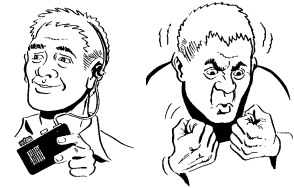


19 기분이 어때요?

IN THIS UNIT ...

- Describing feelings, emotions and reactions
- Showing sympathy/emphathy
- Describing People, Situations
- “Why ...?”
- “Since/Because ...”
- “It’s in the process of being carried out ...”
- “It’s on the state resulted from an action ...”
- More about -겠-



HOW DO YOU FEEL?

We’ve learnt a number of basic descriptive verbs that enabled us to describe how we felt about food, learning Korean, sports, neighbourhood, and so on. Now we become more personal, and in this unit we start to learn how to describe our personal feelings and reactions – being happy, sad and so on. We also look at ways of describing other people – are they clever? thick? nice? not so nice? We also start to learn how to show the causal relationship between sentences, asking and answering *Why ...?* questions.

1 Some Examples

 <p>기뻐요.</p>	 <p>기분이 나빠요.</p>	 <p>부러워요.</p>	 <p>걱정을 해요.</p>
 <p>신이 났어요.</p>	 <p>불안해요.</p>	 <p>부끄러워요.</p>	 <p>외로워요.</p>
 <p>무서워요.</p>	 <p>놀랐어요.</p>	 <p>답답해요.</p>	 <p>화가 났어요.</p>

2 Feelings and Emotions

기쁘-	joyous, happy	섭섭하-	sad
슬프-	very sad	불안하-	feel uneasy, nervous
기분	mood, emotional state	신이 나-	feel elated, on top of the world
기분이 좋-	be in a good mood, feel good	그립-	miss someone/something
기분이 안 좋-	be in a bad mood	화가 나-	feel angry
기분이 나쁘-	be dissatisfied, down in the dumps	화를 내-	show anger, be angry
외롭-	feel lonely	겁이 나-	feel afraid
부끄럽-	feel shy, bashful, shameful	겁을 내-	show fear, be panicking
부럽-	feel envy	걱정	worries
답답하-	feel frustrated	걱정을 하-	be worried
갑갑하-	feel frustrated	놀라-	be surprised

Language Notes: Describing how other people feel

Most of the feelings and emotions verbs in Korean pertain, semantically, to one's internal psychological state. Thus, when talking about a third person's feelings and emotions, we talk in behavioural terms. We attach to the verb stem an auxiliary verb: -아/-어/...해 하-, which literally means *to appear, act, manifest the sign of...* For instance:

1st Person	feelings & emotions	3rd Person	behaviours
기쁘-	happy	기뻐하-	appear, act happy
슬프-	sad	슬퍼하-	appear, act sad
부끄럽-	shy	부끄러워하-	appear, act shy
부럽-	envious	부러워하-	appear envy
섭섭하-	disappointed	섭섭해하-	appear, act disappointed

The auxiliary verb -아/-어/...해 하- is not used when we ask about the feelings and emotions of the second person, ie *you*. Thus,

기뻐요?	Are you happy?
태우씨가 부러워요?	Do you envy Tae-U?

Language Notes: the Verb 그립-

As is the case with the verb 부럽- (Lit. *be envied*) in the above, the verb 그립- (Lit. *be missed*) is a description verb that is inherently 'passive' in meaning. To express that you miss a person, a place or a time in Korean, you simply say that a person, a place or a time is 'missed', that is, the person, the place or the time is marked by the particle -이/-가, not by -을/-를.

EXAMPLES

선영씨가 그리워요.	I miss Seon-Yeong. (lit. <i>Seon-Yeong is missed (by me).</i>)
(cf. 선영씨가 부러워요.)	I envy Seon-Yeong. (lit. <i>Seon-Yeong is envied (by me).</i>)
한국이 그리워요.	I miss Korea.
초등학교 때 친구들이 그리워요.	I miss my friends in my primary school days.

