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Unit 1

Lesson 8

<p>Nouns: 기계 = machine 대학교 = college, university 트럭 = truck 검은색 = (the color) black 흰색 = (the color) white 음료수 = beverage, drink 외국 = foreign country 외국인 = foreigner 고등학교 = high school 도서관 = library</p> <p>Verbs: 놀다 = to play 쓰다 = to use 쓰다 = to write 실수하다 = to make a mistake 수리하다 = to repair 잡다 = to catch, to grab, to grasp 읽다 = to read 내다 = to pay for 받다 = to get, to receive, to acquire 도착하다 = to arrive 여행하다 = to travel</p> <p>Adjectives: 젊다 = to be young 늙다 = to be old</p>	<p>Adjectives: 나이가 많다 = to be old 완벽하다 = to be perfect 아프다 = to be sick, to be sore 똑똑하다 = to be smart 중요하다 = to be important 나쁘다 = to be bad</p> <p>Adverbs and Other Words:: 즉시 = immediately 바로 = immediately 빨리 = quickly/fast 자주 = often 가끔 = sometimes 많이 = many/a lot of 방금 = a moment ago 곳 = place 동시에 = same time 밤 = night 어젯밤 = last night 갑자기 = suddenly 매년 = every year 다시 = again 혼자 = alone 낮 = daytime 동 = East 남 = South 서 = West 북 = North</p>
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Korean Adverbs

To this point, you have studied Korean verbs and adjectives in great depth, but you have yet to learn much about Korean adverbs. First of all, what is an adverb? Adverbs are words in sentences that tell you when, where, or to what degree something is being done.

When: I went to work on **Tuesday**

Where: I am **inside** the house

Degree: I opened the door **quickly**

In this lesson, you will learn how to use adverbs in Korean sentences. Let's get started!

When and Where

Anytime you put a word in a sentence that indicates when or where something is taking place, you must add the particle **에** to the end of that word. Keep in mind, however, that **에** is not the only particle that can go at the end of words of position or time. There are other particles that can go at the end of these words to indicate *from* when/where something occurred, *until* when/where, etc. For now, though, let's just talk about **에**.

This is very important. Even though all places (park, house, hospital, school, office, room, kitchen, etc) are *also* nouns, when they are being talked about **as a place**, the particle **에** must be attached to them. Notice the difference between the following two sentences:

저는 병원을 지었어요 = I built a hospital
저는 병원에 갔어요 = I went to the/a hospital

In the first sentence, “hospital” is the thing in which you are building – so it is an object, which requires you to use the **을/를** particle.

In the second sentence, the hospital is the place in which you went to – so it is a place, which requires it to have the **에** particle.

However, if you wanted to say *where* you built that hospital, you could say this:

저는 병원을 공원 옆에 지었어요 = I built a hospital beside the park

In addition to this, any word that indicates **when** something is taking place, needs have the Korean particle **에** attached to it. For example:

저는 화요일에 가겠어요 = I will go on Tuesday
저는 저녁에 공부했어요 = I studied in the evening
저는 가을에 공원 옆에 병원을 지었어요 = I built a hospital beside the park in the fall

The best part about Korean adverbs is that they can essentially be placed at any place in the sentence. The only place they cannot be placed is at the end of the sentence - because a sentence must always end in an adjective or verb. They could even be placed at the beginning of a sentence:

여름에 저는 공부하겠어요 = I will study in the summer

Korean people don't add **~에** when using **오늘** (today), **내일** (tomorrow) and **어제** (yesterday). For example:

저는 한국에 오늘 도착했어요 = I arrived in Korea today
저는 도서관에 어제 갔어요 = I went to the library yesterday
저는 내일 한국어를 공부하겠어요 = I will study Korean tomorrow.

To what degree/How much

In addition to “when” and “where” adverbs, many adverbs can tell us to what degree something is being done. These adverbs usually (but not always) end in ‘ly’ in English:

I ran **really quickly**

I ate **fast**

I left **immediately**

I **often** meet my friend on Thursday

I eat **too much sometimes**

When adding these types of adverbs to sentences, no particle needs to be attached. While other adverbs are generally free to be placed anywhere in a sentence, adverbs like this that indicate a degree to which something is done are typically placed immediately before the verb. For example:

- 저는 저의 친구를 자주 만나요 = I meet my friend often
- 저는 밥을 많이 먹었어요 = I ate a lot of food (rice)
- 저는 집에 바로 갔어요 = I went home immediately
- 저는 숙제를 빨리 했어요 = I did my homework quickly

Also, many of these words are just transferred from their adjective forms to create an adverb. This is done in English as well, for example:

