutes every morning.

📋 Quick Reference — 요약표

PATTERN	MEANING	EXAMPLE
-이/히/리/기/우/구/추-	suffix causative (direct)	**먹이다, 입히다, 웃기다, 재우다**
-게 하다	have, let, make	**읽게 하다**
-게 만들다	bring about	**울게 만들다**
-게 해 주다	let (permission as a favour)	**놀게 해 주다**
intransitive base	person takes 을/를	**아기를 재우다**
transitive base	person takes 에게	**아기에게 밥을 먹이다**

🖍️ Try It Yourself — 연습

Work out the answer first, then click to check.

1. Give the causative of **자다, 깨다, 웃다, 입다**.

▼ Show answer

재우다 · 깨우다 · 웃기다 · 입히다

2. Turn into the causative: **아기가 밥을 먹어요** (mother as causer).

▼ Show answer

엄마가 아기에게 밥을 먹여요.

3. Turn into the causative: **동생이 일어났어요** ("my younger sibling got up"; I woke them using 깨우다).

▼ Show answer

제가 동생을 깨웠어요. (Intransitive base: the person takes 을/를.)

4. Say "The teacher had the students read" with -게 하다.

▼ Show answer

선생님이 학생들에게 책을 읽게 했어요.

5. Say "That song made me cry" with -게 만들다.

▼ Show answer

그 노래는 저를 울게 만들었어요.

6. Say "My parents let me go" clearly as permission.

▼ Show answer

부모님이 저를 가게 해 주셨어요.

7. What is the difference between **옷을 입혔어요** and **옷을 입게 했어요**?

▼ Show answer

입혔어요: the causer dressed the person directly. 입게 했어요: the causer told or arranged it and the person dressed themselves.

8. Where does -시- go in "The teacher had the student read"?

▼ Show answer

On the verb of the causer: **읽게 하셨어요**.

9. Is **보이다** passive or causative in **친구에게 사진을 보여 줬어요**?

▼ Show answer

Causative ("showed"): there is a causer subject and 에게 marks the person who sees.

Coming up in Chapter 5: Auxiliary Verbs I: Trying, Giving and Doing in Advance.
You will learn -아/어 보다, -아/어 주다 and 드리다, -아/어 놓다 and 두다, and -고 있다 against -아/어 있다, with the nuance of each and the rules for word order and spacing.

🧩 Auxiliary Verbs I — 보조 동사

*After the voice chapters (Korean Grammar 3 1 to 4), this chapter and the next turn to **auxiliary verbs** (**보조 동사**). An auxiliary verb is a verb that has lost some or all of its own meaning and adds a shade to the main verb before it: **먹어 보다** "try eating", **도와 주다** "help (for someone)", **써 놓다** "write (and leave it)". You met several of these as phrases in Korean Basic Conversation 3 and Korean Basic Conversation 4; here you get the full pattern and the contrasts between them.*

THE RULE IN ONE BOX

Main verb in the connective form (-아/어 or -고) + **auxiliary verb**. The main verb keeps its meaning; the auxiliary supplies the extra sense. **All endings** (tense, honorific, negation, sentence ending) go on the **auxiliary**, never on the main verb: **읽어 보셨어요?** "Did you try reading it?" (-시- and -았- are on 보다).

-아/어 보다: try, for the experience

The main verb's action is done as a **test or experience**. It is used in requests (**-아/어 보세요**), in plans (**-아/어 볼게요**) and in the experience pattern **-아/어 본 적이 있다**.

FORM	EXAMPLE	MEANING
-아/어 보세요	**이 김치를 먹어 보세요.**	Please try this kimchi.
-아/어 볼게요	**내일 다시 해 볼게요.**	I'll try again tomorrow.
-아/어 본 적이 있다	**한복을 입어 본 적이 있어요.**	I have worn a hanbok before.
-아/어 보니까	**먹어 보니까 맛있었어요.**	When I tried it, it was good.

Note the contraction in 해요체: **보아요** becomes **봐요**, so **먹어 봐요**, **해 봐요**, **가 봐요**.

Watch out: 보다 "try" needs an action you can choose

-아/어 보다 goes with verbs of deliberate action (먹다, 입다, 가다, 하다, 읽다). It does not combine with adjectives or with involuntary verbs: you cannot "try being tall". For "try" with a negative result, English "tried but failed" is **해 봤지만 안 됐어요**.

-아/어 주다 and -아/어 드리다: doing something for someone

The action is done **for the benefit of another person**. **드리다** is the humble form, used when the person receiving the benefit is senior to you.

PATTERN	USE	EXAMPLE
-아/어 주세요	request: "please do it for me"	**문 좀 열어 주세요.** Please open the door.
-아/어 줄게요	offer to a friend or junior	**제가 도와 줄게요.** I'll help you.
-아/어 드릴게요	offer to a senior or stranger	**제가 도와 드릴게요.** Let me help you.
-아/어 주시겠어요?	very polite request	**사진 좀 찍어 주시겠어요?** Could you take a photo for me?

The 해요체 contraction is **주어요 → 줘요**: **해 줘요**, **읽어 줘요**. Among friends the request is simply **-아/어 줘**.

Watch out: do not "give" a favour to yourself

-아/어 주다 needs a beneficiary other than the doer. **저는 책을 읽어 줘요** means "I read (to someone)", not "I read for myself". And to a senior, say **-아/어 드리다** for what *you* do for them, but **-아/어 주시다** for what *they* do for you: **선생님이 가르쳐 주셨어요**.

-아/어 놓다 and -아/어 두다: doing in advance and leaving

Both mean that the action is done and its **result stays** (often for later). **놓다** stresses the result being left in place; **두다** stresses keeping or preparing it for the future.

PATTERN	EXAMPLE	MEANING
-아/어 놓다	**창문을 열어 놓았어요.**	I left the window open.
-아/어 놓다	**표를 미리 사 놓았어요.**	I bought the tickets in advance.
-아/어 두다	**메모해 두세요.**	Make a note of it (for later).
-아/어 두다	**이 책은 책장에 꽂아 두었어요.**	I've put this book on the shelf (and left it).

The contraction of **놓아** is **놔**: **열어 놔요**, **써 놔요**.

-고 있다 against -아/어 있다

Both are translated "is ...ing" or "is ...ed" in English, but they describe different things. **-고 있다** shows an **action in progress**; **-아/어 있다** shows the **state that remains after an action**.

	-고 있다 (ACTION IN PROGRESS)	-아/어 있다 (RESULTING STATE)
Used with	most verbs, especially transitive	intransitive verbs of change of position or state
Sit	**앉고 있어요.** (in the act of sitting down)	**앉아 있어요.** (is seated)
Door	**문을 열고 있어요.** (is opening the door)	**문이 열려 있어요.** (the door is open)
Clothes	**옷을 입고 있어요.** (is wearing / putting on clothes)	—
Light	**불을 켜고 있어요.** (is switching the light on)	**불이 켜져 있어요.** (the light is on)

Watch out: 입고 있다 means "wearing"

With verbs of putting on (**입다, 쓰다, 신다, 끼다**), **-고 있다** usually describes the **state of wearing**, not only the act: **파란 모자를 쓰고 있어요** "he is wearing a blue hat". Do not say **입어 있다**; **-아/어 있다** is used only with verbs that have no object.

Watch out: state against event

문이 열렸어요 means "the door opened" (an event); **문이 열려 있어요** means "the door is open" (a state). This is the standard way to describe what you see now. For honorific, use **-고 계시다** and **-아/어 계시다**: **선생님이 앉아 계세요**.

Spacing, negation and tense

- **Spacing:** standard orthography writes the main verb and the auxiliary as two words (**먹어 보다**), and also allows joining them in many cases (**먹어보다**). Many textbooks use the spaced form, and so does this course.
- **Tense and honorific** go on the auxiliary: **써 놓으셨어요**, **먹어 봤어요**.
- **Negation:** put **안** before the main verb or the auxiliary phrase, or use **-지 않다**: **안 먹어 봤어요** or **먹어 보지 않았어요** "I haven't tried it".

🗣️ In Use — 실제 예문

Three exchanges with auxiliary verbs.

① Trying food (-아/어 보다)

A:

이 음식 드셔 보셨어요?

Have you tried this dish?

B:

아니요, 한번 먹어 볼게요.

No, I'll give it a try.

② A favour (-아/어 주다)

A:

사진 좀 찍어 주시겠어요?

Could you take a photo for me?

B:

네, 제가 찍어 드릴게요.

Sure, I'll take it for you.

③ A state (-아/어 있다)

A:

왜 이렇게 추워요?

Why is it so cold?

B:

창문이 열려 있어요. 닫을게요.

The window is open. I'll close it.

