

### Unit 3: An Introduction

In this unit, you will learn how to:

- introduce another person;
- discuss your language abilities and limitations;
- give and receive a compliment;
- use the verb ending -지요 / -죠 *-jiyo/-jyo* to form a tag question or provide emphasis;
- name common occupations.

Once again, you should begin by working with the CD-ROM. First learn the monologue. Then spend time learning the material in the dialogue. The dialogue may appear long at first, but as you listen to it, you should recognize a fair amount of material that was covered in Units 1 and 2. As ever, don't forget to access the CD-ROM's footnotes for grammatical and cultural information.

#### Additional Grammatical Notes

##### *Pronouns*

Korean has three commonly used pronouns:

나	<i>na</i>	I (neutral)
저	<i>jeo</i>	I (self-humbling)
우리	<i>uri</i>	we

Use the neutral form of "I" when speaking to people of equal age or status. Use the self-humbling form (저) when speaking to social superiors or others to whom you must show special respect.

When used with a subject marker, 나 becomes 내 while 저 becomes 제.

There are other pronoun forms in Korean, including several forms for you (both singular and plural) and a form for he/she/it/they (그). It's important to understand, however, that these pronouns are typically not used in polite situations. There are other ways to indicate information about the participants in a situation, including use of the honorific verb marker -세요 / -사.

##### *Neutral ~ Honorific Vocabulary*

In addition to the verbal marker -세요/-사, Korean has a limited vocabulary of nouns and verbs used to bestow special respect to the person being addressed (or referred to). These include:

<u>Neutral</u>	<u>Honorific</u>	
사람	분	person
집사람	부인	wife
이름	성명	name
보다	봬다	to see

Additional pairs of neutral~honorific forms will be introduced as necessary in future units.

***The pattern TOPIC SUBJECT VERB***

As discussed in Unit 2, Korean sentences tend to include either a topic or a subject. There are cases, however, in which using both a topic and a subject are acceptable. One such case we've already seen: negative identification.

저 것은 가방이 아니에요.                      That (thing) isn't a bag.

그 학생은 일본사람이 아니에요.              That student isn't Japanese.

In this unit, we encounter yet another use of this pattern:

저는 이름이 서인호이에요.                      My name is Inho Seo.  
(lit: "As for me, name is-Inho Seo")

Note that there is no possessive form used in conjunction with the word "name"; in Korean, one would not say "his name," but simply "name." The fact that we're talking about Inho's name is clear from the context.

***The Negative Element 못***

The pre-verbal element 못 is used to indicate that the subject of the verb is unable to perform the action:

한국말 잘 해요.                                      He speaks Korean well.

한국말 잘 못 해요.                                      He can't speak Korean well.

Some notes about 못:

- 못 must always appear immediately before the verb.
- 못 is pronounced *mot*; the final ㅏ is reduced to a [t] sound
- 못 can be translated as "does not," but only in the sense of one's ability. There is a different verbal negator for indicating a subject's unwillingness to perform an action (namely 안, to be formally introduced later).

**The Verb Ending –지요 / -죠**

The verb ending –지요 serves several purposes.

(a) -지요 can be used to elicit a reaction from the listener. In this role, -지요 functions much like a "tag question" in English:

한국말 잘 해요.	He speaks Korean well.
한국말 잘 하지요.	He speaks Korean well, doesn't he? (or "He speaks Korean well, eh?")

(b) -지요 can be used by the speaker to provide gentle, casual emphasis to a statement, perhaps to indicate mild surprise and/or admiration. In this role, -지요 has no clear counterpart in English; one approximation would be the use of the helping verb "do," which helps to emphasize the verb:

한국말 잘 해요.	He speaks Korean well.
한국말 잘 하지요.	He <i>does</i> speak Korean well.

The ending –지요 is often reduced to –죠 in both speech and writing.

**A Note about Responding to Compliments**

Briefly put, one should be very reluctant to accept a compliment in Korean. To do so would very likely be viewed as immodest and self-promoting. If you're given a compliment, your best strategy is to refuse it as modestly and politely as possible. It's often enough to say simply 아니오 while either (a) waving an open hand in front of your face or (b) gently shaking your head left-to-right (and back) to indicate "no." The key here is maintain your composure and politely deflect any praise.

Whatever you do, avoid saying "thank you." While accepting the compliment might be proper in some cultures, it's not appropriate in the Korean context.

**로마에 가면 로마 사람이 된다.**









Rome-to go-when/if, Rome person-subject become.

"When you go to Rome, become a Roman person."

Use the CD-ROM for additional practice and practice your developing skills by accessing the exercises. Don't forget to quiz yourself using the flashcard function, too. Finally, don't forget to access the extra link at the end of the lesson, where you'll find additional information about occupations. (The list is given below, too, as the CD-ROM omits the English translations.)

**Exercises**

Exercise A. Answer the following questions.

- |               |   |                |   |
|---------------|---|----------------|---|
| 1. 이것은 신문이에요? |  | 5. 이것은 창문이에요?  |  |
| 2. 이것은 의자예요?  |  | 6. 이것은 한국지도예요? |  |
| 3. 이것은 안경이에요? |  | 7. 이것은 미국국기예요? |  |
| 4. 이것은 책이에요?  |  | 8. 이경이 무엇이에요?  |  |

Exercise B. Answer the following questions about yourself.

1. 중국어 하세요?
2. 일본어 하세요?
3. 한국어 선생이세요?
4. 영국분이세요?
5. 부인이 있으세요?
6. 성명이 무엇이에요?

### A Brief List of Occupations

Academic	선생	.....	teacher
	학생	.....	student
	교수	.....	professor
	연구원	.....	researcher (research asst)
Business	상인	.....	merchant
	사무원	.....	office worker
	은행가	.....	banker
	경영인	.....	merchant
Medical	의사	.....	physician
	치과의사	.....	dentist
	간호원	.....	nurse
Military	군인	.....	soldier
	선원	.....	sailor
	조종사	.....	pilot
	장교	.....	officer
Technological	공학가	.....	engineer
Diplomatic	대사	.....	ambassador
	연사	.....	consul
	정치가	.....	statesman/stateswoman
	대사관원	.....	embassy worker
Artistic	작가	.....	author/writer
	음악가	.....	musician
	가수	.....	singer/vocalist
	배우	.....	actor

**Answers to the Exercises for Units 1 – 3**

Unit 1, exercise A (p. 24)

1. No. 2. Help! 3. I'm sorry. 4. Yes. 5. How are you? 6. Thank you.
7. Goodbye (to one staying). 8. Goodbye (to one leaving). 9. Where's the bathroom?
10. Do you speak English? 11. Please write it (down) for me. 12. Excuse me.
13. I don't know. 14. How do you say it in Korean?

Unit 1, exercise B (p. 25)

1. Sit. 2. Read (it). 3. Write (it). 4. Write it on the board. 5. Look at me. 6. Answer.
7. Say it out loud. 8. Say it louder. 9. Stand up. 10. No, I don't know.
11. Do you have any questions? 12. Listen. 13. Listen well (carefully).
14. Look at the board. 15. Open your book(s). 16. Do you know (it)?
17. Yes, I know (it). 18. Repeat (after me).

Unit 1, exercise C (p. 25)

1. naganeun gos ("exit"; literally "going out place")
2. pyosaneun gos (literally "ticket buying place")
3. jihacheoltaneun gos (literally "subway alighting place")

Unit 1, exercise D (p. 26)

	polite informal	polite formal
1. How are you?	안녕하세요?	안녕하십니까?
2. I'm sorry.	미안해요.	미안합니다.
3. Good-bye.	안녕히 가세요.	안녕히 가십시오.
4. Please show it to me.	좀 보여 주세요.	좀 보여 주십시오.
5. Please help me.	좀 도와 주세요.	좀 도와 주십시오.
6. Do you have a watch?	시계가 있어요?	시계가 있으십니까?
7. What is (it)?	무엇이에요?	무엇입니까?
8. I can't speak Korean well.	한국말 잘 못 해요.	한국말 잘 못 합니다.

Unit 2, exercise A (p. 30)

1. 그것은 신문이에요. 2. 그것은 연필이에요. 3. 네, (그것은) 책이에요.
4. 아니오. (그것은) 가방이 아니에요. (그것은) 시계예요.
5. 아니오. (그것은) 연필이 아니에요. (그것은) 공책이에요.
6. 아니오. (그 지도는) 미국지도가 아니에요. (그 지도는) 아프리카 지도예요.
7. 아니오. (그 지도는) 한국지도가 아니에요. (그 지도는) 미국 지도예요.
8. 네. (그 지도는) 텍사스 지도예요.
9. 아니오. (그 국기는) 일본 국기가 아니에요. (그 국기는) 영국 국기예요.
10. 아니오. (그 국기는) 캐나다 국기가 아니에요. (그 국기는) 한국 국기예요.

Unit 3, Exercise A (p. 36)

1. 아니오. (그것은) 시계예요. 2. 아니오. (그것은) 책상이에요. 3. 아니오. (그것은) 의자예요.
4. 아니오. (그것은) 연필이에요. 5. 아니오. (그것은) 안경이에요. 6. 아니오. (그것은) 미국지도예요. 7. 아니오. (그것은) 한국국기예요. 8. (그것은) 공책이에요. (Note that #8 isn't a yes-no question, so it wouldn't make sense to begin your response with "ne" or "anio.")

Unit 3, Exercise B (p. 36)

*Here are likely answers; your responses may vary a bit, depending on your specific circumstances.*

1. 아니오. 중국어 못해요. 2. 아니오. 일본어 못해요. 3. 아니오. (한국어) 학생이에요. / 한국어를 공부해요. 4. 아미오. 미국 사람이에요. 5. 아니오. 집사람이 없어요.
6. 이름은 \_\_\_\_\_ (이)예요.

*Note: In each case, your response should not include "-세요" or words such as "부인" or "성명" – do you know why?*