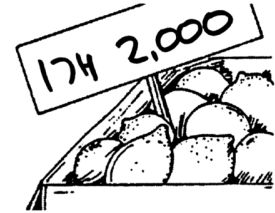


# 6 이거 얼마예요?

IN THIS UNIT ...

- This, that (*near you*) and that (*far from both of us*)
- Using counters (or unit noun)
- Counting in Korean (2)
- Asking/telling prices of things



## HOW MUCH ARE THESE?

Having learnt the names of a few goods, Pure Korean numbers, and ways of asking availability in a shop, we might venture into buying things using Korean at a local shop. (If you're outside Korea, you may try a Korean grocery shop.) For this task, let's study how to ask for prices, including how to use demonstratives, Sino-Korean numbers and counters.

### 1 Conversation

Kylie Walker has just walked into a small corner shop in Seoul. She's talking with the shop owner.

카일리: 이거 뭐예요?

가게 주인: 식혜예요.

카일리: 식혜요? 과일 주스예요?

가게 주인: 아니요, 식혜는 ... 한국 전통 음료수예요.

카일리: 아, 네. ... 이 오렌지는 얼마예요?

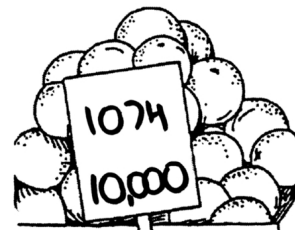
가게 주인: 한 개에 천 원이에요.

카일리: 맛있어요?

가게 주인: 그럼요. 아주 맛있어요.

카일리: 다섯 개만 주세요.

가게 주인: 네. ... 오천 원이에요.



**Translation**

Kylie: What's this?  
 Shop owner: It's Si-kye.  
 Kylie: Si-kye? Is it a fruit juice?  
 Shop owner: No, it's ... a Korean traditional drink.  
 Kylie: Oh, I see. ... How much are these oranges?  
 Shop owner: One thousand won each.  
 Kylie: Do they taste nice?  
 Shop owner: Of course. They taste very nice.  
 Kylie: Can I have five of them please?  
 Shop owner: Sure. ... That's five thousand won, please.

think you heard, eg a word, is right, repeat the word and add -요 (or -이요 if the word ends in a consonant) with a rising intonation.

- 전통 (jeon-tong): *tradition, traditional*
- 음료수 (eum-nyo-su): As explained on Page 27, the ㄹ (리을) in 료 is pronounced as *n*, not *r*.
- 아, 네. (a, ne): This expression indicates that you *now* understand what has been said. Similar to “*Oh, I see.*”
- 얼마예요? (eol-ma-ye-yo): *How much is it/are they?*
- 한 개에 (han gae-e): *per item*. -개 is a counter for *things (in general)*, similar in function to *item* in, eg *an item of furniture*. Thus, 한 개 means *an item*. The Pure Korean numbers 하나, 둘, 셋, and 넷 becomes 한, 두, 세, and 네 when used before counters (see below).
- 천 원이에요. (cheo nwo-ni-e-yo): *It's/they're one thousand won*. 원 is the Korean currency.
- 그럼요. (geu-reom-yo): *Of course!*
- 다섯 개만 (da-seot gae-man): *only five (of them)*

**Notes for Conversation**

- 주인 (ju-in): *owner*
- 이거 (i-geo): *this (thing)*
- 식혜 (Si-kye): Note the pronunciation. The ㄱ (기역) in 식 and the following ㅎ (히을) are not pronounced as separate sounds but are pronounced as a ‘single’ consonant – a heavily aspirated *k*. See Page 23 for more explanations.
- 식혜요? (Si-kye-yo): *Did you say ‘Si-kye’?* When you want to make sure that what you

**2 What's this/that?**

Korean has two ways of saying *that*: one for things far from the speaker but near the hearer, *geu-*, and one for things far from both the speaker and the hearer, *jeo-*.

이-	this ...	이거	this thing/object
-거	thing, object	그거	that thing/object (near you)
그-	that ... (near you)	저거	that thing/object (over there)
저-	that ... (over there)	뭐예요?	What is it?

**EXAMPLES**

Q: 뭐예요?	What is it?
A: 맥주예요.	It's beer.
Q: 이거 뭐예요?	What is this?
A: (그거) 배예요.	(That)/It is a pear. (ie near you)
Q: 그거 뭐예요?	What is <i>that</i> ? (ie near you)
A: (이거) 수정과예요.	(This)/It is Sujunggwa.
Q: 저거 뭐예요?	What is <i>that</i> ? (ie over there)
A: (저거) 우유예요.	(That)/It is Milk. (ie over there)

When answering to the question “*What's this?*”, you can say “*That's ...*” or “*It's ...*” in Korean, as you do in English. If you choose to say “*That's ...*”, then give an appropriate demonstrative; if you want to say “*It's ...*”, then don't give any demonstrative. As explained on Page 21, Korean sentences are complete without the subject and the English counterpart of the ‘missing’ subject is a pronoun, eg *it*.