📋 Quick Reference — 요약표

PATTERN	MEANING	EXAMPLE
-아/어 보다	try, experience	**먹어 보세요**
-아/어 주다 / 드리다	do for someone (humble: 드리다)	**도와 주세요 · 도와 드릴게요**
-아/어 놓다	do and leave in place	**열어 놓다**
-아/어 두다	do in advance, keep for later	**메모해 두다**
-고 있다	action in progress; wearing	**읽고 있어요 · 입고 있어요**
-아/어 있다	resulting state (intransitive verbs)	**앉아 있어요 · 열려 있어요**

🖍️ Try It Yourself — 연습

Work out the answer first, then click to check.

1. Say "Please try this tea."

▼ Show answer

이 차를 마셔 보세요.

2. Say "I have visited Jeju before."

▼ Show answer

제주도에 가 본 적이 있어요.

3. You offer to carry a senior's bag. What do you say?

▼ Show answer

제가 들어 드릴게요. (드리다, because the beneficiary is a senior.)

4. Say "I bought the tickets in advance" with -아/어 놓다.

▼ Show answer

표를 미리 사 놓았어요.

5. What is the difference between **앉고 있어요** and **앉아 있어요**?

▼ Show answer

앉고 있어요: in the act of sitting down. 앉아 있어요: is seated (a state).

6. Say "The door is open" and "He is wearing glasses".

▼ Show answer

문이 열려 있어요. · **안경을 쓰고 있어요.**

7. Put the honorific in the right place: "Did the teacher try this?"

▼ Show answer

선생님이 이것을 해 보셨어요? (-시- on the auxiliary 보다.)

8. Contract: **해 보아요, 열어 놓아요, 도와 주어요.**

▼ Show answer

해 봐요 · 열어 놔요 · 도와 줘요

9. Why is **키가 커 봐요** wrong for "try being tall"?

▼ Show answer

-아/어 보다 needs a deliberate action; 크다 is a state you cannot try.

Coming up in Chapter 6: Auxiliary Verbs II: Completion, Direction and Regret. You will learn -아/어 버리다 and -고 말다 (completion and regret), -아/어 가다 and 오다 (gradual

change), -아/어 내다 and -아/어 대다, and how to tell completion from regret.

🧩 Auxiliary Verbs II — 보조 동사

Korean Grammar 3 5 (Auxiliary Verbs I) covered the auxiliaries of trying, giving, preparing and states. This chapter covers the second group: ***how an action ends*** *(**-아/어 버리다, -고 말다**),* ***which way it moves in time*** *(**-아/어 가다, -아/어 오다**), and* ***effort and excess*** *(**-아/어 내다, -아/어 대다**). Remember the rule from Chapter 5: the main verb stays in its connective form and all endings go on the auxiliary.*

THE RULE IN ONE BOX

-아/어 버리다 = finish something completely (relief or regret). **-고 말다** = it ended, unintentionally or unavoidably, in a certain way. **-아/어 가다** = the action or change goes on from now towards the future; **-아/어 오다** = it has gone on up to now. **-아/어 내다** = carry something through with effort. **-아/어 대다** = keep doing something to an annoying degree.

-아/어 버리다: finishing completely

The literal meaning of **버리다** is "throw away". As an auxiliary it says the action is **done and gone**, with a feeling that depends on context: **relief** (a burden removed) or **regret** (it can't be undone).

FEELING	EXAMPLE	MEANING
relief, getting it over	**숙제를 다 해 버렸어요.**	I got all my homework done with.
relief	**남은 음식을 다 먹어 버렸어요.**	I finished off the leftovers.
regret	**비밀번호를 잊어버렸어요.**	I've forgotten my password (completely).
regret	**우산을 잃어버렸어요.**	I lost my umbrella.

Some common compounds are normally written as one word: **잊어버리다** "forget" and **잃어버리다** "lose".

-고 말다: ending up, in spite of oneself

Stem + **-고 말다** says the action **ended in a certain way**, usually one the speaker did not want or could not avoid. It is used mostly in the past.

PATTERN	EXAMPLE	MEANING
-고 말았다 (past)	**결국 비밀을 말하고 말았어요.**	In the end I let the secret out.
-고 말았다	**슬픈 영화를 보다가 울고 말았어요.**	Watching a sad film, I ended up crying.
-고(야) 말겠다 (determination)	**꼭 합격하고 말겠어요.**	I will pass, no matter what.

-아/어 버리다 or -고 말다?

	-아/어 버리다	-고 말다
Attaches to	-아/어 form	-고 form
Main idea	completely done	ended up so, against intention
Can be deliberate?	yes (**다 먹어 버렸어요**)	rarely, except the determined **-고 말겠다**
Feeling	relief or regret	mostly regret

-아/어 가다 and -아/어 오다: direction in time

These work like English "keep going" and "have been ...ing": **가다** points **forward** from now; **오다** points **back** to the speaker from the past.

PATTERN	SENSE	EXAMPLE
-아/어 가다	progressing from now on	**날씨가 점점 따뜻해져 가요.** The weather is getting warmer.
-아/어 가다	nearly there	**일이 거의 끝나 가요.** The work is almost finished.
-아/어 오다	continuing up to now	**저는 이 일을 십 년 동안 해 왔어요.** I have been doing this job for ten years.
-아/어 오다	coming from the past	**지금까지 열심히 살아 왔어요.** I have lived diligently until now.

The same verbs have literal meanings with movement:

PATTERN	MEANING	EXAMPLE
-아/어 가다	do, then go (away)	**커피를 사 가요.** I'll buy coffee and take it with me.
-아/어 오다	do, then come back	**빵을 사 왔어요.** I bought bread and came back with it.
-고 가다 / -고 오다	take or bring along	**우산을 가지고 가세요.** Take an umbrella with you.

-아/어 내다: carrying it through

The action takes **effort** and ends in success or in something produced.

VERB	EXAMPLE	MEANING
이겨 내다	**어려움을 이겨 냈어요.**	I overcame the difficulty.
참아 내다	**아픔을 참아 냈어요.**	I endured the pain.
해 내다	**그 일을 끝까지 해 냈어요.**	I got the job done to the end.
찾아 내다	**잃어버린 열쇠를 찾아 냈어요.**	I managed to find the lost key.

-아/어 대다: doing it to excess

This auxiliary says someone keeps doing something **repeatedly and annoyingly**; it usually carries a negative tone.

EXAMPLE	MEANING
아이들이 밤새 떠들어 댔어요.	The children kept making a racket all night.
친구가 계속 웃어 대서 화가 났어요.	My friend kept laughing, so I got angry.
동생이 졸라 대요.	My younger sibling keeps pestering me.

Watch out: do not mix up 오다 and 가다 in time

Think of the speaker as standing in the present. **살아 왔다** looks back and arrives at now; **살아 가다** looks ahead: **앞으로도 열심히 살아 갈 거예요** "I will go on living diligently from here". For slow change toward the future, adjectives take **-아/어지다** first: **추워져 가요** (it is getting colder).

Watch out: 버리다 can sound careless

Because of its "throw away" origin, **-아/어 버리다** can sound dismissive when a person is involved (**가 버렸어요** "he went off, just like that"). Use it carefully with respectful topics, and prefer a plain past tense in a formal setting.

🗣️ In Use — 실제 예문

Three exchanges with the second group of auxiliaries.

① Regret (-아/어 버리다)

A:

왜 그렇게 울상이에요?

Why the long face?

B:

지갑을 잃어버렸어요.

② Nearly done (-아/어 가다)

A:

보고서는 다 됐어요?

Is the report finished?

B:

I've lost my wallet.

거의 다 되어 가요. 조금만 기다려 주세요.

It's almost done. Please wait a little.

③ Overcoming (-아/어 내다)

A:

마라톤을 완주하셨다면서요?

I hear you finished the marathon?

B:

네, 힘들었지만 끝까지 해 냈어요.

Yes, it was hard, but I saw it through.

📋 Quick Reference — 요약표

PATTERN	MEANING	EXAMPLE
-아/어 버리다	finish completely; relief or regret	**다 먹어 버렸어요**
-고 말다	end up, against one's wish	**울고 말았어요**
-아/어 가다	progressing from now; nearly done	**끝나 가요**
-아/어 오다	continuing up to now	**해 왔어요**
-아/어 내다	achieve with effort	**이겨 냈어요**
-아/어 대다	keep doing, annoyingly	**떠들어 대요**

🖍️ Try It Yourself — 연습

Work out the answer first, then click to check.

1. Say "I ate all the cake" with a feeling of completion.

▼ Show answer

케이크를 다 먹어 버렸어요.

2. Say "I ended up crying at the film" with -고 말다.

▼ Show answer

영화를 보다가 울고 말았어요.

3. Which attaches to -고, and which to -아/어: 버리다 or 말다?

▼ Show answer

말다 attaches to -고 (**-고 말다**); 버리다 attaches to -아/어 (**-아/어 버리다**).

