

제 18 과 입기에 대해서

(대화 A)

날씨

종군요

1. A: 오늘은 날씨가 뭐 종군요!

가을 날씨

이렇게

2. B: 예, 한국(의) 가을 날씨는 대개 이렇게
좋습니다.

이런 날씨

계속

계속 합니까?

3. A: 이런 날씨가 얼마 동안 계속 합니까?

시월 말

하늘

하늘이 맑고

차차

(차차) 추워 집니다

4. B: 대개 시월 말까지는 하늘이 맑고 좋은 날씨가
계속합니다. 그러나, 십이월부터 차차
추워 집니다.

동북

미국 동북부

UNIT 18. Talking About Weather

BASIC DIALOGUES FOR MEMORIZATION

Dialogue AA

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|
| nalssi | weather |
| cohkun yo | [it] is nice! |
| 1. Onil in nalssi ka phæk cohkun yo! | It's a nice day today! |

B

- | | |
|---|---|
| kail nalssi | autumn weather |
| iléhke | this way; like this |
| 2. Ne, Hankuk (e) kail nalssi nin
tækæ iléhke cohsmnita. | Yes, Korea's autumn weather is
usually nice like this. |

A

- | | |
|---|---|
| ilén nalssi | this kind of weather |
| kyesok | continuation |
| kyesok-hamnikka | does [it] continue?; does
[it] last? |
| 3. Ilén nalssi ka elma tongan
kyesok-hamnikka? | How long does this kind of weather
last? |

B

- | | |
|---|---|
| Si-wel mal | the end of October |
| hanil | sky; heaven |
| hanil i malkko | the sky is clear and.. |
| chacha }
cæmcæm } | gradually |
| (chacha) chuwe cimnita | [it] gets colder, [it]'s getting
colder |
| 4. Tækæ Si-wel mal kkaci nin hanil i
malkko, cohin nalssi ka kyesok-
hamnita. Kilena, Sip-il-wel
puthe chacha chuwe cimnita. | Until the end of October the sky is
clear and nice weather continues.
But after November it gets
gradually colder. |

비슷합니다

비슷한 것 같습니다

5. A: 그림, 한국의 기후가 미국 동북부와 비슷한 것
같습니다.

같다고 생각합니다

6. B: 예, 남한의 기후는 뉴욕 주와 대개 같다고
생각합니다.

봄철

뉴욕처럼

7. A: 여기에도 봄철에는 뉴욕처럼 비가 많이
오는지요?

늦은 봄

이른 여름

장마철

장마철이라고 부릅니다

8. B: 대개 늦은 봄과 이른 여름에 비가 많이 오지요.
그래서, 유설과 칩설을 장마철이라고 부릅니다.

(대화 B)

-토요일 아침에-

밖에

9. A: 지금 밖에 날씨가 어떻습니까?

비가 올 것 같습니다

A

Tongpuk
Mikuk Tongpukpu
pisithamnita
pisithan kəs kathsimnita

Northeast ('eastnorth')
the Northeastern part of the U.S.
[it] is similar
it seems that [it]'s similar;
[it] looks like similar

5. Kilem, Hankuk e kihu ka Mikuk
Tongpukpu wa pisithan kəs
kathsimnita.

Well, Korea's weather seems to be
similar to that of the Northeastern
part of the United States.

B

kathta ko saengkak-hamnita

6. Ne, Nam-Han e kihu nin Nyuyok Cu
wa təkək kathta ko saengkak-
hamnita.

[I] think that [it]'s the same

Yes, I think South Korea's weather
is about the same as that of
New York State.

A

pom chel
Nyuyok chələm

7. Yeki e to pom chel e nin Nyuyok
chələm pi ka manhi onin ka yo?

spring season
like New York; just as New York

Does it rain here as much as it does
in New York in the spring (season)?

B

nicin pom
ilin yelim
cangma chel
cangma chel ila ko pulimnita

8. Təkək nicin pom kwa ilin yelim e
pi ka manhi oci yo. Kilem sə,
Yu-wel kwa Chil-wel il cangma
chel ila ko pulimnita.

late spring
early summer
rainy season
[we] call [it] the rainy season

Yes, it usually rains a lot in late
spring and early summer. So we
call June and July the rainy
season.

Dialogue B

(..on a Saturday morning..)

A

pakk (e)

9. Cikim pakk (e) nalssi ka
ettəhsimnikka?

outside

What's the weather like outside now?

10. B: 아마, 비가 올 것 같습니다. 날이 흐리고,
바람이 좀 불니다.

일기

일기 예보

11. A: 오늘 아침에 일기 예보를 들었습니까?

태디오

개입니다

개인다고 (말)했습니다

기상대

틀립니다

12. B: 예, 아침 태디오에서는 낮에 개인다고
말했지만 기상대도 가끔 틀리니까요.

큰 일

큰 일(이) 납니다

13. A: 비가 오면 큰 일 납니다.

계획

중대합니다, 중요합니다

중대한 계획, 중요한 계획

14. B: 왜요? 무슨 중대한 계획이라도 있습니까?

등산

등산할 계획

등산할 계획입니다

15. A: 예, 오늘 오후에 등산할 계획이었습니다.

B

- pi ka ol kəs kathsɨmnita
 10. Ama, pi ka ol kəs kathsɨmnita.
 Nal i haliko, palam i com
 pumnita.

it looks like rain
 It looks like it'll probably rain.
 It's cloudy and a little windy.

