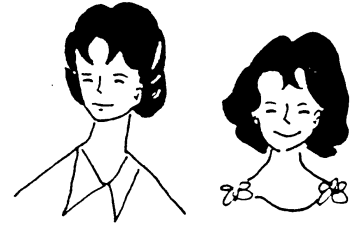


17 엄마를 닮은 것 같아요.

IN THIS UNIT ...

- Describing people and things
- Colours and clothing



SHE LOOKS LIKE HER MOTHER.

In this unit we learn more about how to describe people and things, and also how to make comparisons.

1 It seems/looks like ...



돼지 같아요.



구두 같아요.



포도 같아요.



낚시를 하는 것 같아요.



피아노를 치는 것 같아요.



기차를 타는 것 같아요.

2 Clothing and Accessories I

바지	pants, slacks	안경	glasses
청바지	jeans	지갑	wallet, purse
치마	skirt	목걸이	necklace
저고리	jacket	귀걸이	earrings
스커트	skirt	반지	ring
와이셔츠	business shirt	시계	watch
티셔츠	T-shirt	속옷	underwear
구두	(leather) shoes	양말	socks
넥타이	necktie	양복	suit
모자	hat, cap	한복	Korean clothes

LANGUAGE NOTES

• 저고리 refers only to the Korean traditional upper outer garment • 청- is a Sino-Korean expression, meaning *blue* • 목 = *neck* • 걸이 derives from the verb *걸-*, *to hang*, and thus means literally *a hanger* • 속 = *inside* • -복 = *set of clothes*

3 Clothing and Accessories II

스웨터	sweater	장갑	gloves
자켓	jacket	신발	shoes
오버/코트	coat, overcoat	운동화	sneakers
드레스	dress	짧은 바지	shorts
원피스	one-piece dress	내의	underwear
투피스	two-piece dress	교복	school uniform
스카프	scarf	수영복	swimming suit

LANGUAGE NOTES

• When referring to a coat, you say either 오버 or 코트 (not 오버코트) in Korean • 짧은 바지 seems straightforward; also frequently used for *shorts* is 반바지 • 교 in 교복 is obviously from 학교

4 Action Verbs: Wearing Things, etc.

<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">PUT ON ...</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> 입- 쓰- 신- 하- </div>	clothes hat, glasses footwear necktie, scarf, necklace, earrings	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">TAKE OFF ...</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> 벗- </div>
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LANGUAGE NOTES: Korean Verbs of ‘wearing’

- It would be useful to know at this stage that for 반지 (ring) and 장갑 (gloves), you use 끼- (fit in/into) in case of putting it on, and 빼- (take out) in case of taking it off. Note also that with 시계 (watch) you use 차- (attach, fasten on) and 벗- (take off).
- All the verbs in the list indicate the process of ‘putting on’ or ‘taking off’ something, and thus you use them with the perfect tense marker -았/-었/...했 if you want to say that someone is/is not wearing something (see Examples below). This is to indicate, as it were, that we are describing the outcome of a process, rather than a state in itself. To say that someone was wearing something at a point in time in the past, you use the perfect tense marker -았/-었/...했 twice (see Examples below).

EXAMPLES

오늘은 청바지를 입었어요.	He is wearing blue jeans today.
하지만 어제는 짧은 바지를 입었어요.	But he was wearing shorts yesterday.
이상한 모자를 썼어요.	She is wearing a strange hat.
운동화를 신었어요.	He’s wearing sneakers.
목걸이는 안 했어요.	She’s not wearing a necklace.
안경을 벗었어요.	He’s taken off his glasses.
반지를 여러 개 껴어요.	She’s wearing several rings.
비싼 시계를 샀어요.	He’s wearing an expensive watch.

5 Colours

색/색깔	colour, tint	파랑-	blue
까맣-	black	초록색	green
검-	black, blackish	밤색	brown
하얗-	white	회색	grey
희-	white, whitish	분홍색	pink
빨강-	red	핑크색	pink
노랑-	yellow	오렌지색	orange

LANGUAGE NOTES

- 어느 and 무슨 both mean *Which ...*, and are very close in meaning. We met 어느 in the context of 어느 나라 사람이예요? (*Which country does he come from?*), and basically it asks the listener to designate one of a number of alternatives – equivalent to the English *Which one?*. On the other hand, 무슨, eg 모자는 무슨 색이에요?, seeks a descriptive answer – equivalent to *What type of ...?*.
- Verb stems ending in ㅎ (히을) are irregular. If you want to say something is black, white, red, etc, you ‘conjugate’ the verb as follows. (1) Drop the stem-final ㅎ, (2) change the vowel ㅏ to ㅓ, and (3) add 요. Thus, “*The trousers are black*” will be 바지가 까매요 in Korean. Note also that when used as a modifier, (1) the stem-final ㅎ drop, and (2) ㄴ (니은) will be added. Thus, ‘*black trousers*’ will be 까만 바지.
- How do we use those colour terms ending in the expression 색 (*colour*)? As modifier, they will simply be placed in front of the noun they modify. Elsewhere, they’ll be used with the verb 이- (*is, are*). Thus, ‘*a green hat*’ and “*The hat is green*” in Korean will be 초록색 모자 and 모자는 초록색이에요, respectively.