4. Say "I have lived in Seoul for ten years" (continuing to now) with -아/어 오다.

▼ Show answer

십 년 동안 서울에서 살아 왔어요.

5. Say "The film is almost over."

▼ Show answer

영화가 거의 끝나 가요.

6. Say "I bought bread and came back."

▼ Show answer

빵을 사 왔어요.

7. Say "She overcame the difficulties" with -아/어 내다.

▼ Show answer

그녀는 어려움을 이겨 냈어요.

8. What does **떠들어 대다** add to **떠들다**?

▼ Show answer

The sense of doing it persistently and annoyingly ("kept making a racket").

9. Say "I will pass, no matter what" with a pattern of determination.

▼ Show answer

꼭 합격하고 말겠어요.

Coming up in Chapter 7: Reasons, Causes and Results. You will learn -느라고, -는 바람에, -기 때문에, -(으)ㄴ 탓에, -덕분에, -(으)ㄴ/는 이유, the difference between positive and negative causes, and the sentence-ending restrictions of each.

🔗 Reasons, Causes and Results — 이유와 결과

*English has "because", "since" and "thanks to". Korean has far more ways to say why something happened, and each one carries a **tone** (neutral, blaming, grateful) and a **grammar restriction** (what may follow it). You already know **-아/어서** and **-(으)니까** from Korean Grammar 2 and the Basic Conversation courses; this chapter revisits them and adds **-느라고, -는 바람에, -기 때문에, -(으)ㄴ 탓에, 덕분에** and **-(으)ㄴ/는 이유**. The skill is choosing the right one.*

THE RULE IN ONE BOX

Pick the connective by **tone** and check what **ending** you need in the second clause. **Neutral:** -아/어서, -(으)니까, -기 때문에. **The cause was busy effort, with a bad result:** -느라고. **An unexpected event led to a bad result:** -는 바람에. **Blame:** -(으)ㄴ 탓에. **Gratitude:** 덕분에.

-아/어서 and -(으)니까 revisited

	-아/어서	-(으)니까
Tense before it	never **-았/었-**	may take **-았/었-**
Second clause may be a command or suggestion?	**no**	**yes**
Feeling	a natural cause and effect, a plain explanation	the speaker's own reason, often to persuade
Example	**비가 와서 집에 있었어요.** Because it rained, I stayed home.	**비가 오니까 집에 있으세요.** Since it's raining, please stay in.

-기 때문에: because (a firm, explicit reason)

Stem + **-기 때문에** states a reason more formally and more strongly. With a noun it is **noun + 때문에**, and as a sentence ending it is **-기 때문이다**.

PATTERN	EXAMPLE	MEANING
verb / adjective + -기 때문에	**바쁘기 때문에 갈 수 없습니다.**	I cannot go because I am busy.
past: -았/었기 때문에	**늦게 출발했기 때문에 지각했어요.**	I was late because I set off late.
noun + 때문에	**교통사고 때문에 길이 막혔어요.**	The road was blocked because of an accident.
sentence ending	**제가 늦은 것은 길이 막혔기 때문입니다.**	The reason I was late is that the road was blocked.

-기 때문에 usually does not sit well with a command or a suggestion in the second clause; use **-(으)니까** for those.

-느라고: because I was busy doing A, B happened

Stem + **-느라고** says that **time and energy spent on action A** led to a result B, nearly always a **negative or regrettable** one. Three restrictions: A is a **verb**, the **subject is the same** in both clauses, and **-느라고** itself takes no tense marker.

EXAMPLE	MEANING
숙제를 하느라고 못 잤어요.	I couldn't sleep because I was doing homework.
게임을 하느라고 약속을 잊어버렸어요.	Busy with a game, I forgot the appointment.
친구와 이야기하느라고 시간 가는 줄 몰랐어요.	I was so busy talking to my friend that I lost track of time.

Not allowed: ✗ **비가 오느라고 늦었어요** (different subject, and 오다 is not an effortful action). The second clause must be a statement or a question: no command and no suggestion.

-는 바람에: an unexpected event, a bad result

Verb stem + **-는 바람에** (past: **-(으)ㄴ 바람에**) says that something **happened unexpectedly** and caused an unwelcome result. The two clauses may have different subjects, and the second clause is usually in the past.

EXAMPLE	MEANING
갑자기 비가 오는 바람에 소풍이 취소됐어요.	It suddenly rained, so the picnic was cancelled.
버스가 늦게 오는 바람에 지각했어요.	The bus came late, so I was late.
친구가 넘어지는 바람에 저도 넘어졌어요.	My friend fell over, and so I fell too.

-(으)ㄴ 탓에 and 탓: blame

Stem + **-(으)ㄴ 탓에** (adjective), **-는 탓에** (verb) or **noun + 탓에 / 탓이다** puts the **blame** on something.

EXAMPLE	MEANING
날씨 탓에 경기가 연기됐어요.	The match was postponed because of the weather (a bad thing).
제가 준비를 안 한 탓에 실패했어요.	It was my fault for not preparing; I failed.
모든 게 제 탓이에요.	It is all my fault.

덕분에: thanks to

덕분에 is the grateful mirror of 탓에. After a noun it is **noun + 덕분에**; after a verb or adjective, **-(으)ㄴ/는 덕분에**; and as an answer to "how are you?" it is the polite **덕분에 잘 지내요** ("thanks to you, I'm well").

EXAMPLE	MEANING
선생님 덕분에 시험에 합격했어요.	Thanks to my teacher, I passed the exam.
친구가 도와준 덕분에 일찍 끝났어요.	Thanks to my friend's help, it finished early.
덕분에 잘 지냈습니다.	Thanks to you, I have been well.

-(으)ㄴ/는 이유: the reason is...

이유 "reason" is a noun, so it follows a modifier: **늦은 이유** "the reason (I was) late", **가는 이유** "the reason for going". Combine it with **때문이다 / -아/어서이다** to answer.

EXAMPLE	MEANING
제가 한국어를 공부하는 이유는 한국 드라마를 좋아하기 때문이에요.	The reason I study Korean is that I like Korean dramas.
늦은 이유를 말해 주세요.	Please tell me why you were late.

Choosing the connective

PATTERN	TONE	BEFORE IT	SECOND CLAUSE
-아/어서	neutral	no -았/었-	statement or question (no command, no suggestion)
-(으)니까	speaker's reason	-았/었- allowed	any, including command and suggestion
-기 때문에	firm, formal	-았/었- allowed	statement or question
-느라고	busy, bad result	no tense; same subject	statement or question; result usually negative
-는 바람에	unexpected, bad result	verbs only	statement; usually past

PATTERN	TONE	BEFORE IT	SECOND CLAUSE
-(으)ㄴ 탓에	blame	noun or modifier	statement; unwelcome result
덕분에	gratitude	noun or modifier	statement; welcome result

Watch out: do not use -느라고 for a good result

✗ **열심히 공부하느라고 합격했어요** sounds wrong, because -느라고 expects an unfortunate outcome. For a good result use **-아/어서** or **덕분에**: **열심히 공부해서 합격했어요**.

Watch out: connectors between sentences

When a reason is stated in its own sentence, use **그래서** ("so, therefore") before the result and **왜냐하면 … -기 때문이다** ("because …") before the reason: **비가 왔어요. 그래서 집에 있었어요. 그러니까** is the sentence-linking form of -(으)니까 and can lead into a command.

In Use — 실제 예문

Three exchanges with reasons and results.

① Being busy (-느라고)

A:

왜 전화를 안 받았어요?

Why didn't you answer the phone?

B:

미안해요. 발표 준비하느라고 못 봤어요.

Sorry. I was preparing a presentation and didn't see it.

② An accident (-는 바람에)

A:

어제 왜 못 왔어요?

Why couldn't you come yesterday?

B:

지하철이 갑자기 멈추는 바람에 늦었어요.

The subway suddenly stopped, so I was late.

③ Thanks (덕분에)

A:

시험 잘 봤어요?

Did the exam go well?

B:

네, 선생님 덕분에 합격했어요. 감사합니다!

Yes, I passed thanks to you, teacher. Thank you!

📋 Quick Reference — 요약표

PATTERN	MEANING	EXAMPLE
-기 때문에 / noun + 때문에	because (firm)	**바쁘기 때문에 못 가요**
-느라고	busy doing A, so B	**공부하느라고 못 잤어요**
-는 바람에	unexpected event, bad result	**비가 오는 바람에 취소됐어요**
-(으)ㄴ 탓에 / noun + 탓	blame	**날씨 탓에 연기됐어요**
덕분에	thanks to	**선생님 덕분에 합격했어요**
-(으)ㄴ/는 이유	the reason that	**늦은 이유**

🖍️ Try It Yourself — 연습

Work out the answer first, then click to check.

1. Say "I couldn't call because I was working" with -느라고.

▼ Show answer

일하느라고 전화를 못 했어요.

