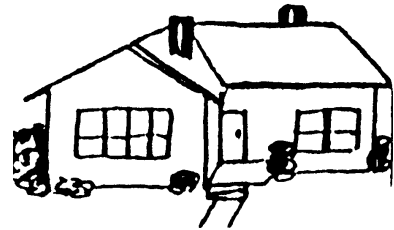


# 16 우리 집이에요.

IN THIS UNIT ...

- Describing where we live
- Housework
- Adjectival clauses



THIS IS WHERE I LIVE.

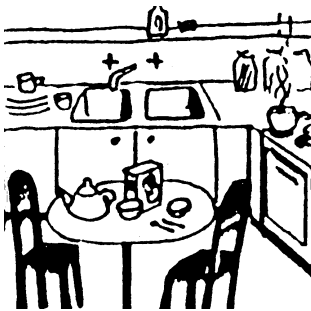
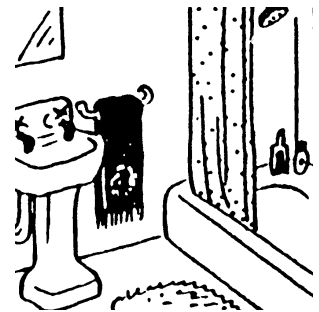
In this unit we learn how to talk about where we live – our accommodation and our neighbourhood. We also take an important step forward in increasing our powers of expression in Korean by learning how to describe actions, situations and states using adjectival clauses.

## 1 This is my room.



여기는 내 침실이에요. 내 침실에는 침대하고 옷장, 책상, 책장이 있어요. 의자도 물론 있어요. 아침에 청소를 해서 아주 깨끗해요.

아, 여기는 화장실이에요.



여기는 부엌이에요. 싱크대, 오븐, 식탁이 있어요. 냉장고는 저기 있어요. 자, 앉으세요. 커피 한 잔 하실래요?

**LANGUAGE NOTE:** The pattern "... VST - 아/어/...해 - 서" conveys the meaning: *because ....* (We've in fact met this pattern already in 늦어서 미안합니다 (*Sorry I'm late*) in Page 4.) Thus, 아침에 청소를 해서 아주 깨끗해요 in the text means "*Because I did the cleaning this morning, my room is very clean.*"

## 2 Rooms and Places

침실	bedroom	부엌	kitchen
거실	family room	식당	dining room
응접실	sitting room	현관	entry (of a house)
(목)욕실	bathroom	차고	garage
세탁실	laundry room	정원	garden

## 3 More Rooms, Places, etc

방	room	2층집 (SK)	two-storey house
온돌방	room with under-floor heating	집세	house/flat rent
발코니	balcony	(집세를) 내-	pay the rent
아파트	apartment, flat	이웃집	the house next door
마당	(back)yard	이웃집 사람	next door neighbour

## 4 Some Description Verbs

깨끗하-	clean	조용하-	quiet
더럽-	dirty	가깝-	nearby
시끄럽-	noisy	멀-	far away

### LANGUAGE NOTES

**Description Verbs ending in ㅁ** As we studied earlier, Description Verbs

**Distances from a point** When we want to say how far one location is from another we use -에서 as follows.

집이 역에서 멀어요?

Is the house far from the station?

우체국은 은행에서 멀어요?

Is the post office far from the bank?

We can, of course, just as easily ask how near they are to each other.

집은 역에서 가까워요?

Is the house near the station?

우체국이 은행에서 가까워요?

Is the post office near the bank?

