

## Learn Korean Ep. 92: Changing Action Verbs to Adjectives (Part 2 of 2)

*This lesson will continue from the previous episode (#92). Review that episode first before beginning this one.*

We learned how we can conjugate action verbs in the past, present, and future tenses to use as adjectives. Using these same three forms, and the noun 것 ("thing"), we can get a few additional uses.

Let's look at each form one at a time.

### Something one does... Action Verb Stem + 는 것

With the present tense, we can attach 것 to mean "something that one does" or "something that you do." For example:

피자는 먹는 거예요.

"Pizza is something that you eat."

책은 읽는\* 거예요.

"A book is something that you read."

\* This will be pronounced as "읽는" due to sound change rules.

그 사람이 하는 게 뭐예요?

"What is it that he does?"

숙제는 그냥 하는 거죠.

"Homework is just something you do."

### Something one did... Action Verb Stem + ㄴ/은 것

With the past tense of a verb, we can attach **것** to mean "something one did." For example:

제가 한 것이 아니에요.

"I didn't do it."

Or more literally, this sentence could translate as "It's not something that I did."

제가 한 거예요.

"I did it."

Or literally, we can translate this as "It's something that I did."

누가 만든 거예요?

"Who made it?"

Or more literally, "It's something that who made?"

제가 먹은 것은 뭐였어요?

"What was it that I ate?"

## **Something to...** **Action Verb Stem + **ㄹ/을** 것**

With the future tense of a verb, we can attach **것** to mean "something to (verb)." For example:

할 게 없어요.

"There is nothing to do."

먹을 것을 찾고 있어요.

"I am looking for something to eat."

볼 게 없어요.

"There is nothing to see."

읽을 것이 없어요.

"There is nothing to read."

Or more literally, "There is not a thing to read."

### Advanced Notes

The future tense form can also be used with other nouns besides 것. When used with other nouns, its meaning becomes "(noun) to (verb)." This is a very common, standard grammatical construction. Here are just a few common examples:

준비할 시간이 없어요.

"There's no time to prepare."

잘 시간이에요.

"It's time to sleep"

도와줄 사람이 있어요?

"Is there someone who will help?"

읽을 책이 많아요.

"There are many books to read."

The forms with 것 are the same construction.

### 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!