2. Say "The match was cancelled because it suddenly rained" with -는 바람에.

▼ Show answer

갑자기 비가 오는 바람에 경기가 취소됐어요.

3. Say "Thanks to my friend, I found a job."

▼ Show answer

친구 덕분에 취직했어요.

4. Why is **비가 와서 우산을 가져가세요** wrong, and how do you fix it?

▼ Show answer

-아/어서 cannot lead into a command. Use **비가 오니까 우산을 가져가세요.**

5. Why is **어제 비가 왔어서 집에 있었어요** wrong?

▼ Show answer

-아/어서 takes no tense marker. Say **어제 비가 와서 집에 있었어요**, with the past only in the second clause.

6. Pick the pattern for blame: "It's all because of the weather."

▼ Show answer

다 날씨 탓이에요.

7. Why is **친구가 아프느라고 못 왔어요** wrong?

▼ Show answer

-느라고 needs a verb of effortful action and the same subject in both clauses; 아프다 is an adjective and the subjects differ. Use **친구가 아파서 못 왔어요.**

8. Say "The reason I live in Seoul is my job."

▼ Show answer

제가 서울에 사는 이유는 직장 때문이에요.

9. Which is polite for "Thanks to you, I'm doing well": 덕분에 잘 지내요 or 탓에 잘 지내요?

▼ Show answer

덕분에 잘 지내요. 탓 is for blame.

Coming up in Chapter 8: Contrast and Concession. You will learn -아/어도, -더라도, -(으)ㄹ지라도, -(으)ㄴ/는데도, -기는 하지만, -(으)ㄹ 뿐만 아니라 and -(으)ㄹ 뿐, and the difference between "even if" and "although".

⚖️ Contrast and Concession — 대조와 양보

*Korean Grammar 3 7 gave the ways to say why. This chapter gives the ways to say in spite of. English has two main ideas: **"even if"** (a hypothetical, which may not happen) and **"although"** (a fact that goes against expectation). Korean keeps them apart with different endings, and adds two more patterns for adding information (**not only ... but also**) and limiting it (**only**).*

THE RULE IN ONE BOX

Even if (hypothetical): -아/어도 (everyday), **-더라도** (stronger), **-(으)ㄹ지라도** (formal, literary). **Although (fact): -(으)ㄴ/는데도** (strong surprise), **-지만** (plain contrast), **-기는 하지만** (grants a point, then objects). **Not only ... but also: -(으)ㄹ 뿐만 아니라**. **Only: -(으)ㄹ 뿐이다**.

-아/어도: even if, even though

Stem + **-아/어도** (noun + **이어도 / 여도**). It covers both ideas in speech: the context decides whether the clause is hypothetical or real. It is often strengthened with **아무리** ("however much").

EXAMPLE	MEANING
비가 와도 갈 거예요.	I'll go even if it rains.
아무리 피곤해도 운동은 해요.	However tired I am, I exercise.
많이 먹어도 살이 안 쪄요.	Even though I eat a lot, I don't put on weight.
주말이어도 일해야 해요.	Even if it's the weekend, I have to work.

The past form **-았/었어도** usually means "even if (it) had happened" or "even though (it) happened": **미리 알았어도 소용없었을 거예요** "even if I had known beforehand, it would have been no use".

-더라도 and -(으)ㄹ지라도: stronger "even if"

Both express a **hypothetical** concession with more force than -아/어도. They suit a firm decision or a determined attitude, and the second clause may be a command or a suggestion.

PATTERN	EXAMPLE	MEANING
-더라도	**아무리 힘들더라도 포기하지 마세요.**	However hard it is, don't give up.
-더라도	**늦더라도 꼭 오세요.**	Even if you are late, do come.
-(으)ㄹ지라도	**실패할지라도 도전하겠습니다.**	Even if I fail, I will take up the challenge.

> **Watch out: -더라도 and -(으)ㄹ지라도 are not for facts**
>
> They describe something **not yet certain**. For a known fact, use **-(으)ㄴ/는데도** or **-지만**. You can say **비가 오더라도 가요** ("even if it rains") but not for rain that is already falling.

-(으)ㄴ/는데도: although (a fact)

This pattern is **-(으)ㄴ/는데** plus **도**. It states a **real fact** and then something unexpected. Tense is allowed before it.

TYPE	FORM	EXAMPLE
verb, present	-는데도	**매일 연습하는데도 실력이 안 늘어요.** Although I practise every day, my skill doesn't improve.
adjective, present	-(으)ㄴ데도	**날씨가 추운데도 사람이 많아요.** Although it's cold, there are many people.
past	-았/었는데도	**열심히 공부했는데도 떨어졌어요.** Although I studied hard, I failed.
noun	-인데도	**월요일인데도 한가해요.** Although it's Monday, it's quiet.

-기는 하지만: "it is ..., but"

Repeat the verb or adjective with **-기는 하다**, which **grants** the point, then add **하지만** for the objection. In speech it is shortened to **-긴 하지만**.

EXAMPLE	MEANING
맛있기는 하지만 너무 비싸요.	It is tasty, but it's too expensive.
가긴 가겠지만 오래 못 있어요.	I will go, but I can't stay long.
한국어가 어렵긴 하지만 재미있어요.	Korean is hard, but it's fun.

-(으)ㄹ 뿐만 아니라: not only ... but also

Verb or adjective stem + **-(으)ㄹ 뿐만 아니라**; with a noun, **noun + 뿐만 아니라** (or **noun 일 뿐만 아니라**). The second clause adds something, usually with **도** or **또한**.

EXAMPLE	MEANING
그 사람은 똑똑할 뿐만 아니라 친절해요.	He is not only clever but also kind.
이 식당은 음식이 맛있을 뿐만 아니라 값도 싸요.	This restaurant's food is not only tasty but also cheap.
영어뿐만 아니라 일본어도 할 수 있어요.	I can speak not only English but also Japanese.

-(으)ㄹ 뿐이다: only, merely

뿐 means "only". After a noun it attaches directly (**당신뿐이에요** "it is only you"); after a verb or adjective use **-(으)ㄹ 뿐이다**, which says nothing more than that.

EXAMPLE	MEANING
저는 그냥 웃을 뿐이에요.	I just smile, that's all.

EXAMPLE	MEANING
제가 믿는 사람은 가족뿐이에요.	The only people I trust are my family.
저는 시킨 대로 했을 뿐입니다.	I only did as I was told.

"Even if" against "although"

IDEA	PATTERN	IS THE FIRST CLAUSE A FACT?	STRENGTH
even if	-아/어도	either	neutral
even if	-더라도	hypothetical	strong
even if	-(으)ㄹ지라도	hypothetical	strong, formal
although	-(으)ㄴ/는데도	fact	surprise
although	-지만	fact	plain contrast
it is …, but	-기는 하지만	fact, conceded	soft contrast

Watch out: -아/어도 and permission

-아/어도 되다 ("may, it is all right to") is built on the same ending: **앉아도 돼요** "you may sit". Here **되다** says it is acceptable; the "even if" meaning is gone. Note also that **-지 않아도 되다** means "need not".

🗣️ In Use — 실제 예문

Three exchanges with concession.

① A firm decision (-더라도)

A:

내일 비가 많이 온대요. 그래도 가요?

② A surprise (-는데도)

A:

시험 결과가 어땠어요?

How were the exam results?

They say it will rain a lot tomorrow. Are we still going?

B:

비가 오더라도 꼭 가야 해요.

Even if it rains, we must go.

B:

열심히 공부했는데도 떨어졌어요.

I failed even though I studied hard.

③ Not only (-ㄹ 뿐만 아니라)

A:

이 식당 어때요?

How is this restaurant?

B:

음식이 맛있을 뿐만 아니라 직원도 친절해요.

The food is not only tasty, the staff are friendly too.

📋 Quick Reference — 요약표

PATTERN	MEANING	EXAMPLE
-아/어도	even if / even though	**비가 와도 가요**
-더라도	even if (strong)	**늦더라도 오세요**
-(으)ㄹ지라도	even if (formal)	**실패할지라도 도전하겠다**
-(으)ㄴ/는데도	although (fact)	**공부했는데도 떨어졌어요**
-기는 하지만	it is …, but	**맛있긴 하지만 비싸요**
-(으)ㄹ 뿐만 아니라	not only … but also	**똑똑할 뿐만 아니라 친절해요**
-(으)ㄹ 뿐이다	only	**웃을 뿐이에요**

🖍️ Try It Yourself — 연습

Work out the answer first, then click to check.

1. Say "I'll go even if it's far" with -아/어도.

▼ Show answer

멀어도 갈 거예요.

2. Say "However hard it is, don't give up" with -더라도.

▼ Show answer

아무리 힘들더라도 포기하지 마세요.

3. Say "I'm tired even though I slept a lot" with -(으)ㄴ/는데도.

▼ Show answer

많이 잤는데도 피곤해요.

