

7 윷놀이

LET'S PLAY Yut!

IN THIS UNIT ...

- Following directions
- The written style
- 있어요 as an auxiliary verb

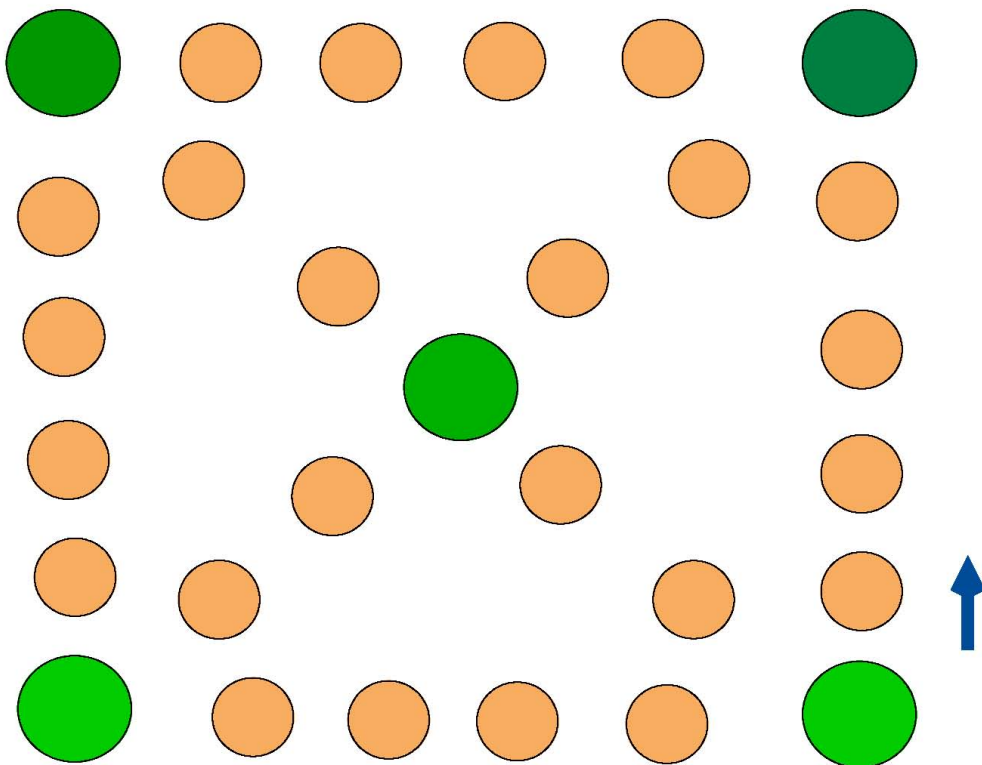


In this Unit we learn to play a Korean traditional game, called 윷놀이. As we are following directions presented as part of the written Korean language, we look at the main characteristic grammatical forms of the Korean written language as well. We also study how the verb **있-** is used as an auxiliary verb.

1 Playing Yut

윷놀이를 해 보자. 윷놀이는 다음과 같이 한다.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. '도'가 나오면 한 칸 간다. | 6. '윷'이나 '모'가 나오면 한번 더 한다. |
| 2. '개'가 나오면 두 칸 간다. | 7. 말이 말판의 큰 점에 섰을 때, 지름길로 갈 수 있다. |
| 3. '걸'이 나오면 세 칸 간다. | 8. 말은 따로 갈 수도 있고 함께 갈 수도 있다. |
| 4. '윷'이 나오면 네 칸 간다. | 9. 화살표를 따라 4개의 말이 모두 돌아온 편이 이긴다. |
| 5. '모'가 나오면 다섯 칸 간다. | |



윷놀이는 여러 사람이 편을 짜서 하는 한국의 전통 놀이이다. 주로 설날에 많이 한다.

윷놀이에는 윷과 말, 말판이 필요하다. 윷은 한 쪽은 평평하고 또 한 쪽은 둥근 작은 막대기 네 개로 되어 있다. 사람들은 차례로 윷을 던져 바닥에 떨어진 모양에 따라 말판 위에 말을 놓는다.

네 개 중 평평한 쪽이 하나만 위로 오고 나머지 세 개는 둥근 쪽이 위로 온 경우, ‘도’이다. 평평한 쪽이 둘일 경우에는 ‘개’, 셋일 경우 ‘걸’, 넷일 경우 ‘윷’이다. 막대기 네 개가 모두 둥근 쪽을 보일 때는 ‘모’이다. 이렇게 나온 모양에 따라 한 칸에서 다섯 칸까지 말을 움직인다.

