5

IN THIS UNIT ...

- Could I have a ... please?
- Please have a ...
- Counting in Korean (1)

GREEN TEA, PLEASE

In this Unit we learn ways of asking for goods and services – specifically food and drink. We also learn how to offer people refreshments. In addition we take our first look at the Korean counting system.

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1 Conversation

Annie, another foreign student in Korea, has just walked into a coffee shop. She's talking with the waitress.

Translation

Waitress:	Welcome.
Annie:	Do you have grape juice?
Waitress:	I'm sorry, we don't have grape juice. We have orange juice.
Annie:	Do you have green tea?
Waitress:	Yes, we do.
Annie:	Well, then, could I have green tea, please?

Notes for Conversation

- ㄴ (jong-eo-bwon): *waiter*, *waitress*, and other similar employees in the service industry
- (po-do): *grape*

2   Drinks & other expressions

—	water		milk
	drink, beverage		(traditional) rice nectar
—	cola		(traditional) fruit punch

When we buy things ...

To ask about availability in a shop, restaurant, etc, we can say:

NOUN ?

The affirmative response will be:

, .

The negative response will be:

, .

EXAMPLES

A: ᅩ	?	Do you have any cola?
B: ,	.	Yes, we do.
A:	?	Do you have any beer?
B: ,	.	No, we don't.

To ask for things, we can say:

NOUN .

When actually handing things over, the shopkeeper may say:

(,) .

which means *(Yes,) here it is* or *here you are*.

EXAMPLES

A:	.	Soju, please.
B: ,	.	Yes, here it is.
A:	.	I'll have a tea, please.
B:	.	Here it is.

Language Notes: the verb   and its negative counterpart

The Korean expressions   and   have two uses. One is where the appropriate English expressions would be: '

3 Fruits, refreshments and other expressions

fruit
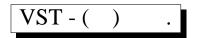
Pronunciation Notes

- In Unit 1, we learnt `Mi-an-ham-ni-da` (*I'm sorry*), `Ban-gap-sum-ni-da` (*Nice to meet you*), and `Gam-sa-ham-ni-da` (*Thank you*). When written in Hangeul, these expressions are as follows.

__ .	__ .	__ .

  Notice the discrepancy between spelling and pronunciation involving the syllable-final ( ) in and . As we studied in Unit 3 (see Page 18), the syllable-final is to be pronounced as an *unexploded p*, but here it is pronounced as `m`. This is in fact part of the general assimilation rule within the Korean sound system whereby a non-nasal *stop* sound (eg *p*, *t* and *k*) becomes nasalised (thus become *m*, *n* and *ng* respectively) when it occurs in front of a nasal sound. The changes from *p* to *m*, *t* to *n*, and *k* to *ng* may seem strange at first sight, but, if you say them slowly, you will see that these pairs of consonants have the same articulation points.

- In Korean, *h* tends to be silent (more precisely, weakly aspirated) when it occurs between two voiced sounds. This is particularly noticeable when the speaker speaks at a normal speed. Thus, you should pronounce ㄱ ("*I'm OK*") as `gwaen-cha-na-yo`, not as `gwaen-chan-ha-yo`.

4   Using Korean Verbs (2): Asking people to do in Polite Informal style

  When we ask people to do things in Korean we can say

VST - ( )   .

Notes: VST = verb stem; add if the verb stem ends in a consonant; pronounce the verb with a falling intonation.

EXAMPLES

-	+		=		.		Please give me ...
-	+		=		.		Drink.
-	+		=		.		Study.
-	+		=		.		(`Il-geu-se-yo`) Read.
-	+		=		.		(`An-jeu-se-yo`) Take a seat.

  Note that, while some of the English translations may sound impolite, all the Korean sentences in the example are essentially polite – the Polite Informal ending has been employed.

  Also, verb stems that end in ( ), such as - (*to take, take hold of*), drop the before we add -( ) . This is why we say .

-	=	-	+		=	.	(`Deu-se-yo`) Have some!
ᅵᅳ-	=	-	+		=	.	(`No-se-yo`) Have fun!

5   Pure Korean Numbers (exist only for 1–99)

  There are two sets of numbers in Korean: *Pure Korean* and *Sino-Korean*. Pure Korean numbers exist only for the numbers 1 – 99 in modern Korean, and are mainly used for the counting of relatively small numbers of objects or people. By contrast, Sino-Korean numbers are used for all larger numbers and, in general, for essentially abstract counting such as mathematics, decimals, fractions, distances and money. Let's study Pure Korean numbers first.

From one to ten

From one to ten