4. Say "It's pretty, but it's expensive" with -기는 하지만.

▼ Show answer

예쁘기는 하지만 비싸요. (or **예쁘긴 하지만**)

5. Say "She is not only a teacher but also a writer."

▼ Show answer

그녀는 선생님일 뿐만 아니라 작가이기도 해요.

6. Say "I only watched" with -(으)ㄹ 뿐이다.

▼ Show answer

저는 보았을 뿐이에요. (or **봤을 뿐이에요**)

7. When it is already raining, why is **비가 오는데도 가요** better than **비가 오더라도 가요**?

▼ Show answer

-더라도 is for a hypothetical. The rain is already a fact, so use **-(으)ㄴ/는데도** or **-지만**.

8. Which means "although" and which "even if": **비싸도 사요** · **비싼데도 사요**?

▼ Show answer

비싸도 사요 is "even if / even though it's expensive" (open); 비싼데도 사요 is "although it is expensive" (a stated fact).

9. Say "It's only you" with 뿐.

▼ Show answer

당신뿐이에요. (No space between the noun and 뿐.)

Coming up in Chapter 9: Recall and Discovery: -더-. You will learn -더라, -던, -았/었던, -더니, -았/었더니 and -다니, and why these forms mark knowledge that the speaker saw or experienced personally.

👁 Recall and Discovery — 회상

*Korean has a small marker, **-더-**, that does something English has no word for: it tells the listener that the speaker **saw, heard or experienced** what is being described, and is now **recalling** it. It is not a plain past tense; it is a tense-and-evidence marker rolled into one. It appears in several common endings: **-더라, -던, -았/었던, -더니, -았/었더니** and, in a related way, **-다니**. This chapter sorts them out.*

THE RULE IN ONE BOX

-더- = "I observed this in the past, and I am now remembering it." **-더라 / -더라고요**: reporting a discovery ("I found that..."). **-던**: modifier for an action *interrupted* or a habit of the past ("the book I was reading", "the house where I used to live"). **-았/었던**: modifier for a completed event that is recalled. **-더니**: after observing A, B followed (or contrasted). **-았/었더니**: when *I* did A, I found B. **-다니**: surprise at news.

-더라 and -더라고요: "I found that..."

Stem + **-더라** (casual, a little self-talk) or **-더라고(요)** (the polite everyday form). It reports something the speaker **personally observed**, often something new or unexpected. Its natural subject is another person or a thing; for yourself it appears mainly for a discovery about yourself.

EXAMPLE	MEANING
어제 그 식당에 가 봤는데 음식이 맛있더라고요.	I tried that restaurant yesterday and the food was good (I found).
친구가 벌써 와 있더라.	My friend was already there (I saw).
그 영화는 별로 재미없더라고요.	That film wasn't very interesting (I thought).

ENDING	TIME OF THE DISCOVERY	EXAMPLE
-네요	just now, as you notice it	**음식이 맛있네요.** (You taste it now.)
-더라고요	earlier, remembered	**음식이 맛있더라고요.** (You tasted it then.)

-던: unfinished actions and past habits

Stem + **-던** modifies a noun. It has two chief meanings: an action that was **started but not finished**, and a **past habit or state** that has since ended.

MEANING	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH
interrupted action	**제가 읽던 책이 어디 있어요?**	Where is the book I was reading?
interrupted action	**먹던 빵을 남겼어요.**	I left the bread I was eating.
past habit	**제가 다니던 학교는 서울에 있어요.**	The school I used to attend is in Seoul.
past state	**제가 살던 집은 작았어요.**	The house I used to live in was small.

-았/었던: a recalled, completed event

Past stem + **-던** makes **-았/었던**, a modifier for something that **was done and is over**, recalled from memory. Compare the three modifiers of **먹다**:

MODIFIER	EXAMPLE	SENSE
먹던	**먹던 음식**	the food I was eating (not finished)
먹은	**먹은 음식**	the food I ate (plain past)
먹었던	**먹었던 음식**	the food I (once) ate, remembered

Example: **제가 어렸을 때 먹었던 음식이 생각나요.** "I remember the food I ate when I was little." The recalled event is something you now look back on.

-더니: after seeing A, B followed

Stem + **-더니** connects two things the speaker **observed**. The first clause is usually about another person (or the weather); the two clauses share a subject. Two uses:

USE	EXAMPLE	MEANING
cause and effect	**동생이 열심히 공부하더니 합격했어요.**	My younger sibling studied hard, and then passed.
change or contrast	**어제는 덥더니 오늘은 춥네요.**	It was hot yesterday, but today it's cold.
an observed sequence	**아이가 울더니 곧 잠들었어요.**	The child cried and then soon fell asleep.

-았/었더니: when I did A, I found B

Past stem + **-더니** is used when the **speaker** did A and then discovered B. The subject of the first clause is "I", and B is a result or discovery.

EXAMPLE	MEANING
집에 갔더니 아무도 없었어요.	When I went home, no one was there.
약을 먹었더니 열이 내렸어요.	I took medicine, and my fever went down.
창문을 열었더니 바람이 불었어요.	When I opened the window, a wind blew in.

> **Watch out: -더니 against -았/었더니**
>
> Ask *whose action starts the sentence*. **친구가 공부하더니 합격했어요** (a friend studied: you watched) uses **-더니**. **제가 공부했더니 합격했어요** (I studied) uses **-았/었더니**. Do not put "I" as the subject with plain -더니 for an action.

-다니: surprise at news

A sentence ending in the plain form + **-다니** reacts with surprise to something you have heard or seen: "to think that…!" This **-다니** is a separate pattern, not built on **-더-**, but it is taught here because it also marks a reaction to something you have just found out.

EXAMPLE	MEANING
벌써 졸업했다니 믿을 수 없어요.	I can't believe you've graduated already.
그 사람이 거짓말을 하다니!	To think he would tell a lie!

Watch out: -더- cannot describe your own feelings or intentions

Because -더- reports what you *observed*, it does not fit statements of your own present feeling or will: **✗ 저는 배고프더라** in ordinary speech. For present feelings, use the plain ending; for new things you notice now, **-네요**. For past experience about yourself, use **-았/었어요**.

🗣️ In Use — 실제 예문

Three exchanges with -더-.

① A recommendation (-더라고요)

A:

그 카페 어때요?

How is that café?

B:

가 봤는데 커피가 정말 맛있더라고요.

I went, and the coffee was really good.

② A memory (-던)

A:

여기 예전에 서점 있었죠?

There used to be a bookshop here, didn't there?

B:

네, 제가 자주 가던 곳이었어요.

Yes, it was a place I used to go often.

③ A discovery (-았/었더니)

A:

감기는 좀 나았어요?

Is your cold better?

B:

네, 약을 먹고 푹 잤더니 괜찮아졌어요.

Yes, I took medicine and slept well, and I feel fine.

📋 Quick Reference — 요약표

PATTERN	MEANING	EXAMPLE
-더라 / -더라고요	I observed that…	**맛있더라고요**
-던 (modifier)	interrupted action; past habit	**읽던 책 · 살던 집**
-았/었던 (modifier)	recalled completed event	**먹었던 음식**
-더니	after I saw A, B; contrast	**공부하더니 합격했어요**
-았/었더니	when I did A, I found B	**갔더니 없었어요**
-다니	surprise at news	**졸업했다니!**

🖍️ Try It Yourself — 연습

Work out the answer first, then click to check.

1. Say "I tried the dish, and it was delicious" (a discovery, polite) with -더라고요.

▼ Show answer

먹어 봤는데 맛있더라고요.

2. Say "Where is the book I was reading?"

▼ Show answer

제가 읽던 책이 어디 있어요?

3. Say "The house where I used to live" with -던.

▼ Show answer

제가 살던 집

4. Which differs: **먹던 빵** or **먹은 빵**?

▼ Show answer

먹던 빵 = bread I was in the middle of eating; 먹은 빵 = bread I ate (finished).

5. Say "It was hot yesterday but today it's cold" with -더니.

▼ Show answer

어제는 덥더니 오늘은 춥네요.

6. Say "When I opened the door, a cat was there" with -았/었더니.

▼ Show answer

문을 열었더니 고양이가 있었어요.

7. Choose -더니 or -았/었더니: "My friend studied hard and passed."

▼ Show answer

-더니: **친구가 열심히 공부하더니 합격했어요.** (The friend is the subject; you observed it.)

8. Say "To think that he's already married!" with -다니.

▼ Show answer

벌써 결혼했다니!

9. Why is **저는 배고프더라** odd?

▼ Show answer

-더- reports something observed, and you do not "observe" your own present hunger. Use **저는 배고파요**.

Coming up in Chapter 10: Degree and Comparison. You will learn 보다, 만큼, 처럼 and 같이, 가장, 더, 덜 and 제일, and -(으)ㄴ/는 편이다, -(으)ㄹ 정도 and -(으)ㄹ수록 for "the more … the more".

