

5 녹차 주세요.

IN THIS UNIT ...

- Could I have a ... please?
- Please have a ...
- Counting in Korean (1)



GREEN TEA, PLEASE

In this Unit we learn ways of asking for goods and services – specifically food and drink. We also learn how to offer people refreshments. In addition we take our first look at the Korean counting system.

1 Conversation

Annie, another foreign student in Korea, has just walked into a coffee shop. She’s talking with the waitress.

종업원: 어서 오세요.


애니: 포도 주스 있어요?

종업원: 미안합니다, 포도 주스는 없어요. 오렌지 주스 있어요.

애니: 녹차 있어요?

종업원: 네, 있어요.

애니: 그럼, 녹차 주세요.



Translation

Waitress: Welcome.

Annie: Do you have grape juice?

Waitress: I’m sorry, we don’t have grape juice. We have orange juice.

Annie: Do you have green tea?

Waitress: Yes, we do.

Annie: Well, then, could I have green tea, please?

Notes for Conversation

- 종업원 (jong-eo-bwon): *waiter, waitress, and other similar employees in the service industry*
- 포도 (po-do): *grape*
- 주스 (ju-seu): *fruit juice*
- ... 있어요? (i-sseo-yo; see Page 27 for

pronunciation note): *Is there (any) ...?, Have you got (any) ...?*

- ... 없어요. (eop-sseo-yo: See Page 27 for pronunciation note): *There isn’t (any) ..., I haven’t got (any) ...*
- -는/-은 (neun/eun): This is the topic particle. It indicates that the previous word is being specifically drawn to the other person’s attention. The effect is similar to stressing, or italicising, words in English: “*We don’t have any grape juice, (implying, but we do have other fruit juice.)*”
- 녹차 (nok-cha): *green tea*
- 그럼, ... (Geu-reom): *Well, then, ...*
- ... 주세요 (ju-se-yo): *Please give me ..., Can I have ...?*

2 Drinks & other expressions

물	water	우유	milk
음료수	drink, beverage	식혜	(traditional) rice nectar
콜라	cola	수정과	(traditional) fruit punch
레모네이드	lemonade	술 / -주	liquor
사이다	lemonade	맥주	beer
주스	juice	포도주 /	wine
차	tea (in general)	와인	
홍차	black tea	소주	distilled hard liquor
녹차	green tea	있-	'there is/are ...', to have
인삼차	ginseng tea	없-	there isn't/aren't ...', 'to not have'
커피	coffee	주-	to give
		여기	here

Language & Culture Notes

- 사이다 doesn't mean *cider*, as one might expect, but *lemonade*, as it does in Japanese. This is probably due to some quirk in the circumstances in which lemonade was first introduced to Japan before being introduced in Korea. Currently, however, 레모네이드 is seemingly more used.
- 홍차 literally means *red tea* in reference to the colour of what is called *black tea* in the English speaking world.
- 식혜 is a traditional drink made from fermented rice and powdered malt. It is generally served as a dessert.
- 수정과 is another traditional Korean drink. It is made from dried persimmons (곶감: got-gam), ginger (생강: saeng-gang), cinnamon (계피: gye-pi), and honey (꿀: kkul), and tastes a little bitter yet sweet.
- The hyphen in -주 (*liquor*) indicates that it is a bound form, ie a form that can only be used when it is part of a compound, as is the case with the following 맥주.
- 소주 is a vodka-like spirit made from grain or potatoes, and is very popular in Korea.

Pronunciation Notes

- Notice the pronunciation of 음료수 (*drink, beverage*): the ㄹ (리을) in 료 is to be pronounced as *n*, not *r*.
- 식혜 (*rice nectar*): This is another example of the liaison explained on Page 23, whereby a partially aspirated consonant becomes heavily aspirated when followed by ㅎ (히을).
- The verb stems 있- and 없- are pronounced as it- (see Page 18) and eop- (see Page 24) respectively. (However, when followed by a vowel as in 있어요 and 없어요, the syllable-final consonants ㅈ (쌍시옷) and ㅃ (비읍시옷) are pronounced as they're spelt: i-sseo-yo and eop-sseo-yo.)

When we buy things ...

To ask about availability in a shop, restaurant, etc, we can say:

NOUN 있어요?

The affirmative response will be:

네, 있어요.

The negative response will be:

아니요, 없어요.

EXAMPLES

A: 콜라 있어요?	Do you have any cola?
B: 네, 있어요.	Yes, we do.
A: 맥주 있어요?	Do you have any beer?
B: 아니요, 없어요.	No, we don't.

To ask for things, we can say:

NOUN 주세요.

