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A SHRIMP BETWEEN FIGHTING WHALES ...

IN THIS UNIT ...

Proverbs

Review of main grammatical forms of the Korean written language Reporting what people have said

In this Unit, we look at a handful of Korean proverbs, drawn from the world of nature, and review the main grammatical forms of the written language we studied in Unit 7, since these proverbs are usually presented as part of the written, rather than the spoken, Korean language. We also look at various ways to tell other people what people have said to us.

1 Proverbs

Few aspects of language are more interesting than proverbs, not on VOTES: " $\mathfrak{A} = \mathsf{whale}$ because they provide an insight into other people's way of thinking, but $\langle C = \mathsf{ghting} \cdot \mathsf{e} \rangle = \mathsf{also}$ because they so often re ect our own folk wisdom. The examples $\mathsf{hrm}\check{\mathsf{Z}}^1 > \mathsf{backN'} - \mathsf{e}$ below are among the most common in the Korean language. We stron recommend you take time to memorise them, because a well-chosen proverb can give great pleasure to speakers and listeners alike. $\mathfrak{F} = \mathsf{bird} \mathsf{F} = \mathsf{bird} \mathsf{$

	V=Rë¥ - = To mention of it ¦ x - = come out
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FURTHER NOTES:

- 1. Literally, "When whales ght the shrimp's back gets brokerhere's no common English equivalent perhaps the nearest would bet's always the little guy that gets hurt This expression is frequently quoted in modern history books, and is a standard way of describing how Korea, the `shrimp', has frequently been caught up in battles between the neighbouring `whales' of Japan, China and others.
- Literally, "Birds hear what's said during the day, and mice hear what's said at nightere's always someone listening, so watch what you say Even walls have ear'sWhen we want to say that something is very hush-hush we can just stig.", which is equivalent to Keep this under your hat.
- 3. Literally, "The frog cannot remember that it has been a tadporte is is to tell us to be modest, and is similar to "The parish priest forgets that ever he has been holy water (parish)."clerk
- 4. Literally, "Even monkeys fall out of trees at timeshere is no commonly used English equivalent. The idea is, of course, that even the most experienced of operators can slip up. One simple situation calling for its use would be, for example, if your Korean instructor made an unintentional spelling error in Hangeul!
- 5. Literally, "

2 Some Useful Words

₿• 2	without reason	,,ති	whale
•†= 5	till late	;	bird
	a short time ago	5 0	frog
@ :	approximately	Š P	tadpole
5 ∓;µ–	after a moment	VFBŽÚF	peanuts
¦€	again ‡	:,В	inside
œ, d -	narrow, cramped	2 ¹ >	back (body part)
÷Ò-	broad, wide, vast	VF3	river bank
¥Në£-	beautiful]	ë¢7	shing rod
VF9 -	strange (Lit. strangely)	< .C	a ght

3 Reporting What People Have Said

Let us now look at ways to report what people have said to us. Before we do, it might be an idea to remind ourselves of how we make the distinction between direct speech and reported speech in English

Direct speech		Reported speech
`Get out!' he said.	=)	He told me to get out.
'Do you like Korean?' he asked		He asked me if I liked Korean.

As we can see, the shape of sentences is transformed a good deal when we are reporting what peop have said, rather than directly quoting them. This is true in Korean as well, and so in this section we'll be concentrating on learning to make transformations like this smoothly.

3.1 Direct Speech

When we are quoting directly what people have said, we can say

"	" "C "C	-	Rë¥ÿ†¶≸	k .			"q "q	aņ, d tends t	are interchangeable, though o be preferred.
EXA	MPLES	5							
Î Pë	t "	S ¾/	^Ù€ô ß	ĸ	""q	Rë¥ÿ†3			is the book that I wrote," he said.
‡"v	TQ <0 3 78		XXXX	<u>?,</u> "o	Ð		Š 27§#	* .	
						"Do	n't you n	d Korean	songs interesting?" Tae-U asked
₽ ₽¥	3 / 1 / ^	Þv"	‡´wî ∕556 "	\ §]#		""q F	Ë¥†MÌ	îÞ § ≭	
						"Ple	ase read	it to me a	again," Mrs Park said.
^" Á	∖íÛZë;	Rë§x	?,'q	¥ÄÅß	γŲ^	€¥ÿ† § #	•	"Well the	en, shall we go?" Seon-Yeong said

3.2 Reported Speech (1): Said

When reporting what people have said, we can say:

Note however when (1) reporting actions in the present tense, (2) reporting equation and identi cation in the present tense, ie, when the velocity v_{x} , and (3) reporting any statement in the future tense involving the use v_{x} , modi cations such as below have to be made.

EXAMPLES

< ^ùþ й₩8 ùÿµq ÿ†¶5#	Annie said this kimchi's too hot.
¨¦u ¥Ä\$4, 13≵• ÿ† 75 ≭.	Everybody said that Seon-Yeong is pretty.
µ¥x P´jÌó""q ÿ†¶§xt .	He said he was free in the afternoon.
¥Ä%31ßÞv^ Ä %38 °qq ÿ† 75 ≭	. Seon-Yeong said the kimchi had been too hot.
^ \$F6Þv 1Å‱ № 0 ÿ†§¢x	. She said that she would take a rest at home tomorrow.
^sL7 ^Ùp ½∞õt †)@òbµ4₽´j,q ÿ†	. David said that he goes to school by bicycle.
^sL7 ^Ùp ½∞õt †)@òn/<^ë;,q ÿ†	. David said that he went to school by bicycle.
-@_^ùp_5w ½%¥R&6ÖÜ_^ùp,q ÿ†T§#x	. Tae-U said he likes spaghetti.
Àó "^ùp Ãix ,∭ang ÿ†1§#x	. Kylie said it was an orange.
OF8¥¾MM.1Þv15 1°Þv ộ,jệ ÿ†§%×	. Mrs Park said it was a good book.
ˆsL7 ^ÙpÁ∿B ¼ä¥2%íΰq Š,;©q ÿ†₹	. David said that he wouldn't eat any kimchi.
R9 ^Ùu ^Ùp #\$6673 1È6≆¥§,,Šq ÿ†₹§	 Mr Mason said that he is going to see a movie tomorrow