### 5 Furniture and Fittings

침대	bed	식탁	dining table
옷장	wardrobe	스탠드	(standing) lamp
찬장	cupboard	책상	desk
싱크대	kitchen sink	책장	bookcase

### 6 Household Appliances and Equipment

냉장고	refrigerator	접시	plates, dishes
전자-	electronic	식기세척기	dishwasher
전자렌지	microwave oven, electric stove	세탁기	washing machine
가스렌지	gas stove	다리미	iron (appliance)
오븐	oven	청소기	vacuum cleaner

### 7 Some Action Verbs

세탁(을) 하-	wash clothes, do the washing	청소(를) 하-	clean, dust
다림질(을) 하-	do the ironing	정원가꾸기(를) 하-	do the gardening
설거지(를) 하-	wash dishes, do the washing up	목욕(을) 하-	have a bath

### 8 How Often ...?

Next are ‘adverbs of frequency’, words that tell us how often things are done, some of which we’ve studied already. On the left is a scale 100 – 0 to give you a very general idea of frequency, where 100 indicates *all the time* and 0 *never*.

Note that **별로**, **좀처럼** and **전혀** are always used with **안**, ie they occur in a negative sentence. For example, we say **그 사람은 청소를 좀처럼 안 해요** (*He/she rarely cleans his/her room*).

100	언제나	always
75	보통	usually
50	자주	often
25	가끔	sometimes
10	별로 (+ Negative)	not especially
5	좀처럼 (+ Negative)	rarely
0	전혀 (+ Negative)	never

You'll also find useful to know the following expressions. (For how to refer to periods of time, see Page 76.)

날마다	everyday	사흘에 한 번	once every third day
매일	everyday	일 주일에 한 번	once a week
매달	every month	한 달에 한 번	once a month
매년	every year	일 년에 한 번	once a year
이틀에 한 번	once every second day	일 년에 두 번	twice a year

## 9 Telephone INSA

Using the telephone can often seem like the most daunting of tasks in a new language. However, the following phrases might at least help you to get to first base.

The standard phrase in answering the telephone, equivalent to 'Hello.' is:

여보세요. *Hello.*

If you're calling a private number, then you'll want to ask for the person you're calling:

여보세요, 김기현 선생님 계세요? *Hello, is Mr Kim Gi-Hyun there?*

Or, if you feel fairly sure that you're already speaking to Mr Kim you can confirm this by saying:

여보세요, 김선생님이세요? *Hello, is that Mr Kim?*

If you're coming through a switchboard you can ask to be connected to an extension number by saying:

여보세요, 1, 2, 3, 4번이요 (SK). *Hello, (connect me to extension) 1234, please.*

Or you can ask for the individual concerned:

여보세요, 김기현 선생님 좀 바꿔 주세요. *Hello, please connect me with Mr Kim Gi-Hyun.*

We'll deal with other possible situations later on in this course, but it's worth mentioning that Korean telephone etiquette may seem rather abrupt compared with, say, Western phone etiquette. When the conversation finishes, for example, you may observe people simply hanging up without any 'Goodbye'! You may from time to time hear people saying 끊어요, which literally means *I disconnect the line.*

## 10 Korean Addresses

Following is the address of Seoul National University, written in Korean. Note that in contrast to Western practice it works from the broadest unit to the most particular. That is, where we would use the order *house number – street – suburb – city – state – country* in Australia, Korean would use the reverse order. In order, the units in a Korean address are generally -도 (province), -시 (city), -구 (district), -동 (ward), followed by a house or apartment number. Street numbers are rarely referred to. Seoul National University is located in Seoul (서울특별시 – the official administrative title for Seoul), Gwanak ('hat-shaped mountain peak') District, Gwanak Road, Number 599. In fact, Seoul National University's address is one of the rare examples where the Street and the Number are referred to.

서울특별시 관악구 관악로 599번지 서울대학교

## 11 Adjectival Phrases and Clauses

We've already seen how we can modify nouns using description verbs (see Page 91):

좋은 사람	a good person	재미 있는 이야기	an interesting story
더운 나라	a hot country	맛 있는 음식	a delicious food

Now we see how Korean uses action verbs in the same way.

