

Learn Korean Ep. 42: “테니까” & “텐데”

Let's learn two new forms that both share a common part – “테.”

v.s. + ㄹ/을 테니까(요)

This means “because” (or “so/therefore”), and is used when you're **talking about the future** (similarly to how ~겠다 or ~ㄹ/을 것이다 is used). It looks similar to the regular “~니까” form, which I cover in another lesson (Episode 22: “Because”).

Take a verb stem and add “ㄹ” if it ends in a vowel, or “을” if it ends in a consonant. Then attach “테니까” if it's in the **middle of a sentence**. If you're using this at the **end of a sentence** then you can attach “테니까,” or “테니까요” when speaking politely.

오늘 비 올 테니까 우산을 가지고 가세요.

“It will rain today, so bring an umbrella.”

“우산” means “umbrella,” and “가지고 가다” means “to take (and go).”

지금 나가도 너무 늦었을 테니까요.

“Because even if you leave now, you're already too late.”

“늦다” means “to be late,” and is often used in the past tense, such as this example.

v.s. + ㄹ/을 텐데(요)

This means “but” (or “though”), and is also used when you're **talking about the future**.

Take a verb stem and add “ㄹ” if it ends in a vowel, or “을” if it ends in a consonant. This form is used to **end a sentence** or statement, so it won't appear in the middle of a single sentence. You can use “텐데,” or “텐데요” when speaking politely.

아닐 텐데.

“But it won't be.”

내가 그 시간에는 집에 없을 **텐데요**.

"But I won't be home at that time."

Advanced Notes

You can actually also use **텐데** in the **middle** of a sentence (this is because **텐데** is actually composed of + **이다** + the **데** form), but it's typically used at the end of a sentence because of its usage/meaning.

The idea of using it is this: your sentence sounds incomplete when using **텐데** (just as it would when using the **데** form), as if there's something that would go after it. This is why it's most often used at the end.

Conclusion

If you have any questions, feel free to send me a message through my web site or on YouTube. Good luck in your studies!

