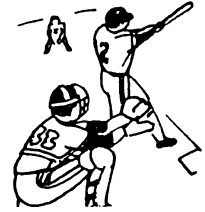


15



IN THIS UNIT ...

- Sports, Hobbies, Games and Pastimes
- *Do you know how to ...?*
- The Auxiliary Verb: VST - / /... -
- *Have you (ever) ...*
- *Would you like to ...*
- Using Description Verbs: Modifying Nouns



CAN YOU PLAY BASEBALL?

Talking about the sports, activities, hobbies and pastimes we enjoy is another very basic way of communicating information about ourselves. In this Unit we learn to talk about these things.

1 Do you (know how to) ...?



Q: _____ ?
 A: _____ .



Q: _____ ?
 A: _____ .



Q:



2 Sports, Hobbies, Games and Pastimes

volleyball basketball baseball football/soccer ping pong swimming boxing surf riding horse-riding horse racing	→	hobby game Baduk (Korean 'Go' game) Janggi (Korean Chess) stamp collecting reading fishing mountain climbing Korean wrestling Tae-kwon-do
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Some Verbs

/ () - play volleyball/basketball / () - play baseball/soccer () - play ping pong ()/ () - play Baduk/Janggi	→	() -/ - sing (a song) () - popular () - take photos ()
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4 More Expressions

ball		first, the most ...
Judo	-	hard, difficult
Kendo		newspaper
competitor		magazine
/		letter
team		write
contest, match	-	music
sports tournament		listen to
sports field	-	painting, drawing
contest/race		draw
by oneself	-	

Language Notes: The vowel in *- (write)* drops out when attaching the *-* ending, and thus *_____*. Also, the *in - (listen to)* changes to *_____* when attaching *-*, and thus *_____*.

5 The Auxiliary Verb: VST - / /... -

The verb *- (see)* can be attached to another verb, adding some abstract sense of ‘trial’, ‘experience’, etc. In effect, the attached *-* indicates that we perform an action (as indicated by the preceding verb) while we are non-committal about the outcome. We’ve already met such an example; *-* as in “*_____* *봤* *?* (*Have you tried the Gimchi?*)” which literally means ‘*Did you eat Gimchi and see (what it was like)?*’ Look at the contrast between the following pairs.

<i>_____</i> <i>?</i>	Did you read that book?
<i>_____</i> <i>봤</i> <i>?</i>	Did you have a look at that book?
<i>_____</i> <i>?</i>	Did you listen to that song?
<i>_____</i> <i>봤</i> <i>?</i>	Did you have a listen to that song?
<i>_____</i> <i>?</i>	Did you surf?
<i>_____</i> <i>봤</i> <i>?</i>	Did you have a go at surfing?

6 The Suffix - (= ing) in

There are a few ways of changing a verb into a noun in Korean, and the suffix *-*, as in *_____*, is one of them. It has a similar effect of attaching *-ing* in English.

<i>_____</i> <i>?</i>	Surfing is fun but is a little bit difficult.
<i>_____</i> <i>?</i>	Do you like reading books?

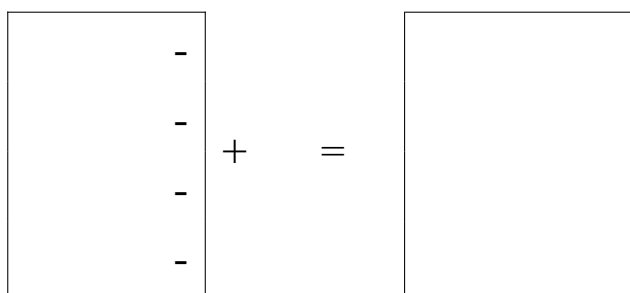
10 Using Description verbs: Modifying Nouns

We've learnt how to say in Korean, eg, *It's delicious*, *It's hot*, *It's difficult*, *It's good*, etc. We choose an appropriate description verb and attach endings, as we do with action verbs. We thus say _____, _____, _____, etc.

Let us learn how to use description verbs to modify nouns, as in *a hot day*, *a difficult matter*, and so on. There are three rules to remember:

1. With description verb stems ending in - and -, we add .

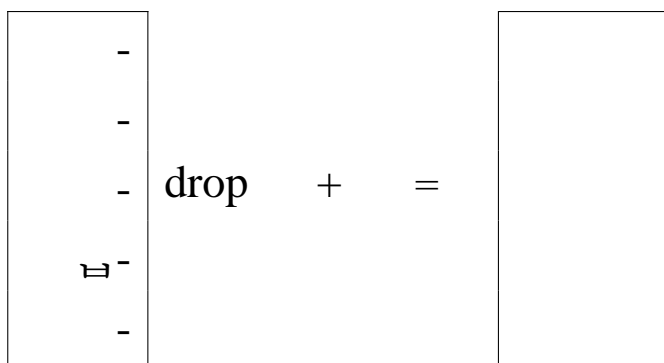
EXAMPLES



- tasty food
- unappetising food
- interesting stories
- boring stories

2. With description verb stems that end in , changes to , to which we add .

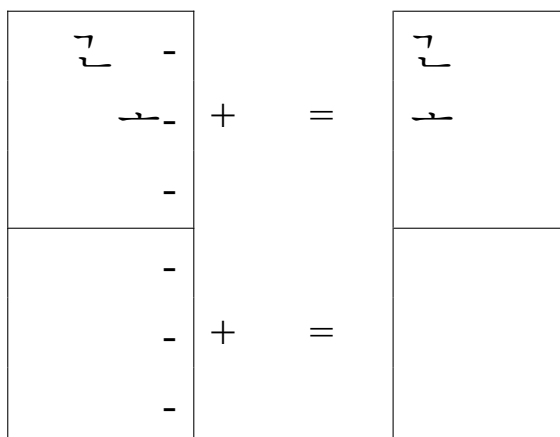
EXAMPLES



- hot Gimchi
- a cold country
- a difficult sport
- an easy subject
- a pleasing person

3. With all other description verb stems (with minor exceptions) we add after vowels, after consonants.

EXAMPLES



- ㄹ an OK exam
- ㅁ good food
- many people
- warm soup
- a famous school
- ㅁ an expensive liquor