

Learn Korean Ep. 51: Like

I'm not referring to the verb 좋아하다, "to like," but am talking about "to be similar to." There are several ways to express "like" depending on how you're using it.

와/과 같다

Take a noun and add 와 or 과 (와 after a **vowel** and 과 after a **consonant**). Then add the verb 같다, which means "to be like."

내 생각도 너와 같아.

"I even think like you."

Remember that using 너 is rude, and is only acceptable when talking to someone your same age or younger, and only to people with whom you have a close relationship, and not to people who are older than you or you are not well acquainted with.

와/과 똑같다

You can also add 똑 to the beginning of 같다 to mean "just like" or "exactly like."

철수의 옷이 내 옷과 똑같아.

"Chul-soo's clothes are just like mine."

와/과 비슷하다

You can also use the verb 비슷하다 instead of 같다, which means "to be similar to."

동생과 나는 키가 비슷해요.

"My height is similar to my younger sibling."

키 means "height."

처럼

But what if you don't want to just say that something **is** like something else? What if you want to say that something does something like something else, or **is** a certain way like something?

Take a noun and add 처럼. 처럼 will replace whatever other marker you may have had there before, such as the Topic Marker, Subject Marker, or Object Marker. 처럼 means "like" or "as," but can be followed by any verb (descriptive or action verb) you'd like. It can be used in a variety of different ways.

나는 너**처럼** 똑똑하지 않아.

"I'm not as smart as you."

엄마**처럼** 되고 싶어.

"I want to be like my mom."

Advanced Notes

Note that **(이)랑** can be used in place of 와/과. 이랑 after a consonant and 랑 after a vowel. It has the same meaning as using 와/과, but is used for more casual situations – not for speaking politely or formally.

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!

