

Korean 4 class

Week 6



01

Face Part



머리 [Meo li] : Head

이마 [E - Ma] : Forehead

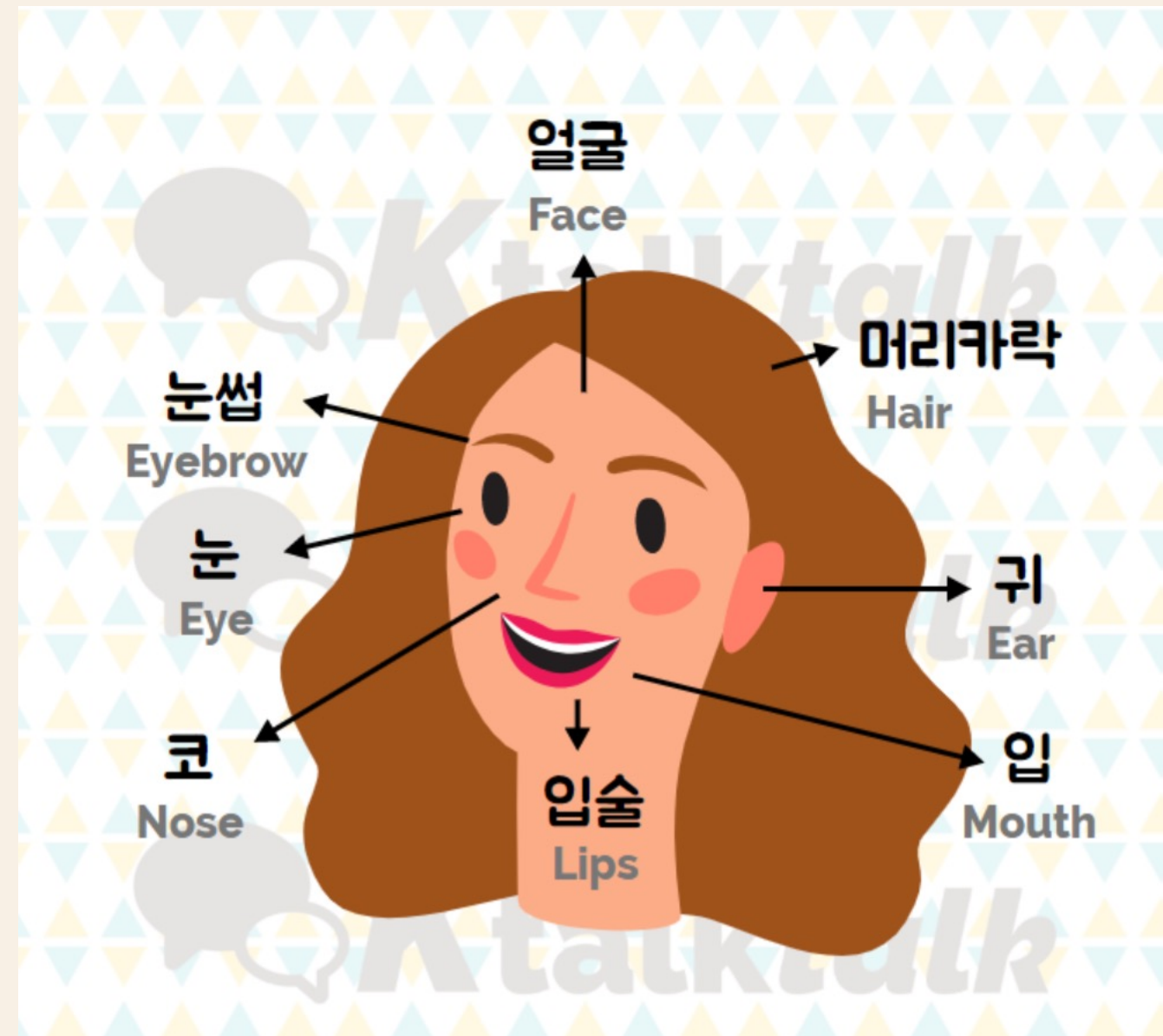
볼 [Bol] : Cheek

턱 [Toek] : Chin

목 [Mok] : Neck

02

Face Part



머리카락 [Meo li ka lak] : Hair

얼굴 [Eol - Gul] : Face

눈썹 [Noon - SSup] : Eyebrow

눈 [Noon] : Eye

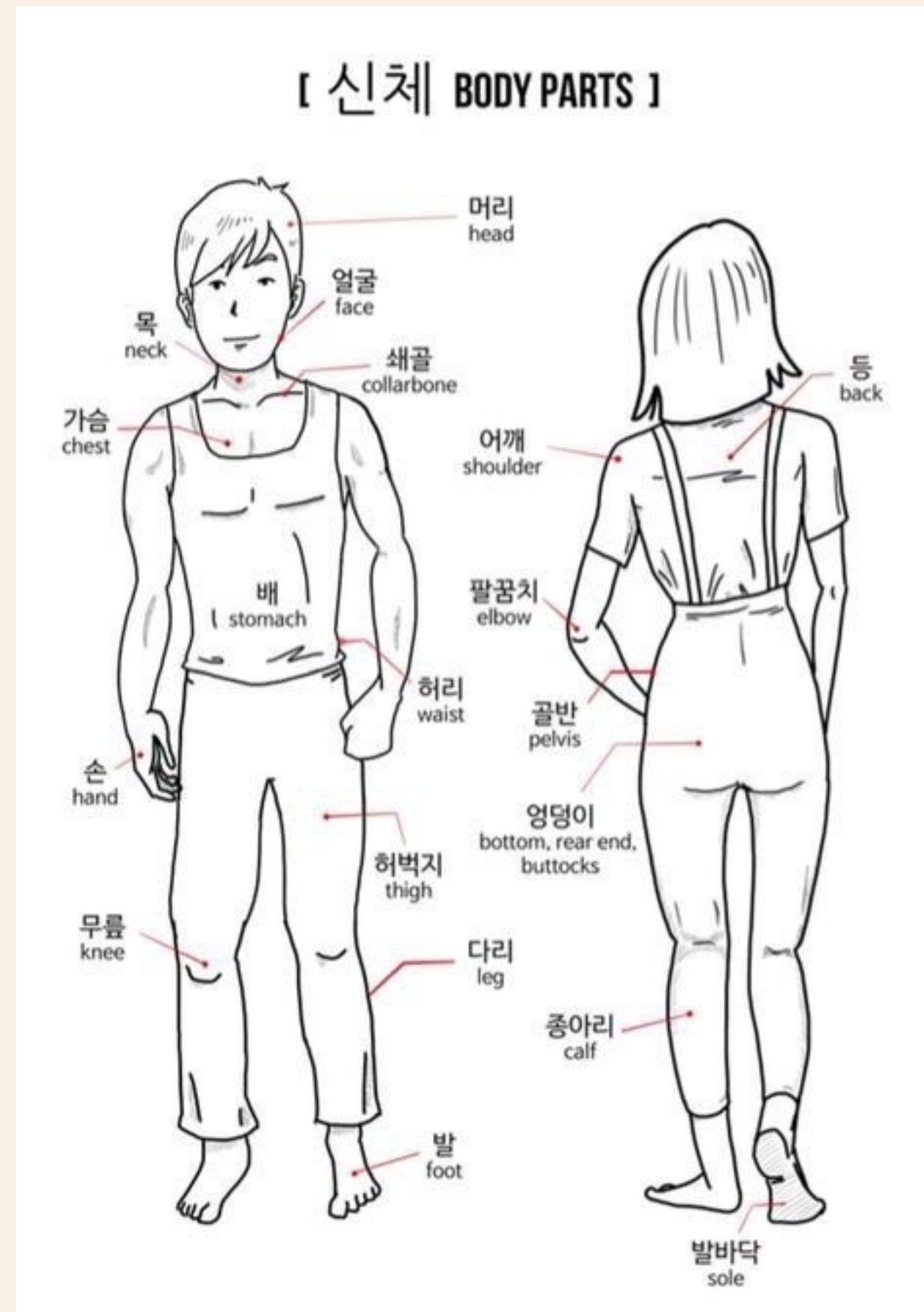
코 [Ko] : Nose

입 [Ip] : Mouth

입술 [Ip - Sool] : Lips

03

Body Part



쇄골 [Swae - gol] : Collarbone

가슴 [Ga - seum] : Chest

어깨 [Eo - Ggae] : Shoulder

등 [Deung] : Back

배 [Bae] : Stomach

엉덩이 [Eong doeng Ee] : Bottom

다리 [Da - li] : Leg

허벅지 [Heo Bbeok Jji] : Thigh

무릎 [Moo - Leup] : Knee

종아리 [Jong Ah li] : Calf

발목 [Bal mok] : Ankle

발 [Bal] : Foot

발바닥 [Bal ba dak] : Sole

04 Probable future – (으)ㄹ 거예요

1

In English, future tense is marked by “will” or the “be going to” pattern, as in “I will go to Chicago,” or “I am going to eat pizza tonight.” In Korean, the most common way to express a future event is to use the probable future ending -(으)ㄹ 거예요. One must remember however that this end - ing does not express future but probable future. In Korean, an event that will surely happen in the future is expressed by the present tense with a time adverb.

