



## 2 Some Useful Words

Ⓡ • 2	without reason	„q	whale
• †= 5	till late	;	bird
Ⓞ:	a short time ago	ƒo	frog
ƒ; µ-	approximately	Ⓞ P	tadpole
€	after a moment	VFŽF	peanuts
ⓄD -	again	‡, B	inside
÷ Ò -	narrow, cramped	Ž'1>	back (body part)
3/4TeE -	broad, wide, vast	VF3	river bank
VF9 -	beautiful	]ëç7	shing rod
	strange (Lit. strangely)	< .C	a ght

## 3 Reporting What People Have Said

Let us now look at ways to report what people have said to us. Before we do, it might be an idea to remind ourselves of how we make the distinction between direct speech and reported speech in English

Direct speech	=>	Reported speech
'Get out!' he said.		He told me to get out.
'Do you like Korean?' he asked.		He asked me if I liked Korean.

As we can see, the shape of sentences is transformed a good deal when we are reporting what people have said, rather than directly quoting them. This is true in Korean as well, and so in this section we'll be concentrating on learning to make transformations like this smoothly.

### 3.1 Direct Speech

When we are quoting directly what people have said, we can say

“ ” ”q ReYytSx .  
”q

„q and are interchangeable, though „q tends to be preferred.

#### EXAMPLES

†Pët “ s 3/4V= ^Ùô R&x ”q ReYytSx .	“This is the book that I wrote,” he said.
‡wQœ8 S&x ?”q Š 2Sx .	“Don't you find Korean songs interesting?” Tae-U asked.
Ⓞƒ 3/4NM ^Pv “ ‡ w'ED” S&x ”q ReY MÌ îP&x .	“Please read it to me again,” Mrs Park said.
“ ÁíÙZë; Rë S&x ?”q ¥Á1B ^ÙReYytSx .	“Well then, shall we go?” Seon-Yeong said.

### 3.2 Reported Speech (1): Said

When reporting what people have said, we can say:

VST - (TENSE), q ÿtŒ .

Note however when (1) reporting actions in the present tense, (2) reporting equation and identification in the present tense, ie, when the verb is ~~is~~ ~~is~~, and (3) reporting any statement in the future tense involving the use of ~~of~~ ~~is~~, modifications such as below have to be made.

AVST - ^ (r ) „q ÿtŒ .  
 NOUN - ( ) „q ÿtŒ .  
 VST - ^ (x ) „q ÿtŒ .

#### EXAMPLES

< ^ùp ÁB ùùq ÿtŒ . Annie said this kimchi's too hot.  
 "i u ÿtŒ . Everybody said that Seon-Yeong is pretty.  
 P' j ìó„q ÿtŒ . He said he was free in the afternoon.  
 ÿtŒ . Seon-Yeong said the kimchi had been too hot.  
 S6pV ÌÖÖ X'ö ÿq ÿtŒ . She said that she would take a rest at home tomorrow.  
 ^sL7 ^ùp ½öt t@qP' i„q ÿtŒ . David said that he goes to school by bicycle.  
 ^sL7 ^ùp ½öt t@q^ë i„q ÿtŒ . David said that he went to school by bicycle.  
 -@ ^ùp 5w ½pFÖÜ ^ùp q ÿtŒ . Tae-U said he likes spaghetti.  
 Àó" ^ùp Ìx ÌÖ ÿtŒ . Kylie said it was an orange.  
 P8 ÌM ^pV^5 ^pV ö„q ÿtŒ . Mrs Park said it was a good book.  
 ^sL7 ^ùp ÁB ½pFid Š„q ÿtŒ . David said that he wouldn't eat any kimchi.  
 P9 ^ù Ìp ÌÖÖ È„Š Š„q ÿtŒ .  
 Mr Mason said that he is going to see a movie tomorrow.

Note also that the topic marker ~~ke~~ ~~up~~ in the 'source' statement changes to ~~ó~~ ~~ö~~, when it becomes reported speech. That is, someone's statement ~~up~~ = ìó" Œ will be reported as ~~S6pV~~ ~~Q~~ ~~#~~ = ìó„q ÿtŒ . This is because the topic is not in general expressed in an embedded sentence.



