

**부록 2      주요 문형**

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**상황 1:**

a) “다음에 뵙겠습니다.”

*뵙다* is a polite and formal expression of ‘to see / to meet someone’ when communicating with the elders.

b) Verb stem (으)러 가는 길이에요.: I’m on my way to verb.

Examples)

- 먹으러 가는 길
- 사러 가는 길
- 만나러 가는 길

**상황 2:**

다음부터는 N / Verb stem (하)지 않겠습니다. I will not verb next time.

This expression is often used to express conscious intention to not repeat a certain behavior.

Examples)

- 다음부터는 지각하지 않겠습니다.

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- 다음부터는 늦지 않겠습니다.
- 다음부터는 말하지 않겠습니다.

### 상황 3:

**Verb stem + past tense marker *어야지*:** *You should have + past participle.*

Examples)

- 확인했어야지. = You should have checked/double checked. (but you didn't.)
- 아침을 먹었어야지. = You should have had breakfast. (but you didn't.)

### 상황 4:

**Verb stem + (을) ≡ *것이 있다*:** *have something to verb*

Examples)

- 친구에게 물어볼 것이 있어요.
- 여기는 먹을 것이 많아요.
- 여기는 볼 것이 없어요.

## 상황 5:

### ‘시간 괜찮다.’

An expression, ‘시간 괜찮다’, is commonly used to describe whether he/she is available at a specific time.

When visiting a professor’s office without an appointment, you can say *교수님, 잠시 시간 괜찮으세요?* in order to make sure your professor has time so that your visit would not interrupt him/her.

Note that this expression is not exclusive to a professor-student conversation. It is a common conversation starter when visiting someone without an appointment.

Examples)

- 나 내일 시간 괜찮아.
- 오늘 저녁에 시간 괜찮아요.
- 잠시 시간 괜찮으세요? (a formal and polite expression)

## 상황 6:

### a) A place *에서* verb stem – *어/아요.*: verb in/at a place

Examples)

- 방에서 쉬어요. (방에서 쉬었어요.)
- 도서관에서 공부해요.

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- 카페에서 만나요.

### b) “수고하세요”

‘수고하세요’ is a common way to say bye when ending the conversation. Its literal meaning refers to ‘Please keep up the good work,’ but it corresponds to ‘Have a good day’ in general. However, if the speaker is older than the listener, it could refer to ‘Keep up the good work.’

### 상황 7:

#### a) “도와주셔서 감사합니다.”

In the expression, ‘도와주셔서 감사합니다,’ ‘도와주다’ has the same meaning as ‘도우다, 돕다’. However, a difference lies in some cases, such as ‘알려주다,’ which corresponds to ‘to inform, to notify.’ A base form of a verb itself tells that it is used for a certain listener, whereas ‘알리다’ refers to information that is given somewhat officially to the unspecified public. Thus, when saying ‘알려주다,’ it means ‘to inform someone of something.’

Examples)

- 도와줘서 고마워요.
- 내가 도와줄게.
- 전공, 학번, 이름 알려주세요.

#### b) “100 점 만점이다.”

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An expression, '100 점 만점이다', corresponds to 'out of 100 points.' A literal meaning of '만' in '만점' is ten thousand, but usually when you use it to refer to a grade, it means a perfect score. '-점 만점에 -점' is also a commonly used phrase which refers to ' - points out of -.'

Examples)

- 이 과제는 50 점 만점이야.
- 이번 시험은 100 점 만점에 80 점 받았어.
- “10 점 만점에 10 점” - Song, '10 점 만점에 10 점' by 2PM

### 상황 8:

a) Verb stem + ㄹ게 있어요: : have something to verb

(Verb stem + ㄹ 것이 있어요)

Examples)

- 여쭙볼게 있어요. = 여쭙볼 것이 있어요.
- 신문에 읽을게 있어요. = 신문에 읽을 것이 있어요.
- 친구에게 전할게 있어요. = 친구에게 전할 것이 있어요.

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b) Noun 은/는/이/가 언제인지 궁금합니다. : *When is noun?*

(Noun 은/는/이/가 언제입니까?)

An interrogative sentence, ‘..... 언제입니까?’, meaning ‘*When is noun?*’ can be rewritten as ‘언제인지 궁금합니다.’, a declarative sentence which corresponds to ‘*I wonder when noun is.*’ Note that this structure also applies to other wh-words, including *who, when, where, what, which, and why.*

Examples)

- 제출 기한이 언제인지 궁금합니다. = 제출 기한이 언제입니까?
- 시험이 언제인지 궁금합니다. = 시험이 언제입니까?
- 저 사람은 누구인지 궁금합니다. = 저 사람은 누구입니까?

### 상황 9:

Noun 이/가 있어서...: *Because there is noun,...*

It is an expression for a subordinating clause used to give reasons. 있다 is a verb stem of 있어서, which directly corresponds to ‘there is.’

