10 AE< Àó "T#ë¢₹** ?

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.

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!

Notes for Conversation

• êó ÿ†**§**x ?: What did you do?

?: Did you say 'yesterday'? We've met a similar example already, *** ? on Page 33.

• ****# : various/many (kinds of) things

• ^ë±¶x ?: Were you busy?

• : *all*

?: Shall I talk?

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

Àó " T#ë¢ **§*** : *I woke up.*

• **289** 1/2 ÿ† **3*** : I had breakfast.

"**q** : And

• ₩ë; 🗱 : I went to ...; I left for ...

: here/in this place

-ð∕s ‰: friend ∕Æ¢n ₹x : I met. Æ; : together

•

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

P'j: counter for*hours*% counter for*times*

EXAMPLES

AST; j ŠSX ? How many hours a day do you sleep?

AÓ "YO:ST; j ŠSX . I sleep seven hours a day.

OGE AZZONOS ? How many times do you eat (Lithave meals) a day?

AV; 1/2000S B . I eat three times a day.

?

4 **Dates**

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



EXAMPLES

Year	1985 ÖõÂ∰L ¦ x•१⁄4 2002 Öõ •१⁄4	1998 Öõ ¶ã L P\$Á6§ • १¾ 2016 ÖÃõ§‡ , O• १¾
Month	January Àó¨m® July ³m®	February m® December Âó§ m®
	For months we use SK numbers, but note: June ®•m® (n•t.@n®)	October m® (n\hat{\hat{h}}\dos{m}\bar{\mathbb{R}})
	` - 3 ,	October The (madgine)
Day	the 1st ÀĐố" the 28th ÀĐĐŠ	the 10th ÀĐÔS the 31st ÀÒSS

MORE EXAMPLES

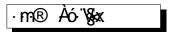
1/1/1995 or 1 January 1995	Öő ¶ôs ೬ ¶Áó§¦x•∯ó "mÀ®ó"
25/6/1950 or 25 June 1950	Öő ¶ôsk!xÂó§•ç¾®•m® Âó§¦Àó¨
15/8/1945 or 15 August 1945	Öő ¶ôn L Âó§¦x• P\$E-m®Âó§¦Ànó"
30/10/2003 or 30 October 2003	Ö 35 9 • ç⁄₄ m ÀSS 9

What date is it today?

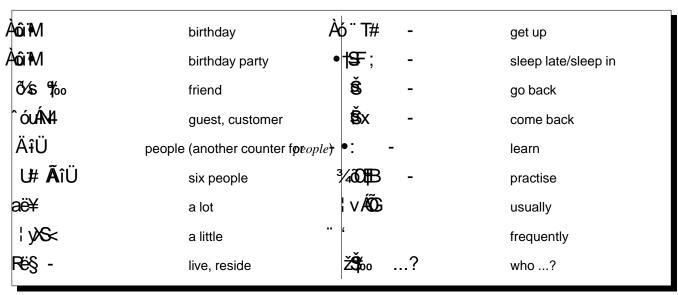
To ask what date it is today, we can say:



To answer, take ouf and put in the month and the day.



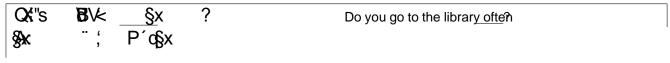
Some useful expressions 5



The adverbs (frequently), and $\bigvee \widetilde{AO}$ (usually)

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

EXAMPLES



Subject, object and topic markers

?

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

ÀoùM x**8‱**R∂îÄp@q† _**∙0**F8Š<u>©</u> í**Ü_<u>ſ</u>ÜJ39_3981h4®£199№£697/055</mark>0eFet∮(in)-250(English5 I S Q 1 0 0 1 552.357 614.**

When's your birthday?

What ishak -kyo in English?