

10 몇 시에 일어났어요?

IN THIS UNIT ...

- Things we do on a daily basis
- More time expressions
- Talking about the past
- Dates: year, month and day
- Subject, object and topic markers



WHAT TIME DID YOU GET UP?

In this unit we look at ways of talking about the things we do on a daily basis with reference to time, and also about things we did in the past.

1 Conversation

태우 and Kylie are talking at the university canteen.



태우: 어제 뭐 했어요?
 카일리: 어제요? ... 여러 가지 했어요.
 태우: 아주 바빴어요?
 카일리: 글썄요. ... 다 말할까요?
 태우: 네?
 카일리: 나는 어제 ... 일곱 시에 일어났어요. 일곱 시 반에 아침식사를 했어요. 그리고 아홉 시에 학교에 갔어요. 아홉 시 반에 여기서 친구를 만났어요. 같이 커피를 마셨어요. ... 열 시에 도서관에 갔어요. 도서관에서 두 시간 동안 공부했어요. 그리고 열두 시부터 두 시까지 한국어 수업이 있었어요. ... 점심식사는 두 시에 했어요. ... 네 시부터 한 시간 동안 운동했어요. 친구하고 같이 운동했어요. 다섯 시 반에 집에 돌아왔어요. 일곱 시에 저녁 식사를 했어요. ... 여덟 시에 숙제를 시작했어요. 그리고 열한 시 반에 잠 잤어요.
 태우: 아, 네. ... 어쨌든, 아주 잘 하셨습니다!

Translation

Tae-U: What did you do yesterday?
 Kylie: Yesterday? ... I did various things.
 Tae-U: Were you very busy?
 Kylie: Well, ... shall I tell you everything?
 Tae-U: Pardon?
 Kylie: Yesterday I got up at seven. Had breakfast at half past seven. And went to university at nine. ... Met a friend at half past nine here. Had coffee together. Went to the library at ten. Studied for two hours in the library. Then I had Korean class from twelve to two. ... I had lunch at two. ... From four I exercised for one hour. I did with my friend. At half past five came back home. Had dinner at seven. ... Started homework at eight. And went to bed at half past eleven.
 Tae-U: Oh, gosh! ... Well done, any way!

- 말할까요?: *Shall I talk?*
- 나: *I*; this is the first person singular pronoun in Korean
- 일어났어요: *I woke up.*
- 아침 식사를 했어요: *I had breakfast.*
- 그리고: *And*
- -에 갔어요: *I went to ...; I left for ...*
- 여기서: *here/in this place*
- 친구: *friend*
- 만났어요: *I met.*
- 같이: *together*
- 마셨어요: *I drank.*
- 도서관에서: *in the library*
- 두 시간 동안: *for two hours*
- 공부했어요: *I studied.*
- 열두 시부터: *from twelve o'clock*
- 두 시까지: *until two o'clock*
- 있었어요: *I had ... or There was/were ...*
- 점심 식사: *lunch*
- 운동했어요: *I exercised.*
- 친구하고 같이: *together with a friend*
- -에 돌아왔어요: *I came back ... (so that I was physically in ...)*
- 저녁 식사: *dinner*
- 숙제를 시작했어요: *I began my homework.*
- 잤어요: *I slept.*
- 어쨌든: *Anyway*

Notes for Conversation

- 뭐 했어요?: *What did you do?*
- 어제요?: *Did you say 'yesterday'?* We've met a similar example already, see 식혜요? on Page 33.
- 여러 가지: *various/many (kinds of) things*
- 바빴어요?: *Were you busy?*
- 다: *all*

2 Time expressions (1)

어제	yesterday	언제 ...?	When ...?
아침	morning, breakfast	지난 (+ time word)	last ...
아침 식사(를) 하-	to have breakfast	지난 월요일	last Monday
아침(을) 먹-	to have breakfast	지난 주말	last weekend
점심	lunchtime, lunch	이번 (+ time word)	this ... (coming)
저녁	evening, dinner	이번 금요일	this Friday (coming)
낮	day, daytime	이번 주말	this (coming) weekend
밤	night	-전	ago
하루	one day	한 시간 전에	one hour ago
하루에	in one day/per day	작년	last year
몇 시간 ...?	For how long (Lit. <i>how many hours</i>) ...?	금년	this year

NOTES: 오전 (*a.m.*) and 오후 (*p.m.*) refer to the time before and after the midday respectively. By comparison, 아침 (*morning*), 점심 (*lunchtime*) and 저녁 (*evening*) are times when one normally eats breakfast, lunch and dinner respectively, whilst 낮 (*day*) and 밤 (*night*) take 'brightness', or 'darkness', as the point of difference.

