

# A/V~(으)면

To connect clauses with "if" or "when"

비가 오면 가고 싶지 않아요.

I don't want to go if it rains.

A/V~(으)면 is a very useful grammar form used to talk about hypothetical situations. ~(으)면 is usually translated to "if" or "when." It is used to join two clauses together to say something like, "If/when something happens, then this result occurs." In English, "if" and "when" are used in similar ways. I.e. "when it's expensive, I don't buy it" and "if it's expensive I don't buy it" are very similar in meaning.

Grammar Form	Present Tense	Past Tense	Future Tense
~(으)면	~(으)면	~았/었으면	~(으)ㄹ 거라면

Note: see the next page for information on the past tense and future tense usage.

## ACTION VERBS & DESCRIPTIVE VERBS

~(으)면 can be attached to action verbs or descriptive verbs.

If the verb ends in a vowel sound, or ends in ㄹ, attach ~면

가다	→	가면	(if/when subj. goes)
비싸다	→	비싸면	(if/when it's expensive)
㉠ 만들다	→	만들면	(if/when subj. makes)

If the verb ends in a consonant sound, attach ~으면

있다	→	있으면	(if/when subj. has)
많다	→	많으면	(if/when they're many)
㉡ 듣다	→	들으면	(if/when subj. listens)
㉢ 돕다*	→	도우면	(if/when subj. helps)

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|----------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| > 날씨가 더우면 물을 많이 마셔요. | When it's hot I drink a lot of water.       |
| > 비가 오면 영화를 보고 싶어요.  | When it rains I want to watch a movie.      |
| > 사람이 너무 많으면 안 좋아요.  | I don't like it if there's too many people. |