A

- ilki
 ilki yepo
 11. Onil achim e ilki yepo (il)
 tiləssɨmnikka?

weather; climate
 weather forecast
 Did you hear the weather forecast
 this morning?

B

- lætio
 kælmnita
 kæinta ko (mal-)həssɨmnita
 kisangtə
 thillimnita/thilyimnita/
 12. Ne, achim lætio esə nin nac e
 kæintako mal-həssci man,
 kisangtə to kakkim thillini
 kka yo.

radio
 [it] clears up
 [it] said that [it] clears up
 weather bureau; weather-man
 [it]'s wrong; [it] is not right
 Yes, the radio this morning said it
 would clear up at noon, but the
 weather-man is occasionally wrong.

A

- khin il
 khin il (i) namnita
 13. Pi ka onyən, khin il namnita.

a big problem; a big trouble
 ('a big job')
 ('a big trouble comes up')
 It mustn't rain! ('If it rains, a
 big problem comes up.')

B

- kyehwek
 cungtə-hamnita }
 cungyo-hamnita }
 cungtə-han } kyehwek
 cungyo-han }
 musin kyehwek ilato

plan(ning); plans
 [it] is important
 important plans
 any plans

예...

정말

바랍니다

개이기 바랍니다

16. B: 예..., 정말 오후에는 개이기 바랍니다.

14. Wæ yo? Musin cungtæ-han kyehwek
 ilato issimnikka?

Why? Do you have some important
 plans?

A

tingsan
 tingsan-hal kyehwek
 tingsan-hal kyehwek imnita

hiking
 (a) plan to hike
 [I]'m planning to hike

15. Ne, onil ohu e tingsan-hal
 kyehwek iëssimnita.

Yes, I was planning to go hiking
 this afternoon.

B

ne...?
 cøngmal
 palamnita
 kæiki palamnita

(oh, is that right?...)
 certainly; truly; truth
 [I] desire; [I] hope
 [I] hope [it] clears up

16. Ne...? Cøngmal ohu e nin
 kæiki palamnita.

Oh, you were? I hope it clears up
 in the afternoon.

NOTES ON DIALOGUES

(Numbers correspond to the sentence numbers.)

2. Ilehke 'this way' or 'like this', cəlehke 'that way' or 'like that', kiləhke 'that way' or 'so' or 'in such a way', occur as adverbials which are inflected from the verb stems iləh- 'to be like this', cəleh- 'to be like that' and kiləh- 'to be so'.
3. Ilen 'this kind of-', cəlen 'that kind of-', kilen 'that kind of-', are the inflected present modifier words which are also based on the stem iləh- 'to be like this', cəleh- 'to be like that', and kiləh- 'to be so', respectively. The stem final sound h is dropped when the ending -(i)n is added.
4. Mal which occurs after certain time nominals is either a part of a word or a post-noun, meaning 'the end': wəlmal 'the end of the month', cumal 'weekend', nyənmal 'the end of the year', haknyen mal 'the end of the school year', Il-wəl mal 'the end of January', etc.
5. -Pu ('part') which occurs at the end of a word succeeding the names of directions (i.e. tong 'east', se 'west', nam 'south', puk 'north') often designates geographical areas of the United States: Tongpu 'the Eastern part of U.S.', Səpu 'the Western part of U.S.', Nampu 'the South', Pukpu 'the North'. (See Drill B, Unit 15.)
8. X (i)la ko pulimnita. ('[We] call [it] X.') can be substituted by X (i)la ko hamnita. ('[We] say [it] is X.'). (See Grammar Note 3, Unit 17.)
12. Thilli- 'to be wrong' has its antonymous verb mac- 'to be correct'. Mac- and olh- are synonymous.

GRAMMAR NOTES

1. -ninkun/kun yo

An inflected form ending in -ninkun/kun + yo may be used as a kind of emphatic or exclamatory sentence final form. This construction is usually accompanied by the intonation patterns the same as the one in -ci yo? (Unit 6) or the one in an exclamation sentence. -Ninkun is added to an action verb stem; -kun is added to the copula or a description verb stem, or to any verb stem plus the honorific and/or tense suffixes. However, to an action verb stem which ends in -ss, -kun is added. Observe the following examples:

(a)

Sensæng in Hankuk mal il cal haninkun yo!	'You speak Korean very well!'
Cæ mal i cham cal ttwininkun yo!	'That horse runs sure fast!'
Ai til i cham manhî mekninkun yo!	'The kids sure eat a lot!'
Mikuk yæca til in uncæn il cal haninkun yo!	'The American women certainly are good drivers, aren't they?' ('The American women do driving certainly well.')
A, næ ka ki kæs il mollasskun yo!	'Oh, gee, I didn't know that!'