When actually handing things over, the shopkeeper may say:

(네,) 여기 있어요.

which means (Yes,) *here it is* or *here you are*.

EXAMPLES

A: 소주 주세요.	Soju, please.
B: 네, 여기 있어요.	Yes, here it is.
A: 홍차 주세요.	I'll have a tea, please.
B: 여기 있어요.	Here it is.

Language Notes: the verb 있어요 and its negative counterpart 없어요

The Korean expressions 있어요 and 없어요 have two uses. One is where the appropriate English expressions would be: 'There is/isn't ...' (for singular) or 'There are/aren't ...' (for plural). For example:

녹차 있어요?	Is there any green tea?
네, 있어요.	Yes, there is.

Here the question is concerned with the existence (or non-existence) of the thing concerned in some particular circumstances.

A second use of the Korean 있어요 and 없어요 is where English expressions similar to those in the following question/answer sequences are used:

녹차 있어요?	Do you have green tea?
네, 있어요.	Yes, we do.

Although the English version of this question/answer sequence does not use *is* (or *are*), the sequence is nonetheless similar (even sometimes identical) in meaning to: *Is there any green tea in your possession, in your shop, at home, etc?* and *Yes, there is*. That is, 있어요 and 없어요 are also used for talking about possession by whoever *you* is, rather than about the general existence of green tea in a given context.

3 Fruits, refreshments and other expressions

과일	fruit	참외	yellow melon
사과	apple	키위	kiwi
배	pear	파인애플	pineapple
포도	grape	매실 (주스)	plum juice
오렌지	orange	과자	biscuits
귤	mandarin	사탕	sweets
수박	watermelon	아이스크림	ice cream
자두	plum	들-	to take, take hold of
복숭아	peach	맛 있-	(ma <u>s</u> it-) to be tasty
딸기	strawberry	맛 없-	(ma <u>d</u> eop-) to be unpalatable
감	persimmon	앉-	(a <u>n</u> -) to sit

Language, Culture & Pronunciation Notes

- 매실 is a kind of plum, green in colour and smaller and harder than a ‘usual’ plum. 매실 주스, often known simply as 매실, is a relatively recent but very popular soft drink in Korea.
- 맛 (mat) is *taste*. Thus, the literal meaning of 맛 있어요 is ‘(It) has a taste’, and 맛 없어요 ‘(It) doesn’t have a taste’. Note also that, while liaison happens in 맛 있어요 (ma si-sseo-yo), it doesn’t in 맛 없어요 (mat eop-seo-yo). When you say 맛 없어요, give a brief pause between 맛 and 없어요.
- 앉-: The syllable-final consonant cluster ㅈ (니은지읒) is pronounced as *n*. The ㅈ (지읒) falls silent here.

When offering food and drink ...

When we offer refreshments to people we can say:

NOUN 드세요.

To accept food and/or drink offered to us, we can say:

네, 감사합니다.

To decline, we can say:

아니요, 괜찮아요.

which means “No, I’m OK (not to have any).”

EXAMPLES

차 드세요.	Have some tea.	과일 드세요.	Have some fruit.
네, 감사합니다.	Yes, thank you.	아니요, 괜찮아요.	No, I’m OK.

Pronunciation Notes

- In Unit 1, we learnt Mi-an-ham-ni-da (*I'm sorry*), Ban-gap-sum-ni-da (*Nice to meet you*), and Gam-sa-ham-ni-da (*Thank you*). When written in Hangeul, these expressions are as follows.

미안합니다.	반갑습니다.	감사합니다.
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Notice the discrepancy between spelling and pronunciation involving the syllable-final ㅁ (비읍) in 합 and 습. As we studied in Unit 3 (see Page 18), the syllable-final ㅁ is to be pronounced as an *unexploded p*, but here it is pronounced as m. This is in fact part of the general assimilation rule within the Korean sound system whereby a non-nasal *stop* sound (eg *p, t* and *k*) becomes nasalised (thus become *m, n* and *ng* respectively) when it occurs in front of a nasal sound. The changes from *p* to *m, t* to *n*, and *k* to *ng* may seem strange at first sight, but, if you say them slowly, you will see that these pairs of consonants have the same articulation points.

- In Korean, *h* tends to be silent (more precisely, weakly aspirated) when it occurs between two voiced sounds. This is particularly noticeable when the speaker speaks at a normal speed. Thus, you should pronounce 괜ㅅ잖아요 (*"I'm OK"*) as gwaen-cha-na-yo, not as gwaen-chan-ha-yo.

4 Using Korean Verbs (2): Asking people to do in Polite Informal style

When we ask people to do things in Korean we can say

VST - (으)세요.

