

# 10 ~~Ä~~ Àó" T#éc Šx ?

IN THIS UNIT ...

- Things we do on a daily basis
- More time expressions
- Talking about the past
- Dates: year, month and day
- Subject, object and topic markers

## WHAT TIME DID YOU GET UP?

In this unit we look at ways of talking about the things we do on a daily basis with reference to time, and also about things we did in the past.

### 1 Conversation

-@ and Kylie are talking at the university canteen.

-@ : T#ó yTŠx ?  
 Àó" : T#x ? ..N# yTŠx .  
 -@ : ' ^è±Šx ?  
 Àó" Wc#Šx .... R#Šx ?  
 -@ : 36 ?  
 Àó" : ~ùp T# Àó"YQVÀ Àó" T#écŠx Àó"YQ  
 ‡'oVÀ 10 1/2# yTŠx „q jβIVK  
 ‡@Q^èjŠx . jβI ‡'oV# šs 1/2#  
 T#n Šx Zèj 1/2# ìiPŠx .... ÀV  
 X"s BVèjŠx X"s BVŠx P' jžB'q  
 [Q-žyTŠx „q NžŠx  
 ‡'wQT# Â ìó" èŠx . 10à ~ùp" <  
 V<

Translation

Tae-U: What did you do yesterday?  
 Kylie: Yesterday? ... I did various things.  
 Tae-U: Were you very busy?  
 Kylie: Well, ... shall I tell you everything?  
 Tae-U: Pardon?  
 Kylie: Yesterday I got up at seven. Had breakfast at half past seven. And went to university at nine. ... Met a friend at half past nine here. Had coffee together. Went to the library at ten. Studied for two hours in the library. Then I had Korean class from twelve to two. ... I had lunch at two. ... From four I exercised for one hour. I did with my friend. At half past ve came back home. Had dinner at seven. ... Started homework at eight. And went to bed at half past eleven.  
 Tae-U: Oh, gosh! ... Well done, any way!

Áó Šx ? : Shall I talk?

• : I; this is the rst person singular pronoun in Korean

Áó" T#éc Šx : I woke up.

• ~~Áó~~ ¼ÿ ŸT Šx : I had breakfast.

„Ÿ : And

• VÆi Šx : I went to ...; I left for ...

×U# : here/in this place

• ¼s %o: friend

¼cn Šx : I met.

Æi : together

•

Notes for Conversation

- éó ŸT Šx ? : What did you do?
- T# Šx ? : Did you say 'yesterday'? We've met a similar example already, ~~¼ó Šx~~ ? on Page 33.
- U# : various/many (kinds of) things
- ^é± Šx ? : Were you busy?
- : all

How many hours/times a day do you . . ?

~~QVE~~ /EP' j 1/2õ ...?

P' j : counter for *hours* 1/2õ : counter for *times*

EXAMPLES

~~QVE~~ /EP' ; j ŠQx ?

How many hours a day do you sleep?

Àó "Q<P' ; j ŠQx .

I sleep seven hours a day.

~~QVE~~ /E2õPSB ?

How many times do you eat (*Li* have meals) a day?

AV ; 1/2õPSB .

I eat three times a day.

## 4 Dates

To say the date in Korean we combine the relevant Sino-Korean number with month and day, respectively.

· · ¼ · m® Áó "

### EXAMPLES

Year	1985 2002	Öö Áó " T#éc 5x Öö · ¼	1998 2016	Öö ¼ Áó " T#éc 5x Öö 5x Áó " T#éc 5x
Month	January July	Áó " m® 5x m®	February December	m® Áó " 5x m®
	For months we use SK numbers, but note:			
	June	m® (nät, 5x m®)	October	m® (nät, 5x m®)
Day	the 1st the 28th	Áó " Áó " 5x	the 10th the 31st	Áó " 5x Áó " 5x

### MORE EXAMPLES

1/1/1995 or 1 January 1995	Öö ¼ Áó " T#éc 5x x · ¼ " Áó "
25/6/1950 or 25 June 1950	Öö ¼ Áó " T#éc 5x 5x m® Áó " Áó "
15/8/1945 or 15 August 1945	Öö ¼ Áó " T#éc 5x 5x - m® Áó " Áó "
30/10/2003 or 30 October 2003	Öö 5x ¼ m® Áó "

What date is it today?

To ask what date it is today, we can say:

Áó " T#éc 5x ?

U a = AE ; literally, *how many days*

To answer, take out AE and put in the month and the day.

· m® Áó " 5x

## 5 Some useful expressions

Áó " M	birthday	Áó " T#	-	get up
Áó " M	birthday party	· T# ;	-	sleep late/sleep in
Ös ¼o	friend	š	-	go back
ó Áó " M	guest, customer	šx	-	come back
ÄiÜ	people (another counter for people)	· :	-	learn
U# ÄiÜ	six people	¾ 5x	-	practise
aeÿ	a lot	· v Áó "	-	usually
· yS<	a little	· :	-	frequently
Reš -	live, reside	ž ¼o ...?	-	who ...?

The adverbs *frequently*, and *usually*

In talking about the frequency of particular activities, events, etc, you can use these adverbs.

EXAMPLES

Q's	Do you go to the library often?
A's	Yes, I go there every day.

## 7 Subject, object and topic markers

Let us learn about the particles / and . The former is what we call the subject marker, and the latter the object marker. We use and after a noun that ends in a consonant, and after a noun that ends in a vowel. The simplest definition of the subject is that it is the answer to the question Who ...?What ...?etc asked before the verb; the simplest definition of a direct object is likewise that it is the answer to the question Who ...?What ...?after the verb. Suppose our answer to the question Who likes Korea?is I like Korea, then the subject here is I and the object Korea, for example. Like , ie, the topic marker, / and have no clear equivalents in English.

ÀiM 1/2 Vx ?	When's your birthday?
t@q ÄiBx ?	What ishak -kyo in English?
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