

18 어디서 살 거예요?

IN THIS UNIT ...

- Goods for Sale, Shops, Businesses, etc
- Talking about giving/receiving
- Future time words
- Introductory Statements
- Come/go to do ...
- If ...; If you want to ...



WHERE WILL YOU GET IT?

Going shopping is of course a basic human activity, and one that requires interaction and possibly negotiation with shop staff and others. Various facets of our previous study are brought to bear on this topic, eg using Korean numbers (Units 5 & 6), asking questions such as ‘How much is it?’ (Unit 8), finding out where places are located (Unit 9), getting around on public transport (Unit 12), basic Insa (Unit 1), and describing things (Unit 14). In this Unit we also learn how to describe the acts of giving and receiving.

1 Conversation

Annie is talking to a shop keeper.

Shop Keeper: 어서 오세요.
 Annie: 안녕하세요. 기념품을 사러 왔는데요.
 Shop Keeper: 네, 구경하세요.
 Annie: 저 그림 얼마짜이예요?
 Shop Keeper: 어느 거요?
 Annie: 저기 도자기 옆에 있는 그림들이요.
 Shop Keeper: 네, 10,000 원짜이예요.
 Annie: 10,000 원이요? 이걸 얼마예요?
 Shop Keeper: 그것도 한개에 10,000 원짜이예요.
 Annie: 좀 비싼데요. 저 ... 여러 개를 사면 값을 좀 싸게 해 주세요?
 Shop Keeper: 몇 개 사실 거예요?
 Annie: 세 개 살 거예요.
 Shop Keeper: 세 개요? 음 ... 28,000 원 주세요.
 Annie: 너무 비싸요. 한 개에 8,000 원짜이로 주세요.
 Shop Keeper: 그건 안 돼요, 손님.
 Annie: 그림, 하나만 주세요.
 Shop Keeper: 네, 여기 있어요. 그리고 이 가방 가져가세요. 서비스예요.
 Annie: 감사합니다. 수고하세요.

Language Notes

- 얼마씩 ...?: When we want to know the price per unit of goods we use **씩**, which means 'per unit'. Thus the question **얼마씩이에요?** (*How much each?*) is answered in the dialogue by **10,000 원씩이에요** (*10,000 won each*).
- 여러 ...: **여러** means *several*, and indicates a general plural number. Two of the most common usages are **여러분**, ... when address a group of people, and **여러 가지** (*several kinds*) when indicating that a certain item comes in a variety of forms.
- **싸게 해 주세요?**: You've probably noticed that Korean has no clear equivalent to the English *Please* In fact, the sense of *Please* is indicated by adding the verb **주-** to **VST - 아/어-** or to **해-**. Thus **싸게 해 주세요** means literally *Give me (the favour of) doing it*. We cover this grammatical construction in detail later on in the course.
- **서비스예요.**: Many shopping transactions in Korea conclude with the customer being offered some little extra item as a gift. **서비스예요** literally means *It's (part of our) service*, or in English ... *with our compliments*.

Translation

Shop Keeper:	Welcome.
Annie:	Hello, I've come to buy some souvenirs.
Shop Keeper:	Sure, look around.
Annie:	How much are those pictures each?
Shop Keeper:	Which ones?
Annie:	Those ones next to ceramics.
Shop Keeper:	Right. 10,000 won apiece.
Annie:	10,000 won? How much are these ones?
Shop Keeper:	They're 10,000 won apiece too.
Annie:	That's a bit expensive. If I buy several, will you make them cheaper for me?
Shop Keeper:	How many will you take?
Annie:	I'll take three.
Shop Keeper:	Three? Hmm ... 28,000 won.
Annie:	Too expensive. 8,000 won apiece.
Shop Keeper:	That won't do.
Annie:	Just give me one, then.
Shop Keeper:	OK. There you are. And here's a bag with our compliments.
Annie:	Thank you. Goodbye.