Notes: VST = verb stem; add 으 if the verb stem ends in a consonant; pronounce the verb with a falling intonation.

EXAMPLES

주-	+	세요	=	주세요. ↘	Please give me ...
마시-	+	세요	=	마시세요. ↘	Drink.
공부하-	+	세요	=	공부하세요. ↘	Study.
읽-	+	으세요	=	읽으세요. ↘	(Il-geu-se-yo) Read.
앉-	+	으세요	=	앉으세요. ↘	(An-jeu-se-yo) Take a seat.

Note that, while some of the English translations may sound impolite, all the Korean sentences in the example are essentially polite – the Polite Informal ending has been employed.

Also, verb stems that end in ㄹ (리을), such as 들- (*to take, take hold of*), drop the ㄹ before we add -(으)세요. This is why we say 드세요.

들-	⇒	드-	+	세요	=	드세요. ↘	(Deu-se-yo) Have some!
놀-	⇒	노-	+	세요	=	노세요. ↘	(No-se-yo) Have fun!

5 Pure Korean Numbers (exist only for 1–99)

There are two sets of numbers in Korean: *Pure Korean* and *Sino-Korean*. Pure Korean numbers exist only for the numbers 1 – 99 in modern Korean, and are mainly used for the counting of relatively small numbers of objects or people. By contrast, Sino-Korean numbers are used for all larger numbers and, in general, for essentially abstract counting such as mathematics, decimals, fractions, distances and money. Let's study Pure Korean numbers first.

From one to ten

하나	one
둘	two
셋	(seṭ) three
넷	(neṭ) four
다섯	(da-seoṭ) five
여섯	(yeo-seoṭ) six
일곱	seven
여덟	(yeo-deoḷ) eight
아홉	nine
열	ten

From ten to nineteen

열	ten
열하나	(yeo- <u>ra</u> -na) eleven
열둘	twelve
열셋	thirteen
열넷	(yeol- <u>let</u>) fourteen
열다섯	fifteen
열여섯	(yeol-yeo-seot) sixteen
열일곱	seventeen
열여덟	eighteen
열아홉	(yeo- <u>ra</u> -hop) nineteen

The other tens

스물	twenty
서른	thirty
마흔	forty
쉰	fifty
예순	sixty
일흔	(i- <u>reun</u>) seventy
여든	eighty
아흔	ninety

Pronunciation and Language Notes

- The syllable-final ㅅ (시옷) in 셋 (*three*), 넷 (*four*), 다섯 (*five*), and 여섯 (*six*) is to be pronounced as ‘unexploded’ *t* (see Page 18).
- Note also that the syllable-final consonant cluster ㅈ (리을비읍) in 여덟 (*eight*) is pronounced as *l*. The ㅂ (비읍) falls silent here (see also Page 24 for a note on the syllable-final consonant cluster).
- For numbers from eleven to nineteen, you simply say *ten-one*, *ten-two*, *ten-three*, etc, as you see in the table. The same applies to numbers from twenty-one to ninety-nine; replace 열 (*ten*) with other *tens*, ie, *twenty*, *thirty*, etc in the table.
- As mentioned above, *h* tends to be silent in between two voiced sounds. In 열하나 (*eleven*), 열아홉 (*nineteen*), and 일흔 (*seventy*), the ㅎ (히읃) is regarded to not be there and subsequently liaison happens. We thus romanise 열하나 as yeo-ra-na, not yeol-ha-na; and 일흔 as i-reun, not il-heun.
- By the same token, while we have romanised 아홉 (*nine*), 마흔 (*forty*), and 아흔 (*ninety*) as a-hop, ma-heun, and a-heun respectively, you can disregard the h in each case.
- 열넷 (*fourteen*) is pronounced as yeol-let, not yeol-net. It is difficult to pronounce *n* immediately after *l* within the Korean sound system, and thus the *n* assimilates into the preceding *l*.
- Notice also the pronunciations of 열여섯 (*sixteen*) and 열여덟 (*eighteen*). As we explained on Page 23, liaison does not happen when the syllable-final ㄹ (리을) is followed by a vowel combined with the semi-vowel y, ie 야 (ya), 여 (yeo), 요 (yo) or 유 (yu). Thus, the 열 in 열여섯 and 열여덟 does not change to yeo-r... but remains as yeol-.
- Finally, some Koreans around you may pronounce 열일곱 (*seventeen*) as yeol-lil-gop, not as yeo-ril-gop. Don’t get embarrassed; variation is a part of language. You may find it interesting that in pre-modern Korean *seven* was ‘닐곱’ (nil-gop). While the spelling has changed, the pronunciation assumes the same rule applied in pronouncing 열넷 (*fourteen*).