How many hours/times a day do you ...?

하루에 몇 시간/번 ...?

시간: counter for *hours*; 번: counter for *times*

EXAMPLES

Q: 하루에 몇 시간 잠을 자요?	How many hours a day do you sleep?
A: 일곱 시간 잠을 자요.	I sleep seven hours a day.
Q: 하루에 몇 번 식사해요?	How many times do you eat (Lit. <i>have meals</i>) a day?
A: 세 번 식사해요.	I eat three times a day.

The question word 언제 (when?)

EXAMPLES

Q: 한국어 수업이 언제 있어요?	When do you have Korean classes?
A: 월요일하고 수요일에 있어요.	We have on Mondays and Wednesdays.

3 Talking about the past

When we want to talk about things that have happened in the past we can say

... { VST - 았/였어요. }
 ... 했어요.

NOTES: We choose from -았어요, -었어요 and 했어요 according to the final vowel in the verb-stem – just as we did to get the present tense -아요, -어요 and 해요 (see Unit 4, Page 25). This rule is applicable to both Action and Description Verbs.

When the verb ends in 하- we choose 했어요.

EXAMPLES

숙제 다 했어요?	Have you done your homework?
저녁 식사 안 했어요.	I haven't had dinner.
지난 주말에 운동 안 했어요.	I didn't exercise last weekend.
어제는 따뜻했어요.	It was warm yesterday

If the final vowel in the VST is either ㅏ (except for 하- as shown above) or ㅑ, we add -았어요. When the VST actually ends in ㅏ we simply add ㅏ어요; when the stem actually ends in ㅑ we add ㅏ to ㅑ and then ㅏ어요.

EXAMPLES

공원에서 놀았어요.	I played in the park.
시장에 사람이 아주 많았어요.	There were many people in the market.
태우씨는 언제 갔어요?	When did Tae-U go?
한 시간 전에 시험봤어요.	We had an exam an hour ago.

For all other final vowels in the VST the ending is -였어요. When the VST ends in ㅓ, the ㅓ is written in combination with the ensuing ㅓ, thus ㅓㅓ, and ㅓ어요 is attached; when the VST ends in ㅕ, the ㅕ changes to ㅓ, to which we add ㅓ and ㅓ어요.

EXAMPLES

이 책 읽었어요?	Did you read this book?
우유 다 마셨어요?	Have you drunk all the milk?
태우씨는 우리 친구였어요.	Tae-U was our friend.
작년에는 아주 추웠어요.	It was very cold last year.

4 Dates

To say the date in Korean we combine the relevant Sino-Korean number with *year*, *month* and *day*, respectively.

...년 ...월 ...일

EXAMPLES

Year	1985 2002	천구백팔십오년 이천이년	1998 2016	천구백구십팔년 이천십육년
Month	January July	일월 칠월	February December	이월 십이월
	<i>For months we use SK numbers, but note:</i>			
	June	유월 (<i>not</i> 육월)	October	시월 (<i>not</i> 십월)
Day	the 1st the 28th	일일 이십팔일	the 10th the 31st	십일 삼십일일

MORE EXAMPLES

1/1/1995 or 1 January 1995	천구백구십오년 일월 일일
25/6/1950 or 25 June 1950	천구백오십년 유월 이십오일
15/8/1945 or 15 August 1945	천구백사십오년 팔월 십오일
30/10/2003 or 30 October 2003	이천삼년 시월 삼십일

What date is it today?

To ask what date it is today, we can say:

오늘은 몇월 며칠이에요?

며칠 = 몇일; literally, *how many days*

To answer, take out *몇* and put in the month and the day.

...월 ...일이에요

5 Some useful expressions

생일	birthday	일어나-	get up
생일파티	birthday party	늦잠자-	sleep late/sleep in
친구	friend	돌아가-	go back
손님	guest, customer	돌아오-	come back
-명	people (another counter for <i>people</i>)	배우-	learn
여섯 명	six people	연습하-	practise
많이	a lot	보통	usually
조금	a little	자주	frequently
살-	live, reside	누구 ...?	who ...?

The adverbs 자주 (frequently), and 보통 (usually)

In talking about the frequency of particular activities, events, etc, you can use these adverbs.

EXAMPLES

Q: 도서관에 자주 가요?	Do you go to the library often?
A: 아니요, 자주 안 가요. 일주일에 한 번 가요.	No, not often. I go there once a week.
Q: 학교에 언제 가요?	When do you go to university?
A: 보통 아침 10시에 가요.	Usually 10 o'clock in the morning.

Together with ...

