

-아/어다가

get it and then, bring it and

Two actions joined by a change of place. You do something somewhere, move, and do the next thing with the result — and the object carries across.

How it attaches

Stem type	Form	Example
Last vowel ㅏ or ㅑ	-아다가	사다 → 사다가
Any other vowel	-어다가	만들다 → 만들어다가
하다 verbs	해다가	준비해다가
Spoken short form	-아/어다	사다 줬어요
Requires	an object and a move	fetch it, then use it
Interruption instead	-다가	가다가 만났어요

Notes

The vowel follows the -아요/어요 rule: 사다가, 만들어다가, 가져다가. In speech it shortens to -아/어다.

Three conditions hold. The subject is the same throughout, an object carries over from the first action to the second, and there is a change of location between them: 빵을 사다가 친구에게 줬어요.

That last point is what separates it from plain -다가, which interrupts one action with another and involves no object transfer.

A small set of verbs dominates: 사다, 가져오다, 만들다, 빌리다, 얻다 — all things you can fetch and then use elsewhere.

Examples

- 1 빵을 사다가 친구에게 줬어요.
I bought some bread and gave it to a friend.
- 2 도서관에서 책을 빌려다가 읽었습니다.
I borrowed a book from the library and read it.
- 3 집에서 만들어다가 사무실에서 먹었어요.
I made it at home and ate it at the office.
- 4 약국에서 약을 지어다가 어머니께 드렸어요.
I picked up the medicine at the pharmacy and gave it to my mother.
- 5 물을 좀 떠다가 주시겠어요?
Could you fetch me some water?
- 6 텃밭에서 채소를 뽑아다 김치를 담갔다.
She pulled vegetables from the garden and made kimchi with them.

Compared with

-다가

-다가 interrupts one action to start another, with no object carried over. -아/어다가 completes the first action and moves its result elsewhere.

가다가 친구를 만났어요. (on the way) / 사다가 친구를 줬어요. (bought it, then gave it)

-고 나서

-고 나서 sequences any two actions; -아/어다가 requires the object of the first to be used in the second, somewhere else.

사고 나서 갔어요. (bought, then went) / 사다가 줬어요. (bought and brought it to give)

-아/어서

-아서 also links a completed action to the next, but without the move. 사서 먹었어요 could all happen in the shop.

사서 먹었어요. (bought and ate) / 사다가 먹었어요. (bought, took it away, ate it)

Watch out

✗ 학교에 가다가 공부했어요. — meaning "I went to school and studied"

○ 학교에 가서 공부했어요.

-다가 means the first action was interrupted. To link a completed move to what followed, use -아서.

✗ 제가 빵을 사다가 동생이 먹었어요.

○ 제가 빵을 사다가 동생에게 줬어요.

Both actions belong to one subject. If someone else performs the second, the clauses must be separated.

✗ 집에서 만들다가 사무실에서 먹었어요.

○ 집에서 만들어다가 사무실에서 먹었어요.

Without the -아/어, the sentence says you stopped making it partway. The vowel is what carries the object across.