

LEVEL 2 LESSON 29

In this lesson, we are introduce how to say "all" in Korean.

- **다 [da]** = all, entirely, whole

And also review how to say "more".

- **더 [deo]** = more

For many sentences where English speakers will use adjectives and nouns, Korean speakers use adverbs and verbs. This often becomes a challenge for translators and interpreters, but keeping this in mind will help you understand how to form more natural sentences in Korean.

Let's look at how **다 [da]** is used.

Examples:

1. 다 주세요. [da ju-se-yo.]

= Give me all of it.

2. 다 했어요. [da hae-sseo-yo.]

= I've done all of it.

3. 다 왔어요? [da wa-sseo-yo?]

= Are we there yet? (lit. Did we all come? / Did we come to all of it?)

= Did everybody come?

4. 다 살 거예요? [da sal geo-ye-yo?]

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= Are you going to buy all of it?

In some of the examples above, it looks as if the word **다** [da] is working as a noun, and it is, but, in fact, it has a stronger influence on the verbs, so you can actually think of **다** as an adverb.

커피를 마시다 [keo-pi-reul ma-si-da]

= to drink coffee

커피를 다 마시다 [keo-pi-reul da ma-si-da]

= to drink all the coffee

In the second sentence above, the English word "all" was used to describe "the coffee" but in Korean, the word **다** was used to describe the action of drinking (마시다).

책을 읽다 [chae-geul il-da]

= to read a book

책을 다 읽다 [chae-geul da il-da]

= to read all of the book

= to finish reading the book

FAQ

Q: Then how do you say "all of the book" or "the entire book", if the word **다** only modifies verbs?

A: You can use other words like 전체 [jeon-che] or 전부 [jeon-bu]. "The entire book" is 책 전체

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or 책 전부, but this might not sound very natural when not used in proper context. So in most cases, it's better to use 다 [da].

Let's look at how **더 [deo]** is used.

Examples:

1. 더 주세요. [deo ju-se-yo.]

= Please give me more.

2. 더 있어요. [deo i-sseo-yo.]

= There is more.

3. 더 사고 싶어요. [deo sa-go si-peo-yo.]

= I want to buy more.

4. 뭐가 더 좋아요? [mwo-ga deo jo-a-yo?]

= Which is better?

The same explanation for 다 applies to the word 더 as well when modifying verbs. Although it looks like 더 is used as a noun here but in fact, for example, when you say 더 사고 싶어요, the sentence is closer to saying "I want to do the "buying action" more".

10 분 기다려 주세요. [sip-bun gi-da-ryeo ju-se-yo.]

= Please wait for ten minutes.

10분 더 기다려 주세요. [sip-bun deo gi-da-ryeo ju-se-yo.]

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= Please wait for ten more minutes.

In English, you say "ten more minutes" but in Korean, you literally say, "do the action of waiting for ten minutes + more".

If you want to review how to compare two things using -보다 and 더, please check out Level 2 Lesson 21.

Sample sentences:

1. 전화 다 했어요? [jeon-hwa da hae-sseo-yo?]

= Did you finish talking on the phone?

= Did you make all the phone calls?

= Did everyone make a phone call?

2. 준비 다 했어요. [jun-bi da hae-sseo-yo.]

= I finished the preparation..

= I did all the preparation.

= All of us are prepared.

3. 더 보여 주세요. [deo bo-yeo ju-se-yo.]

= Show me more.

= Show me more of it.

4. 더 공부하고 싶으면, TTMIK에 오세요. [deo gong-bu-ha-go si-peu-myeon, TTMIK-e o-seoyo.]

= If you want to study more, come to TTMIK.

= If you want to do more studying, come to TTMIK.