

# 1 주스 좀 갖다 드릴까요?

## SHALL I GET YOU A JUICE?

IN THIS UNIT ...

- Requesting: *Please do it for me.*
- Offering: *I'll do it for you.*
- Thanking: *Thank you for doing that.*
- Expressing the purpose of, or the background to, our request, by making a preliminary remark or by adding an explanation



In this Unit we look at the key functions of requesting people to do things, offering to do things for other people, thanking them for services rendered, and other expressions relevant to the execution of these functions.

### 1 Conversation

Annie has made an arrangement with 선영 to come over and study together. She said she'd arrive at three, but now she's arrived and it's after four.

선영: 어서 오세요.

Annie: 늦어서 미안해요. 많이 기다렸지요?

선영: 괜찮아요. 들어와요.

Annie: 네.

선영: 주스 좀 갖다 드릴까요?

Annie: 네, 좋아요.

선영: ... 애니씨, ... 주스가 다 떨어졌네요. 어떻게 하지요?

Annie: 괜찮아요. 커피 있으면, 커피 주실래요?

선영: 그래요, 커피를 드릴게요.

Annie: 저, 설탕은 한 숟가락만 넣어 주세요.

선영: 네. ... 참! 이번 주말에 피크닉 같이 가지요?

Annie: 이번엔 저 좀 빼 주시겠어요? 다음 주 월요일에 시험이 있거든요. 미안해요.

선영: 그래요? ... 자, 커피 드세요.

Annie: 고마워요. ... 선영씨, 커피 맛이 좀 이상해요.

선영: 왜요? ... 어머니, 애니씨! 미안해요, 소금을 넣은 모양이에요!

**Language Notes**

- ...지요?: Similar to a Tag Question, eg “... , don’t you?”
- 갖다 드리-: *get something to someone* (to a respected recipient)
- 갖다 주-: *get something to someone* (plain form)
- 주- vs 드리-: The verb 드리- is an exalted expression for 주-, and is used when the Recipient is respected (not the Giver). cf 주시-, which is used when the Giver is respected.
- ... (으)까요?: “*Shall I/we do ...?*” This is used typically when offering to do something for other people, meaning literally that ‘I’ wants to know ‘your’ opinion on ‘my/our’ possible doing ...)
- 떨어지-: *run out*
- ...네요.: (Expressing a mild surprise from Speaker)
- 어떻게 하지요?: “*What shall I/we do?*” (It means that ‘I’ wants ‘you’ to give a suggestion)
- ... (으)면: *if ...*
- ... (으)래요?: “*Will you do ...?*” (Connotes that ‘I’ ask whether ‘you’ intend to do ...)
- ... (으)ր게요.: “*I will do ...*” (Connotes that ‘I’ promise that ‘I’ will do ...)
- 저, ...: (Interjection indicating that ‘I’ have something (rather serious) to ask ‘you’ to do)
- 설탕: *sugar*
- 숟가락: *spoon*
- -만: *only*
- 넣-: *put into*
- ...아/어/해 주세요.: “*Please do ... for me*”
- 참!: (Interjection indicating that something occurs to ‘my’ mind)
- 지난 주말, 이번 주말, and 다음 주말: *last weekend, this weekend, and next weekend, respectively*
- 피크닉: *picnic*
- 이번엔 = 이번에는: *this time*
- 좀: (Lit. ‘a little’, an expression frequently occurring in a command, request, etc as a ‘mitigator’ of the imposition)
- 빼-: *take out, except, extract*
- ...아/어/해 주시겠어요?: “*Will you please do ... for me?*”
- ...거든요: (Expression that presents ... as an afterthought)
- 그래요?: “*Is that right?*”
- 자, ...: (Interjection indicating that ‘I’ now invite you to do something (that is good to you))
- 맛: *taste*
- 이상하-: *strange*
- 왜요?: “*why?*”
- 어머니! or 어머!: (Interjection indicating that ‘I’ (who is a woman) am surprised)
- 소금: *salt*
- ...은/는/을 모양이에요: “*It seems as if ...*”

**2 Some things we can do**

소개하-	introduce	켜-	light up, switch on a light
안내하-	show around, guide	끄-	put out, switch off a light
설명하-	explain	싸-	wrap
초대하-	invite	돕-	help
연락하-	contact, get in touch with	가르치-	teach
찾-	look for	알리-	let someone know
넣-	put into, add to	빌리-	lend, borrow
빼-	pull out, leave out	기다리-	wait (for)
바꾸-	exchange	부치-	send, remit (goods, mail)
말씀하시-	for a respected person to) speak	보이-	show

### 3 Please do it for me.

When we want to request people to do something for us we can say

... { AVST - 아/어 } - 주세요.  
   ... 해 }

Notice how the expression **좀** (literally: *a little*) is used in the examples below. It is a mitigator of the imposition, as it were, and is not used literally.