윷놀이는 보통 두 편으로 나뉘어 하는데, 각각 네 개의 말을 가진다.

말판의 오른쪽 아래에 있는 큰 점에서 시작하여 모든 말이 먼저 돌아온 편이 이긴다.

Language Notes

- 다음과 같이: as follows
- A - (이)나 B: A or B
- 점: point
- -에 서-: take a stand at
- 지름길: shortcut
- VST-(으)ㄴ 수 있-: *it is possible to VST ...*
- 따로: separately
- 함께: jointly
- 화살표: an arrow mark
- 편을 짜-: form a team
- 놀이: game
- 주로: mainly
- 설날: New Year's Day
- 윷: the four sticks in the game
- 말: Lit. horse, it's a button to move on the board
- 말판: game board
- 필요하-: be in need of
- 평평하-: flat
- 또: additional, yet another
- 둥글-: round
- 막대기: a piece of wood, stick
- NOUN -(으)로 되어 있-: consist of
- 차례로: in turn, in order
- 던지-: throw
- 바닥: floor
- 에 떨어지-: fall
- 모양: shape
- NOUN -에 따라: according to NOUN
- 놓-: place (something)
- 나머지: remainder
- 경우: case, situation
- -칸: unit, step, space (a counter)
- 움직이-: move (something)
- 나뉘-: be divided
- 각각: respectively
- 가지-: to hold, to possess, to carry
- 점: dot
- 시작하-: begin, start
- 모든 NOUN: all NOUNs
- 먼저: beforehand
- 이기-: win

2 The Written Style

Korean has a written form with some different verb endings to spoken Korean. These are the forms you will come across in newspapers, magazines, books, etc, contexts where the levels of deference/formality are by and large irrelevant.

2.1 Statements

Points to remember:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \dots \text{AVST (는)ㄴ} \\ \dots \text{DVST} \end{array} \right\} - \text{다.}$$

- When the tense is present and the action verb stem ends in a vowel, we use AVST - ㄴ다. When the stem ends in a consonant, we use AVST - 는다.
- With description verbs, when the tense is present, we use DVST - 다, that is, without a tense marker.
- The verbs 이- (*be*), 아니- (*not be*), 있- (*there-be*) and 없- (*there-not-be*) behave as though they were description verbs.

EXAMPLES

스미스씨는 오늘 저녁에 부산에 간다.	Mr Smith is going to Pusan tonight.
그 사람은 편지를 많이 받는다.	He gets a lot of letters.
태우는 키가 크다.	Tae-U is tall.
한국어는 별로 안 어렵다.	Korean is not particularly hard.
이것은 한국어 책이다.	This is a Korean book.
저것은 일본어 책이 아니다.	That is not a Japanese book.
오늘은 시간이 없다.	I do not have time today.

$$\dots \text{VST} - \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{왔/였} \\ \text{했} \end{array} \right\} - \text{다.}$$

$$\dots \text{VST} - \text{겠} - \text{다.}$$

- When the tense is past, we attach -다 after the past tense marker -왔/였/했-.
- Likewise, when the tense involves the use of -겠-, we attach -다 after -겠-.

EXAMPLES

모두 한국어를 열심히 공부했다.	Everybody studied Korean very hard.
한국에는 아직 안 가봤다.	I have not been to Korea yet.
한국어는 생각보다 쉬웠다.	Korean was easier than I expected.
내일도 비가 안 오겠다.	It won't rain tomorrow either.
이 옷은 나한테 크겠다.	These clothes will be big for me.

$$\dots \text{VST} - \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\text{으})\text{ㄴ} \text{ 것이} \\ (\text{으})\text{ㄴ} \text{ 거} \end{array} \right\} - \text{다.}$$

- When the tense is future where either -(으)ㄴ 것이- or -(으)ㄴ 거- can be used to express the tense, we simply attach -다 to the future tense marker. Note that its spoken form counterpart is -(으)ㄴ 거예요 in Polite Informal, and -(으)ㄴ 겁니다/(으)ㄴ 것입니다 in Polite Formal.

EXAMPLES

나는 내년에도 한국어를 공부할거다.	I'll study Korean next year.
박선생님은 오늘 안 오실 것이다.	Mrs Park will not be coming today.

2.2 Questions

There are basically two question endings used in Written Korean: ‘...나?’ and ‘...는가?’ These two endings are largely interchangeable but with some differences. The -나? ending is relatively simple to use, but it cannot be used with future tense, nor can be used with the verbs 이- (*be*) and 아니- (*not be*). The -는가? ending does not have such restrictions, but is somewhat archaic and relatively complex to use. Native speakers tend to prefer to use the -나? ending, except when it cannot be used, in which case they naturally use the -는가? ending. Our suggestion to you is to follow this tendency.

