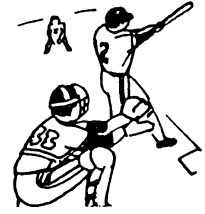


# 15 야구할 줄 알아요?

IN THIS UNIT ...

- Sports, Hobbies, Games and Pastimes
- *Do you know how to ...?*
- The Auxiliary Verb: VST - 아/어/...해 보-
- *Have you (ever) ...*
- *Would you like to ...*
- Using Description Verbs: Modifying Nouns



## CAN YOU PLAY BASEBALL?

Talking about the sports, activities, hobbies and pastimes we enjoy is another very basic way of communicating information about ourselves. In this Unit we learn to talk about these things.

### 1 Do you (know how to) ...?



Q: 축구할 줄 알아요?  
A: 네, 알아요.



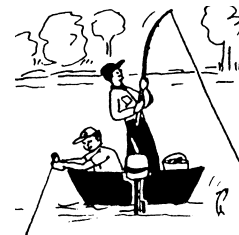
Q: 춤출 줄 알아요?  
A: 조금 알아요.



Q: 바둑 잘 두세요?  
A: 글썽요, 잘 못 뒹요.



Q: 노래 잘 하세요?  
A: 아니요, 못 해요.



Q: 낚시 좋아하세요?  
A: 네, 아주 좋아해요.



Q: 카드놀이 할 줄 알아요?  
A: 아니요, 몰라요.



Q: 파도타기 해 봤어요?  
A: 아직 못 해 봤어요.

## 2 Sports, Hobbies, Games and Pastimes

배구	volleyball	취미	hobby
농구	basketball	놀이	game
야구	baseball	바둑	Baduk (Korean 'Go' game)
축구	football/soccer	장기	Janggi (Korean Chess)
탁구	ping pong	우표 수집	stamp collecting
수영	swimming	독서	reading
권투	boxing	낚시	fishing
파도타기	surf riding	등산	mountain climbing
승마	horse-riding	씨름	Korean wrestling
경마	horse racing	태권도	Tae-kwon-do

### Some Verbs

배구/농구(를) 하-	play volleyball/basketball	노래(를) 하-/부르-	sing (a song)
야구/축구(를) 하-	play baseball/soccer	인기(가) 있-	popular
탁구(를) 치-	play ping pong	사진(을) 찍-	take photos
바둑(을)/장기(를) 두-	play Baduk/Janggi	낚시(를) 하-	go fishing
춤(을) 추-	dance (a dance)	운전하-	drive

### Vocabulary Expansion: Guessing the meaning of words

테니스	tennis	골프	golf
미식 축구	American football	보울링	bowling
호주식 축구	Australian football	자전거	bicycling
럭비	rugby	카드 놀이	card game/cards
크리켓	cricket	피아노	piano
스키	skiing	기타	guitar

**LANGUAGE NOTES:** Korean uses the verb 하- (*do*), not 놀- (*play*), in talking about playing various sports and musical instruments. However, in the case of sports that require, generally speaking, the hitting of a ball, or in the case of playing musical instruments with fingers, Korean uses the verb 치- (*strike, hit*). Thus, 골프 (*golf*), 테니스 (*tennis*), 탁구 (*ping pong*), 배드민턴 (*badminton*), 기타 (*guitar*), 피아노 (*piano*), etc are all used with the verb 치-, ie “...을/를 쳐요”. Also, Baduk is the Korean version of the board game Go, and Janggi Korean chess. Both of the games involve placing something on the board: black and white stones in Baduk and wooden pieces in case of Janggi, and thus the verb used is 두- (*place, put*).

### 3 Do you know how to ...?

When asking about activities requiring knowledge or training, we can say:

**... VST - (으)ㄴ 줄 알아요?**

EXAMPLES

야구 할 줄 알아요?	Do you know how to play baseball?
피아노 칠 줄 알아요?	Do you know how to play the piano?
한자를 쓸 줄 아세요?	Can you (resp) write Chinese?
춤 출 줄 아세요?	Can you (resp) dance?

### Yes, I know how to ...

To answer in the positive we can say

**네, ... VST (으)ㄴ 줄 알아요.**

EXAMPLES

네, 야구 할 줄 알아요.	Yes, I know how to play baseball.
피아노 칠 줄 알아요.	I know how to play the piano.
한자를 쓸 줄 알아요.	I can write Chinese.
네, 춤 출 줄 알아요.	Yes, I can dance.

### I don't know how to ...

And in the negative

**아니요, ... VST - (으)ㄴ 줄 몰라요.**

EXAMPLES

아니요, 야구 할 줄 몰라요.	No, I don't know how to play baseball.
피아노 칠 줄 몰라요.	I don't know how to play the piano.
한자를 쓸 줄 몰라요.	I can't write Chinese.
아니요, 춤 출 줄 몰라요.	No, I can't dance.

### Other options ...

... (을/를) 잘 하-	be good at/do something well	... (을/를) 잘 못 하-	be not really good at ...
... (을/를) 조금 하-	do something a little bit	... (을/를) 못 하-	be no good at all at ...

In responding to ‘... VST-(으)ㄴ 줄 알아요?’ questions, you may be tempted to say: “네, 조금 해요 (intended to mean ‘Yes, a little’)”. However, unlike English, this in fact sounds a bit haughty, possibly because of its affirmative aspect, ie, “네, 해요”. A more standard, modest response would be: “잘 못 해요 (Lit. I can't do it very well)”. Here, 잘 is the key - without it you simply mean that you can't.

A more definite disclaimer of any ability in the field under discussion is “잘 해요 (Lit. (He/She) does it well)”. Of course, we can't say this about ourselves without sounding boastful, but we can use it to describe other people's abilities.

