7 ⓔℂŠ

LET'S PLAY Yut !

Following directions
The written style
Ìó¨§x̃ as an auxiliary verb

In this Unit we learn to play a Korean traditional game, caⓔℂŠ. As we are following directions presented as part of the written Korean language, we look at the main characteristic grammatical forms of the Korean written language as well. We also study howÌtóë ̃veišbused as an auxiliary verb.

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1 Playing Yut

ⓔℂŠ ¼ᴥ¥¡Bᴥ .ⓔℂŠ ˆ∪̀þ ‹¹ĈÎŽë¡ ‡´w .

1.¡`ṡx	P‡¼þ́tw	.	6. `©' ⌈ʹùx ¾⍟́w ½õH ‡´w .	
2. `5̄x	¾õP‡ĵt	.	7.Rë¥ ‡Rë¥ ĈÃˆÙÁíà∨<ýÌŠ© Ɉ , ¾Ŵó¡«tRë¡¨ ◀ó¨ .	
3. ñÄx	¾õP̄‡ĵt	.		
4. `©x	¾õP̄$þ́jt	.	8.Rë¥Þ∝t Rë¡¨῀ Ìó¨„qŠ)@obᴜRë¡¨῀ Ìó¨ .	
5. ⌈`ủx	¾õ P‡Ãᵗt	.	9.Rˆȿ ,∅ᴥ¥ ⍟Ăš Rᴥ¥ᵘu š	

2   The Written Style

Korean has a written form with some different verb endings to spoken Korean. These are the forms

2.4 Suggestions

Suggestions are those with '-() ' o§x   /§x   / §B ' endings in Spoken Korean. In Written Korean:

> AVST -   .

Points to remember:

The negative form for " AVST -   " is "   AVST - R̈¥   ".

EXAMPLES

V⊢᷄Ÿ ¡ợ ½᷄ᴾ´Ŝ:¤T̸v .		Let's make a cake with peanuts.
ôḰv' Œ7ñÀ ½ï¥ .		Let's drink makkeolli instead of beer.
16•ǫⱽₗℓṗ¨¦u ‡´wₒₓᵗx .		Let's go to Korea next year.
®• ⵕ Žₗⱶ Ŝ⓪ R̈¥ .		Let's not kill animals without reasons.

3   General

‡´v -	criticise	Z̈¥ -	take charge, take care of
‡,B -	be dece.1990		

있다 as an auxiliary verb

The verb 있 - (*there is/are*; *exist*) can be used as an auxiliary verb in Korean to express that someone or something is in some state. In particular, with the verb 있어 you can express that:

(1) someone or something is in the state of doing something (that is expressed by the main verb), and
(2) someone or something is in a state that is the result of an action performed (that is expressed by the main verb).

We have already learnt how the pattern VST 고 있다 expresses (1) (see Unit 19). Here are some examples.

EXAMPLES

지금 라면을 먹고 있어요.	I am eating instant noodles now.
기차가 터널을 지나가고 있어요	A train is passing the tunnel.
고양이가 의자 위에서 자고 있어요.	A cat is sleeping on the chair.
어제 오후에 한국어를 공부하고 있었어요.	I was studying Korean yesterday afternoon.

Now, to express (2), we can say

$$\text{VST} - \begin{array}{c} 아 \\ 어 \end{array} \text{ 있다} .$$

Not all the verbs can be used in the VST slot in this pattern. Only the intransitive verbs, which do not require a grammatical object, ie, a noun marked 을/를 , and only the verbs that imply, by virtue of their dictionary meaning, a clearly identi able result.

For instance 자 - (*to sleep*) cannot be used in this pattern because when one sleeps one simply sleeps, 자 - signi es a process which does not involve any clearly identi able result. By contrast, 죽 - (*to die*) can be used in the VST slot, because, by virtue of its dictionary meaning, when the process of 28.o7-250(the)-r-250(usedu84 -250J/F62 9y8ld[(956 0 Tds 1 0 0 xtue)-250(of)ning,)o250(wh(7.--25(