科学O

How's your Korean going?

IN THIS UNIT ...

Pann → (a): the Intimate Language

This unit focuses of franmal the non-polite forms of Korean, also called the Intimate stylemmalcan give special nuances to interpersonal relationships, and if employed when not expected the hearer can be seriously offended. Thus care should be taken in using the style.

1 Conversation

¥ÄLß has made an arrangement with to come over and study together. She said she'd arrive at three, but now she's arrived and it's after four.

Compare the conversation with the one between Annie and appeared in Unit 1.

√149 : **X**#Â

¥Ä¾16:•†=X# P´q Baë¥ ÌÞ ?

VF9 :

2 The Grammar of *Panmal*

Two basic divisions of spoken Korean in terms of levels of politeness are: (1) the speech using honori c forms, known â well , which is of course the type we've been using throughout this course, and (2) the Intimate non-polite specificary.

As intermediate learners you should not not the gramater of difficult. Panmalgrammar is retly a matter of identifying and using verb endings. However, precisely what makes one choose fow to a complicated question to answer. It is also a question that may not concern us too much, because as foreigners you will almost always and perhaps until you establish an intimate relationship with Koreans.

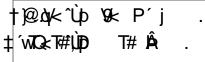
Broadly, we can make the following points. (1) Korean children and young a like use each other. (2) Younger people are expected to when talking to older people. (3) Children, and perhaps younger adults as well, relieve from adults. (4) When two Korean adults meet for the rst time they use well, and even if they build up a good friendship they would most likely continue to use well, to each other. (5) By contrast, if two Korean adults have been friends (or simply known to each other) since their childhood they would would be to each other – in a sense, fixing to each other is simply a part of their childhood! However, the two will well if they are in a formal situation where other people are around.

2.1 Making Statements

People also use ending in their intimate everyday speech, which we will learnt in Unit 10 as the written ending for statements.

However, the tendency is that this ending is used only `downwards', that is, only to someone who is comparable with your younger siblings or who has been a very close friend from the childhood.

EXAMPLES



I go to school at 9.00.

Korean is a little bit dif cult.

Another frequent interrogative ending is `?/- ?'.

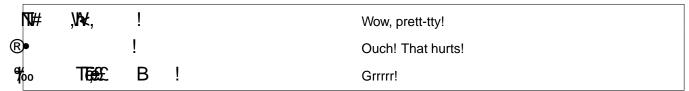
VST - (TENSE) - / ?

2.5 Exclamations

When you use - T# / B () ending with a description verb, your sentence becomes an exclamatory one. You will be seen as talking to yourself.

INTERJECTION, DVST - 7# / B - !

EXAMPLES



2.6 Others

For various endings such x - x, (x) x, etc, we simply omit the ending. EXAMPLES

2.9 Calling and Referring to People (2)

One nal issue relating to the use on the use of the second is calling out to attract people's attention or else referring to them in conversation. We've already for terms such the such that the such

In the following table we consider as an example the situation of a Korean couple, whose names are \hat{A} \hat{R} (husband) \hat{A} \hat{E} (wife), and their some . Notice in particular how kinship terms and terms for various positions and social roles are used for these purposes.

Ánαβ ôR	is called	Is referr	ed to as	when he is	by
ð∕ap̂R	ð/	φ̂₽R		child	anyone
Â ð%ap̂R	A å	Alð%ap̂R	Â	-	younger brothers and other younger male
¦x ð%ap̂	₽x	ð%ap̂ F	X	-	younger sisters and other younger female
ÁNB ð(∕apì FR¥	A)3/4:ÁN4ÁNB	ð(∕ap̂ ₹¥)	34:Á(44)	university student and afterwards	his juniors in entrance/graduation
\$\	\$			over 20	people on the street
ÁNB ð(káp) FRL	∯so ÁN	Bã(káp FLA))	adolescent, before 30	acquaintance who is over 30
`w ÁN	3 îw	/ ÁNB		over 20	superiors at work
ÁMG ôR	ÁN	₿ôR		over 20	peers/superiors at work
ð∕ap̂₽	ð	φ̂₹		over 20	women of similar age/peers at work
ÁNBA	•	-		over 20	peers and superiors at work
ÁNB	ÁN	В		holding a blue-colour job and over 30	people of higher status
Á(AB)ÁNRA;	Á	(18)VF; Á	(44)	VF;	his subordinates, acquaintances
ÁNBVF;	ÁNB	VF;		VF;	otherVF; or people higher in position
-@	T- ! @	T-	@		people known informally
TE _b o	7	B b		over 60	people on the street

ÄŒ	FB	È is called	d Is	referred to as	when she is	by
Äí	ß	È	۸îß	È	child	anyone
	žŠ	ÄĩßÈžŠžŠ		ÄĩßÈžŠ	-	younger brothers and other younger male
1	źÕ	ÄγßÈ⁄₂õ	½Õ	Äγ̂ßÈ⁄₂õ	-	younger sisters and other younger female
a	78 ₹	(ßÈ¥)¾:ÁN4O	F 8 Ä′	(ßÈ¥)¾∶Á(₩)	university student and afterwards	her juniors in entrance/graduation
a	78 4	(ßÈ)G: OF	F8 Ä	(ßÈKG):	adolescence, before 25	acquaintance who is over 30
Ì	W	OF 8	^w	OF 8	over 18	people in higher position
ÄO	FB	È	ÄŒ	È	over 18	peers/superiors at work
Äí	îß	È	Αîβ	È	over 18	males at same age/peers at work
					over 18, before marriage	older people on the street
-	-Žõ	⁄q	-Žð⁄	q	after marriage	middle-aged males
N		/‹ <i>I</i> Ņ D '		/< "D	over 30	people on the street
- i	u	ÁN4	¦μ	ÁN4 if h	usband has job with high social statu	s husband's subordinates
a	F 81	# ÁN4OF8U#	OF8U	# ÁN4OF8U#	if in job with good social status	people similar or lower in status
۷ţ	N	ÁNB	٧w	ÁNB	after marriage	people similar or higher in status
	-@	Áíß MM#®		Áíß M∭#®	Áíß	anyone
	(B)	,	(B)	1	over 60	anyone