## 4 More Expressions

공	ball	제일	first, the most ...
유도	Judo	힘들-	hard, difficult
검도	Kendo	신문	newspaper
선수	competitor	잡지	magazine
선수단/팀	team	편지	letter
시합	contest, match	쓰-	write
대회	sports tournament	음악	music
운동장	sports field	듣-	listen to
경기	contest/race	그림	painting, drawing
혼자서	by oneself	그리-	draw

**Language Notes:** The vowel — in 쓰- (*write*) drops out when attaching the -어요 ending, and thus 편지를 써요. Also, the ㄷ in 듣- (*listen to*) changes to ㄹ when attaching -어요, and thus 음악을 들어요.

## 5 The Auxiliary Verb: VST - 아/어/...해 보-

The verb 보- (*see*) can be attached to another verb, adding some abstract sense of ‘trial’, ‘experience’, etc. In effect, the attached 보- indicates that we perform an action (as indicated by the preceding verb) while we are non-committal about the outcome. We’ve already met such an example; 먹어 보- as in “김치를 먹어 봤어요? (*Have you tried the Gimchi?*)” which literally means ‘*Did you eat Gimchi and see (what it was like)?*’ Look at the contrast between the following pairs.

그 책을 읽었어요?	Did you read that book?
그 책을 읽어 봤어요?	Did you have a look at that book?
그 노래를 들었어요?	Did you listen to that song?
그 노래를 들어 봤어요?	Did you have a listen to that song?
파도타기 했어요?	Did you surf?
파도타기 해 봤어요?	Did you have a go at surfing?

## 6 The Suffix -기 (= ing) in 파도타기

There are a few ways of changing a verb into a noun in Korean, and the suffix -기, as in 파도타기, is one of them. It has a similar effect of attaching -ing in English.

파도타기는 재미 있지만 좀 힘들어요.	Surfing is fun but is a little bit difficult.
책읽기를 좋아해요?	Do you like reading books?
한국어 공부하기가 어때요?	What’s it like to study Korean?
음식점에서 식사하기를 좋아해요.	I like having a meal at a restaurant.

## 7 Some More Expressions

혼자서 하는 운동	a solo sport	수영장	swimming pool
두 사람이 하는 운동	a sport for two players	수영복	swim wear
여러 사람이 하는 운동	a team sport	올림픽 대회	Olympic Games
야구 선수단	baseball team	권투시합	boxing match
테니스 선수	a tennis player	축구시합	soccer match
박지성 선수	'Competitor' Park Ji-Sung	매일	everyday
야구 경기	baseball tournament/match	자주	frequently, often
경기장	a sports arena	가끔	occasionally, sometimes
테니스 (경기)장	tennis court	별로 안 VERB	not especially VERB

**Cultural Notes:** Park Ji-Sung is an internationally famous Korean soccer star of the 2000s.

## 8 Have you ever ...?

A common way to ask someone about their past experiences:

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{VST - 아/어} \\ \dots\text{해} \end{array} \right\}$  본 일(이) 있어요.

**NOTES:** The Subject marker -이 is optional. Note also that 적 may be substituted for 일.

### EXAMPLES

한국에 가 본 일이 있어요?	Have you ever been to Korea?
한국 음식을 먹어 본 일 있어요?	Have you ever tried Korean food?
미식 축구를 구경해 본 일이 있어요?	have you ever seen American football?
김치를 만들어 본 적이 있어요?	Have you tried to make Gimchi?

**Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.**

To answer, we simply say:

네, 있어요. / 아니요, 없어요.

## 9 Would you like to ...?

A common way of suggesting things to other people is to say:

VST - (으)실래요?

### EXAMPLES

오늘 저녁, 파티에 가실래요?	Would you like to go to a party tonight?
아르바이트 해 보실래요?	How would you like a part-time job?
그럼, 다음 주에 오실래요?	Well then - would you like to come again next week?
콜라 좀 주실래요?	May I have a cola? (Lit. <i>Would you like to give me a cola?</i> )

## 10 Using Description verbs: Modifying Nouns

We've learnt how to say in Korean, eg, *It's delicious, It's hot, It's difficult, It's good*, etc. We choose an appropriate description verb and attach endings, as we do with action verbs. We thus say 맛 있어요, 더워요, 어려워요, 좋아요, etc.

Let us learn how to use description verbs to modify nouns, as in *a hot day, a difficult matter*, and so on. There are three rules to remember:

### 1. With description verb stems ending in **있-** and **없-**, we add **는**.

		EXAMPLES	
맛 있-	+ 는 ⇒	맛 있는	맛 있는 음식    tasty food
맛 없-		맛 없는	맛 없는 음식    unappetising food
재미 있-		재미 있는	재미 있는 이야기    interesting stories
재미 없-		재미 없는	재미 없는 이야기    boring stories

### 2. With description verb stems that end in **ㅂ**, **ㅃ** changes to **우**, to which we add **ㄴ**.

		EXAMPLES	
맵-	drop ㅂ + 운 ⇒	매운	매운 김치    hot Gimchi
춥-		추운	추운 나라    a cold country
어렵-		어려운	어려운 운동    a difficult sport
쉽-		쉬운	쉬운 과목    an easy subject
반갑-		반가운	반가운 사람    a pleasing person

### 3. With all other description verb stems (with minor exceptions) we add **ㄴ** after vowels, **은** after consonants.

		EXAMPLES	
괜찮-	+ 은 ⇒	괜찮은	괜찮은 시험    an OK exam
좋-		좋은	좋은 음식    good food
많-		많은	많은 사람    many people
따뜻하-	+ ㄴ ⇒	따뜻한	따뜻한 국    warm soup
유명하-		유명한	유명한 학교    a famous school
비싸-		비싼	비싼 술    an expensive liquor