



## 2 Where are you going? I am going to ...

	where	ㅎ	bank
?	do you go?/are you going?		bookshop
	university	ㅅ	student dining hall
	school	ㅅ	student
	classroom		dining hall, restaurant
	lecture room (in university)		house, home
ㄱ	library		downtown
/	cafe/coffee shop		post office
ㄴ	/ PC Internet Cafe	-	to ...
	Karaoke	.	I go/I'm going

**Pronunciation Notes: *Liaison* (1)**

When a Hangeul character has the syllable-final consonant and there is no syllable-initial consonant in the following character, that is, when the second character begins with (    ), the syllable-final consonant of the first character is pronounced as if it occurs in the syllable-initial position of the second character. This is the prototypical example of the process which we call *liaison*.

*Liaison* is important because it can bring about sound changes; it is indeed the source of many

## Language & Culture Notes

- 마트 refers to a large Western-style supermarket. 편의점 is the name many small local shopkeepers choose – a name with the connotation of ‘Mini-Mart’. There are also mammoth-scale discount retailers in Korea, such as 이마트 (E-Mart).
- 병원 indicates a hospital or clinic. In Korea there is no widespread system of neighbourhood, or family doctors, and people tend to go to the hospital outpatients division to obtain prescription.
- 동대문시장 (Dongdaemun Market) and 남대문시장 (Namdaemun Market) are the places to go for bargains in Seoul: cheap clothing, jewellery, silk, ginseng, tents, and so on, and wonderful local food from street stalls. 동대문 and 남대문 refer to the ‘Great East Gate’ and the ‘Great South Gate’ in Seoul, respectively. Here, 동 - literally means *east*, 남 - *south*, 대문 - *great* (see also Page 21, the same 대문 - appears in 남대문), and 문 *gate*.
- 강남역 (Gangnam Bus Terminal) is Seoul’s only express bus terminal for buses to all parts of Korea. It can be reached easily by subway. Here 강 literally means *river*, and refers to 한강 (han-gang: the Hangang River) which runs across Seoul.
- 서울역 (Seoul Station) is in the centre of Seoul. It is both a subway station and the rail-transport hub for long-distance trains to most of Korea, including KTX, the Korea Train eXpress, South Korea’s high-speed rail system, which connects Seoul to Busan and Mokpo.
- 인천국제공항 (Seoul-Incheon International Airport) is the major gateway to Korea, located 35 km southwest of Seoul. The major domestic airport in Seoul is 김포공항, which is located in the far western end of Seoul and is on the way to 인천 from downtown.

## Pronunciation Notes

- The letter ㄷ in 드 and 드 is to be pronounced as unexploded *t*, as explained in Page 18.
- **Liaison (2)**: When a Hangeul character ending in a *partially aspirated* consonant, ie ㄱ (g),

The *Polite Informal* style features the verb endings - , - and, in the case of . . . - verbs, , with varying intonation patterns attached. See the following page for details. The *Polite Informal* style is appropriate when we talk to people we feel close to, even when they are older or of higher social status, and to strangers perhaps after an initial phase of formality or to just manifest our inclination to

**Do you ...? Yes, I do ...**

To ask and respond to this question in the *Polite Informal* style we attach the - /- ending to the verb stem with an appropriate intonation pattern.

Firstly, we attach the ending as follows.

**1. If the last vowel in the verb stem is or , we add - .**

Note, however, (1) the - is omitted from - if the preceding verb stem actually ends in , and (2) in case of stems ending in , the is written in combination with the ensuing , thus . Note also that this rule is not applicable to the verb stem - (*to do*) and stems ending in -. See 3 below.

**EXAMPLES**

→ - + = →	- + =
- + =	- + =
- + =	↯ - + = ↯
- + =	

**2. For all other final vowels in the verb stem the ending is - .**

Note however that in combination with the ensuing (.)TJ/F85 11.955 Tf -299.121