## Translation

Sang-U:	OK, shall we start? Kylie!
Kylie:	Oh, yes Umm On the left of the first row
	is there a cat?
Sang-U:	No.
John:	On the left of the first row is there a dog?
Sang-U:	Sorry?
John:	On the left of the first row is there a dog?
Sang-U:	Yes.
John:	In the middle of the second row is there a

when you mention your name.

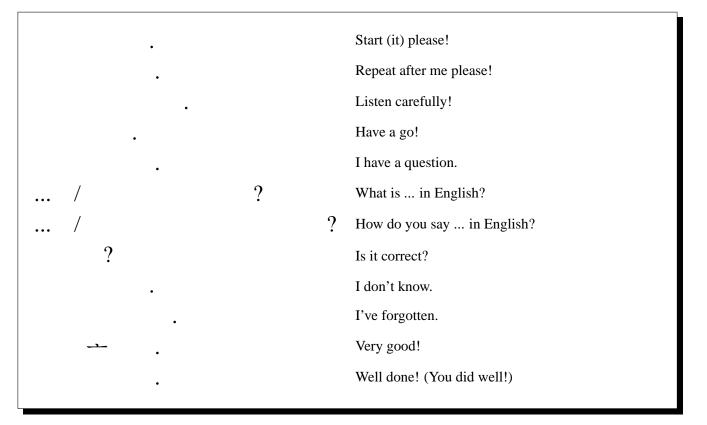
• When you address your teacher, you don't use - however. The most appropriate expression to use is " (seon-saeng-nim)". is a noun that refers to the profession of *teacher*, and an honorific suffix.

(All together!) as da ga-chi, not da ga-ti. Here,

• Despite the spelling, you pronounce means *all*, and *together*.

•

## Some more useful expressions



## Language Notes

• The first four sentences, ie (*Listen carefully!*), and

 (Start (it)!),
 (Repeat after me!),

 (Have a go!; Try it (your self)).), Ents Th 2018006p0/F777.27.15)
 (Start (it)!),

## **3** Using Korean Verbs (3): the *Polite Formal* Style

The *Polite Formal* style uses the endings - /- (-m-ni-da/-seum-ni-da) to make statements (and to respond to questions), - ?/- ? (-m-ni-kka/-seum-ni-kka) to ask questions, and - /- (-sip-si-o/-eu-sip-si-o) to issue commands. We use - ?, and - when the verb stem ends in a vowel, and - , - ?, and - when the stem ends in a consonant.

*Polite Formal* endings are used when there is a feeling of distance between people. They are used, for example, when a student speaking to a teacher; when a younger person speaking to someone who is

Meaning	Polite Formal	Polite Informal
Hello.	?	?
Pleased to meet you.		
I'm		/ .
Good-bye. (to person leaving)	•	•
Good-bye. (to person staying)	•	•
I'm sorry.	•	
Thank you.		
Thank you.		
Not at all.		
It's O.K.	<u> </u>	7
Yes.	•	•
No.		
Welcome.		

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