- Quick → Quickly
- Easy → Easily
- Quiet → Quietly

A lot of adverbs in Korean are simply made by adding ‘게’ to the stem of an adjective:

Adjective	Adverb
쉽다 = easy	쉽게 = easily
비슷하다 = similar	비슷하게 = similarly
다르다 = different	다르게 = differently

Adjectives that end in 하다 are sometimes changed into adverbs by changing 하다 to 히. With most 하다 adjectives you can either add 게 to the stem or 히 with no difference in meaning. The only thing I can suggest is try to listen to which one is said in a specific situation, because even Korean people don’t know the answer to the question “what is the difference between 조용하게 and 조용히”:

Adjective	Adverb
조용하다 = quiet	조용하게/조용히 = quietly
안전하다 = safe	안전하게/안전히 = safely

Finally, some adjectives are changed into adverbs in a different way. When this happens, they are usually very similar to their original adjective form:

Adjective	Adverb
많다 = many	많이 = many/a lot*
빠르다 = quick/fast	빨리 = quickly

*많다 and 많이 essentially have the same meaning aside from the fact that one is an adverb and one is an adjective. With most words, the difference between the adjective and adverb form is very clear, but with 많이/많다, the meaning is similar. For example:

저는 많은 밥을 먹었어요 = I ate a lot of rice
 저는 밥을 많이 먹었어요 = I ate a lot of rice.

Now that you know ALL that, using adverbs in sentences is easy as pie!:

저는 조용하게 먹었어요 = I ate quietly
 저는 거리를 안전하게 건넜어요 = I crossed the street safely
 저는 행복하게 살았어요 = I lived happily

You can, of course, use more than one adverbs in a sentence. To look at the list I showed you earlier:

I ran **really quickly** = 저는 매우 빨리 달렸어요
 I ate **fast** = 저는 빨리 먹었어요
 I left **immediately** = 저는 바로 떠났어요
 I **often** meet my friend on Thursday = 저는 저의 친구를 목요일에 자주 만나요
 I eat **too much sometimes** = 저는 가끔 너무 많이 먹어요

Though you can do that, using two adverbs that indicate the ‘degree of something’ is generally not done in Korean. For example, this would sound awkward:

저는 쉽게 빨리 거리를 건넜어요 = I easily quickly crossed the street (It’s also awkward in English!)

Negative Sentences

There are two ways you can make a sentence negative:

1. By adding **안**, which acts as an adverb in the sentence. **안** is typically placed immediately before the final verb or adjective. For example:

그 여자는 안 예뻐요 = That girl isn't pretty
저는 생선을 안 좋아해요 = I don't like fish
저는 내일 학교에 안 가겠어요 = I'm not going to school tomorrow

2. By adding **~지 않다** to the stem of the final verb or adjective. **않다** then becomes the verb or adjective in that sentence and must be conjugated accordingly. For example:

그 여자는 예쁘지 않아요 = That girl isn't pretty
저는 생선을 좋아하지 않아요 = I don't like fish
저는 내일 학교에 가지 않겠어요 = I'm not going to school tomorrow

Their respective meanings are identical. It is up to the speaker to decide which one will be used. There are times when it will be more natural to use “안” and there will be times when it will be more natural to use “~지 않다.” At this point, you can consider them the same. Throughout your studies you will constantly be exposed to **안** and **~지 않다**, and through this exposure you can gradually develop a preference for which one should be used and in which circumstance.

I like to share my observations that I have made through my experiences with the Korean language. I think this can be helpful to learners as they struggle to understand when to use some grammatical principles over others. There are a few things I would like to talk about regarding these negative sentences.

As you know, most verbs ending in **~하다** can be turned into a noun-form of that verb by removing **~하다**. For example.

공부하다 = to study
공부 = the noun form of “study”

실수하다 = to make a mistake
실수 = a mistake

여행하다 = to travel
여행 = a trip

When indicating that one “does not do” a ~하다 verb, it is common to separate ~하다 from the noun and place “안” in between them. For example:

저는 공부를 안 했어요 = I didn't study

Instead of:

저는 안 공부했어요

저는 실수를 안 했어요 = I didn't make (do) a mistake

Instead of:

저는 안 실수했어요

저는 여행을 안 했어요 = I didn't travel

Instead of:

저는 안 여행했어요

It would also be appropriate to use the ~지 않다 form with these words. However, in these cases, it doesn't matter if the noun is separated from ~하다 or not. For example.

