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IN THIS UNIT ...

- talking about family members, relative, and other people
- Periods of time
- Using Possessive Case Particle -
- Using Comitative Case Particle - /-
- *What's your telephone number/name?*
- *How long has it been since ...?*
- Making longer sentences using - (*and*) and - (*but*)



MY F

2 Family: Parents, Siblings, Grandparents, Spouse & Children

mother, mum

mum, mummy

father, dad

dad, daddy

parents

younger sister

younger brother

brothers

sisters

grandm3 14.346 Tfu55u

6 It belongs to ...: the Possessive Case Particle -

When we want to say that such-and-such belongs to so-and-so, we can link the item concerned and the owner using -. The pronunciation of the syllable can vary according to context, and when it is the Possessive Case Particle, it is pronounced as though it were in fact written / / . Note also that in normal colloquial speech is usually omitted.

EXAMPLES

.	This book belongs to Mrs Hong.
.	Tae-U is Seon-Yeong's friend.
.	is one's father's elder brother.
.	is one's father's sister's husband.

7 Doing together with ...: the Comitative Case Particle - /-

When we want to indicate that we're doing something with a person we can use - /- . We use - after a vowel, and - after a consonant. Note that this runs counter to the practice with other particles, where the forms of the particle which have initial consonants follow preceding vowels. Note also that in general - /- are interchangeable with - , which we've learnt already.

When referring to marriage, note that Korean says 'A married *with* B.', in contrast to the English 'A married B.'

EXAMPLES

.	Susan married George.
.	George married Susan.
.	I do my homework with my friend.
.	There're many dogs and cats in my house.

8 What's the Phone Number?

To ask this question we can say

?

NOTES: = How ..?; ? = - + = ...
is it done/shaped?

To answer, we usually give the district digits as one number followed by , meaning 'in (the prefix area) ...', and then we give the following numbers individually using Sino-Korean numbers. Thus 3456 6789 will be , , , .

With Mobile Numbers, however, we give the numbers individually using SK numbers.

9 What's Your Name?

To ask this question (not in an abrupt way), we can say:

? or
 ?

NOTES: is a more polite form for . You use when the person you speak about is a respected one.

To answer you simply give your name and - /- or - .

10 How long has it been since ...?

To ask this question in Korean we can say:

VST - () ?

NOTES: • () = noun modifier form; = since; = How much (time); = about; ? = ... has been done/completed? • is a shortened form of

To answer:

VST - () / TIME PERIOD .

EXAMPLES

?	How long have you been in Australia?
30	. It's been thirty minutes since the last train departed.
.	It's been an hour since I had breakfast.
.	It's been five months since I started Korean.

11 Making longer sentences ...

Two sentences, complementary meaning-wise, can be combined into one as follows.

... VST1 - (TENSE) - , ... VST2 - ...

EXAMPLES

.	Korean is interesting and very easy.
,	My elder brother's name is Tae-U, and my elder sister's name Sang-Mi.
,	Tae-U studied in the US, and Ji-Su in the UK.
,	? Shall we go to Su-won by the subway, and then from Su-won to the Min-sok-chon shall we go by bus?

However, when we want to combine two seemingly contradictory sentences we can say:

... VST1 - (TENSE) - , ... VST2 - ...

EXAMPLES

,	Tae-U studied English, but Ji-Su studied French.
,	We eat Korean-style food with spoons and chopsticks, but we do Western-style food with forks and knives.
.	Korean's difficult but interesting.
.	Gimchi's a little hot but tasty.

12 More on Respect Language

We've learnt about how to express our respect to the people we are SPEAKING TO in a culturally sensitive manner: using *Polite Informal* and *Polite Formal* verb endings.

Let us now look at how we show respect to the people we are SPEAKING ABOUT in Korean. This is done by using a respect verb, as it were. A respect verb derives by adding the honorific suffix -(으)시 to the verb stem – the contrast - (to go) versus - (for a respected person to go), and also - (to read) versus - (for a respected person to read), for instance.

This honorific suffix -(으)시 comes before the tense marker and before the Polite Informal/Formal verb endings. Thus, we add to -(으)시 the Polite Informal ending -고 and get -(으)시고, and likewise we add -았 the past tense marker and the Polite Informal ending -고 .

EXAMPLES

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