### Completed Actions

When modifying a noun with a completed, or perfected, action:

**AVST - (으)ㄴ NOUN ...**

가-	+ ㄴ ⇒	간
오-		온
받-	+ 은 ⇒	받은
읽-		읽은

### EXAMPLE

간 버스	the bus that has gone
온 손님	the guest who came
내가 받은 편지	the letter I received
내가 읽은 책	the book that I read

### Sentence building

옷	clothes
미아가 산 옷	The clothes that Mia bought ...
미아가 백화점에서 산 옷	The clothes Mia bought in the department store ...
미아가 백화점에서 산 옷은 아주 멋 있어요.	
	The clothes that Mia bought in the department store are very stylish.

### Current Actions

When modifying a noun with a current action:

**AVST - 는 NOUN ...**

We've already seen phrases like 민속촌 가는 버스 (see Page 68), where the verb ending -는 corresponds to 'which is (go)ing' in the translation 'a bus which is going to the Folk Village'. While English uses a variety of relative pronouns: who, whom, that, which, when, etc, Korean simply applies the relevant verb-endings, depending on whether we are referring to completed, current or potential actions.

### EXAMPLE

가-	+ 는 ⇒	가는
모르-		모르는
먹-		먹는
읽-		읽는

서울 가는 기차	the train that goes to Seoul
내가 모르는 사람	someone that I don't know
태우가 못 먹는 음식	the food that Tae-U can't eat
언니가 읽는 책	the book that my elder sister reads

**Sentence building**

책	book
여동생이 읽는 책	The book that my younger sister's reading ...
여동생이 방에서 읽는 책	The book that my younger sister's reading in her room ...
여동생이 방에서 읽는 책은 아주 재미 있어요.	The book that my younger sister's reading in her room is really interesting.

**Potential Actions**

When modifying a noun with a potential action:

**AVST - (으)ㄹ NOUN ...**

하-	+ ㄹ ⇒	할
쓰-		쓸
받-	+ 을 ⇒	받을
먹-		먹을

**EXAMPLE**

할 일	something to do
내일 볼 시험	the exam that I'm going to take tomorrow
다음 주에 받을 돈	the money that I'm going to receive next week
오후에 먹을 음식	the food that I'm going to eat in the afternoon

**Sentence building**

음식	food ...
먹을 음식	The food we're going to eat ...
내일 저녁 때 먹을 음식	The food we're going to eat tomorrow evening ...
내일 저녁 때 먹을 음식은 불고기예요.	The food we're going to eat tomorrow evening is Bulgogi.

**Language Notes**

- An action verb whose stem ends in ㄹ requires a special attention: the ㄹ drops before -(으)ㄴ, -는 or -(으)ㄹ ending is attached. Consider the table below.
- In the table below, notice also how the verb stem 듣- changes when -(으)ㄴ or -(으)ㄹ ending is attached. We suggest you treat the verb 듣- as irregular, as indicated by the regular 'conjugation' pattern of resembling verbs such as 받- and 쓰-.

Stem (Meaning)	Adjectival Phrases/Clauses			Polite Informal		Polite Formal	
	Completed	Current	Potential	Present	Past	Present	Past
알- (know)	안 ...	아는 ...	알 ...	알아요	알았어요	압니다	알았습니다
만들- (make)	만든 ...	만드는 ...	만들 ...	만들어요	만들었어요	만듭니다	만들었습니다
살- (live)	산 ...	사는 ...	살 ...	살아요	살았어요	삽니다	살았습니다
벌- (earn (money))	번 ...	버는 ...	벌 ...	벌어요	벌었어요	법니다	벌었습니다
듣- (listen, hear)	들은 ...	듣는 ...	들을 ...	들어요	들었어요	듣습니다	들었습니다
받- (receive)	받은 ...	받는 ...	받을 ...	받아요	받았어요	받습니다	받았습니다
쓰- (write, use)	쓴 ...	쓰는 ...	쓸 ...	써요	썼어요	씁니다	썼습니다