저는 공부하지 않았어요 = I didn't study

저는 공부를 하지 않았어요 = I didn't study

저는 실수하지 않았어요 = I didn't make a mistake

저는 실수를 하지 않았어요 = I didn't make a mistake

저는 여행하지 않았어요 = I didn't travel

저는 여행을 하지 않았어요 = I didn't travel

Many adjectives end in ~하다. It is unnatural to remove the ~하다 in these words and place “안” between them. You can't separate an adjective and “act” on it with ~하다 because they are adjectives. For example, the following would be incorrect:

저는 행복을 안 해요 (This does not mean “I am not happy”)

However, you could use ~지 않다 on a -하다 adjective or place “안” before the verb without separating it. For example:

저는 안 행복해요 = I am not happy

저는 행복하지 않아요 = I am not happy

I have had people ask me about the word order of sentences using an adverb *and* the negative adverb “안”. One learner asked me if this sentence would be okay:

저는 빨리 안 공부했어요

While it might be understood, this sentence sounds very awkward in Korean. The reason is probably due to the fact that there are two adverbs being used. In this sentence, both “빨리” and “안” act as adverbs that indicate the degree to which the studying was done. As I mentioned earlier, this usually isn’t done in Korean. Instead, if you wanted to express that meaning, you can use the ~지않다 negative addition instead. By doing this, you effectively remove one of the adverbs and are left with:

저는 빨리 공부하지 않았어요 = I didn’t study quickly

Even still, though. This sentence could still be a little awkward in Korean – because when would you ever say “I didn’t study quickly”? In most cases, it would be more natural to simply use an adverb that has the opposite meaning. For example, this sentence:

저는 밥을 빨리 먹지 않았어요 = I didn’t eat (rice) quickly

Would be more naturally said as:

저는 밥을 천천히 먹었어요 = I ate rice slowly

To not be: 아니다

아니다 (to not be) is the opposite of the word 이다 (to be), but they are used a little bit differently. Remember that 이다 is always attached directly to a noun. For example:

나는 선생님이다 = I am a teacher

나는 대학생이다 = I am a university student

However, when using 아니다, the particle ~이/가 is attached to the noun, and 아니다 is used as a separate word:

나는 선생님이 아니다 = I am not a teacher

나는 대학생이 아니다 = I am not a university student

Below are some examples, with possible conjugations of 아니다. You have learned how to conjugate verbs and adjectives, but you still haven't learned how to conjugate 이다 and 아니다. You will learn this in the next lesson.

나는 선생님이 아니다 = I am not a teacher

(저는 선생님이 아니에요)

나는 너의 친구가 아니다 = I am not your friend

(나는 너의 친구가 아니야)

나는 대학생이 아니다 = I am not a University Student

(저는 대학생이 아니에요)

없다

Just like how 아니다 is the opposite of 이다, 없다 is the opposite of 있다. You learned that 있다 can mean “to have” or “to be in/at a location/for something to be there”:

To have: 저는 돈이 있다 = I have money

To be in/at a location: 저는 학교 안에 있어요 = I am inside the school

없다 can have the meanings of “to not have” or “to not be in/at a location/for there to be none of.” For example:

To not have:

저는 돈이 없어요 = I don't have money

저는 시간이 없어요 = I don't have time

우리는 차가 없어요 = We don't have a car

To not be in a location:

저의 친구는 지금 한국에 없어요 = My friend is not in Korea now

For there to be none of: 사람이 없었어요 = There was no people

To not like: 싫어하다 and 싫다

While we are talking about negative words, I want to talk about 싫어하다 quickly. "싫어하다" is a verb that is used to indicate that one dislikes something. 싫어하다 is the opposite of 좋아하다 (to like). For example:

저는 과일을 싫어해요 = I dislike fruit
저는 과일을 좋아해요 = I like fruit

In Lesson 3, you learned how 좋다 and 좋아하다 are different. I explained that 좋다 is an adjective (meaning "to be good"), and thus cannot act on an object. For example:

그 선생님은 좋다 = That teacher is good
이 학교는 좋다 = This school is good

The adjective form of 싫어하다 is 싫다. However, contrary to what you probably expect, 싫다 is not used to mean "to not be good." In order to indicate that something is "not good" (i.e. "bad"), the adjective 나쁘다 is commonly used. Instead, 싫다 is often used to indicate that one dislikes something (just like 싫어하다). For example:

저는 과일이 싫어요 = I dislike fruit

Notice that because 싫다 is an adjective, it cannot act on an object, so the particles ~이/가 are attached to the noun. This type of sentence is a little bit too complex right now, so I don't want to dig too deep into it. I discuss this more deeply in Lesson 15.

Be careful to not make double negative sentences. Although technically grammatically correct, this one reads funny:

저는 과일을 싫어하지 않아요 = I don't dislike fruit