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IN THIS UNIT ...

- Telling people where you are going
- Some basic verbs
- Using the Polite Informal verb endings
- More about pronunciation

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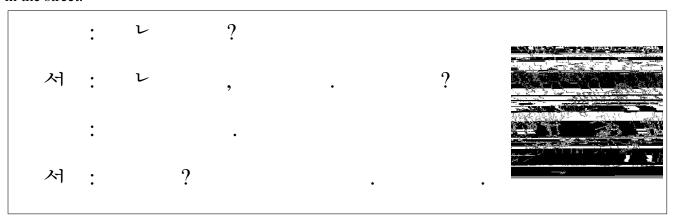


WHERE ARE YOU GOING?

When you run into friends or fellow students, you say hello, that is, " ?". Often, you will then notice you are asked where you are heading. Don't be surprised. The question is rarely meant to be inquisitive, but is simply part of a routine Insa in Korea. It is simply asked after the initial greeting to indicate polite interest in someone's doings. In this unit we learn how to respond to such questions, and study a bit about using Korean verbs to describe a range of activities.

1 Conversation

Kylie, a foreign student in Korea, has just met up with a Korean acquaintance, 서 (Seon-Yeong), in the street.



Translation

Kylie: Hi.

Seon-Yeong: Hi, Kylie. Where are you going?

Kylie: I'm going to school.

Seon-Yeong: Really? So am I. Let's go together.

Notes for Conversation

• · · · (ssi): In Korean, we almost never address someone by just their name ("David", "Annie", etc) unless they are very close friends. Rather, it is part of Korean etiquette to add some sort of title, or status referent, to someone's name, and so here 서 adds to Kylie's name. is a somewhat matter-of-fact title that

usually indicates that no particular personal relationship exists with the person being addressed. We suggest that in addressing your fellow students by name, you likewise add .

- \cdots ? (eo-di): Where ...?
- (ga-yo): *go*; for further information, see below.
- (hak-gyo): *school*
- · · · (e): to
- ? (Geu-rae-yo?): Is that so?
- (na): I
- · · · (do): too, also
- (ga-chi): together; note that the() in is not pronounced as t but ch.

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

	where	ਰੋ	bank	
?	do you go?/are you going?		bookshop	
	university	入	student dining hall	
	school	入	student	
	classroom		dining hall, restaurant	
	lecture room (in university)		house, home	
7	library		downtown	
/	cafe/coffee shop		post office	
L	/ 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

- Frefers to a large Western-style supermarket. is the name many small local shop keepers choose a name with the connotation of 'Mini-Mart'. There are also mammoth-scale discount retailers in Korea, such as (E-Mart).
- __ 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.
- (Dongdaemun Market) and (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. and refer to the 'Great East Gate' and the 'Great South Gate' in Seoul, respectively. Here, literally means *east*, *south*, *great* (see also Page 21, the same appears in), and *gate*.
- (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 literally means *river*, and refers to (han-gang: the Hangang River) which runs across Seoul.
- — (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.
- ঈ (Seoul-Incheon International Airport) is the major gateway to Korea, located 35 km southwest of Seoul. The major domestic airport in Seoul is , which is located in the far western end of Seoul and is on the way to ঈ from downtown.

Pronunciation Notes

- The letter in $\frac{7}{2}$ and 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 (g),

The *Polite Informal* style features the verb endings - , - and, in the case of \cdots - 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

 +		- +	=
- +	=	- +	=
- +	=	4 - +	= 4
- +	=		

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