**EXAMPLES**

좀 천천히 말씀해 주세요.	Please speak slowly.
다시 한 번 좀 읽어 주세요.	Please read it once more.
이거 ... 작은 것으로 좀 바꿔 주세요.	Can I exchange these for smaller ones please.
좀 도와 주세요.	Please help me.

The verb **보-** often appears in tandem with **- 주세요**, not simply as ‘see’ but in the sense of ‘watch over, look after, keep an eye on’.

**EXAMPLES**

우리 집 좀 봐 주세요.	Could you look after our house (while I’m out), please?
제 가방 좀 봐 주세요.	Could you look after my bag, please?

If we want to make our requests sound casual, informal (but still polite), we can say

... AVST - { 아/어 } - 주실래요?  
   해 }

**EXAMPLES**

다시 한 번 설명해 주실래요?	Will you explain it once more, please?
불 좀 켜 주실래요?	Can you turn on the light please?
학생들한테 알려 주실래요?	Can you announce it to the students (Lit. let the students know of it) please?
도서관 좀 안내해 주실래요?	Will you show us around the library, please?

To make our requests more formal we can use “**주십시오**” instead of “**주세요**”, or “**주시겠어요?**” and “**주시겠습니까?**” instead of “**주실래요?**”.

**EXAMPLES**

내일 오후 3시까지 연락해 주십시오.	Please call us back (lit. contact us) by 3.00 pm tomorrow.
내년에도 꼭 가르쳐 주세요.	Please teach us next year as well.
좀 천천히 말씀해 주시겠어요?	Could you please speak slowly?
500불만 빌려 주시겠습니까?	Could you lend us 500 dollars please?

#### 4 I'll do it for you.

When we offer to do something for someone we can say

...	{ AVST - 아/어 ...해 }	- 드릴게요.
...	{ AVST - 아/어 ...해 }	- 드릴까요?

Note that the verb 드리- carries a sense of respect. It is used when the *Recipient*, not the *Giver*, is a respected person. It is typically used when talking about *you* giving something to a respected person. "... 드릴게요." and "... 드릴까요?" are interchangeable. Note however that 드릴게요 is formally a 'declarative' sentence, whereas 드릴까요 is an 'interrogative' one. They are different in the way that "I'll do it for you." is different to "Can I do it for you?".

Note also that there can be a noticeable discrepancy between the spelling and the pronunciation. You will hear people saying 드리께요, 드리까요? in actual speech.

#### EXAMPLES

다시 한 번 설명해 드릴게요.	I'll explain it once again for you.
네, 안내해 드릴게요.	Yes, I'll show you around.
좀 큰 것으로 바꿔 드릴까요?	Shall I exchange it for a bigger one?
그 사람 전화 번호를 알려 드릴까요?	Shall I give you (lit. let you know of) his telephone number?

To make offers in a more formal manner we can use "드리겠습니다" or "드리겠어요", instead of "드릴게요." and "드릴까요?"

다시 한 번 설명해 드리겠어요.	I'll explain it once again for you.
네, 안내해 드리겠습니다.	Yes, I'll show you around.
좀 큰 것으로 바꿔 드리겠습니다.	I exchange it for a bigger one.
그 사람 전화 번호를 알려 드리겠습니다.	I'll give you his telephone number.

#### 5 Thank you for doing ...

Of course, we already know how to thank people in general, but if we want to make it clear what the cause for our gratitude is, we can say

...	{ AVST - 아/어 ...해 }	- 주셔서 감사합니다.
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#### EXAMPLES

한국어를 가르쳐 주셔서 감사합니다.	Thank you for teaching me Korean.
도와 주셔서 감사합니다.	Thanks for the help.
시험을 쉽게 내 주셔서 감사합니다.	Thanks for making the exam easy for us.
초대해 주셔서 감사합니다.	Thank you for inviting me.

**NOTE:** The ㅁ in the verb stem 돕- changes to ㅊ when we attach -아/어/...해요 ending. Thus, we say, and write, 도와요. This is in line with the general rule we have studied, where the stem-final ㅁ changes to ㅊ before the -아/어/해요 ending.

## 6 Expressing the purpose of, or the background to, our request

### 6.1 By making a preliminary remark ...

When we feel the need to give the background to our request, we can make a preliminary remark by using the suffix ... (으)ㄴ 데. As we learnt in Unit 18 in Book 1, the remark that ends in ... (으)ㄴ 데 would function as a scene-setter, and this indicates to the hearer that something more important, in this case the speaker's request, is coming.

- |                                     |      |  |
|-------------------------------------|------|--|
| (1) ... { DVST - (으)ㄴ<br>AVST - 는 } | - 데  | when the preliminary remark pertains to current states |
| (2) ... { VST - 왔/였<br>... 했 }      | - 는데 | when it pertains to the past                           |
| (3) ... VST - (으)ㄴ 거 - 데            |      | when it pertains to the future                         |

#### EXAMPLES

- |                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 이거 생일 선물인데, 예쁘게 좀 싸 주세요.         | This is a birthday present. Could you wrap it up nicely, please?             |
| 동생이 이 구두를 싫어하는데, 좀 바꿔 주세요.       | My younger sister doesn't like these shoes. Could I get them changed please? |
| 준비가 아직 안 됐는데, 조금만 더 기다려 주세요.     | I am not ready yet. Could you wait a bit longer please?                      |
| 1 시간 후에 지수씨가 도착할건데, 도착하면 알려 주세요. | Ji-Su will be arriving in an hour. Could you let us know when he arrives?    |

### 6.2 By adding an explanation ...

Alternatively, we can add the background to our request as an after-thought. This can be done by using the suffix ... 거든요.