### 3 How many ... are there?

Some useful words

책	book	사진	photo
볼펜	ball-point pen	개	dog
연필	pencil	고양이	cat
의자	chair	전화기	telephone
책상	desk	휴대폰	mobile phone
문	door, gate	텔레비전	television
창문	window	돈	money

Language & Culture Notes

For *mobile/cell phones*, an interesting term, 핸드폰 (haen-deu-pon: literally *hand phone*), is widely used in Korea in addition to 휴대폰 (hyu-dae-pon).

Some counters and unit nouns

몇	How many ...?	마리	counter for <i>animals</i>
개	counter for <i>things in general</i>	장	counter for <i>paper</i>
병	bottle; also counter for <i>bottles</i>	통	box, container; also counter for <i>boxes/containers</i>
잔	cup, glass; also counter for <i>cups/glasses</i>	권	counter for <i>books</i>
자루	counter for <i>long/thin things</i>	사람	human being, person; also counter for <i>human beings</i>
대	counter for <i>machines</i>	명	counter for <i>human beings</i>

Pronunciation & Language Notes

- 몇 is always used in conjunction with a counter or a unit noun, and functions as a question word: ‘*how many (items)of ...?*’ Note also that the syllable-final ㅈ (치읓) in 몇 is to be pronounced as *unexploded t*, unless *liaison* happens.
- In Korean, it is not obligatory for a noun to carry information as to whether it is singular or plural. For instance, a sentence such as “책 있어요.” can mean “*There is a book.*” or “*There are books.*”. When it is necessary to show how many books there are, you use a Pure Korean number with an appropriate counter, eg “책 다섯 권 있어요 (*There are five books.*)”. Notice the word order here: NOUN - PK Number - Counter. You mention the thing in your mind first, and then specify it.
- We insert a space between 몇 and the following counter. That is, we write 몇 개, not 몇개. Likewise, we insert a space between a PK number and the following counter, eg 다섯 권.

**How many are there?**

To ask this question we can say:

**몇 개 있어요?**

To name the things we're interested in we say:

**NOUN 몇 개 있어요?**

To answer, substitute a Pure Korean number for 몇.

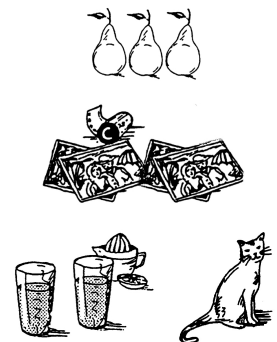
**PK 개 있어요.**

**NOTE:** When adding a counter to Pure Korean numbers, we shorten the numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4 as follows.

하나		한		한 개, 한 병, 한 잔, 한 자루 ...
둘	becomes	두	thus	두 개, 두 병, 두 잔, 두 자루 ...
셋		세		세 개, 세 병, 세 잔, 세 자루 ...
넷		네		네 개, 네 병, 네 잔, 네 자루 ...

**EXAMPLES**

Q: 배 몇 개 있어요?	How many pears are there?
A: 세 개 있어요.	There are three.
Q: 사진 몇 장 있어요?	How many photos are there?
A: 네 장 있어요.	There are four.
Q: 주스 몇 잔 있어요?	How many glasses of juice are there?
A: 두 잔 있어요.	There are two.
Q: 고양이 몇 마리 있어요?	How many cats are there?
A: 한 마리 있어요.	There is one.



**More counters and unit nouns**

킬로	kilogram	원	won (Korean currency)
리터	litre	불 / 달러	dollar
미터	metre	센트	cent

**NOTE:** Counters of foreign origin are not used with Pure Korean numbers, but with Sino-Korean numbers, which we learn below. Note also that we use Sino-Korean numbers in counting money. See Page 37 for examples.

**4 Sino-Korean Numbers**

As mentioned earlier, Sino-Korean numbers are used for all larger numbers (recall that Pure Korean numbers exist only for 1 – 99), for reading off numerals, and for abstract counting such as mathematics, decimals, fractions, distances and money.