(b)

Onil nalssi ka phæk cohkun yo!	{ 'The weather is very nice today, isn't it?' 'It's a nice day today!'
Kim Sensæng in cængmal khi ka khâkun yo!	{ 'Mr. Kim is really a tall man, isn't he?' 'Mr. Kim really is tall.'
A, kilæhkun yo!	'Oh, that's right (I didn't know that).'
Aiku, phæk aphikesskun yo!	'Oh, no, [you] must hurt!'

Note: In the further Units, we will see that the construction -ninkun/kun + yo can be substituted by -ninku/ku + man + yo with the same meaning.

The inflected word ending in -ninkun/kun is considered to be one-word contraction from the two-word phrase -ninku/ku + man.

2. Infinitive + ci-

As an independent verb ci- is an intransitive action verb, of which meanings vary depending on what is its subject or topic. Hæ ka cinta.

'The sun sets.', Kkooh i ciassta. 'The flowers have withered.', (Namu) iph i cimnita. 'The leaves are falling.', etc. However, preceded by the infinitive of a description verb, ci- occurs as an auxiliary verb, which denotes gradual change of the description of the preceding verb. The verb phrase Infinitive + ci- with or without an adverb cæmcæm (or chacha) 'gradually' is usually translated as either 'be getting -er' or 'become + adjective'. Examples:

Nalssi ka (chacha) chuwe cimnita.

'The weather is getting (gradually) colder.'

Hankuk mal i tæ alyæwæ cimnita.

'Korean is getting more difficult.'

Yosæ mulkæn kaps i phæk pissa
ciæsse yo.

'Things became quite expensive
these days.'

Næll ilki ka coha cil kka yo?

'Will the weather be nice tomorrow
(do you think)?'

3. -n/in/nin kæs kath-

The present inflected modifier word -n/in/nin + kæs occurs without pause before the verb kath-, to denote the speaker's assumption for the probability of the action or description of the verb in the modifier word. The English translations for the construction -n/in/nin kæs kath- are 'seems that...' or 'seems as if...' or 'looks like... ing', etc. Observe the following examples:

Pi ka onin kæs kathsimnita.

'It seems that it's raining (now).'

Ki ai ka tætanhi ttokttokhan
kæs kathsimnita.

'That child seems to be very bright.'

Iyaki ka cæmi issnin kæs
kathsimnikka?

'Does the story sound interesting?'
('Does it seem that the story is
interesting?')

Cæ khi (ka) khin salam i cangkun
in kæs kathci yo?

'That tall man looks like a general,
doesn't he?'

Il i kilii swipci anhin kæs kathæ yo.

'The work doesn't seem to be that
easy'

Tæsa ka ce ilim il anin kæs kathci
anhsimnita.

'The ambassador doesn't seem to
know my name.'

Note that the tenses and/or speech levels of the whole construction are generated in the verb kath- (1), but the tenses for the speaker's assumption of the probability are made by replacing the present modifier word ending -nin with the past modifier word ending -n/in form for the past and with the -(1)l form for the future, respectively (2). Examples:

(1)

Pusan e yekwan kaps i com pissan
kēs kathessimnita.

'It seemed that the hotels in Pusan
were a little expensive.'

Kim Sənsəng e il i cəmi issnɪn
kēs kathəsə yo.

'Mr. Kim's job sounded interesting.'

Uli Yəngə səsəng in ttal il
calang-hanin kēs kathessimnita.

'Our English teacher seemed to be
proud of [his] daughter.'

(2a)

Kicha ka pəlsə ttənan kēs
kathsimnita.

'It seems the train has already left.

Kail i kəi cinan kēs kathsimnita.

'It seems the autumn is almost over.'
('It seems that almost the autumn
passed.')

Pak Sənsəng in catongcha lil
pha(11)n kēs kathsimnita.

'Mr. Park seems to have sold his car.

Note: In case of copula and description verbs, -(a,ə)stən is added to the stem to show the past in the above construction. Example:

Kim Sənsəng puin in cəlməssil ttə
(e) yəppəstən kēs kathsimnita.

'It seems Mrs. Kim was pretty when
she was young.'

(2b)

Pi ka ol kēs kathsimnita.

'It looks like rain.' ('It seems
that it will rain.')

Munce ka manhɪl kēs kathə yo.

'It seems there're going to be a lot
of problems.'

Nuka təthongyəng i twel kēs
kathsimnikka?

'Who do you think will be the
President?' ('Who, does it seem,
will become the President?')

Hankuk mal i Cungkuk mal pota
tə əlyəul kēs kathsimnita.

'Korean looks more difficult than
Chinese.'

4. Particle chələm

A nominal + the particle chələm (or its synonym kathi) 'like + the Nominal' occurs as an adverbial expression for the following inflected expression.

