

5. HOW'S YOUR KOREAN GOING?

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IN THIS UNIT ...

- Talking about learning Korean as a foreign language
- “Is it possible to ...?”
- “Do I have to do ...?”; “Is it all right if I do ...?”; “You shouldn't do ...”

This unit focuses on talking about the experience of learning a foreign language. As you become more fluent in Korean you'll often find Koreans who are very curious as to why you chose to study Korean, and so being able to talk about the experience, as well as about language in general, can be very useful. We also learn to express “It is/isn't possible ...”, “We must/mustn't do ...”, and “We may/may not do ...” in this Unit.

1 Conversation

Anna and Kylie are talking about their language learning.

Anna: ...

Notes

- -@ : Hey, Tae-U! ; -@ + vocative marker in Intimate style - /
- / : you in Intimate style
- ½†@ : this semester
- Š Â@ooD : until I graduate
- †, B : continuously
- B : I have to do ..., don't I? in Intimate style
- Ä†@Šx ? : What in English is dif cult? ; this is a rhetorical question, asserting that English is not dif cult .
- ‡ 'wQ-T# Ê@Š ^ëvŠx ? ‡ 'wQ-T# T# Ê@Š ^ëvL7 Ê Š@ŠB ? : In what way is Korean dif cult?
- Ž' C ... = ... : expression used to indicate that you're 'looking for' a right word
- Ä†@Šx : compared to English
- Š@Š »är Ž@Šx : It seems that words are spoken very fast.
- Š@Š : about ...
- ‡ †@Š@Š@Š ^†@Šx : We say the same, you see.
- Ê äë" , -@ ? : We do, don't we, Tae-U? in Intimate style
- »Šr : Of course, as you'd imagine. in Intimate style
- Ž† : verb
- † †@Š Š@Š : words attached to ...
- Ä†@Šx : Of course! in Polite Informal style

- Š@Š †' C s a †@Š@Š ; s †@Š ^w Ä †@Š ... : Your pronunciation is good, your sentences are natural, and ... ; ,q (and) is often pronounced as †@Š in spoken Korean; by ending your sentence with †@Š you imply that your 'list' is not exhaustive.
- ^†@Š • |Q-Š Ä†@Š@Š Ê Š@Š Š@Š Ž@ŠŠx : No matter how much I study, I will not be able to speak English that well, it seems.
- : perhaps; note that occurs with endings such as †@Š() †@Š and Ž@ŠŠx .
- Š@Š †@Š@Š : speaking practice
- †@Š †@Š@Š : It seems that way.
- †@Š †@Š@Š @Š Ž@Š Š@Š : It looks like a good way/method.
- †@Š †@Š@Š - : to study abroad
- |Q-Ž' n Š@Š, q@Š †@Š@Š †@Š@Š B †@Š@Š : I'd imagine that I have to converse with friends a lot - not just study. ; VST - Š@Š - = to not do ...; VST - †@Š / · · · B - - = must do ...
- †@Š : surely, without fail
- |Q-Š †@Š B †@Š, q^8 ? : You have to study hard as well, don't you agree? in Intimate style
- »Šr : = interjection; =
- ^ + () = when it comes to 그거, without doubt it is the case ... »Šr = of course!; Intimate style

2 Talking about learning a language

Ä†@Š	‡ 'wQ-T#	KFL	P' T#	word
uQ-T#		mother tongue	^ës Ä	grammar
Ä †@Š		meo+Td[(#)003		

∇ 5»

