

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*).
- ...: 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

price

souvenirs

ceramics

furniture

bag, case

toothpaste

toothbrush

notebook

paper

doll

map

6 Talking about the Act of Giving/Receiving

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 ... , 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, “*This is so-and-so speaking – is Tae-U there?*”

When the introductory statement is essentially a description of states:

PRESENT STATE:	...	DVST - ()ㄴ ,	...
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

, .	It’s raining – take your umbrella.
, .	The bus isn’t coming – let’s take a taxi.
, ?	I haven’t done my homework – what shall I do?
, ... , .	I’ve met him – yes, he was a strange person.

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

.	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:

... VST - () ... LOCOMOTIVE VERB

NOTES: Locomotive Verbs = verbs such as -, - and - that show motion from one place to another; -() corresponds to English *in order to*.

EXAMPLES

. I've come to Korea to learn Korean.