Language Notes

- ...?: When we want to know the price per unit of goods we use , which means 'per unit'. Thus the question ? (How much each?) is answered in the dialogue by 10,000 (10,000 won each).
- e ...: means several, and indicates a general plural number. Two of the most common usages are , ... when address a group of people, and (several kinds) when indicating that a certain item comes in a variety of forms.

Translation

Shop Keeper: Welcome.

Annie: Hello, I've come to buy some souvenirs.

Shop Keeper: Sure, look around.

Annie: How much are those pictures each?

Shop Keeper: Which ones?

Annie: Those ones next to ceramics. Shop Keeper: Right. 10,000 won apiece.

Annie: 10,000 won? How much are these ones?

Shop Keeper: They're 10,000 won apiece too.

Annie: That's a bit expensive. If I buy several, will

you make them cheaper for me?

Shop Keeper: How many will you take?

Annie: I'll take three.

Shop Keeper: Three? Hmm ... 28,000 won.
Annie: Too expensive. 8,000 won apiece.

Shop Keeper: That won't do.

Annie: Just give me one, then.

Shop Keeper: OK. There you are. And here's a bag with our

compliments.

Annie: Thank you. Goodbye.

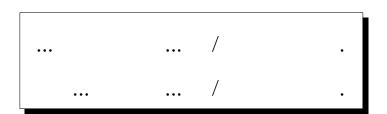
- ?: You've probably noticed that Korean has no clear equivalent to the English *Please* In fact, the sense of *Please* is indicated by adding the verb to VST / or to -. Thus means literally *Give me* (the favour of) doing it. We cover this grammatical construction in detail later on in the course.
- .: Many shopping transactions in Korea conclude with the customer being offered some little extra item as a gift. literally means *It's (part of our) service*, or in English ... with our compliments.

2 Goods for Sale

goods	toothpaste
price	toothbrush
souvenirs	notebook
ceramics	paper
furniture	doll
bag, case	map
1	

6 Talking about the Act of Giving/Receiveing

When we have given something to someone we can say:



NOTE: - is more colloquial than - but they are by and large interchangeable.
- (to) is an exalted version of or (to), used towards a respected recipient.
Notice also the verb -, which is an exalted expression for - (give) and is employed when the recipient is a respected person.

EXAMPLES

	•	I gave a present to Tae-U.
	•	I gave a present to Mother.
	?	What did you give to your younger sister/brother?
?		What did you give to him/her/them (resp.)?

And when we have received something:



NOTE: - is more informal than
- but they are generally
interchangeable. - /- have the
honorific form , but - / have
no honorific forms.

EXAMPLES

I received a book from my friend yesterday.
I received money from Mother.
I received a present from my (elder) sister.

8 Introductory Statements

When we walk into a shop, or when someone answers our phone call, we usually feel the need to make a preliminary remark explaining our purpose, such as I saw a nice bag in the window ... or, in the case of the phone, This is so-and-so speaking ... We do this in Korean by using \cdots , which may be described as a 'scene-setter' This is the verb ending that announces, as it were, what has been said is the preliminary remark to which what follows is to be related, for instance, "I saw a nice bag in the window - how much is it?" or, "I his is so-and-so speaking - is I are I there?"

When the introductory statement is essentially a description of states:

```
PRESENT STATE: ... DVST - ( ) \( \subseteq \), ...

PAST STATE: ... DVST - / ... , ...
```

EXAMPLES

```
, ? This one's very pretty – shall we buy it?
, He (respected person) is busy today – please come tomorrow.
, ? That hat was good – why didn't you buy it?
, Yesterday was cold – and now today it's nice and warm.
```

When the introductory statement involves actions:

```
PRESENT ACTION: ... AVST - , ...

PAST ACTION: ... AVST - , ...
```

EXAMPLES

We can make a · · · clauses into a complete, Polite Informal sentence by adding . This gives a mild exclamatory effect, and, because it is a preliminary remark only, it gives the listener the expectation that something more is to be said – perhaps another remark, an invitation, or simply an implied invitation for the listener to respond.

EXAMPLES

<u></u>				
	That's really good			
	The weather's really nice			
	It's been raining			
	It's raining			

9 Come/Go ... in order to ...

When we want to explain why (ie in order to do what) we have come or gone somewhere we can say:

