

**20****?****WHAT'S IT LIKE LIVING IN KOREA?**

In this Unit we learn to say what the weather's like, what it's like to study Korean, on so on. We also look at how to form an adverb out of a verb, how to use pronouns, and what to say if we want the

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**Eating, studying, working etc**

In fact the suffix - , attached to the verb stem, is a productive device; it makes an ‘-ing’ noun from a verb. Some examples:

- With DVST that end in    or    , we replace the    /    with -    :

-	fast, quick	quickly
-	(is) far	far away

- With some DVST we add -    , but examples of their use are not so many in number that it's usually better to simply commit the adverb form to memory.

-	many	a lot/copiously
-	be same	together

- We can add -    to the majority of DVSTs:

-	be interesting	interestingly
-	delicious	deliciously
-	bad	badly
-	easy	easily
-	pretty	prettily
-	glad	gladly
-	(chili) hot	with a lot of chili ('hotly')
-	late	late

Some examples:

!	Enjoy your food!/Bon appetit.
.	I had a good time in the summer holidays.
.	The students spoke poorly of the professor.
.	We bought our clothes cheaply in the market.
.	Mother made the Gimchi hot to the taste.
.	Seon-Yeong always wears Hanbok beautifully.
.	I'm sorry I came late.
.	We haven't got much time. Quick let's go.
.	Bon appetit! (Lit. 'Take a lot'.)

## 5 Personal pronouns

Number	Person	Connotations
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### Distinction C: whether the speaker is showing honour to the person being referred to

#### Second person

Korean lacks a pronoun for *you, respected person*. We use a status referent, appropriate to the person we are talking about, such as \_\_\_\_\_, - \_\_\_\_\_ etc. In most cases, this is the same expression that we would use when addressing the person (to catch his/her attention). Regarding the usage of - \_\_\_\_\_, we normally use the person's full name with - \_\_\_\_\_ (eg, \_\_\_\_\_), but we can use the person's given name with - \_\_\_\_\_ if we feel that the person is close and familiar (eg, \_\_\_\_\_). It would be taken as rude to just say \_\_\_\_\_.

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When did you (Mr Kim) come?

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When did you (Miss I Seon-Yeong

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But when VST- is pronounced with falling intonation it doesn't invite agreement, but expresses confidence that the person being addressed sees things the same way. People usually don't disagree when others make observations such as

**EXAMPLES**

?		Cold, isn't it?
	?	You're busy these days, aren't you?
	?	You've eaten, haven't you?
	?	You heard the story, didn't you?