**From zero to ten**

공	0
일	1
이	2
삼	3
사	4
오	5
육	6
칠	7
팔	8
구	9
십	10

**From ten to nineteen**

십	10
십일	(si-bil) 11
십이	(si-bi) 12
십삼	13
십사	14
십오	(si-bo) 15
십육	(sim-nyuk) 16
십칠	17
십팔	18
십구	19

**The other tens**

이십	20
삼십	30
사십	40
오십	50
육십	60
칠십	70
팔십	80
구십	90

**Pronunciation and Language Notes**

- For numbers from 11 to 19, you simply say *ten-one*, *ten-two*, *ten-three*, etc. The same applies to numbers from 21 to 99.
- For numbers in *tens*, ie, 20, 30, etc, you simply say *two-ten*, *three-ten*, etc. Counting larger numbers has the same story. For 200, 300, 2,000, 3,000, etc, you say *two-hundred*, *three-hundred*, *two-thousand*, *three-thousand*, etc.
- Note that 10,000 is expressed in *separate* term in Korean: 만 (man). Thus, unlike in English, 20,000, 30,000, etc will be 이만 (*two-man*), 삼만 (*three-man*), etc, and 200,000, 300,000, etc 이십만 (*twenty-man*), 삼십만 (*thirty-man*), etc.
- 만 can be prefixed with up to 천 (cheon: 1,000). Thus, 2,000,000, 3,000,000, etc are 이백만 (*two-hundred-man*), 삼백만 (*three-hundred-man*), etc, and 20,000,000, 30,000,000 이천만 (*two-thousand-man*), 삼천만 (*three-thousand-man*), etc.
- For 100,000,000, you use a different term, 억 (eok), and prefix 십, 백 and 천 for even larger numbers.
- The numbers 십, 백, 천 and 만 are by themselves *ten*, *one hundred*, *one thousand*, and *one 'ten thousand'*. Thus, for 10, 100, 1,000 and 10,000, we don't need to prefix these numbers with 일 (il: 1).
- A few examples for *liaison* (see Page 22) are in the list: 십일 (si-bil), 십이 (si-bi) and 십오 (si-bo).
- But the ㅂ (비읍) in 십 is pronounced as *unexploded p* (see Page 18) in 십삼 (sip-sam), 십사 (sip-sa), 십칠 (sip-chil), 십팔 (sip-pal) and 십구 (sip-gu).
- Notice how 십육 (16) is pronounced: sim-nyuk. This is another example for an unchanged pronunciation from pre-modern Korean (see also Page 31), where the Sino-Korean *six* was pronounced as ryuk. With the assumed presence of an r, the sound rule applied here is: when the syllable-final p, t, or k is followed by an r, the syllable-final consonant becomes nasalised, ie it becomes m, n, or ng, and at the same time the r is pronounced as n.
- Finally, note the sound changes occurring in 십만 (100,000), 백만 (1,000,000), etc. See Page 30 for explanations.

**Larger numbers**

백	100
천	1,000
만	10,000
십만	(sim-man) 100,000
백만	(baeng-man) 1,000,000
천만	10,000,000
억	100,000,000

## 5 How much is it/are they?

To ask the price of goods, we can say:

**얼마예요?**

To name the goods we're talking about we say:

**NOUN 얼마예요?**

To answer we say:

**SK 원이에요.**

**NOTE:** 원 is Korean unit of currency. If the price is in dollars, we use 불 (or 달러) and if necessary 센트 as well, and thus: SK 불 (or SK 달러) SK 센트예요 (*It's/they're SK dollars and SK cents.*)

### EXAMPLES

Q: 얼마예요?	How much is it/are they?
A: 만 원이에요.	It's/they're 10,000 won.
Q: 이거 얼마예요?	How much is this/are these?
A: 만오천 원이에요.	It's/they're 15,000 won.
Q: 녹차 얼마예요?	How much is the green tea?
A: 오만 원이에요.	It's 50,000 won.
Q: 저 의자 얼마예요?	How much is that chair (ie over there)?
A: 십오만 원이에요.	It's 150,000 won.

**NOTE:** We insert a space between the demonstrative 이 (*this*), 그 (*that (near you)*), or 저 (*that (over there)*), and the following noun. Thus we write 저 의자 (*that chair over there*), not 저의자. However, we omit the space when writing 이거 (*this thing/object*), 그거 (*that thing/object (near you)*), and 저거 (*that thing/object (over there)*).

Sometimes we hear people say when giving the price of things:

**PK 개에 SK 원이에요.**

*They're SK won for PK (items).*

**NOTE:** PK 개에 = for PK number of items. Note, however, you use SK numbers with counters of foreign origin, eg 킬로 (*kilogram*), 리터 (*litre*), and 미터 (*metre*).

### EXAMPLES

두 개에 십만 원이에요.	They're 1,000 won for two. (eg ornaments)
열 자루에 칠천 원이에요.	They're 7,000 won for ten. (eg pens)
한 병에 오만 원이에요.	They're 50,000 won a bottle. (eg wine)
다섯 권에 이십삼만 원이에요.	They're 230,000 won for five. (eg a series of books)
한 대에 천만 원이에요.	They're 10,000,000 won each. (eg cars)
일 리터에 천 원이에요.	They're 1,000 won a litre. (eg petrol)
일 킬로에 삼불 오십 센트예요.	They're three dollars and fifty cents a kilo. (eg vegetables)