📏 Degree and Comparison — 비교와 정도

*Korean Grammar 3 8 covered contrast between clauses. This chapter covers **comparing things** (**보다, 만큼, 처럼, 같이**), **ranking them** (**더, 덜, 가장, 제일**) and **describing degree** (**-(으)ㄴ/는 편이다, -(으)ㄹ 정도, -(으)ㄹ수록**). Most of the comparing words are particles, so word order is simple; the real work is choosing among them.*

THE RULE IN ONE BOX

A 보다 B: "than". **A 만큼:** "as much as A". **A 처럼 / 같이:** "like A". **더 / 덜:** "more / less". **가장 / 제일:** "most". **-(으)ㄴ/는 편이다:** "tends to be". **-(으)ㄹ 정도(로):** "to the extent that". **-(으)ㄹ수록:** "the more ... the more".

보다: "than"

The particle **보다** marks the thing you compare *against*. The adjective of comparison usually takes **더** ("more") for emphasis, but **더** can be left out.

EXAMPLE	MEANING
서울이 부산보다 커요.	Seoul is bigger than Busan.
저는 커피보다 차를 더 좋아해요.	I like tea more than coffee.
오늘은 어제보다 훨씬 더 추워요.	Today is much colder than yesterday.
생각보다 어려웠어요.	It was harder than I thought.

Useful strengtheners are **훨씬** "far, much", **조금 더** "a little more" and **좀 더** "somewhat more". A neutral phrase for comparison is **-에 비해(서)** "compared with": **작년에 비해 많이 늘었어요.**

만큼 and 처럼 / 같이: "as ... as" and "like"

PARTICLE	MEANING	EXAMPLE
만큼	as much as, to the same degree	**저도 형만큼 키가 커요.** I'm as tall as my older brother.
처럼	like, in the manner of	**그녀는 아이처럼 웃어요.** She laughs like a child.
같이	like (a little more literary)	**꿈같이 아름다웠어요.** It was beautiful like a dream.

For the negative of "as … as", Korean says the first thing is *not the same degree*: **저는 형만큼 키가 크지 않아요** "I'm not as tall as my older brother".

> **Watch out: 만큼 has two spellings**
>
> After a **noun** it is a particle and is written **joined**: **형만큼**. After a **modifier** (-(으)ㄴ/는/-(으)ㄹ) it is a dependent noun and is written **separately**: **노력한 만큼** "in proportion to the effort made". **같이** as a particle is joined (**꿈같이**); **같이** meaning "together" is a separate adverb (**같이 가요**).

더, 덜, 가장, 제일

WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
더	more	**더 크게 말해 주세요.** Please speak louder.
덜	less, not so	**덜 맵게 해 주세요.** Please make it less spicy.
가장	most (neutral, a little formal)	**이것이 가장 좋아요.** This is the best.
제일	most (everyday)	**제일 좋아하는 음식이 뭐예요?** What is your favourite food?

For "of all" use **중에서** or **에서** before the superlative: **한국 음식 중에서 김치찌개를 가장 좋아해요** "Of Korean food I like kimchi stew best"; **우리 반에서 제일 키가 커요** "I'm the tallest in our class".

-(으)ㄴ/는 편이다: "tends to be"

Say what **side of a scale** something falls on, without claiming an extreme.

WORD TYPE	FORM	EXAMPLE
adjective	-(으)ㄴ 편이다	**저는 키가 큰 편이에요.** I'm on the tall side.
verb	-는 편이다	**저는 많이 먹는 편이에요.** I tend to eat a lot.
noun	인 편이다	**이 방은 조용한 편이에요.** This room is on the quiet side.
negative	안 / -지 않는 편이다	**술을 잘 안 마시는 편이에요.** I tend not to drink much.

-(으)ㄹ 정도: "to the extent of"

Modifier + **정도** measures how far something goes. **정도** also means "about" after a number or quantity.

USE	EXAMPLE	MEANING
-(으)ㄹ 정도(로)	**눈물이 날 정도로 웃었어요.**	I laughed so much that tears came.
-(으)ㄹ 정도(로)	**말도 못 할 정도로 기뻤어요.**	I was too happy for words.
noun + 정도	**한 시간 정도 걸려요.**	It takes about an hour.

-(으)ㄹ수록: "the more ... the more"

Stem + **-(으)ㄹ수록** (vowel stem and ㄹ stem: **-ㄹ수록**; consonant stem: **-을수록**). The second clause names the change that goes with it, often with **더**.

EXAMPLE	MEANING
한국어는 배울수록 어려워요.	The more I learn Korean, the harder it gets.
음식은 먹을수록 더 먹고 싶어요.	The more I eat, the more I want.
보면 볼수록 매력 있는 사람이에요.	The more you see him, the more attractive he is.
갈수록 날씨가 추워져요.	As time goes on, the weather gets colder.

The pattern **-(으)면 -(으)ㄹ수록** repeats the verb for emphasis: **보면 볼수록**, **알면 알수록** "the more you know".

Choosing a comparison

YOU WANT TO SAY…	USE
A is more than B	**A가 B보다 (더) …**
A is as … as B	**A도 B만큼 …**
A acts like B	**A는 B처럼 …**
A is the most	**… 중에서 A가 가장 …**
I tend to	**-는 편이다**
so … that	**-(으)ㄹ 정도로**
the more … the more	**-(으)ㄹ수록**

> **Watch out: 보다 the particle against 보다 the verb**
>
> The comparing **보다** is a particle attached to a noun. The verb **보다** ("to see, to watch") is a different word that takes 을/를. **책보다 영화를 봐요** is "I watch films rather than books", with both in one sentence.

In Use — 실제 예문

Three exchanges with comparisons.

① Choosing (보다 / 더)

A:

커피와 차 중에 뭐가 더 좋아요?

Which do you like more, coffee or tea?

② Habits (-는 편이다)

A:

매운 음식 잘 드세요?

Are you good with spicy food?

B:

커피보다 차를 더 좋아해요.

I like tea more than coffee.

B:

네, 잘 먹는 편이에요. 하지만 너무 매우면 못 먹어요.

Yes, I'm fairly good at it. But if it's too spicy, I can't.

③ Growing (-(으)ㄹ수록)

A:

한국어 공부는 어때요?

How is your Korean study?

B:

배울수록 어렵지만 더 재미있어요.

The more I learn the harder it gets, but the more fun it is.

📋 Quick Reference — 요약표

PATTERN	MEANING	EXAMPLE
noun + 보다	than	**부산보다 커요**
noun + 만큼	as much as	**형만큼 커요**
noun + 처럼 / 같이	like	**아이처럼 웃어요**
더 / 덜	more / less	**덜 맵게**
가장 / 제일	most	**제일 좋아해요**
-(으)ㄴ/는 편이다	tends to be	**큰 편이에요**
-(으)ㄹ 정도(로)	to the extent that	**눈물이 날 정도로**
-(으)ㄹ수록	the more ... the more	**배울수록 어려워요**

🖍️ Try It Yourself — 연습

Work out the answer first, then click to check.

1. Say "This bag is cheaper than that one."

▼ Show answer

이 가방이 저 가방보다 (더) 싸요.

2. Say "I'm as busy as you."

▼ Show answer

저도 당신만큼 바빠요.

3. Say "She sings like a singer."

▼ Show answer

그녀는 가수처럼 노래해요.

4. Say "Of all my friends, he is the tallest."

▼ Show answer

친구들 중에서 그가 가장 키가 커요.

5. Say "I tend to get up early."

▼ Show answer

저는 일찍 일어나는 편이에요.

6. Say "I was so tired that I couldn't walk."

▼ Show answer

걷지 못할 정도로 피곤했어요.

7. Say "The more I think about it, the more confused I get."

▼ Show answer

생각할수록 헷갈려요.

8. Spell correctly: **노력한만큼** or **노력한 만큼**?

▼ Show answer

노력한 만큼 (separate, because 만큼 follows a modifier).

9. Ask for a less sweet drink politely.

▼ Show answer

덜 달게 해 주세요.

Coming up in Chapter 11: Noun Clauses and Nominalisation in Depth. You will learn -기, -(으)ㅁ and -는 것, and -(으)ㄴ 적, -는 줄 알다 / 모르다, -다는 것 and -(으)ㄴ/는지, with advice on choosing among the three nominalisers.