3 SHOWING SYMPATHY/EMPATHY

Here's a simple but effective way of showing sympathy for someone. The expression corresponds to "You must be ..." in English

... DVST - (으)시 - 겠어요.

NOTES: VST = verb stem; (으)시 = honorific; when the verb stem ends in a consonant use 으시, otherwise 시; 겠 = presumptive suffix; 어요 = polite, informal verb ending.

EXAMPLES

슬프시겠어요.	You must be sad (about that).
기분이 좋으시겠어요.	You must be happy (Lit. <i>feeling good</i>).
피곤하시겠어요.	You must be tired.
외로우시겠어요.	You must feel lonely.

And when we are commenting on the 'then' feelings of the the person we're speaking to, we can say

... DVST - (으)셨 - 겠어요.

NOTES: (으)셨 = (으)시 + 었 = honorific + PAST; when the verb stem ends in a consonant use 으셨, otherwise 셧; 겠 = presumption; -어요 = polite, informal verb-ending.

EXAMPLES

A: 3 년동안 자동차가 없었어요.	We did not have a car for three years.
B: 아, 불편하셨겠어요.	That must have been inconvenient (for you).
A: 지난 주에 한국에 갔다왔어요.	I went to Korea last week.
B: 그래요? 재미 있으셨겠어요.	Really? That must have been interesting.

4 Describing People, Situations

머리	head	게으르-	be lazy, indolent
머리가 좋-	be clever	게으름뱅이	a lazy-bones
머리가 나쁘-	be stupid	복잡하-	be complicated
마음	mind, spirit	목이 마르-	be thirsty
마음이 좋은 사람	a good-hearted person	배가 고프-	be hungry
기쁜 마음으로	in a happy frame of mind	부자	rich person
마음에 들-	be pleasing, be to one's liking	부자예요	'He/She's rich.'
친절하-	be kind, polite	부자가 되-	get rich
열심히 하-	do something wholeheartedly	가난하-	be poor
열심히	earnestly	운이 좋-	be lucky, have good luck
부지런하-	be hard-working	힘이 없-	be listless

5 Why?

To express this, we can say

왜 ...? { 왜 그래요? } { 왜요? }

NOTES: 왜 ...? = why ...?; 왜 그래요? = why is that so?; 왜요? = why?

6 Since/Because ...

When we want to explain the causal relationship between two sets of information we can say

... { VST1 - 아/어 ...해 } - 서, VST2 ...
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EXAMPLES

아파서 병원에 갔어요.	I was sick so I went to the hospital.
약속이 있어서 시내에 가요.	I'm going downtown – I've got an appointment.
주소를 몰라서 못 갔어요.	I couldn't go because I didn't know the address.
너무 비싸서 안 샀어요.	I didn't buy it – it was too expensive.

Three points to note in using the -아/어/...해서 clause:

- The tense marker comes after the VST2 – there is no tense marker after VST1:

너무 비싸서 안 샀어요. (correct)	I didn't buy it because it was too expensive.
너무 비쌌서 안 샀어요. (incorrect)	

- We often shorten the second clause (i.e. the VST2 clause) by substituting it with the phrase ... 그래요, or simply attaching 요 to ...서. So:

너무 비싸서 안 샀어요.	= 너무 비싸서 그랬어요.
	= 너무 비싸서요.
주소를 몰라서 못 갔어요.	= 주소를 몰라서 그랬어요.
	= 주소를 몰라서요.

- It's a good idea to bear in mind the full range of meaning for this grammatical structure, i.e. VST-아/어/...해서 does not always mean 'because'. Look at these sentences.

시장에 가서 포도를 샀어요.	I went to the market and bought some grapes.
앉아서 기다리세요.	Won't you have a seat and wait?

The VST-아/어/...해서 in these example indicates that the following action took place in the circumstance indicated by VST1. It does not tell us that what's indicated by VST1 is the reason for what's represented by VST2.