2 Goods for Sale

물건	goods	치약	toothpaste
값	price	칫솔	toothbrush
기념품	souvenirs	노트	notebook
도자기	ceramics	종이	paper
가구	furniture	인형	doll
가방	bag, case	지도	map
꽃	flower	식품	food items
꽃병	vase	장난감	toys
화장품	cosmetics	그림	picture
비누	soap	우산	umbrella
약	medicine	우표	stamps

3 Shops & Businesses, etc

상가	shopping centre	옷가게	clothing store
꽃집	flower shop	야채가게	vegetable shop
빵집/베이커리	bread shop	생선가게	fish shop
미장원/머리방	beauty shop	약국	pharmacy
PC방/인터넷카페	Internet Cafe	인터넷쇼핑몰	internet shopping mall
구두방	shoe shop	인터넷쇼핑	internet shopping
문구점	stationery shop	매장	shop in a department store
식품점	grocery store	남성복코너	menswear stores
정육점	butcher	남성복	menswear
가구점	furniture shop	여성복	womenswear
사진관/스튜디오	photo studio	택배	home delivery service

4 Some Verbs

쇼핑을 하-	go shopping	약을 먹-	take medicine
찾 -	look for	돈이 들-	cost money
기다리-	wait	질이 좋-	good quality
가져가-	take (items with oneself)	멋 있-	stylish, good looking
가져오-	bring (items with oneself)	필요하-	necessary
팔-	sell	편리하-	handy

Language Notes: Some of the verbs ending in 하- can be description verbs, for example 필요하-, 편리하-, etc. When we negate them we put 안 in front of the entire verb, not in front of 하- as we do with action verbs. Thus, we say 안 필요해요, 안 편리해요, etc, not 필요 안 해요, 편리 안 해요, etc.

5 Some More Expressions

싸게	cheaply	...씩	per unit, each
여러 가지	several kinds	선물	present(s)
여러 번	several times	제일	the most/best
... 에 따라서	according to ...	일 하-	work

6 Talking about the Act of Giving/Receiving

When we have given something to someone we can say:

... { 한테 }	... 을/를 주었어요.
... { 에게 }	
...께	... 을/를 드렸어요.

NOTE: -한테 is more colloquial than -에게, but they are by and large interchangeable. -께 (*to*) is an exalted version of 한테 or 에게 (*to*), used towards a respected recipient. Notice also the verb 드리-, which is an exalted expression for 주- (*give*) and is employed when the recipient is a respected person.

EXAMPLES

태우한테 선물을 주었어요.	I gave a present to Tae-U.
어머니께 선물을 드렸어요.	I gave a present to Mother.
동생한테 뭘 주었어요?	What did you give to your younger sister/brother?
뭘 드렸어요?	What did you give to him/her/them (resp.)?

And when we have received something:

... { 한테서 }	... 을/를 받았어요.
... { 에게서 }	

NOTE: -한테서 is more informal than -에게서 but they are generally interchangeable. -한테/-에게 have the honorific form 께, but -한테서/에게서 have no honorific forms.

EXAMPLES

어제 친구한테서 책을 받았어요.	I received a book from my friend yesterday.
어머니한테서 돈을 받았어요.	I received money from Mother.
언니에게서 선물을 받았어요.	I received a present from my (elder) sister.
남동생한테서 뭘 받았어요?	What did you receive from your (younger) brother?

7 Future Time-Words

In a week, if today is Tuesday:

Tuesday	오늘
Wednesday	내일
Friday	이번 (주) 금요일
Saturday	이번 (주) 토요일
Sunday	이번 (주) 일요일
Monday	다음 (주) 월요일
Tuesday	다음 (주) 화요일

In a year, if this month is October:

September	이번 달
October	다음 달
November	금년 11월
December	금년 12월
January	내년 1월
February	내년 2월

NOTES: Saturday and Sunday together = 이번 주말 *this weekend*

8 Introductory Statements

When we walk into a shop, or when someone answers our phone call, we usually feel the need to make a preliminary remark explaining our purpose, such as *I saw a nice bag in the window ...* or, in the case of the phone, *This is so-and-so speaking ...* We do this in Korean by using ...데, which may be described as a ‘scene-setter’ This is the verb ending that announces, as it were, what has been said is the preliminary remark to which what follows is to be related, for instance, “*I saw a nice bag in the window – how much is it?*” or, “*This is so-and-so speaking – is Tae-U there?*”

When the introductory statement is essentially a description of states:

PRESENT STATE:	...	DVST - (으)ㄴ데,	...
PAST STATE:	...	{ DVST - 았/였 ...했 }	- 는데, ...

