17 .

IN THIS UNIT ...
- Describing people and things
- Colours and clothing

SHE LOOKS LIKE HER MOTHER.

In this unit we learn more about how to describe people and things, and also how to make comparisons.

1   It seems/looks like ...

.

2 Clothing and Accessories I

	glasses
pants, slacks	glasses
jeans	wallet, purse
skirt	necklace
jacket	earrings
skirt	ring
business shirt	watch
T-shirt	underwear
(leather) shoes	socks
necktie	suit
hat, cap	Korean clothes

LANGUAGE NOTES

●   refers only to the Korean traditional upper outer garment ● ㅓ- is a Sino-Korean expression, meaning *blue* ● 목 = *neck* ● ㅓ   derives from the verb ㅓ-, *to hang*, and thus means literally *a hanger* ● 속 = inside ● -복 = set of clothes

3 Clothing and Accessories II

		gloves
	sweater	gloves
	jacket	shoes
/	coat, overcoat	sneakers
	dress	shorts
	one-piece dress	underwear
	two-piece dress	school uniform
	scarf	swimming suit

LANGUAGE NOTES

● When referring to a coat, you say either   or   (not   ) in Korean ● ㅇ
seem033

4   Action Verbs: Wearing Things, etc.

PUT ON ...		TAKE OFF ...
-	clothes	
-	hat, glasses	
-	footwear	-
-	necktie, scarf, necklace, earrings	

LANGUAGE NOTES: Korean Verbs of 'wearing'

- It would be useful to know at this stage that for   (*ring*) and   (*gloves*), you use   - (*fit in/into*) in case of putting it on, and   - (*take out*) in case of taking it off. Note also that with   (*watch*) you use   - (*attach, fasten on*) and ㅓ- (*take off*).
- All the verbs in the list indicate the process of 'putting on' or 'taking off' something, and thus you use them with the perfect tense marker -   /-   /···   if you want to say that someone is/is no.955 Tf F109 1e9t03

LANGUAGE NOTES

- and both mean *Which ...,* and are very close in meaning. We met in the context of ? (*Which country does he come from?*), and basically it asks the listener to designate one of a number of alternatives – equivalent to the English *Which one?*. On the other hand, , eg ?, seeks a descriptive answer – equivalent to *What type of ...?*.
- Verb stems ending in ㅎ ( ) are irregular. If you want to say something is black, white, red, etc, you 'conjugate' the verb as follows. (1) Drop the stem-final ㅎ, (2) change the vowel ㅏ to ㅐ, and (3) add . Thus, *"The trousers are black"* will be in Korean. Note also that when used as a modifier, (1) the stem-final ㅎ drop, and (2) ㄴ ( ) will be added. Thus, *'black trousers'* will be .
- How do we use those colour terms ending in the expression (*colour*)? As modifier, they will simply be placed in front of the noun they modify. Elsewhere, they'll be used with the verb -(*is, are*). Thus, *'a green hat'* and *"The hat is green"* in Korean will be and , respectively.

6 Some Description Verbs

-	be young (animate, post adolescent)	-		big
-	be young (animate, pre-adolescent)	-		tall
-	be old (animate)	-		small
-	be old (inanimate)	-		short (in height)
-	resemble/take after (in appearance)	-		pretty
-	be handsome	-		beautiful
-	be ugly	-		short (in length)
-	old-fashioned, timeworn (inanimate)	-		long

LANGUAGE NOTES

- Note that some of the verbs above, chiefly related to processes involving growth and the ageing process, uniformly take the perfect tense marker / -/··· -. This is to indicate that we are describing the outcome of a process, rather than a state in itself.

EXAMPLES

.	He's old.
.	The car's old.
!	What a handsome (lit. well-shaped) child!

7   More Useful Expressions

	try on clothes		(looking) refreshing
-		-	
-	go around wearing	-	(looking) slim
-	put on make-up	-	(looking) young
	design	-	(looking) comfortable
	a pattern, figure	-	elegant

8   Making Comparisons: the Particle

When we want to compare things, eg A is better than B, we use   as follows.

> A -   B -   (   )   .

EXAMPLES

.	Red is better than pink.
.	Skirts are prettier than trousers.
.	Seorak-san is more beautiful than Jiri-san.
.	Busan is bigger than Daegu.

9   More about Negatives
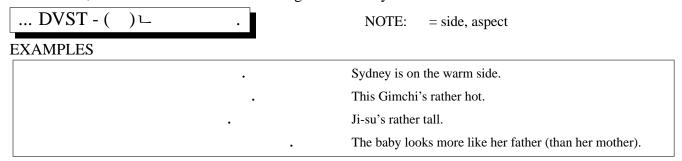
We've already met the negative adverb   , which precedes the verb stem. This has another form:

- •   . =   .
- •   . =   .
- •   . =   .
- •   . =   .

   VST and VST-   - are almost identical in meaning, though the VST-   - construction is slightly more emphatic in effect.

10   It's rather ...

Likewise, when we want to be less forthright we can say

> ... DVST - (   ) ㄴ   .   NOTE: = side, aspect

EXAMPLES

.	Sydney is on the warm side.
.	This Gimchi's rather hot.
.	Ji-su's rather tall.
.	The baby looks more like her father (than her mother).

11   IT SEEMS AS IF ...

With Actions

When we are conjecturing about a state of affairs we can say

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              (   )ㄴ
... AVST -              -           .
              (   )ㄹ
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NOTE: For completed actions, use AVST - (   )ㄴ ; for uncompleted actions, AVST -