

4EYO

HOW'S YOUR KOREAN GOING?

IN THIS UNIT ...

Pannmal (): the Intimate Language

This unit focuses on Pannmal the non-polite forms of Korean, also called the Intimate style. Pannmal can give special nuances to interpersonal relationships, and if employed when not expected the hearer can be seriously offended. Thus care should be taken in using the style.

1 Conversation

Annal has made an arrangement with Baek to come over and study together. She said she'd arrive at three, but now she's arrived and it's after four.

Compare the conversation with the one between Annal and Baek that appeared in Unit 1.

| | |
|-------|-------------------------|
| F9 | : X#Â . |
| Annal | : • t=X# P'q Baek ì p ? |
| F9 | : |

2 The Grammar of *Panmal*

Two basic divisions of spoken Korean in terms of levels of politeness are: (1) the speech using honorific forms, known as *malnori*, which is of course the type we've been using throughout this course, and (2) the intimate non-polite speech, or *malnori*.

As intermediate learners you should not find the grammar of *malnori* difficult. *Panmal* grammar is mostly a matter of identifying and using verb endings. However, precisely what makes one choose *malnori* or *malnori* is a complicated question to answer. It is also a question that may not concern us too much, because as foreigners you will almost always use *malnori* – perhaps until you establish an intimate relationship with Koreans.

Broadly, we can make the following points. (1) Korean children and young adults use each other. (2) Younger people are expected to use *malnori* when talking to older people. (3) Children, and perhaps younger adults as well, receive *malnori* from adults. (4) When two Korean adults meet for the first time they use *malnori*, and even if they build up a good friendship they would most likely continue to use *malnori* to each other. (5) By contrast, if two Korean adults have been friends (or simply known to each other) since their childhood they would use *malnori* to each other – in a sense, *malnori* to each other is simply a part of their childhood! However, the two will use *malnori* if they are in a formal situation where other people are around.

2.1 Making Statements

VST - .I# ./ B .

VST -

AVST(r)_L
 DVST
 NOUN - ()
 ^ë" / 2 / yt - .
 VST - ð%
 (x) = -

People also use ending in their intimate everyday speech, which we will learnt in Unit 10 as the written ending for statements.
 However, the tendency is that this ending is used only 'downwards', that is, only to someone who is comparable with your younger siblings or who has been a very close friend from the childhood.

EXAMPLES

† @k`ùp k P' j .
 † 'wQ T#ùp T# Á .

I go to school at 9.00.

Korean is a little bit dif cult.

Another frequent interrogative ending is `?/- ?'.

VST - (TENSE) - / ?

2.5 Exclamations

When you use - T# / B () ending with a description verb, your sentence becomes an exclamatory one. You will be seen as talking to yourself.

An exclamatory sentence is typically pre xed with an injection such as @, %o N# , and so on. Note that an N# are feminine interjections.

INTERJECTION, DVST - T# / B - !

EXAMPLES

| | | | |
|----|-----|-----|-------------------|
| N# | ,V, | ! | Wow, prett-tty! |
| Ⓜ | | ! | Ouch! That hurts! |
| %o | T# | B ! | Grrrrr! |

2.6 Others

For various endings such as \$x - \$x , ^ (x) \$x , etc, we simply omit the \$x- ending.

EXAMPLES

2.9 Calling and Referring to People (2)

One central issue relating to the use of **칭호** is calling out to attract people's attention or else referring to them in conversation. We've already seen terms such as **안녕**, **네**, etc, now we look at this topic in detail.

In the following table we consider as an example the situation of a Korean couple, whose names are **이민** (husband) and **김영** (wife), and their son **민준**. Notice in particular how kinship terms and terms for various positions and social roles are used for these purposes.

| 이민 is called | Is referred to as | when he is ... | by ... |
|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| 민준 | 민준 | child | anyone |
| 아들 | 아들 | - | younger brothers and other younger males |
| 형 | 형 | - | younger sisters and other younger females |
| 학생 | 학생 | university student and afterwards | his juniors in entrance/graduation |
| 선생님 | 선생님 | over 20 | people on the street |
| 어른 | 어른 | adolescent, before 30 | acquaintance who is over 30 |
| 윗사람 | 윗사람 | over 20 | superiors at work |
| 동료 | 동료 | over 20 | peers/superiors at work |
| 동료 | 동료 | over 20 | women of similar age/peers at work |
| 동료 | - | over 20 | peers and superiors at work |
| 동료 | 동료 | holding a blue-colour job and over 30 | people of higher status |
| 동료 | 동료 | VF; | his subordinates, acquaintances |
| 동료 | 동료 | VF; | other VF; or people higher in position |
| 동료 | 동료 | VF; | people known informally |
| 동료 | 동료 | over 60 | people on the street |

| 김영 is called | Is referred to as | when she is ... | by ... |
|---------------------|-------------------|--|---|
| 민준 | 민준 | child | anyone |
| 형 | 형 | - | younger brothers and other younger males |
| 형 | 형 | - | younger sisters and other younger females |
| 학생 | 학생 | university student and afterwards | her juniors in entrance/graduation |
| 선생님 | 선생님 | adolescence, before 25 | acquaintance who is over 30 |
| 윗사람 | 윗사람 | over 18 | people in higher position |
| 동료 | 동료 | over 18 | peers/superiors at work |
| 동료 | 동료 | over 18 | males at same age/peers at work |
| 동료 | 동료 | over 18, before marriage | older people on the street |
| 동료 | 동료 | after marriage | middle-aged males |
| 동료 | 동료 | over 30 | people on the street |
| 동료 | 동료 | if husband has job with high social status | husband's subordinates |
| 동료 | 동료 | if in job with good social status | people similar or lower in status |
| 동료 | 동료 | after marriage | people similar or higher in status |
| 동료 | 동료 | 김영 | anyone |
| 동료 | 동료 | over 60 | anyone |