

10 ~~Ä~~ À" T#éc S# ?

IN THIS UNIT ...

- Things we do on a daily basis
- More time expressions
- Talking about the past
- Dates: year, month and day
- Subject, object and topic markers

WHAT TIME DID YOU GET UP?

In this unit we look at ways of talking about the things we do on a daily basis with reference to time, and also about things we did in the past.

1 Conversation

-@ and Kylie are talking at the university canteen.

-@ : T#ó yT S# ?
 À" : T# ? ..N# yT S# .
 -@ : ' ^è± S# ?
 À" W c# S# R# S# ?
 -@ : 36 ?
 À" : "Ùp T# À" Q#k À" T#éc S# À" Q#
 ‡'oV# 1# yT S# „â jβIV#
 †@q^èi S# . jβI ‡'oV# ðs %
 T#n S# Zèj 1# ì iP S# Àk
 X"s B#èi S# X"s B#k P' jžB'q
 [Q-žyT S# „â À QP

Translation

Tae-U: What did you do yesterday?
 Kylie: Yesterday? ... I did various things.
 Tae-U: Were you very busy?
 Kylie: Well, ... shall I tell you everything?
 Tae-U: Pardon?
 Kylie: Yesterday I got up at seven. Had breakfast at half past seven. And went to university at nine. ... Met a friend at half past nine here. Had coffee together. Went to the library at ten. Studied for two hours in the library. Then I had Korean class from twelve to two. ... I had lunch at two. ... From four I exercised for one hour. I did with my friend. At half past ve came back home. Had dinner at seven. ... Started homework at eight. And went to bed at half past eleven.
 Tae-U: Oh, gosh! ... Well done, any way!

Àè Sx ? : Shall I talk?

• : I; this is the rst person singular pronoun in Korean

Àó" T#èc Sx : I woke up.

• èè ÿt Sx : I had breakfast.

„q : And

• Vè; Sx : I went to ...; I left for ...

XU# : here/in this place

• S %o: friend

Tècn Sx : I met.

Zè; : together

•

Notes for Conversation

- èé ÿt Sx ? : What did you do?
- Tè Sx ? : Did you say 'yesterday'? We've met a similar example already, èèèè ? on Page 33.
- U# : various/many (kinds of) things
- ^è± Sx ? : Were you busy?
- : all

How many hours/times a day do you . . ?

~~QVE~~ /EP' j 1/2õ ...?

P' j : counter for *hours* 1/2õ : counter for *times*

EXAMPLES

~~QVE~~ /EP' j ŠQx ?

How many hours a day do you sleep?

Àó "Q<P' j ŠQx .

I sleep seven hours a day.

~~QVE~~ /E2õPSB ?

How many times do you eat (*Li* have meals) a day?

AV; 1/2õPSB .

I eat three times a day.

4 Dates

To say the date in Korean we combine the relevant Sino-Korean number with month and day, respectively.

· · ¼ · m® Áó"

EXAMPLES

Year	1985 2002	Öö Áó" ¼ Öö · ¼	1998 2016	Öö ¼ Áó" ¼ Öö ¼ Áó" ¼
Month	January July	Áó" m® ¾ m®	February December	m® Áó" ¼ m®
	For months we use SK numbers, but note:			
	June	® m® (nät, ®)	October	m® (náo m®)
Day	the 1st the 28th	Áó" Áó" ¼	the 10th the 31st	Áó" ¼ Áó" ¼

MORE EXAMPLES

1/1/1995 or 1 January 1995	Öö ¼ Áó" ¼ x · ¼ Áó"
25/6/1950 or 25 June 1950	Öö ¼ Áó" ¼ ® m® Áó" Áó"
15/8/1945 or 15 August 1945	Öö ¼ Áó" ¼ x · ¼ - m® Áó" Áó"
30/10/2003 or 30 October 2003	Öö ¼ Áó" ¼ m® Áó"

What date is it today?

To ask what date it is today, we can say:

· · ¼ Áó" Áó" ?

U ¼ = Áó" ; literally, *how many days*

To answer, take out Áó" and put in the month and the day.

· m® Áó" ¼

5 Some useful expressions

Áó" M	birthday	Áó" T#	-	get up
Áó" M	birthday party	· T#	-	sleep late/sleep in
¼s ¼o	friend	š	-	go back
^ ó Áó" M	guest, customer	šx	-	come back
ÄíÜ	people (another counter for people)	· :	-	learn
U# ÄíÜ	six people	¾ ÜB	-	practise
aeÿ	a lot	· v Áó"	-	usually
· yS<	a little	·	-	frequently
Reš -	live, reside	¼ ¼o ...?	-	who ...?

The adverbs *frequently*, and *usually*

In talking about the frequency of particular activities, events, etc, you can use these adverbs.

EXAMPLES

Q's	Do you go to the library often?
A's	Yes, I go there every day.

7 Subject, object and topic markers

Let us learn about the particles/ and . The former is what we call the subject marker, and the latter the object marker. We use and after a noun that ends in a consonant, and after a noun that ends in a vowel. The simplest definition of the subject is that it is the answer to the question Who ...?What ...?etc asked before the verb; the simplest definition of a direct object is likewise that it is the answer to the question Who ...?What ...?after the verb. Suppose our answer to the question Who likes Korea?is I like Korea, then the subject here is and the object Korea, for example. Like , ie, the topic marker, / and have no clear equivalents in English.

ÀiM 1/2 Vx ?	When's your birthday?
t@q ÄiBx ?	What ishak -kyo in English?
Tel: (in)-250(English5 S Q 1 0 0 1 552.357 614.	