📦 Noun Clauses and Nominalisation — 명사절

*A **noun clause** turns a whole clause into something that can act like a noun: the subject, object or topic of a larger sentence ("reading is fun", "I know that he left", "I wonder whether it is true"). Korean Grammar 2 introduced **-는 것** and the modifiers. This chapter completes the picture with the three **nominalisers** (**-기, -(으)ㅁ, -는 것**) and four patterns built on noun clauses (**-(으)ㄴ 적, -는 줄 알다/모르다, -다는 것, -(으)ㄴ/는지**).*

THE RULE IN ONE BOX

-는 것: the general-purpose nominaliser; names a specific event or fact. **-기**: names an action as an idea or a task; chosen by certain predicates (쉽다, 어렵다, 시작하다...). **-(으)ㅁ**: a written, notice-style nominaliser that also forms many fixed nouns (기쁨, 꿈, 삶). The other four patterns each turn a clause into a noun for a particular job: **experience** (-(으)ㄴ 적), **belief** (-는 줄), **reported fact** (-다는 것), and **indirect question** (-(으)ㄴ/는지).

-는 것: the general nominaliser

TENSE	VERB	ADJECTIVE
present	-는 것 (먹는 것)	-(으)ㄴ 것 (큰 것)
past	-(으)ㄴ 것 (먹은 것)	-았/었던 것
future, supposition	-(으)ㄹ 것 (먹을 것)	-(으)ㄹ 것

In speech **것** is often shortened to **거**: **먹는 거**, **좋은 거**.

EXAMPLE	MEANING
저는 책을 읽는 것을 좋아해요.	I like reading books.
아는 것이 힘이다.	Knowledge is power. (What one knows is strength.)

EXAMPLE	MEANING
그가 떠난 것을 몰랐어요.	I didn't know that he had left.

-기: the action as a task or idea

Stem + **-기** (the same ending in **-기 전에, -기 때문에, -기 위해서, -기로 하다**) turns a verb into a noun. Certain predicates ask for it:

PREDICATE	EXAMPLE	MEANING
쉽다 / 어렵다 / 힘들다	한국어는 배우기가 어려워요.	Korean is hard to learn.
좋다 / 편하다 / 불편하다	이 신발은 걷기 편해요.	These shoes are comfortable to walk in.
시작하다	비가 오기 시작했어요.	It started to rain.
-기로 하다	내일 만나기로 했어요.	We decided to meet tomorrow.
바라다	건강하시기를 바랍니다.	I hope you stay healthy.

Many skills and activities have set names with -기: **말하기** speaking, **듣기** listening, **읽기** reading, **쓰기** writing, **달리기** running. You see them as headings in Korean textbooks.

-(으)ㅁ: written and fixed nouns

Stem + **-(으)ㅁ** (vowel stems: **-ㅁ**) is used in written notices, notes and headlines, and in the formal "that" clause with **알다**. It also forms many ordinary nouns that you must simply learn.

VERB OR ADJECTIVE	NOUN	MEANING
기쁘다	기쁨	joy
슬프다	슬픔	sorrow
꾸다 (꿈을 꾸다)	꿈	dream

VERB OR ADJECTIVE	NOUN	MEANING
살다	삶	life
죽다	죽음	death
믿다	믿음	belief, faith

In notes and notices it can end a sentence: **회의는 오후 세 시에 있음.** "The meeting is at 3 p.m." It also takes tense: **그가 떠났음을 알았다** "I learned that he had left" (written).

-(으)ㄴ 적이 있다: have done before

적 means "an occasion". Past modifier + **적이 있다 / 없다** reports experience.

EXAMPLE	MEANING
한국에 간 적이 있어요.	I have been to Korea.
김치를 만들어 본 적이 없어요.	I have never made kimchi.
그 영화를 본 적이 있어요?	Have you seen that film?

-는 줄 알다 / 모르다: belief and ability

With a modifier ending in **-는 / -(으)ㄴ**, **줄** expresses what you **thought** to be the case. **알았다** often means the belief proved wrong; **몰랐다** means you did not realise.

PATTERN	EXAMPLE	MEANING
-는 줄 알았다	**네가 집에 있는 줄 알았어요.**	I thought you were at home (but you were not).
-는 줄 몰랐다	**네가 온 줄 몰랐어요.**	I didn't realise you had come.
noun + 인 줄 알았다	**그가 학생인 줄 알았어요.**	I thought he was a student.

With **-(으)ㄹ 줄** the meaning changes to **know how to**:

EXAMPLE	MEANING
운전할 줄 알아요.	I know how to drive.
한국어를 말할 줄 몰라요.	I don't know how to speak Korean.

-다는 것: the reported fact

Plain form + **-다는 것** (from the quotation, Korean Grammar 2) names a fact or statement as a noun: **그가 거짓말을 했다는 것을 알았어요** "I found out that he had lied." It often goes with **사실** or **점**: **한국어가 어렵다는 사실**, **중요하다는 점**.

-(으)ㄴ/는지: indirect questions

This turns a question into a noun clause: "whether" or "how/when/where...". The ending depends on word type and tense.

TYPE	FORM	EXAMPLE
verb, present	-는지	**그가 어디에 사는지 알아요?** Do you know where he lives?
adjective, present	-(으)ㄴ지	**얼마나 큰지 몰라요.** I don't know how big it is.
past	-았/었는지	**언제 왔는지 모르겠어요.** I don't know when he came.
noun	인지	**누구인지 알고 싶어요.** I want to know who it is.

Choosing a nominaliser

SITUATION	USE
Everyday: "I like doing X", "that he left"	**-는 것**
With 쉽다 / 어렵다 / 편하다, 시작하다, -기로 하다, 바라다	**-기**

SITUATION	USE
Skills and names (말하기, 쓰기)	**-기** noun
Written notes, notices, fixed nouns (기쁨, 삶)	**-(으)ㅁ**
Experience	**-(으)ㄴ 적**
Mistaken belief / know how to	**-는 줄 / -(으)ㄹ 줄**
"Whether / how / when"	**-(으)ㄴ/는지**

Watch out: the same sentence, two nominalisers

Several sentences work with either: **읽는 것을 좋아해요** and **읽기를 좋아해요** both mean "I like reading". The predicate often settles it: with **쉽다 / 어렵다** and **-기로 하다** prefer **-기**; with **알다** in speech prefer **-는 것**; in a formal document prefer **-(으)ㅁ**. When unsure, **-는 것** is the safest choice.

Watch out: -(으)ㄹ 줄 알다 and -(으)ㄹ 수 있다

운전할 줄 알아요 says you *know how to* drive (a learned skill); **운전할 수 있어요** says you *can* drive (ability or permission, perhaps today). **줄 알다** is about knowledge of how; **수 있다** is about possibility.

In Use — 실제 예문

Three exchanges with noun clauses.

① Experience (-(으)ㄴ 적)

A:

제주도에 가 본 적이 있어요?

Have you ever been to Jeju?

B:

아니요, 아직 간 적이 없어요.

No, I've never been.

② A mistaken belief (-는 줄 알았다)

A:

어, 아직 안 갔어요? 벌써 간 줄 알았어요.

Oh, haven't you left yet? I thought you'd gone already.

B:

아니요, 지금 가려고 해요.

No, I am about to go now.

③ An indirect question (-(으)ㄴ/는지)

A:

회의가 몇 시에 시작하는지 아세요?

Do you know what time the meeting starts?

B:

잘 모르겠어요. 한번 물어볼게요.

I'm not sure. I'll ask.

📋 Quick Reference — 요약표

PATTERN	MEANING	EXAMPLE
-는 것	general nominaliser	**읽는 것을 좋아해요**
-기	task or idea	**배우기가 어려워요**
-(으)ㅁ	written, fixed nouns	**기쁨, 꿈, 삶**
-(으)ㄴ 적이 있다	experience	**간 적이 있어요**
-는 줄 알다/모르다	belief	**온 줄 몰랐어요**
-(으)ㄹ 줄 알다	know how to	**운전할 줄 알아요**
-다는 것	reported fact	**했다는 것을 알았어요**
-(으)ㄴ/는지	whether, how, when	**어디에 사는지 알아요?**

🖍️ Try It Yourself — 연습

Work out the answer first, then click to check.

1. Say "I like watching films" with -는 것.

▼ Show answer

저는 영화를 보는 것을 좋아해요.

2. Say "Korean is hard to learn" with -기.

▼ Show answer

한국어는 배우기가 어려워요.

3. Give the nouns made from **기쁘다, 슬프다, 살다**.

▼ Show answer

기쁨 · 슬픔 · 삶

4. Say "I have never eaten raw octopus."

▼ Show answer

산낙지를 먹은 적이 없어요.

5. Say "I thought it was a holiday" (it was not).

▼ Show answer

휴일인 줄 알았어요.

6. What is the difference between **수영할 줄 알아요** and **수영할 수 있어요**?

▼ Show answer

The first says you know how to swim (a learned skill). The second says you can swim (ability or possibility, maybe today).

7. Say "I found out that he is a teacher" with -다는 것.

▼ Show answer

그가 선생님이라는 것을 알았어요.

8. Say "Do you know where the station is?" with -(으)ㄴ/는지.

▼ Show answer

역이 어디에 있는지 아세요?