04 Probable future – (으)ㄹ 거예요

2 Consider the following three sentences

한국에 가요 “(I) go to Korea”

내일 한국에 가요 “(I) go to Korea tomorrow”

내일 한국에 갈 거예요 “(I) will (probably) go to Korea tomorrow”

05 Indicating a wondering mindset and/or asking someone's opinion: -(으)르까요?

- 1 The - (으)르까? ending is used to indicate a speaker's wondering mindset and/or to seek the listener's opinion. To make the ending polite one can add 요 to the ending, as in - (으)르까요? The ending - (으)르까요? is a three-form verb ending: - 을까요? is used with the stem that ends in a consonant as in 먹을까요? And 르까? is used with the stem that ends in a vowel as in 갈까요? With the ㄹ - irregular predicates, - 까요? is used, as in 일까요?

05 Indicating a wondering mindset and/or asking someone's opinion: -(으)르까요?

1 When the speaker is (or part of) the subject, the – (으)르까요? ending expresses the speaker's wondering mindset. Consider the following sentences.

이번 주말에 어디로 **갈까요?** “(I) wonder where (I/we) should go this weekend”

어느 극장에서 **볼까요?** “(I) wonder at which theatre (I/we) should see (it)”

저녁은 무엇을 **먹을까요?** “As for dinner, (I) wonder what (I/we) shall eat”

언제쯤 편지를 **받을까요?** “(I) wonder about when (I/we) should receive the letter”

저녁은 뭘 **만들까요?** “As for dinner, (I) wonder what (I/we) should make”

어느 신호등에서 **돌까요?** “(I) wonder at which traffic light (I/we) should make a turn”

05 Indicating a wondering mindset and/or asking someone's opinion: -(으)르까요?

2 Notice that the speaker is the subject of the sentence in the above examples. When the subject of the sentence is a third person, the -(으)르까요? ending is used to seek the listener's opinion. Consider the following sentences:

수잔이 어느 대학을 **갈까요?** “Which university do you think Susan will go”

이 반지는 너무 **비쌀까요?** “As for this ring, do you think (it) will be too expensive”

사무엘이 집에 **있을까요?** “Do you think that Samuel will be at home?”

제 이야기를 **믿을까요?** “Do you think that (he) will believe my story”

존이 어디서 **살까요?** “Where do you think John will live?”

토마스가 가게를 **열까요?** “Do you think that Thomas will open the store”

05 Indicating a wondering mindset and/or asking someone's opinion: -(으)르까요?

2

The -(으)르까요? ending can be used for the past tense as well.
Consider the following sentences:

폴이 결국 차를 샀을까요? “Do you think that Paul finally bought the car?”

앤드류가 한국에서 돌아왔을까요? “Do you think that Andrew returned from Korea?”

05 Indicating a wondering mindset and/or asking someone's opinion: -(으)르까요?

2 The repeated use of – (으)르까요? can be used to express alternative questions. For instance, consider the following sentences:

한국 음식을 먹을까요? 중국 음식을 먹을까요? “Shall (I/we) eat Korean food or Chinese food?”
코미디 영화를 볼까요? 로맨틱 영화를 볼까요? “Shall (I/we) see a comedy or romantic movie?”
집으로 갈까요? 도서관으로 갈까요? “Shall (I/we) go home or to the library?”

05 Indicating a wondering mindset and/or asking someone's opinion: -(으)르까요?

2 Notice that while the predicate (e.g., shall (I/we) eat . . .) is used only once in English, the predicate is repeated in Korean.

Meanwhile, when – (으)르까요? is used with other verbs such as 하다 “do” and 생각하다 “think,” it expresses the speaker’s provisional idea regarding what s/he may do, corresponding to “I am thinking of doing something” in English. Consider the following sentences:

저도 한국에 갈까 해요. “I am also thinking of going to Korea.”

저도 저녁을 6시에 먹을까 해요. “(I) am thinking of having dinner at 6 o’clock.”

다음 학기에 한국어를 배울까 생각해요. “(I) am thinking of learning Korean next semester.”

Q&A

감사합니다