Examples:

Kim Sənsəng chələm hasipsiyo.

'Please do [it] like Mr. Kim.'

Kkolphɪ chələm cohɪn untong i
əpsimnita.

'There aren't any good sports like
golf.'

I cip i s̄e cip ch̄el̄em kl̄ækkithamnita. 'This house is clean like a new house.'
 Hankuk mal i Ilpon mal ch̄el̄em {'Is Korean difficult like Japanese?'
 elyepsimnikka? {'Is Korean as difficult as Japanese?'

5. Particle lato/ilato

Lato occurs after a word ending in a consonant and ilato after a word ending in a vowel. The particle lato/ilato occurs after either inflected or uninflected words. Observe the following constructions where lato/ilato occurs: (Compare lato/ilato with na/ina, Grammar Note 4, Unit 10.).

(a) Interrogative expression + (i)lato = adverbial phrase 'any-'.
 'any-'

mues ilato	'anything' or 'whatever [it] is'
musin yaksok ilato	'any appointment' or 'whatever appointment [it] may be'
nuku lato	'anybody' or 'whoever [it] may be'
ence lato	'anytime' or 'whenever [it] may be'
ett̄ehke lato	'somehow' or 'whatever way [I] may take'

(b) After a nominal or an adverbial expression lato/ilato also occurs simply to emphasize the preceding expression as the possible alternative of choice for the following inflected expression. Examples:

Onil in cip es̄e <u>capci lato</u> ilkess̄e yo.	'I'm going to read at home today, <u>say, magazines.</u> '
<u>Na lato</u> kilen il in hal su issimnita.	' <u>Even I</u> can do such a job.'
Kil̄em, <u>tapang e lato</u> kapsita.	'Well, let's go <u>to, say, a tea-room,</u> then.'
<u>Yenge lato</u> kalichiko siphci man,.....	'I would like to teach <u>even English</u> but.....'
Kalichinin kes i alȳsum̄ȳn, <u>ps̄uki lato</u> hal su isskess̄ci yo?	'If teaching is hard, [he] can do, <u>say, learning,</u> can't [he]?'

Note that we will learn in further units about the constructions in which other inflected words + lato/ilato occur.

6. -(1)l kyehwek i- 'be planning to...'

The construction the -(1)l form + the noun kyehwek 'plan' + the copula i-, literally means '[it] is the plan to do...'. The usual translation, however, is

'be planning to do...'. The tense suffixes may occur in the copula i- for the whole construction. Examples:

Na nin næil tingsan-hal kye hwæk
imnita.

Wellæ Seul e kal kye hwæk iæssci
man, kye hwæk il pakkwæssæ yo.

Miss Braun i kot kye lthon-hal
kye hwæk in kës kathsimnita.

Kim Paksa nin appathi esæ sal
kye hwæk ila ko mal-hæssimnita.

'I'm planning to go hiking
tomorrow.'

'Originally I was planning to go
to Seoul, but I have changed
plans.'

'Miss Brown seems to be planning
to get married soon.'

'Dr. Kim said that he was planning
to live in an apartment.'

.DRILLS

A. Substitution Drill

1. Yu-wel kwa Chil-wel il cangma chel
ila ko pulimnita. [We] call June and July the rainy season.
- *2. Seul il Hankuk e suto la ko pulimnita. Seoul is called the capital of Korea.
- *3. Il hanin kos il cikcang ila ko pulimnita. The place where [you] work is called the place of work.
- *4. Ton i manhin salam il puca la ko pulimnita. [We] call the person who has a lot of money a rich man.
- *5. Kukhwe iywen til il cengchika la ko pulimnita. [We] call the members of the National Assembly politicians.
- *6. Mikuk il Hapeungkuk ila ko pulimnita. America is called the United States.
- *7. Pusan kathin tosi lil hangku la ko pulimnita. A city like Pusan is called a harbor.
- *8. Mulken il mantinin te lil kongcang ila ko pulimnita. [We] call the place where goods are made a factory.
- *9. Kongcang ese il-hanin salam il cikkkong ila ko pulimnita. [We] call the people working at factories (factory) workers.

B. Substitution Drill

1. Nam-Han e kihu nin Mikuk Tongpu wa kathta ko saengkak-hamnita. I think South Korea's weather is the same as that of the eastern U.S.
2. Nam-Han e kihu nin Mikuk Tongpu wa kathta ko saengkak-hamnikka? Do you think South Korea's weather is the same as that of the eastern U.S.?
3. Ce yeca nin Mikuk salam ila ko saengkak-hamnikka? Do you think that woman is an American?
4. Ce yeca nin Mikuk salam ila ko saengkak-haci anhsimnikka? Don't you think that woman is an American?
5. Kakkim yenghwa ponin kes i cohta ko saengkak-haci anhsimnikka? Don't you think it is good to see the movies sometimes?
- *6. Kakkim yenghwa ponin kes i cohta ko mitsimnita. I believe that it is good to see the movies sometimes.
7. Pak Sensaeng i Yenge lil cal hanta ko mitsimnita. I believe that Mr. Park speaks English well.