4 How well you speak it, etc

3/4 ã ^w Â -

natural

vô" ûM

6 Do I have to do ...?

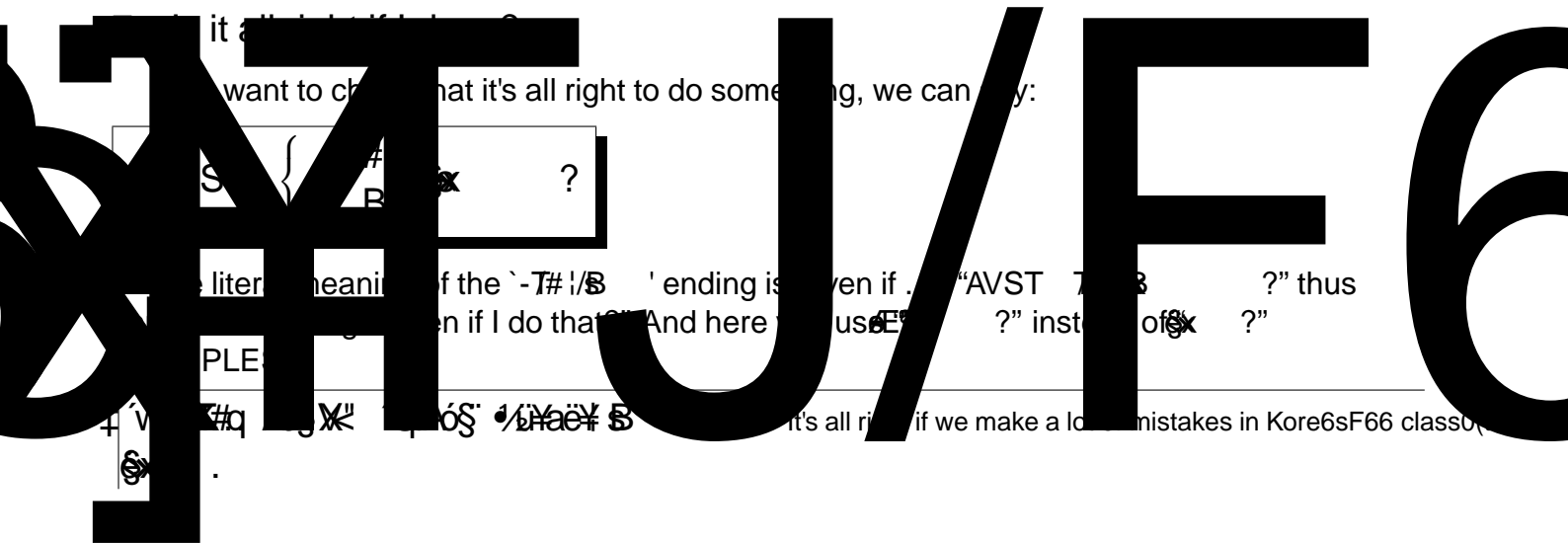
When we want to ask people on what we need to do in situations we can say:

... VST - { T# / B } x ?

The literal meaning of the '-T# /B' ending is "only if ...". Hence, "AVST T#B ?" implies "only if I do that?"

EXAMPLES

Q: 3/4 07	.	If you want to be a doctor you should go to the medical school.
A: 7E	.	I have to get up early tomorrow.
Q: BVUp < 8B	.	You have to finish your homework by next week.
A: 1Ck [Q] -Z' n 8B	.	Next week you have to study, nothing else.



9 Some Sentences

1. U# ÄîBîT# T<T#ôqê 5 ?

2. 5 Àu Áó" ?

3. 'î T# ÔÃ ½R©itu Ĩx .

4. ½õ zV&ùp ,Bj Eð" QF8α
Po. 5x .

5. 'wQ-T# "Ùpè k 'Cí » 4 Â ½R©ùD X<
Ìó" 5x .

6. \ \$ÙMö" ûM\$VÁó-SBw < 'D P'n,q Éó\$Pv
R©Š© Àùp 5B .

7. Pét ‡ 'wQ-T# ès Â ½Pvaë P'n È ÈùR©
Àos5B .

8. óv "ùp 'wQ-T# • }< "Ùpè" P'n R© "ùp
¾5x .

9. 'wQ-T#ùpT# Ì îP5x " ? ¾õ ^w Â 5
5x .

10. 'wQ-T# SF6 ¾W TReŠ© V= ‡ 'wQ-T# SF6
½ Ì îP5x .

11. R©PVC Äía © P'n , XJ T#ôM , a Š©5x .

12. 'wQ-T#ùp Â á ÆC ½R© %ooÀ ©-n 5x .
„q Ž> 5T#Š© Š© " •
Ìó"QB .

13. ¾õ ½R© 5x# .

ÁÁà Áó5x .

15. ÁQ-T#ôM •: "ùp L7ùp Àó\$• Ž„D5B .

16. 'wQ-T# "ùp < 'C 145 ,