

# -(으)ㄹ 테니까

I'll do it, so... / it must be, so...

Gives a reason built on something not yet settled — your own intention, or a strong guess. Because it is a reason ending, it leads naturally into a request.

## HOW TO ATTACH IT

|                     |               |              |
|---------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Ends in a vowel     | -ㄹ 테니까        | 하다 → 할 테니까   |
| Ends in a consonant | -을 테니까        | 먹다 → 먹을 테니까  |
| Ends in ㄹ           | nothing added | 만들다 → 만들 테니까 |
| First person        | intention     | 제가 할 테니까     |
| Third person        | strong guess  | 바쁘실 테니까      |
| Past guess          | -았/었을 테니까     | 도착했을 테니까     |

## WHEN TO USE IT

Attachment is the standard rule with the ㄹ short form: 만들다 gives 만들 테니까.

With I as subject it states an intention offered as grounds for what you are asking: 제가 할 테니까 걱정하지 마세요. With anyone else it becomes a confident guess: 지금쯤 도착했을 테니까 전화해 보세요.

Like -(으)니까, it accepts commands and suggestions in the second clause — in fact that is where it usually appears.

For a guess about something already finished, the past goes inside: -았/었을 테니까. The related -(으)ㄹ 텐데 sets up background instead of a reason.

## IN USE

- 제가 저녁을 만들 테니까 좀 쉬세요.  
I'll make dinner, so you go and rest.
- 제가 연락할 테니까 걱정하지 마세요.  
I'll get in touch, so don't worry.
- 지금쯤 도착했을 테니까 전화해 보세요.  
He'll have arrived by now, so try calling him.
- 길이 막힐 테니까 지하철로 가세요.  
The roads will be jammed, so take the subway.
- 선생님은 바쁘실 테니까 나중에 여쭙봅시다.  
The teacher will be busy, so let's ask her later.

6 제가 표를 살 테니까 자리를 맡아 주세요.

I'll buy the tickets, so please save us seats.

COMPARED WITH

**-(으)니까**

-(으)니까 gives an established reason; -(으)ㄹ 테니까 gives one that is still ahead — your plan, or your prediction.

비가 오니까 우산을 가져가세요. (it's raining) / 비가 올 테니까 우산을 가져가세요. (it's going to rain)

**-(으)ㄹ 거니까**

Close in meaning and more casual. -(으)ㄹ 테니까 sounds a little more considerate, which is why offers of help tend to use it.

제가 할 테니까 쉬세요. / 제가 할 거니까 쉬어.

**-(으)ㄹ 텐데**

Same 테 base, different ending. 텐데 supplies background and often trails off; 테니까 supplies a reason and leads into a request.

바쁘실 테니까 나중에 봅시다. (so let's meet later) / 바쁘실 텐데 괜찮으세요? (you must be busy — are you alright?)

WATCH OUT

**X** 제가 저녁을 만들 테니까 쉬세요.

**O** 제가 저녁을 만들 테니까 쉬세요.

A stem ending in ㄹ already supplies it, as with 만들 거예요 and 만들 수 있다.

**X** 지금쯤 도착할 테니까 전화해 보세요. — meaning "he'll have arrived"

**O** 지금쯤 도착했을 테니까 전화해 보세요.

For a guess about something already complete, the past goes inside the ending.

**X** 그 사람이 갈 테니까 저도 갈게요.

**O** 그 사람이 갈 테니까 저도 가려고요.

With a third-person subject the ending states your guess, not their promise. Keep the second clause as your own reaction rather than a commitment on their behalf.