Examples)

- 학술제가 있어서 다음 주는 휴강입니다.
- 일이 있어서 오늘 못 만나겠어요.
- 내일 시험이 있어서 공부하고 있어.

**상황 10:**

**어디로/에 verb stem+는 건지 알아?:** *Do you know where to verb?*

It is a common expression used to find out information from someone in regards to a specific location by asking him/her whether he/she has or knows the information about the place.

The connective suffix, *-건지*, is a short form of *-것인지* which corresponds to an adverbial phrase or a noun phrase beginning with “*where*.” Note that other *wh*-words are also used depending on what information is asked.

Examples)

- 어디로 제출하는 건지 알아?
- 어디에 두는 건지 알아?
- 어디로 전화하는 건지 알아?

**상황 11:**

**a) Verb stem -(하고 싶습니다):** *I would like to / want to verb.*

It is used to express a speaker’s hopes or wishes.

Examples)

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- 한국어 1 수업을 신청하고 싶습니다.
- 영화를 보러 가고 싶어요.
- 도서관에서 공부하고 싶어요.

### b) “죄송하지만 잘 못 알아들었습니다. 좀 더 천천히 말씀해 주시겠습니까?”

“죄송하지만 잘 못 알아들었습니다. 좀 더 천천히 말씀해 주시겠습니까?” When having difficulties understanding what the speaker is saying, the listener may want to express both sentiments — excuse oneself for not understanding what the speaker has said, and then ask the speaker to repeat what was said. Note that the expressions above are formal and polite. Depending on whom you are conversing with, the level of speech can be either lower or higher.

Example)

- 죄송하지만 잘 못 알아들었습니다. 좀 더 천천히 말씀해 주시겠습니까? (formal)
- 미안하지만 잘 못 알아들었어. 좀 더 천천히 말해줄래? (informal)

## 상황 12

### a) 어떻게 verb stem + (어/아)야 할 지 모르겠어. : *I don't know how to* verb.

This expression is used when asking for information, advice, or suggestions in regards to a specific matter by telling the other(s) that the speaker doesn't know what to do about the matter. The wh-word, *어떻게*, refers to 'how.' Thus, changing the wh-word used in the sentence will change the meaning of this expression as well. For instance, if you want some



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advice regarding time, use *언제*(when) instead of *어떻게*(how). Then, the sentence reads, “*언제 먹어야 할 지 모르겠어,*” meaning “*I don’t know when to eat.*”

Examples)

- 어떻게 시작을 해야 할 지 모르겠어.
- 어떻게 써야 할 지 모르겠어.

**b) verb stem + *면 돼.***: Subject *just* (need to) verb.

This expression emphasizes what the subject simply needs to do in order to deal with circumstances. Since *-면 되다* somewhat tells the meaning, “*all you need to do,*” without actually being said, the expression simply corresponds to ‘*just verb.*’

Examples)

- 네가 얘기하고 싶은 내용 중 핵심어로 정하면 돼.
- 간단히 소개한 수 자세한 내용을 쓰면 돼.
- 그렇게 마무리 하면 돼.

### 상황 13:

a) ‘*화장실에 다녀오다.*’

A literal meaning of the verb, ‘*다녀오다,*’ is ‘*to go and come back.*’ If ‘*화장실에 다녀오다*’ is translated in English, however, it simply corresponds to ‘*to go to the restroom.*’ It is because both the speaker and the listener know the speaker is coming back to the location where the question is being asked right after he/she uses the restroom

### b) verb stem + (아/어)도 되겠습니까?: Would it be okay if I verb?

It is an expression used to ask for permission especially when conversing with someone older than the speaker. It is a very formal and polite expression due to the sentence-final-ending, '-습니까.' The level of speech needs to be lowered when the expression is used in the informal context.

Examples)

- 화장실 다녀와도 되겠습니까?
- 제가 가져가도 되겠습니까?

### 상황 14:

### verb stem + ㄹ 것 같다: I think / don't think I verb

It is a frequently used expression to say 'I think/don't think I...,' but its literal meaning corresponds to 'It looks like, it seems like...,' which connotes supposition. However, Koreans incorporate this expression very often in their speech even when the speaker is already sure about what he/she says.

Examples)

- 다음주에 결석할 것 같습니다.
- 내일 못 만날 것 같아요.
- 화장실에 좀 가야 할 것 같아요.

**상황 15:**

**verb stem + (아/어)서 Noun 도 past verb: verb and verb as well**

Assuming the second verb stem is *to do something*, '-서' refers to a coordinating conjunction, 'and,' and *N 도 했다* corresponds to 'did something as well.'

Examples)

- 출석해서 퀴즈도 쳤습니다.
- 만나서 영화도 봤어요.
- 헤어지고 나서 통화도 했어.

