

TOPIC /

Words ending with a last consonant + -

Words ending with a vowel + -

e.g

(me) + (topic)

= *as for me/(I am talking) me*

= *As for tomorrow, I work.*

In addition to marking topics, [eun]/ [neun] has the nuance of "about" something, "as for" something, or even "unlike other things" or "different from other things."

= *(The other things are not apples, but) THIS is an apple.*

METHOD, WAY ()

Nouns ending with a consonant + -

Nouns ending in a vowel or the consonant " " + -

() can mark the ingredients that an object is made of, the cause of a disease or something that happened, the direction in which someone is going, or the status or identity of a person that is doing something.

e.g

= *To make (something) **with** wood.*

= *I'm going to go **by** bus*

= *To talk **in** Korean*

= *To write **with** a pen*

ONLY

Adding - after nouns and pronouns

= *I will **only** buy this.*

= *I **only** drink coffee in the morning.*

Adding - after noun forms of verbs

[noun form of the verb + -]

= *I will **only** look*

ONLY (cont)

= *I **only** listened*

SUBJECT /

Words ending with a last consonant + -

Words ending with a vowel + -

In addition to marking subjects, / has the nuance of "none other than" "nothing but".

e.g

1: (thing) . = *(thing) is good.*

2: (thing) ? (thing2) ! = *(thing) is good?*

(thing2) IS good!

[2 expresses disagreement. Thing2 is good, nothing but that]

OBJECT /

noun ending in a consonant +

noun ending in a vowel +

- *I buy an apple*

= *(an apple is bought)*

BUT, HOWEVER

= but, however

= but, however. It can mean "and" as well.

= *I bought this yesterday, **but** it's really big.*

= *I bought this yesterday, **but/and** it's really big.*

can be used for a wider variety of meanings, and in actual everyday conversations, it is much more used than , which is commonly used in written language.

= *I went to school yesterday. **But** it was Sunday.*

= *I went to school yesterday. **And by the way,** it was Sunday.*

= *I went to school yesterday. **And as I found out after I went,** it was Sunday.*

THEREFORE, SO

has the meaning of "therefore" and "so".

e.g

= *Today it rained, **so** I stayed at home.*

LOCATION /

= **at, to**

= **at, in, from**

*They can both be translated to "at", but:

- expresses a location where something "is" or "exists" or a direction that you are going toward.

. = *I am **at** home.*

. = *I'm going (**to**) home.*

- expresses a location where some action is taking place.

. = *I work **at** home.*

? = *What are you doing **at** home?*

/ can also be used to mark a time, a situation, etc.

ALSO, TOO

The particle - is added after the noun.

When - needs to be attached to a noun or a pronoun that already has a particle behind it, - can replace the particle.

Depending on the location of the particle -, the meaning of the entire sentence can change.

= *Give me water*

= *Give water to me, **as well**.* (not just to other people)

= *Please **also** give some water to me.* (water besides other things)

- with verbs

= **Noun form of the verb + -**

Adding - to the verb stem to change a verb into a noun

(to see) >

= to **also** see, to **even** see

AND

is commonly used for linking phrases, but also for linking nouns.

= *I met a friend**and** ate some rice.*

is used like a particle and attached right after a noun without space.

= *Give me this**and** this.*

() and are almost always interchangeable, but () is more colloquial and casual, not common in formal settings.

= *I bought milk**and** bread.*

Both and () can also mean "with".

= *I saw a movie**with** a friend.*

?

= *Who did you go **with**?*

*You can add after or (), which means "together" so it means "together with".

= *I saw a movie**with** a friend.*



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