6 Some Description Verbs

젊-	be young (animate, post adolescent)	크-	big
어리-	be young (animate, pre-adolescent)	키가 크-	tall
늙었-	be old (animate)	작-	small
낡았-	be old (inanimate)	키가 작-	short (in height)
닮았-	resemble/take after (in appearance)	예쁘-	pretty
잘 생겼-	be handsome	아름답-	beautiful
잘 못 생겼-	be ugly	짧-	short (in length)
오래되었-	old-fashioned, timeworn (inanimate)	길-	long

LANGUAGE NOTES

• Note that some of the verbs above, chiefly related to processes involving growth and the ageing process, uniformly take the perfect tense marker 았/었-/···했-. This is to indicate that we are describing the outcome of a process, rather than a state in itself.

EXAMPLES

그 사람은 늙었어요.	He’s old.
그 차는 낡았어요.	The car’s old.
아기가 잘 생겼어요!	What a handsome (lit. well-shaped) child!
저는 외할아버지를 닮았어요.	I’ve taken after my (maternal) grandfather.

7 More Useful Expressions

입어 보-	try on clothes	시원해 보이-	(looking) refreshing
입고 다니-	go around wearing	날씬해 보이-	(looking) slim
화장을 하-	put on make-up	젊어 보이-	(looking) young
디자인	design	편안해 보이-	(looking) comfortable
무늬	a pattern, figure	우아하-	elegant

8 Making Comparisons: the Particle 보다

When we want to compare things, eg A is better than B, we use 보다 as follows.

A - 가 B - 보다 (더) 좋아요.

EXAMPLES

빨간색이 분홍색보다 더 좋아요.	Red is better than pink.
바지보다 치마가 더 예뻐요.	Skirts are prettier than trousers.
설악산은 지리산보다 아름다워요.	Seorak-san is more beautiful than Jiri-san.
대구보다 부산이 커요.	Busan is bigger than Daegu.

9 More about Negatives

We've already met the negative adverb 안, which precedes the verb stem. This has another form:

- 날씨가 안 추워요. = 날씨가 춥지 않아요.
- 애니는 김치를 안 먹어요. = 애니는 김치를 먹지 않아요.
- 저는 안 가요. = 저는 가지 않아요.
- 저는 안 가겠어요. = 저는 가지 않겠어요.

안 VST and VST-지 않- are almost identical in meaning, though the VST-지 않- construction is slightly more emphatic in effect.

10 It's rather ...

Likewise, when we want to be less forthright we can say

... DVST - (으)ㄴ 편이에요.

NOTE: 편 = side, aspect

EXAMPLES

시드니는 따뜻한 편이에요.	Sydney is on the warm side.
이 김치는 좀 매운 편이에요.	This Gimchi's rather hot.
지수는 키가 큰 편이에요.	Ji-su's rather tall.
아기가 엄마를 안 닮은 편이에요.	The baby looks more like her father (than her mother).

11 IT SEEMS AS IF ...

With Actions

When we are conjecturing about a state of affairs we can say

... AVST - $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (으)ㄴ \\ \text{는} \\ (으)ㄴ \end{array} \right\}$ - 것 같아요.

NOTE: For completed actions, use AVST - (으)ㄴ 것 같아요; for uncompleted actions, AVST - 는 것 같아요; for potential actions, AVST (으)ㄴ 것 같아요.

EXAMPLES

비가 온 것 같아요.

It seems to have rained.

비가 오는 것 같아요.

It seems to be raining.

비가 올 것 같아요.

It seems as though it's going to rain.

With Descriptions

When our conjecture involves description verbs, we can say

... DVST - $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (으)ㄴ \\ (으)ㄴ \end{array} \right\}$ 것 같아요.

NOTE: to refer to past or on-going experience, use -(으)ㄴ 것 같아요; when conjecturing what something/someone might be like, use -(으)ㄴ 것 같아요.

EXAMPLES

이 김치는 좀 매운 것 같아요.

This Gimchi seems a little bit hot.

이 김치는 좀 매울 것 같아요.

This Gimchi may be a little bit hot.

바지가 좀 큰 것 같아요.

The trousers seem a little bit big.

바지가 좀 클 것 같아요.

The trousers may be a little bit big.

With the verbs: 이-/아니- and 있-/없-

Note that 이-, 아니-, 있- and 없- combine with 것 같아요 as follows.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{이-} \\ \text{아니-} \end{array} \right\}$ becomes either $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{인 것 같아요} \\ \text{아닌 것 같아요} \end{array} \right\}$ or $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{일 것 같아요.} \\ \text{아닐 것 같아요.} \end{array} \right\}$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{있-} \\ \text{없-} \end{array} \right\}$ becomes either $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{있는 것 같아요} \\ \text{없는 것 같아요} \end{array} \right\}$ or $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{있을 것 같아요.} \\ \text{없을 것 같아요.} \end{array} \right\}$

EXAMPLES

고양이인 것 같아요.

It looks like a cat.

고양이일 것 같아요.

It'll be a cat, I guess.

개가 아닌 것 같아요.

It doesn't look like a dog.

개가 아닐 것 같아요.

It doesn't look as though it'll be a dog.

그 사람은 돈이 없는 것 같아요.

He/She seems to have no money.

오늘은 시간이 좀 있을 것 같아요.

It looks as though I'll have time today.