To indicate that you perform an action with somebody else, you can say:

NOUN – 하고 (같이) ...

NOTES: In this expression 같이 is often omitted. Also, despite the spelling, 같이 is pronounced as ga-chi, not as ga-ti.

EXAMPLES

친구하고 같이 한국어를 배워요.	I learn Korean together with my friends.
선영씨하고 도서관에서 공부했어요.	I studied in the library with Seon-Yeong.

The particle 에서 (at, in, etc)

If we want to indicate the location wherein an action, such as eating, meeting, studying, etc, takes place, we use the particle -에서.

EXAMPLES

Q: 어디서 식사해요?	Where do you eat?
A: 학생 식당에서 식사해요.	I eat in the student canteen.
Q: 어디서 만났어요?	Where did you meet?
A: 커피숍에서 만났어요.	We met in the coffee shop.
공부는 집에서, 연습은 학교에서 해요	We study at home, and practise in the class.

There's no special preposition in English to indicate the location of an activity, so you'll have to pay careful attention to the verb to determine whether or not you should use 에서.

6 Time expressions (2)

동안	for ... (duration)	늦게	late
한 시간 동안	for one hour	벌써	already
일찍	early	아직 + NEG	not yet

EXAMPLES

내일 일찍 오세요.	Come early tomorrow.
수업에 30분 늦게 왔어요.	I came to class thirty minutes late.
벌써 6월이에요.	It's already June.
숙제 아직 안 했어요.	I haven't done my homework yet.
어제는 10 시간 동안 잠 잤어요.	I slept for ten hours yesterday.

7 Subject, object and topic markers

Let us learn about the particles *이/가* and *을/를*. The former is what we call the subject marker, and the latter the object marker. We use *이* and *을* after a noun that ends in a consonant, and *가* and *를* after a noun that ends in a vowel. The simplest definition of the subject is that it is the answer to the question *Who ...?/What ...?* etc asked before the verb; the simplest definition of a direct object is likewise that it is the answer to the question *Who ...?/What ...?* after the verb. Suppose our answer to the question *Who likes Korea?* is *I like Korea*, then the subject here is *I* and the object *Korea*, for example. Like *은/는*, ie, the topic marker, *이/가* and *을/를* have no clear equivalents in English.

생일이 언제예요?	When's your birthday?
학교가 영어로 뭐예요?	What is hak-kyo in English?
수박을 먹었어요.	I ate watermelon.
커피를 마셨어요.	I drank coffee.

The Korean subject and the object markers are often left out, as you have noticed, in the course of fluent, informal speech. Thus, when these markers are present, they are probably best thought of as a form of mild emphasis or as an indication that the speaker tries not to confuse the hearer.

Usually the first question asked by students is: *What's the difference between 은/는 and 이/가?* In fact, whether you understand the distinction at this stage is not, in our view, a matter of great importance when we think of all the other fundamental aspects of Korean you need to come to grips with. Most students acquire a sense of the difference with time and exposure. But if you are concerned about gaining an understanding of this distinction now, then the following note may help you.

If you recall what we've already said about *은/는* you'll recall that *은/는* gives emphasis to the word/words in front. What we are actually doing is announcing that what follows in the sentence relates to the word(s) indicated by the topic of conversation. We're picking out one of a number of possible items for your attention and then making some statement relating to it. If you look back to the Language Notes to the Unit 5 (Page 26) and Unit 8 (Page 45) Conversation Pieces you'll see a detailed explanation of this point.

With *이/가*, however, we're also involved in emphasis, but in a different manner – we're indicating that the word(s) in front of *이/가* add to what you know already, not that some further comment is following on the word(s). Thus, it is very likely that what follows *이/가* is what you know already. The same thing can be said about *을/를*. Let's contrast these points.

3월 3일은 제 생일이에요.	The 3rd of March is my birthday. <i>or</i> The 3rd of March, it's my birthday.
3월 3일이 제 생일이에요.	My birthday is the 3rd of March. <i>or</i> It's the 3rd of March that is my birthday.
주스는 안 마셨어요.	I didn't drink the juice. <i>or</i> The juice, I didn't drink.
주스를 안 마셨어요.	I didn't drink (any) juice. <i>or</i> It's juice that I didn't drink.

A final note about *이/가* is that it gives rise to the following two variant forms. Before *이/가*, *누구* (*who?*) becomes *누*, and *나* (*I*) becomes *내*.

누구를 좋아해요?	Whom do you like?
누가 와요?	Who's coming?
지희가 나를 좋아해요?	Is Jihui fond of me?
아니요, 내가 지희를 좋아해요.	No, I like Jihui.