8. Pak Sənsəng i Yəngə lil cal hanta
ko tiləssimnita.
9. Kim Ssi e apəci ka tola kasyəssta
ko tiləssimnita.
10. Kim Ssi e apəci ka tola kasyəssta
ko (mal-)həssimnita.
11. Ceimsi nin tingsan-hal kyehwek
illa ko həssimnita.
12. Ceimsi nin tingsan-hal kyehwek
illa ko aləssimnita.
13. Sənsəng i Seul esə olə tongan
il-həssta ko aləssimnita.
14. Sənsəng i Seul esə olə tongan
il-həssta ko amnita.
- I heard that Mr. Park speaks English well.
- I heard that Mr. Kim's father (had) passed away.
- [They] (or Mr. Kim) said that Mr. Kim's (or his) father passed away.
- James told me (or said) that he was planning to go hiking.
- I understood (or knew) that James was planning to go hiking.
- I understood that you worked in Seoul for a long time.
- I understand that you have worked in Seoul for a long time.

C. Response Drill

Tutor: Hankuk mal i əlyəwə yo?

Student 1: Ne, (Hankuk mal i) əlyəpta
ko səngkak-hamnita.

Student 2: Aniyo, (Hankuk mal i)
əlyəpta ko səngkak-haci
ahnsimnita.

'Is Korean difficult?'

'Yes, I think Korean is difficult.'

'No, I don't think Korean is difficult.'

1. Kongpu-haki cəmi isse yo?

Ne, (kongpu-haki) cəmi issta ko
səngkak-hamnita.

Aniyo, (kongpu-haki) cəmi issta ko
səngkak-haci ahnsimnita.

2. Cə yəca ka yəppe yo?

Ne, (cə yəca ka) yəppita ko
səngkak-hamnita.

Aniyo, (cə yəca ka) yəppita ko
səngkak-haci ahnsimnita.

3. Kim Sənsəng i Pullansə mal il cal
hə yo?

Ne, (Kim Sənsəng i Pullansə mal il)
cal hanta ko səngkak-hamnita.

Aniyo, (Kim Sənsəng i Pullansə mal
il) cal hanta ko səngkak-haci
ahnsimnita.

- 4 Kicha ka phyelli-hæ yo? Ne, (kicha ka) phyelli-hata ko sængkak-hamnita.
Aniyo, (kicha ka) phyelli-hata ko sængkak-haci anhsimnita.
5. Hankuk san i alimtawe yo? Ne, (Hankuk san i) alimtapta ko sængkak-hamnita.
Aniyo, (Hankuk san i) alimtapta ko sængkak-haci anhsimnita.
6. Nalssi ka phæk chuwe cæsse yo? Ne, (nalssi ka) phæk chuwe cæستا ko sængkak-hamnita.
Aniyo, (nalssi ka) phæk chuwe cæستا ko sængkak-haci anhsimnita.
7. Pakk e palam i tætanhi pulæ yo? Ne, (pakk e palam i) tætanhi punta ko sængkak-hamnita.
Aniyo, (pakk e palam i) tætanhi punta ko sængkak-haci anhsimnita.
8. Mikuk kwa Hankuk e kihu ka pisithan kæs kathe yo? Ne, (Mikuk kwa Hankuk e kihu ka) pisithan kæs kathta ko sængkak-hamnita.
Aniyo, (Mikuk kwa Hankuk e kihu ka) pisithan kæs kathta ko sængkak-haci anhsimnita.
9. I sikye ka thallie yo? Ne, (i sikye ka) thallita ko sængkak-hamnita.
Aniyo, (i sikye ka) thallita ko sængkak-haci anhsimnita.
10. Ki munce ka phæk cungyo-hæ yo? Ne, (ki munce ka) phæk cungyo-hata ko sængkak-hamnita.
Aniyo, (ki munce ka) phæk cungyo-hata ko sængkak-haci anhsimnita.
11. Cæ ai ka ttokttokhan haksæng iye yo? Ne, (cæ ai ka) ttokttokhan haksæng ila ko sængkak-hamnita.
Aniyo, (cæ ai ka) ttokttokhan haksæng ila ko sængkak-haci anhsimnita.

D. Response Drill

Tutor: Pak Sensæng i Yængə lɪl cal
hanta ko hæsse yo?

Student: Ne, (Pak Sensæng i Yængə lɪl)
cal hanta ko tilæsse yo.

1. Consɪ Sensæng i kot Səul e tola
onta ko hæsse yo?
2. Hankuk e yəlim nalssi ka Nyuyok
pota tə mutəpta ko hæsse yo?
(!Did [they] say that the summer
weather in Korea is more muggy
than in New York?!)
3. Yang Sensæng i cəngchika ka
tweassta ko hæsse yo?
4. Pak Sensæng puin i inhæng e
kinmu-hal kəs ɪla ko hæsse yo?
5. Təku e kyothong i phyəlli-hata
ko hæsse yo?
6. Hakkyo kal sikan i nicəssta ko
hæsse yo?