- |                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| (1) ... VST - 거든요              | when the background pertains to current states |
| (2) ... VST - { 왔/였<br>... 했 } | - 거든요 when it pertains to the past             |
| (3) ... VST - (으)ㄴ 거 - 거든요     | when it pertains to the future                 |

#### EXAMPLES

- |                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 이거 예쁘게 좀 싸 주세요. 생일 선물이거든요.         | Could you wrap this up nicely, please? It's a birthday present.                        |
| 이 구두 좀 바꿔 주세요. 동생이 싫어하거든요.         | Could I get these shoes changed, please? My younger sister doesn't like them, you see. |
| 조금만 더 기다려 주세요. 준비가 아직 안 됐거든요.      | Could you wait a bit longer please? I am not ready yet.                                |
| 지수씨가 도착하면 알려 주세요. 1 시간 후에 도착할거거든요. | Could you let us know when Ji-Su arrives? He will be arriving in an hour.              |

## 7 Some More Useful Expressions

그 대신	in return, instead	자르-	cut, break into smaller pieces
알아보-	find out	깨우-	wake someone up
고치-	correct, fix	물어보-	inquire
깎-	cut, sharpen, make short/sharp	잡-	catch, seize
짧-	short	조용히 하-	be/keep quiet

## 8 Some Sentences

1. 이 사람 어때요? 잘 생겼지요? 소개해 드릴까요?
2. 아줌마, 여기 과일 좀 싸 주세요. 사과는 5 개만 넣어 주세요. 그리고, 딸기는 빼 주시겠어요?
3. 이 책 좀 찾아 주시겠습니까?
4. 불 좀 켜 주시겠어요? ... 됐습니다. ... 이제 꺼 주세요.
5. 저한테 한국어를 가르쳐 주실래요? 그 대신, 제가 영어를 가르쳐 드릴게요.
6. 아저씨, 저거 좀 보여 주세요.
7. 지금 나가세요? ... 이 편지 좀 부쳐 주실래요? 그리고 영화 시간도 좀 알아봐 주세요. 선영씨한테도 연락해 주시겠어요? 참, 나중에 숙제 좀 고쳐 주세요.
8. 옆 머리가 좀 긴 것 같은데, 더 짧게 깎아 주시겠어요?
9. 좀 비싼 것 같은데, 깎아 주세요.
10. 자, 이제 케이크를 잘라 주세요.
11. 내일 아침 일찍 공항에 나가는데, 5 시에 좀 깨워 주세요.
12. 선영씨한테 태우씨 전화 번호 좀 물어봐 주실래요?
13. 손 좀 잡아 주세요.
14. 좀 조용히 해 주시겠습니까? 지금 수업을 하고 있거든요.

**NOTE:** The ㅂ in the verb stem 잡- does NOT change to ㅈ when we attach -아/어/...해요 ending. Thus, we say, and write, 잡아요, not 자와요, nor 자워요. You can take this as a rare exception.

### Translations

1. Look at him! (Literally: How is he?) Isn't he handsome? Shall I introduce him to you? 2. Excuse me, could you wrap the fruits here please? Oh, apples, I want just five. Also, could you take strawberries out please? 3. Could you find this book please? 4. Could you turn on the light please? ... O.K. ... Now, turn it off please. 5. Can you teach me Korean please? In return, I'll teach you English. 6. Excuse me, could you show me that one please? 7. Are you going out now? ... Could you post this letter for me please? Find out the movie We're having a class here. Could you be quiet please?

1. Look at him! (Literally: How is he?) Isn't he handsome? Shall I introduce him to you? 2. Excuse me, could you wrap the fruits here please? Oh, apples, I want just five. Also, could you take strawberries out please? 3. Could you find this book please? 4. Could you turn on the light please? ... O.K. ... Now, turn it off please. 5. Can you teach me Korean please? In return, I'll teach you English. 6. Excuse me, could you show me that one please? 7. Are you going out now? ... Could you post this letter for me please? Find out the movie We're having a class here. Could you be quiet please?

14. Hold my hand please (eg when asking for help, etc). 14. you ask Seon-Yeong about Tae-U's telephone number? 13. morning. Could you wake me up at 5.00 please? 12. Will the cake, please. 11. I'm going to the airport early tomorrow Seems expensive. Can you make it cheaper? 10. Now, cut sides seem a bit long. Could you cut them shorter, please. 9. me please? Oh, correct my homework later as well. 8. The timetable as well. Could you also contact Seon-Yeong for