9. Which nominaliser would you pick for a notice: "The meeting is at 3 o'clock"?

▼ Show answer

-(으)ㅁ: 회의는 세 시에 있음.

Coming up in Chapter 12: Putting It Together. The final chapter builds one long sentence clause by clause, gives a decision procedure for the whole course, runs an error-spotting clinic, and ends with the Course Complete recap and a pointer to Korean Grammar 4.

🧱 Putting It Together — 종합

*The first eleven chapters of Korean Grammar 3 gave you one area at a time: voice, auxiliary verbs, reasons, concession, recall, comparison and noun clauses. Real sentences use several at once. This last chapter builds one long sentence step by step, gives you a **decision procedure** for choosing patterns, runs an **error-spotting clinic** on the mistakes learners make most, and closes the course with a recap.*

THE RULE IN ONE BOX

A long Korean sentence is built from the **end backwards**: choose the main verb and its ending first, then add each clause in front of it. Every clause keeps its own connective, and every connective has its own rules about **tense, subject and the ending that may follow**. If you check those three things for each clause, the sentence will hold together.

Building a long sentence, clause by clause

Start with a short sentence and add one idea at a time. Each step uses a pattern from this course.

STEP	ADD	SENTENCE
1	the core	**책을 읽었어요.** I read the book.
2	a modifier with an auxiliary (Chapter 5)	**친구가 빌려 준 책을 읽었어요.** I read the book my friend lent me.
3	a reason, -느라고 (Chapter 7)	**친구가 빌려 준 책을 읽느라고 잠을 못 잤어요.** I couldn't sleep, busy reading the book my friend lent me.
4	a concession, -기는 하지만 (Chapter 8)	**친구가 빌려 준 책을 읽느라고 잠을 못 자서 피곤하기는 하지만, 재미있었어요.** I'm tired from not sleeping because I was reading, but it was fun.

STEP	ADD	SENTENCE
5	"the more ... the more", -(으)ㄹ수록 (Chapter 10)	**... 읽을수록 재미있어서 ...**
6	completion, -아/어 버리다 (Chapter 6)	**친구가 빌려 준 책을 읽느라고 잠을 못 자서 피곤하기는 하지만, 읽을수록 재미있어서 끝까지 다 읽어 버렸어요.**

The full sentence means: "I'm tired from losing sleep over reading the book my friend lent me, but the more I read the more fun it was, so I read it right to the end." A recall ending then adds the speaker's own observation: **정말 재미있더라고요.** "It really was fun (I found)." (Chapter 9)

> **Watch out: do not build sentences that are too long**
> Korean allows long chains, but spoken Korean usually stops after two or three clauses. In writing, break a chain at a natural joint into two sentences linked with **그래서**, **하지만** or **그런데**. A sentence that is grammatically correct but cannot be read aloud in one breath is a sign to split it.

A decision procedure for the course

YOU WANT TO SAY...	ASK YOURSELF	USE (CHAPTER)
who did what to whom	Is the subject doing it, receiving it or causing it?	active, passive or causative (1)
"was caught", "was opened"	Does the verb take -이/히/리/기-?	suffix passive (2)
"was solved", "was praised"	Is it a 하다 verb? Is it welcome or unwelcome?	-되다, -받다, -당하다, -아/어지다 (3)
"made / let someone do"	Direct action, or instruction?	suffix causative or -게 하다 (4)
"try", "for someone", "in advance", "in progress", "state"	Which shade of meaning?	보다, 주다, 놓다, -고 있다, -아/어 있다 (5)

YOU WANT TO SAY...	ASK YOURSELF	USE (CHAPTER)
"all done", "ended up", "so far", "achieved", "kept on"	Which way does the action point?	버리다, 말다, 가다 / 오다, 내다, 대다 (6)
"because"	Neutral, busy, unexpected, blame or thanks?	-아/어서, -느라고, -는 바람에, 탓에, 덕분에 (7)
"even if", "although", "not only"	Hypothetical or fact?	-아/어도, -더라도, -는데도, -ㄹ 뿐만 아니라 (8)
"I saw that...", "the house I used to..."	Did I observe it myself?	-더라고요, -던, -더니, -았/었더니 (9)
"more than", "the most", "the more"	Comparing, ranking or growing?	보다, 가장, -(으)ㄹ수록 (10)
"that...", "whether...", "have done"	Which noun clause?	-는 것, -기, -(으)ㅁ, -(으)ㄴ/는지 (11)

🔎 Error-spotting clinic — 오류 찾기

Each sentence contains one common mistake. Find it, then click to check.

1. 쥐가 고양이가 잡혔어요.

▼ Show answer

The agent of a passive takes 에게 / 한테, not 이/가: **쥐가 고양이에게 잡혔어요.** (Chapter 2)

2. 문이 열어졌어요.

▼ Show answer

열다 already has the suffix passive 열리다: **문이 열렸어요.** (Chapter 3)

3. 엄마가 아기가 밥을 먹였어요.

▼ Show answer

The person who is fed takes 에게: **엄마가 아기에게 밥을 먹였어요.** (Chapter 4)

4. 그는 옷을 입어 있어요. (He is wearing clothes.)

▼ Show answer

-아/어 있다 is for intransitive verbs of state. For wearing, use -고 있다: **그는 옷을 입고 있어요.** (Chapter 5)

5. 어제 비가 왔어서 집에 있었어요.

▼ Show answer

-아/어서 takes no tense marker: **어제 비가 와서 집에 있었어요.** (Chapter 7)

6. 비가 와서 우산을 가져가세요.

▼ Show answer

-아/어서 cannot lead into a command: **비가 오니까 우산을 가져가세요.** (Chapter 7)

7. 친구가 아프느라고 못 왔어요.

▼ Show answer

-느라고 needs a verb of effort and the same subject: **친구가 아파서 못 왔어요.** (Chapter 7)

8. 저는 배고프더라.

▼ Show answer

-더- reports what you observed, not your own present feeling: **저는 배고파요.** (Chapter 9)

9. 노력한만큼 결과가 나와요.

▼ Show answer

만큼 after a modifier is written separately: **노력한 만큼 결과가 나와요.** (Chapter 10)

10. 저는 운전할 수 알아요. (I know how to drive.)

▼ Show answer

"Know how to" is -(으)ㄹ 줄 알다: **저는 운전할 줄 알아요.** (Chapter 11)

🗣️ In Use — 실제 예문

Three exchanges that combine patterns from the course.

① Reason and completion

A:

어제 왜 연락이 없었어요?

Why didn't you get in touch yesterday?

B:

보고서를 쓰느라고 밤을 새워 버렸어요.

I was busy writing a report and ended up staying up all night.

② Concession and recall

A:

그 식당 어땠어요?

How was that restaurant?

B:

비싸기는 하지만 갈수록 더 맛있더라고요.

It's pricey, but it tasted better each time I went.

③ Passive and noun clause

A:

도둑이 잡혔다는 것을 알아요?

Do you know that the thief was caught?

B:

네, 어제 경찰에게 잡혔다고 들었어요.

Yes, I heard he was caught by the police yesterday.

🎓 Course Complete — 수고하셨습니다!

You have finished Korean Grammar 3. In twelve chapters you worked through voice, auxiliary verbs, reasons, concession, recall, comparison and noun clauses, the patterns that turn plain sentences into natural Korean. Here is the whole journey.

CHAPTER	TOPIC	YOU CAN NOW…
1	The Voice Map	Tell active, passive and causative apart and see how the particles change.
2	Passive Verbs: -이/히/리/기-	Build and use the suffix passives and mark the agent.
3	Passive with -되다 and -받다	Choose among -되다, -받다, -당하다 and -아/어지다.
4	Causatives	Use causative suffixes and -게 하다 / -게 만들다 and tell letting from making.
5	Auxiliary Verbs I	Use 보다, 주다 / 드리다, 놓다 / 두다, -고 있다 and -아/어 있다.
6	Auxiliary Verbs II	Use 버리다, 말다, 가다 / 오다, 내다 and 대다.
7	Reasons and Results	Choose among -아/어서, -느라고, -는 바람에, 탓에 and 덕분에.
8	Contrast and Concession	Say "even if", "although", "not only" and "only".
9	Recall and Discovery	Use -더라고요, -던, -더니 and -았/었더니.
10	Degree and Comparison	Compare, rank and say "the more … the more".
11	Noun Clauses	Choose among -는 것, -기, -(으)ㅁ and use -(으)ㄴ 적, -는 줄 and -(으)ㄴ/는지.
12	Putting It Together	Build a long sentence and correct the commonest errors.

What Next?

You have finished **Korean Grammar 3**. The next course is **Korean Grammar 4**, which covers written Korean, register and vocabulary: how the written style differs from speech, how to choose the right word for the setting, and the other building blocks of reading and writing Korean. If you want conversation practice with these patterns, the Korean Basic Conversation courses use them in dialogs.