!Did [they] say that Mr. Park speaks
English well?!

!Yes, I heard [he] speaks English
well.!

- Ne, (Consɪ Sensæng i) kot Səul e
tola onta ko tilæsse yo.
- Ne, (Hankuk e yəlim nalssi ka
Nyuyok pota) tə mutəpta ko tilæsse
yo.
- Ne, (Yang Sensæng i) cəngchika ka
tweassta ko tilæsse yo.
- Ne, (Pak Sensæng puin i) inhæng e
kinmu-hal kəs ɪla ko tilæsse yo.
- Ne, (Təku e kyothong i) phyəlli-
hata ko tilæsse yo.
- Ne, hakkyo kal sikan i nicəssta ko
tilæsse yo.

E. Response Drill

Tutor: Kakkim yəngħwa lɪl ponin kəs
i cohta ko səngkak-hase yo?

Student: Ne, kakkim yəngħwa lɪl ponin
kəs i cohta ko mitsimnita.

1. Cəng səsæng i cikim Səul e kyesinta
ko səngkak-hase yo?
2. Hankuk mal ɪl almyən, Hankuk esə
ɪl-haki phyənhata ko səngkak-
hase yo?
3. Kɪ munce ka talita ko səngkak-
hase yo?
4. Ilpone munpəp i Cungkukə pota
pokcap-hata ko səngkak-hase yo?

!Do you think it's nice to see the
movies occasionally?!

!Yes, I believe it's nice to see
movies occasionally.!

- Ne, Cəng Səsæng i cikim Səul e
kyesinta ko mitsimnita.
- Ne, Hankuk mal ɪl almyən, Hankuk esə
ɪl-haki phyənhata ko mitsimnita.
- Ne, kɪ munce ka talita ko mitsimnita.
- Ne, Ilpone munpəp i Cungkukə pota
pokcap-hata ko mitsimnita.

5. Sensæng in kuntæ kyæng hæm i philyo-hata ko sængkak-hase yo?
6. Ceimsi Sensæng in Hankuk phungsok il cal ihæ-hanta ko sængkak-hase yo?
7. Pak Sensæng (e) mal i thillita ko sængkak-hase yo?

- Ne, kuntæ kyæng hæm i philyo-hata ko mitsimnita.
- Ne, (Ceimsi Sensæng in) Hankuk phungsok il cal ihæ-hanta ko mitsimnita.
- Ne, Pak Sensæng (e) mal i thillita ko mitsimnita.

F. Response Drill

Tutor: Cæ pun in wekyokwan imnikka?

'Is that man in the foreign service?'

Student: Ne, (cæ pun in) wekyokwan ila ko alessimnita.

'Yes, I understood (or thought) that he is in the foreign service.'

1. Kim Sensæng i Yengæ lil kalichimnikka?
2. Pak Yengca ka kyelhon-hæssimnikka?
3. Ceng Sensæng i tæsa ka tweæssimnikka?
4. Hankuk e kyæul kihu ka Mikuk Tongpu wa pisithamnikka?
5. Hankuk sikol kil esæ uncæn-haki (ka) ælyæpsimnikka?
6. I Sensæng e æmeni nin nai ka manhsimnikka?

- Ne, (Kim Sensæng i) Yengæ lil kalichinta ko alessimnita.
- Ne, (Pak Yengca ka) kyelhon-hæssa ko alessimnita.
- Ne, (Ceng Sensæng i) tæsa ka tweæssa ko alessimnita.
- Ne, (Hankuk e kyæul kihu ka Mikuk Tongpu wa) pisithata ko alessimnita.
- Ne, Hankuk sikol kil esæ uncæn-haki (ka) ælyæpta ko alessimnita.
- Ne, I Sensæng e æmeni nin nai ka manhta ko alessimnita.

G. Response Drill (based on Grammar Note 1)

Tutor: Onil nalssi ka phæk cohci yo?

'The weather is very nice today, isn't it?'

Student: Ne, (onil nalssi ka) phæk cohkun yo!

'Yes, it certainly is!'

1. Cohin nalssi ka kyesok-haci yo?
2. Il i pokcap-haci yo?
3. imsik i mas i cohci yo?

- Ne, cohin nalssi ka kyesok-hanankun yo!
- Ne, il i pokcap-hakun yo!
- Ne, imsik i mas i cohkun yo!