### 3.6 Reported Speech (5): Requested

When we report what people have requested, we can say

VST - T#  
B RēC „q yǐT# .

This is the situation where people use the expression T# / SxB and by definition they are the benefactors of our response (if we respond positively of course).

#### EXAMPLES

ǒ4r Èùp “ ǒ4r ,DU# Sx „q RēyǐT# . Jin-Hui said, “Please show me the photos.”  
 ǒ4r Èùp ǒ4r ,DU# RēCq yǐT# . Jin-Hui asked me to show her the photos.  
 ÁS IY 3M ^Pv ^S ÀT# Sx „q RēyǐMì îP# .  
 Mrs Hong said, “Please open the door.”  
 ÁS IY 3M ^Pv ÀT# RēCq ì îP# . Mrs Hong asked us to open the window.

However, there are situations where people use the expression T# / SxB, and thus make a request, but they themselves are not necessarily the benefactors of our response. If this is the case, the verb ‘ - remains as it is.

#### EXAMPLES

ǒ4r Èùp “ ǒ4r Š© - © † w QW Sx „q RēyǐT# .  
 Jin-Hui said, “Please show these photos to Tae-U.”  
 ǒ4r Èùp ǒ4r Š© - © † w QW „q yǐT# .  
 Jin-Hui told us to show the photos to Tae-U (for the benefit of Tae-U).

Note that the choice between en- and RēC - in the reported speech is not an accident. Consider the following two examples, and see if you can tell what is going on, that is, who is the benefactor?.

T# ^ùp OE Ž, À Š©q RēCq yǐT# . Yesterday he told me to give him the money all day long.  
 ǒ4r Š©p “ • † w „Q’ yǐT# . Jin-Hui asked me to give the money to Ji-Su.

## 4 Some More Useful Words

í ō -	have a rest	‘ -	release
ÀT# -	fall out of	ü -	get bent
• -	ght	RēS ( ) -	get fat, gain weight
N' -	blow up,explode	Š -	bite
] èc -	sh (verb)	Š -	be bitten, be caught
ûM -	happen	ñÀ -	hang, hook
ž < -	do away with, get rid of	ñÀ -	be hung, be hooked
Š-pT# Š -	lift up	QBM -	think
16 -	take out	QBM i½ -	... strikes me as (Lit. be thought)

### 5 Reading a Story ...

Let's read the following passage.

T# \$4w VF3K ]ëç 1/2q ìó"ùp ÆS:ivē" ^ SF6lv  
 æ „q 1/2Të, qó" è " : ^Ûy „q ðq^zē; ]ëç7 !T#  
 ìó" è ]ëç7 1/2T# Š S:JD, î»q' Reš ð4 „q Š  
 ìó" è ^ ÊP'n^, SF6lv„q 1/2E " ' è .  
 SF;µ, q ñÀ P . E favyq ^Ûy „q ì îß ^  
 SF4 ^ùp^ē 1/2E 16 è „q ^ùp„q 1/2E " ' è .  
 G: ^t µ€ †w 1/2Eëç . 1/2Vùp' F;^lv „q ì îß ^  
 SF4 ^ùp „q 1/2E æ †, BV<÷ Ê è . ^ët' ^lv ^zē; .  
 Éxvy ìó"¥¾< ^ùp VF95 GFM 1/2 ^, SF4/5 Š è .  
 " ^Ûy „q ^ùp „q QÛ, ^lv „q 1/2Tëx ?"  
 ^ SF4 ^ùpV5 Ê 5Rëyt .  
 16 ð4r µ- B5 F98 ."  
 ^ SF4 ^ùp VF8, BV< ON „q ð4r µ- B5Š  
 U# è .

### Language Notes

- VF3 : river bank
- æ : just at that time
- ]ëç7 : shing rod
- ù -: get bent
- Š:αT# Š -: lift up
- î»ð