17   •

IN THIS UNIT …
- Describing people and things
- Colours and clothing

SHE LOOKS LIKE HER MOTHER.

In this unit we learn more about how to describe people and things, and also how to make comparisons.

1   It seems/looks like ...

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2 Clothing and Accessories I

	pants, slacks		glasses
	jeans		wallet, purse
	skirt		necklace
	jacket		earrings
	skirt		ring
	business shirt		watch
	T-shirt		underwear
	(leather) shoes		socks
	necktie		suit
	hat, cap		Korean clothes

LANGUAGE NOTES

●   refers only to the Korean traditional upper outer garment ● ㅓ- is a Sino-Korean expression, meaning *blue* ● 목 = *neck* ● ㅓ   derives from the verb ㅓ-, *to hang*, and thus means literally *a hanger* ● 속 = inside ● -복 = set of clothes

3 Clothing and Accessories II

	sweater		gloves
	jacket		shoes
/	coat, overcoat		sneakers
	dress		shorts
	one-piece dress		underwear
	two-piece dress		school uniform
	scarf		swimming suit

LANGUAGE NOTES

● When referring to a coat, you say either   or   (not   ) in Korean ● 은
seem033

4 Action Verbs: Wearing Things, etc.

PUT ON ...		TAKE OFF ...
-	clothes	
-	hat, glasses	
-	footwear	-
-	necktie, scarf, necklace, earrings	

LANGUAGE NOTES: Korean Verbs of 'wearing'

- It would be useful to know at this stage that for   (*ring*) and   (*gloves*), you use   - (*fit in/into*) in case of putting it on, and   - (*take out*) in case of taking it off. Note also that with   (*watch*) you use   - (*attach, fasten on*) and   ㅓ- (*take off*).
- All the verbs in the list indicate the process of 'putting on' or 'taking off' something, and thus you use them with the perfect tense marker -   /-   /···   if you want to say that someone is/is no.955 Tf F109 1e9t03

LANGUAGE NOTES

- and both mean *Which ...*, and are very close in meaning. We met in the context of ? (*Which country does he come from?*), and basically it asks the listener to designate one of a number of alternatives – equivalent to the English *Which one?*. On the other hand, , eg ?, seeks a descriptive answer – equivalent to *What type of ...?*.
- Verb stems ending in ㅎ ( ) are irregular. If you want to say something is black, white, red, etc, you 'conjugate' the verb as follows. (1) Drop the stem-final ㅎ, (2) change the vowel ㅏ to ㅐ, and (3) add . Thus, *"The trousers are black"* will be in Korean. Note also that when used as a modifier, (1) the stem-final ㅎ drop, and (2) ㄴ ( ) will be added. Thus, *'black trousers'* will be .
- How do we use those colour terms ending in the expression (*colour*)? As modifier, they will simply be placed in front of the noun they modify. Elsewhere, they'll be used with the verb - (*is, are*). Thus, *'a green hat'* and *"The hat is green"* in Korean will be and , respectively.

6 Some Description Verbs

-	be young (animate, post adolescent)		-	big
-	be young (animate, pre-adolescent)		-	tall
-	be old (animate)		-	small
-	be old (inanimate)		-	short (in height)
-	resemble/take after (in appearance)		-	pretty
-	be handsome		-	beautiful
-	be ugly		-	short (in length)
-	old-fashioned, timeworn (inanimate)		-	long

LANGUAGE NOTES

• Note that some of the verbs above, chiefly related to processes involving growth and the ageing process, uniformly take the perfect tense marker / -/··· -. This is to indicate that we are describing the outcome of a process, rather than a state in itself.

EXAMPLES

.	He's old.
.	The car's old.
!	What a handsome (lit. well-shaped) child!

7   More Useful Expressions

-	try on clothes		-	(looking) refreshing
-	go around wearing		-	(looking) slim
-	put on make-up		-	(looking) young
	design		-	(looking) comfortable
	a pattern, figure		-	elegant

8   Making Comparisons: the Particle

When we want to compare things, eg A is better than B, we use   as follows.

A -   B -   (   )   .

EXAMPLES

	.	Red is better than pink.
	.	Skirts are prettier than trousers.
	.	Seorak-san is more beautiful than Jiri-san.
	.	Busan is bigger than Daegu.

9   More about Negatives
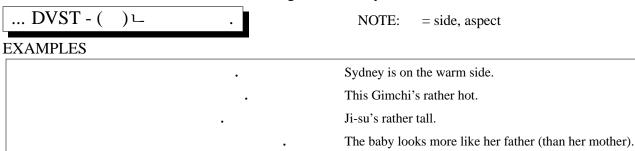
We've already met the negative adverb   , which precedes the verb stem. This has another form:

- •   . =   .
- •   . =   .
- •   . =   .
- •   . =   .

      VST and VST-   - are almost identical in meaning, though the VST-   - construction is slightly more emphatic in effect.

10   It's rather ...

Likewise, when we want to be less forthright we can say

... DVST - (   ) ㄴ   .   NOTE: = side, aspect

EXAMPLES

	.	Sydney is on the warm side.
	.	This Gimchi's rather hot.
	.	Ji-su's rather tall.
	.	The baby looks more like her father (than her mother).

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11   IT SEEMS AS IF ...

With Actions

When we are conjecturing about a state of affairs we can say

... AVST -   (   )ㄴ   -   .
            (   )ㄹ

NOTE: For completed actions, use AVST - (   )ㄴ ; for uncompleted actions, AVST -