- | | |
|---|--|
| 4. Hanil i tætanhi ma(1)kei yo? | Ne, hanil i tætanhi ma(1)kkun yo! |
| 5. Kim Sænsæng e atil i phæk
ttokttokhaci yo? | Ne, (Kim Sænsæng e atil i) phæk
ttokttokhakun yo! |
| 6. Kot, pi ka ol kæs kathci yo? | Ne, kot, pi ka ol kæs kathkun yo! |
| 7. Kɪ ai ka apæci wa pisithaci yo? | Ne, (kɪ ai ka) apæci wa pisithakun yo! |
| 8. Onil nalssi ka mutæpci yo?
('Today's weather is muggy,
isn't it? ') | Ne, (onil nalssi ka) mutæpkun yo! |
| 9. Kimchi ka cængmal mæpci yo? | Ne, (kimchi ka) cængmal mæpkun yo! |

H. Grammar Drill (based on Grammar Note 2)

Tutor: Nalssi ka chupsimnita.

Student: Nalssi ka cæmcæm chuwæ cimmnita.

- Hankuk mal i ælyæpsimnita.
- Pang an i ttattithamnita.
- Cæ nin nai ka manhsimnita.
- Il e cæmi ka issimnita.
- Munce ka talimnita.
- Kyothong i phyællihamnita.
- Kɪ ai nin khi ka khiimnita.
- Namphyæn kwa anæ e ækul i
pisithamnita.
- Yosæ nin pihængki ka ppalimnita.

'The weather is cold.'

'The weather is getting colder.'

- Hankuk mal i cæmcæm ælyæwæ cimmnita.
Pang an i cæmcæm ttattithæ cimmnita.
Cæ nin nai ka cæmcæm manhæ cimmnita.
Cæmcæm il e cæmi ka isse cimmnita.
Munce ka cæmcæm talla cimmnita.
Kyothong i cæmcæm phyællihæ cimmnita.
Kɪ ai nin cæmcæm khi ka khæ cimmnita.
Namphyæn kwa anæ e ækul i cæmcæm
pisithæ cimmnita.
Yosæ nin pihængki ka cæmcæm ppalla
cimmnita.

I. Transformation Drill

Tutor: Pi ka omnita.

Student: Pi ka onin kæs kathsimnita.

- Il i acik kyesok-hamnita.
- Pisæ ka thaiphɪ lɪl cæl chimnita.
- Acessi ka kɪ sakæn e tæhæ sæ
amnita.

'It's raining.'

'It seems to be raining (now).'

- Il i acik kyesok-hanin kæs
kathsimnita.
Pisæ ka thaiphɪ lɪl cæl chinin kæs
kathsimnita.
Acessi ka kɪ sakæn e tæhæ sæ anin
kæs kathsimnita.

4. Miss Braun in nai ka killi manhci anhsimnita.
5. I Sensæng i onil ttænal kyehwek imnita.
6. Ceimsi nin yængsa ka tweki wenhamnita.
7. Miss Chwe ka tangsin il salang-hamnita.
8. Ki salam e açessi ka puca imnita.
9. Cæ haksæng i phæk ttokttokhamnita.

- Miss Braun in nai ka killi manhci anhin kës kathsimnita.
- I Sensæng i onil ttænal kyehwek in kës kathsimnita.
- Ceimsi nin yængsa ka tweki wænhanin kës kathsimnita.
- Miss Chwe ka tangsin il salang-hanin kës kathsimnita.
- Ki salam e açessi ka puca in kës kathsimnita.
- Cæ haksæng i phæk ttokttokhan kës kathsimnita.

J. Response Drill

Tutor: Onil ilki ka æce wa pisithamnikka?

Student: Ne, (onil ilki ka æce wa) pisithan kës kathsimnita.

'Is today's weather similar to that of yesterday?'

'Yes, it looks the same.' ('It seems it is similar.')

1. Pakk e nalssi ka chupsimnikka?
2. Tæsa ka Hankuk mal il alæ titsimnikka?
3. Hakkyo kai sikan i acik ilimnikka?
4. Hanil i hilmnikka?
5. Samusil i com ætupsimnikka?
6. Kisangtæ e ilki yepo ka thillimnikka?
7. Kim Sænsæng e mal i macsimnikka?
8. Wekyokwan sænghwal e wekuke ka cungyo-hamnikka?
9. Mikuk tæsa ka tangsin e ilim il molimnikka?

- Ne, chuun kës kathsimnita.
- Ne, alæ titnin kës kathsimnita.
- Ne, (acik) ilin kës kathsimnita.
- Ne, hilin kës kathsimnita.
- Ne, (com) ætuun kës kathsimnita.
- Ne, thillin kës kathsimnita.
- Ne, macin kës kathsimnita.
- Ne, cungyo-han kës kathsimnita.
- Ne, molinin kës kathsimnita.

K. Response Drill

Tutor: Ohu e nun i ol kka yo?

'Will it snow in the afternoon?'

Student: Ne, (nun i) ol kës
kathsimnita.'Yes, it looks like it.' ('It
seems that it will snow.')

1. I os i pissal kka yo?

Ne, pissal kës kathsimnita.

2. Hanil i kæil kka yo?

Ne, kæil kës kathsimnita.

3. Miss Braun i kot kyelhon hal kka yo?

Ne, kot kyelhon hal kës kathsimnita.