**상황 16:**

**a) verb stem + ㄹ까 생각 중이야.: : I am thinking about verb+ing**

It is an expression used to tell someone the speaker's plan which usually hasn't been decided. The expression corresponds to 'to be in the middle of thinking.' / "I'm thinking on it."

Examples)

- 동아리에 가입할까 생각 중이야.
- 저녁에 영화 볼까 생각 중이야.
- 방학 동안 여행을 갈까 생각 중이야

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### b) N 만 verb stem + ㄹ 건 아니야 :: N is not all subject do.

It is an expression used to give listeners additional information about what the subject does. The expression is often used when listeners may have the wrong impression or idea about a certain person, group or circumstance.

Examples)

- 우리가 연주만 하는 건 아니야.
- 만나서 놀기만 하는 건 아니야.
- 그 출판사가 학습 교재만 파는 건 아니야.

### 상황 17:

#### a) 지금 시간이 몇 신데 아직도 verb stem + ㄹ 거야?

This expression is frequently used to give someone a lecture on his/her behavior. The sentence consists of two clauses jointed with a non-sentence-final-ending ‘-( O) ㄹ 거야’, which can be rewritten into two sentences, which are “Do you know how late it is now? How come you are still verb+ing?”

Examples)

- 지금 시간이 몇 신데 아직도 자는 거야?
- 지금 시간이 몇 신데 아직도 집에 있는 거야?
- 지금 시간이 몇 신데 아직도 숙제 하는 거야?

b) **그렇게/verb stem+ 면 좋잖아.** : *You should have p.p, It would have been better if ...*

It is an additional expression used to give someone a lecture on his/her behavior for not doing what he/she should have done by telling him/her that it would have been better if he/she had done something. Its literal meaning is the later translation, but the actual intention for using the expression is to scold the listener; maybe not too severely.

Examples)

- 그렇게 미리 예습복습을 하면 좋잖아.
- 그렇게 지시사항을 잘 읽어보면 좋잖아.
- 그렇게 수업시간에 집중을 좀 하면 좋잖아.

## 상황 18:

a) “어디 가는 길인가 봐?”

The expression, - *인가봐* as in “어디 가는 길인가 봐?,” is similar to a tag question in English, confirming whether what the speaker knows or thinks is true. - *인가 봐* is a contraction of - *인가 보네*.

Examples)

- 어디 가는 길인가 봐?

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- 아직 학생인가 봐?
- 지금 공부 중인가 봐?

### b) “조만간 만나서 밥 먹자.”

When 밥 먹다 is used as greetings or saying good-bye, it doesn't necessarily mean that interlocutors are expecting to have a meal together some time in the future. Despite its literal meaning, it is a casual hello or good-bye; but it is still dependent on the context and where the conversation occurs.

Examples)

- (길에서 만나 지나치며) 밥 먹었어?
- 교수님, 식사는 하셨습니까? (상황 1 참고)
- 조만간 만나서 밥 먹자.

## 상황 19:

### “내 휴대폰이 어디 있더라?”

‘Verb stem + *더라...*’ is an expression that looks like a question, but it is actually used when talking to oneself or sometimes to others about something that the speaker has forgotten. In the case of the following dialog, “내 휴대폰이 어디 있더라;” is being said while the speaker is looking for his phone. It doesn't necessarily mean that he is asking the listener whether he/she saw his phone, but it is more likely a monologue.

Examples)

- 내 휴대폰이 어디 있더라?
- 내가 뭘 하려고 했더라?
- 내가 어디 가려고 했더라?

**상황 20:**

**“우리는 어디서 신청하더라?”**

‘Verb stem + *더라...*’ is an expression that looks like a question, but it is actually used when talking to oneself or sometimes to others about something that the speaker has forgotten, hoping to be reminded by the listener. In the case of the following dialog, “*외국 유학생들은 어디서 하더라,*” is being asked to the listener since the speaker has possibly forgotten the information. Note that the speaker must not use this expression when conversing with someone older than the speaker.

Examples)

- 우리는 어디서 신청하더라?
- 네가 어느 나라에서 왔더라?
- 우리가 몇 시에 점심을 먹었더라?

**상황 21:**

**“어떻게 하면 되나요?”: : *What should / can I do?***

A direct translation of the expression corresponds to *what can I do* due to the meaning of – *하면 되다*, which is used to express possibilities. Despite its literal meaning, *what should I do* sounds more natural as the translation.

**상황 22:**

**Verb stem + *ㄹ까요?***: *Do you think* the subject verb?

The expression is used to ask the listener for their opinions or suppositions about the question that the speaker has.

Examples)

- 지금 5 시 50 분인데 아직도 열려 있을까요?
- 내일 학교에 오면 교수님을 만나 볼 수 있을까요?
- 내일 졸업식에 부모님께서 오실까요?