EXAMPLES

이거 아주 예쁜데, 살까요?	This one’s very pretty – shall we buy it?
오늘은 바쁘신데, 내일 오세요.	He (respected person) is busy today – please come tomorrow.
그 모자 괜찮았는데, 왜 안 샀어요?	That hat was good – why didn’t you buy it?
어제는 추웠는데, 오늘은 따뜻해요.	Yesterday was cold – and now today it’s nice and warm.

When the introductory statement involves actions:

PRESENT ACTION:	...	AVST - 는데,	...
PAST ACTION:	...	{ AVST - 았/였 ...했 }	- 는데, ...

EXAMPLES

비가 오는데, 우산을 가져 가세요.	It’s raining – take your umbrella.
버스가 안 오는데, 택시를 타고 갑시다.	The bus isn’t coming – let’s take a taxi.
숙제를 안 했는데, 어떻게 할까요?	I haven’t done my homework – what shall I do?
그 사람을 만났는데, ... 네, 아주 이상한 사람이었어요.	I’ve met him – yes, he was a strange person.

We can make a ...데 clauses into a complete, Polite Informal sentence by adding 요. This gives a mild exclamatory effect, and, because it is a preliminary remark only, it gives the listener the expectation that something more is to be said – perhaps another remark, an invitation, or simply an implied invitation for the listener to respond.

EXAMPLES

그거 참 좋은데요.	That’s really good ...
날씨가 참 좋은데요.	The weather’s really nice ...
비가 왔는데요.	It’s been raining ...
비가 오는데요.	It’s raining ...

9 Come/Go ... in order to ...

When we want to explain why (ie in order to do what) we have come or gone somewhere we can say:

... VST - (으)러 ... LOCOMOTIVE VERB

NOTES: Locomotive Verbs = verbs such as 오-, 가- and 다니- that show motion from one place to another; -(으)러 corresponds to English *in order to*.

EXAMPLES

한국어를 공부하러 한국에 왔어요.	I've come to Korea to learn Korean.
친구를 만나러 커피숍에 갔어요.	I went to the coffee shop to meet a friend.
놀러 오세요.	Drop in on us some time. (Lit. <i>Come and relax (with us)</i> . – a standard Korean invitation.)
수학을 배우러 학원에 다녀요.	He/She attends a Hagwon to learn Maths.

10 If ...

When we want to link two clauses with 'If ...' we can say:

... VST - (으)면, ...

EXAMPLES

비가 오면, 공원에 안 갈 거예요.	If it rains we won't go to the park.
날씨가 좋으면, 산에 갈 거예요.	If the weather's good, we'll go to the mountains.
소고기 값이 비싸면, 돼지고기를 살 거예요.	If the beef is too expensive, we'll buy pork.
빨간 모자가 없으면, 노란 모자를 사세요.	If they don't have a red hat, buy a yellow one.

11 If you want to ...

When we want to give guidance to people in this way we can start by saying

... VST - (으)려면, ...

NOTES: -(으)려면 = expression of intention; 면 = if ...

EXAMPLES

물건을 싸게 사려면 남대문 시장에 가세요.	If you want to shop cheaply, go to Namdaemun Market.
고기를 사려면 정육점에 가세요.	If you want to buy meat, go to a butcher.
한국어를 잘 하려면 한국 친구와 연습을 많이 하세요.	If you want to speak Korean well, practise with your Korean friend a lot.
비행기표를 사려면 여행사에 가세요.	If you want to buy an airplane ticket, go to a travel agent.