4. Ki yeca ka kilêhke palal kka yo?

Ne, kilêhke palal kës kathsimnita.

5. Ki chinku ka catongcha lil tasi
pakkul kka yo?

Ne, tasi pakkul kës kathsimnita.

6. Puin i Hankuk il cohahal kka yo?

Ne, (anê ka Hankuk il) cohahal kës
kathsimnita.

7. Næil nalssi ka mutêul kka yo?

Ne, mutêul kës kathsimnita.

8. Ilki yepo ka thillil kka yo?

Ne, thillil kës kathsimnita.

9. Kim Paksa mal i cœngmal il kka yo?

Ne, cœngmal il kës kathsimnita.

L. Response Drill

Tutor: Hanil i kæil kës kathsimnita.

'It seems the sky will clear up.'

Student: Cœngmal, kæiki palamnita.

'I sure hope it does.' ('Truly,
I hope it clears up.')

1. Ilki ka ttattithal kës kathsimnita.

Cœngmal, ttattithaki palamnita.

2. Il i onil ta kkith-nal kës
kathsimnita.Cœngmal, onil ta kkith-naki
palamnita.3. Celmsi nin Hankuk mal kongpu lil
kimantuci anhil kës kathsimnita.

Cœngmal, kimantuci anhki palamnita.

4. Munce ka œpsil kës kathsimnita.

Cœngmal, (munce ka) œpski palamnita.

5. Mikuk e tola ka to, Hankuk mal
kongpu ka kyesok-hal kës
kathsimnita.

Cœngmal, kyesok-haki palamnita.

6. Sœnsœng kwa Wœsington esê tasi
mannal kës kathsimnita.

Cœngmal, tasi mannaki palamnita.

7. Kilên il-haki œlyœpci anhil kës
kathsimnita.

Cœngmal, œlyœpci anhki palamnita.

8. Palam i pulci anhil kës kathsimnita.

Cœngmal, (palam i) pulci anhki
palamnita.

9. Təsakwan esə uli eke allyə cul Cəngmal, allyə cuki palamnita.
kəs kathsımnita.
10. Sınə e kil 1 pəncap-hal kəs kathci Cəngmal, pəncap-haci anhki palamnita.
anhımnita.

EXERCISES

A. Tell Pak Sensəng that:

1. it's raining hard.
2. it's snowing outside.
3. it started to rain just a minute ago.
4. it has stopped snowing.
5. it is very windy and cloudy today.
6. it rained all morning/achim nənə/.
7. it was snowy and cold yesterday at Panmunjom.
8. it was awfully muggy all summer in Washington.
9. it was hot but there was no humidity/sıpkı/.
10. it has begun to cloud up/kulum ı kki-ta/.
11. it has begun to clear up.
12. the sky was clear and the temperature/onto/ was cool.
13. in winter, river always freeze/əl-ta/ but the sun shines most of the time.
14. the rainy season begins in the warm spring season and lasts until the end of July.
15. beginning early November the weather gets gradually colder.

B.

James asks:

You:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. if you think the Korean winter is the same as that of New York State. | 'Yes, I think so.' |
| 2. if it looks like rain. | 'Yes, but I hope it won't rain.' |
| 3. if Koreans use chop-sticks like Japanese. | 'Yes, they usually do.' |
| 4. whether it seems housing in Tokyo is less expensive than in the U.S. | 'No, it seems to be about the same.' |
| 5. if you have any important plans. | 'Yes, I have one, but not a specially important one.' |

- | | |
|---|--|
| 6. how long you're planning to stay in Korea. | 'Oh, maybe about two or three years.' |
| 7. if you want to go hiking. | 'Yes, only when the sky clears up.' |
| 8. if you will go swimming /suyeng/ with him. | 'Yes, if there is a good <u>place to swim/suyeng-hal te/.</u> ' |
| 9. if winter is good for <u>hunting</u> /sanyang-haki/. | 'Yes, it is. But there are not many <u>places to hunt/sanyang-hal kos/.</u> ' |
| 10. if people <u>go fishing/nakssi-cil</u> (hal) ka-ta/ to the sea. | 'Some people do, but you can also see people <u>fishing/nakssi-cil hanan kos/</u> by the river sides.' |

C. Make a short dialogue so that one of the following expressions is included in the response:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. il ehke | 'this way' |
| 2. cel ehke | 'that way' |
| 3. kil ehke | 'that way, in such a way' |
| 4. il en | 'this kind of' |
| 5. cel en | 'that kind of' |
| 6. kil en | 'such kind of' |
| 7. chacha <u>or</u> cæm cæm | 'gradually' |
| 8. onil cælem | 'like today' |
| 9. Sænsæng e mal i macsimmnita.
(<u>or</u> macæssimmnita). | 'You are right.' |
| 10. Næ ka thilliæssimmnita. | 'I am wrong.' ('I was not right.') |
| 11. Næ ka cal mot hæssimmnita. | 'I was wrong.' ('I couldn't do well.') |