7 Some Nouns and Verbs

열-	open	배	stomach
닫-	close	고프-	hungry; lit, <i>empty</i>
서-	stand, come to a halt	목	throat
나-	happen, break out	마르-	thirsty; lit, <i>dry</i>
나가-	go out	칠판	blackboard
나오-	come out	길	road
놓-	put, place something somewhere	경치	scenery
놓고오-	forget to bring, leave behind	날씨	weather
놓고가-	forget to take, leave behind	너무	too (much)
가르치-	teach	정말	really
큰일	a serious matter (Lit. big matter)	불	fire

EXAMPLES

102 페이지를 열었어요.	I opened the book to Page 102.
문을 닫으세요.	Close the door, please.
기차가 역에서 섰어요.	The train came to a halt at the station.
큰일 났어요.	Something (bad) has happened!
불이 났어요.	A fire has broken out.
선영씨는 우산을 놓고갔어요.	Seon-Yeong has left her umbrella (here).
책을 집에 놓고왔어요.	I've left the book at home (ie, I haven't brought it.)
배가 고파요.	I'm hungry
목이 말라요.	I'm thirsty.

8 The auxiliary verb: -고 있-

When we want to stress that an action is in the process of being carried out we can say

... AVST - 고 있어요.

EXAMPLES

카일리씨는 지금 편지를 쓰고 있어요.	Kylie's writing a letter now.
고양이가 문 뒤에서 잠을 자고 있어요.	The cat is sleeping behind the door.
태우는 어제 저녁에 숙제를 하고 있었어요.	Tae-U was doing his homework yesterday evening.
태우가 의자에 앉고 있어요.	Tae-U is (in the process of) sitting down in the chair.

9 The auxiliary verb: -아/어/...해 있-

Instead of the process that is being carried out, if we want to focus on the state which has resulted from an action, we can attach the auxiliary verb -아/어/...해 있- to the relevant verb-stem.

... { VST - 아/어 ...해 } 있어요.

EXAMPLES

자동차가 길에 서 있어요	The car is standing on the road.
제 여동생은 미국에 가 있어요.	My younger sister has gone to the US (and is there).
애니가 교실로 들어와 있어요.	Annie came into the classroom and she's still there.
태우가 의자에 앉아 있어요.	Tae-U is sitting in the chair.

10 MORE ABOUT -겠-

겠- is usually described as signifying presumption on the part of the speaker. Because presumption usually (though not always, as we've seen above) emerges in discussions of future activities it often appears as similar to the future tense in English. The following notes are not intended for immediate practical application, but rather are intended for you to refer back to as you observe -겠 arise in various contexts in future Units.

The meaning of -겠 can often be rather elusive to English speakers, and that is why we prefer to introduce it in this Unit in the context of the specific function of expressing sympathy – 피곤하시겠어요 and so on, rather than in more general contexts.

When referring to actions involving oneself, that is, in the first person, -겠 indicates a determination or conviction that what is planned will occur. It is not emotionally neutral like the verb ending -(으)ㄹ 거예요, which we use when making matter-of-fact statements about future actions, but rather suggests an emotional commitment – hence a determination, or commitment to carry out the planned activity. For this reason its flavour can't always be captured in single sentences out of context but, for example,

5시에 다시 오겠어요.	I'll come again at five.
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implies that one is committed enough to the objective of a visit to come back later at a more convenient time, perhaps.

Similarly

제가 하겠어요.	I'll do it.
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communicates a willingness and sense of motivation not to be found with 제가 할 거예요.

When asking other people – that is, in the second person, -겠 carries the same implication, that the person concerned is committed to a planned activity. Thus

내일 가지겠어요?	Are you going tomorrow?
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carries an overtone of “Are you set on going tomorrow?”

Finally, when used with third parties, -겠 changes meaning, because logically we cannot impute conviction or determination to other people; they are, after all, inner states that only the person concerned can know the reality of. Therefore, when referring to third parties -겠 conveys the presumption of the speaker. Thus

김선생님이 내일 가지겠어요.	Mr Kim will go tomorrow.
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conveys an overtone not of “Mr Kim's set on going tomorrow.”, but of “I guess Mr Kim's going tomorrow.”