Note also that the topic maîke \hat{k} in the `source' statement changes to , \hat{k} when it becomes reported speech. That is, someone's state \hat{k} will be reported as SF6 \downarrow \hat{k} will be reported as SF6 \downarrow \hat{k} will be reported as embedded entence. "Ø

3.6 Reported Speech (5): Requested

When we report what people have requested, we can say

This is the situation where people use the expression **T#** / **%** and by de nition they are the benefactors of our response (if we respond positively of course).

EXAMPLES

ð∕₄r	ÈŲ	"õ⁄₄r⊂, Dü# ∕	<u>\</u> &x	""q	Rë¥ÿ† § ¢	. Jin-Hui said, "Please show me the photos."
ð∕₄r	ÈŲ	ð∕₄r<,D U ₩	Rë <u>£</u> q ÿ⁻	† ₹}≵	. Jin	-Hui asked me to show her the photos.
ÁßI	¥ ¾M	^Þv ^, € \$	ÀT# <u>§</u> x	""q	Rë¥∤t	ΛÌîÞŢ∰X.
					Mr	s Hong said, "Please open the door."
ÁßI	¥ ¾M	,,,, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	ÀT#Rë<u>£</u>q	ÌîÞ	§ # .∧	Irs Hong asked us to open the window.

However, there are situations where people use the expression $f_{\rm H} \neq g_{\rm NB}$, and thus make a request, but they themselves are not necessarily the benefactors of our response. If this is the case, the verb' - remains as it is.

EXAMPLES

ð∕₄r	ÈÙp	"õ∕₄rŠ©-@‡´w ®##	<u>\</u> &x	<i>"</i> •	Rë¥ÿ†§ ₩ said, "Please s	show these photos to Tae-U."
ð∕₄r	ÈÙþ	ð∕arŠ©-@‡´w K®₩/	<u>"</u> q Jin-Hui t	ÿ † § ≭ old us to	show the photo	os to Tae-U (for the bene t of Tae-

Note that the choice between- an \mathbf{RE} - in the reported speech is not an accident. Consider the following two examples, and see if you can tell what is going on, that is, who is the benefactor?.

T#≇ ^Ùp-0E	Ž,ÀboŠ,©eq Rë£,q	ÿ † § ≭	Yesterday he told me to give him the money all day long.
ð⁄₄r ŠĒSÈph	"● ‡´w"®⊉'	ÿ †§ ≭	Jin-Hui asked me to give the money to Ji-Su.

4 Some More Useful Words

íõ -		have a rest	Έ'	-		release
ÅT#	-	fall out of	ü-			get bent
		ght	Rë§ ()	-	get fat, gain weight
N' -		blow up,explode	Š -			bite
]ë¢ -		sh (verb)	Š	-		be bitten, be caught
ûM -		happen	ñÀ -			hang, hook
x < -		do away with, get rid of	ñÀ	-		be hung, be hooked
Š ∶ ¤T# €	Š -	lift up	()F3 /1	-		think
16 -		take out	()FB /I	ĭ½ -	st	rikes me as (Lit. be thought)

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5 Reading a Story ...

Let's read the following passage.

To# =\$F 4w VF3xK≓]ë¢ ½°¥,,q Ìó‴Ùp Ês©¦∿vë‴ î. SF6Þv
ø<,,q½¥Te©,,òqó ồ2 °.' ∩Ùy,,q ð∧q∧ããe;;]âöq;7 !T#
Ìó¨È2].ë¢71\$Š¥#≄T#ŠŠ1ĚŠ©JD,Ĵ≫%,ãq" Rë§ã%4 "q ŠSO
Ìó"ਏ î. Ê.P´nî, SF6Þvî"q 1∕ω¥£.""'È2
SF;µk,€q ĩ∧ÂiÞ. £i8bev,∢q îÙy,,qÌîß.î.
SF4 î\p^5t‡ *½¥ 16 Ì2 "q̂ î\p^"q ½¥£"' Ì2 .
ΟG:^59tμ+€‡´w ½%3ĕ)¨e¢ .½ãV<ĉÙpʻ'ΟF;îÞv"qÌîß î.
SF4 ^Ùp,,q ½¥ ooor" ‡,,BV<÷Êਏ .^ët' î≌v ^ããe;i .
ÉX#ey Ì󔥾∢^ùp⊅ VF95 OFBM X7#2 ^, SF44-5 ŠÌ2 .
" ĵÙy "q îÙp ""q' ŒÜ, îÞ∨ "q ½í¥Te§sx ?"
^ SF4 ^ÙpV∕5 Ê 5Rë¥ÿ† .
16 ở₄rµ− Bố OF§%38 ."
^ SF4 , Ùp VF8‡, BX≪ OFN), "q õ%_rµ⊢ B6Š%985
Ŭ₩ È .

Language Notes