... VST - 나?
 ... VST - { $\left. \begin{array}{c} \text{왔/였} \\ \text{했} \end{array} \right\}$ - 나?
 ... VST - 겠 - 나?

Points to remember:

- When the tense is present, attach the ending to the verb stem. This is regardless of whether the verb is an action or a description verb, or whether the verb stem ends in a consonant or a vowel.
- Attach -나? to the tense marker if there is one.

EXAMPLES

시베리아에도 봄은 오나?	Do they have spring in Siberia?
외국어가 그렇게 어렵나?	Foreign languages, are they so difficult?
한국에는 왜 야생 호랑이가 없나?	Why aren't there any (wild) tigers in Korea?
그 사람들은 왜 죽었나?	Why did they die?
늦게까지 기다리겠나?	Will they wait until late?

... { $\left. \begin{array}{c} \text{이} \\ \text{아니} \end{array} \right\}$ - 는가?
 ... VST - { $\left. \begin{array}{c} \text{(으)ㄴ 것이} \\ \text{(으)ㄴ 거} \end{array} \right\}$ - 는가?

- With the verbs 이- and 아니-, if the tense is present, attach -는가?.
- When the tense is future, we simply attach -가? to the future tense markers, -(으)ㄴ 것이- or -(으)ㄴ 거-.

EXAMPLES

나는 누구인가?	Who am I?
여기는 한국이 아닌가?	Isn't this place Korea?
경제학, 어떻게 공부할 것인가?	Economics, how are we going to study?
경제학, 어떻게 공부할건가?	Economics, how are we going to study?

2.3 Commands

Commands refer to those with -(으)세요 or -(으)십시오 endings in Spoken Korean. In Written Korean:

... AVST - (으)라.

Points to remember:

- The negative form for “... AVST - (으)라” is “... AVST - 지 마라”.

EXAMPLES

자연으로 돌아가라.	Return to the nature!
맥주보다 막걸리를 마시라.	Drink makkeolli instead of beer!
다시 한 번 생각하라.	Think once again!
이유없이 동물을 죽이지 말라.	Do not kill animals without reasons!

2.4 Suggestions

Suggestions are those with -(으)십시오' or -아요/-어요/...해요' endings in Spoken Korean. In Written Korean:

... AVST - 자.

Points to remember:

- The negative form for “... AVST - 자” is “... AVST - 지 말자”.

EXAMPLES

땅콩을 가지고 케이크를 만들어 보자.	Let's make a cake with peanuts.
맥주보다 막걸리를 마시자.	Let's drink makkeolli instead of beer.
내년에는 모두 한국으로 가자.	Let's go to Korea next year.
이유없이 동물을 죽이지 말자.	Let's not kill animals without reasons.

3 General

비판하-	criticise	맡-	take charge, take care of
속-	be deceived	맡기-	leave something in someone's charge, entrust to
속이-	deceive	추천하-	recommend
말싸움	dispute, squabble	잘 하는 음식점	good restaurant
열-	open	예쁘게	nicely, prettily
완전히	completely	주문하-	order (a meal, an item, etc)
적-	jot down, make a note of	두고 가-/오-	leave something behind
고장(이) 나-	be broken	넘-	exceed, pass, go over
수리하-	repair, fix	왼편	left
포장하-	wrap (eg, a gift or things for presentation)	오른편	right
담배를 피우-	smoke cigarettes	세모	triangle
담배를 끊-	quit smoking	네모	square
복사하-	photocopy	동그라미	circle
영터리	fake, poor quality, not what it ought to be	-자	a counter for letters/symbols

4 We've decided not to ...

When we want to tell people that we've decided against doing something, we can say:

... { VST - 지 않
안 VST } - 기로 했어요.

EXAMPLES

왼쪽으로 가지 않기로 했어요.	We've decided not to go left.
그 사람을 초대 안 하기로 했어요.	I've decided not to invite that person.
새 차를 안 사기로 했어요.	We've decided not to buy a new car.
그 일을 맡지 않기로 했어요.	I've decided not to take charge of the task.

5 있어요 as an auxiliary verb

The verb **있-** (*there is/are; exist*) can be used as an auxiliary verb in Korean to express that someone or something is in some state. In particular, with the verb **있-** you can express that:

- (1) someone or something is in the state of doing something (that is expressed by the main verb), and
- (2) someone or something is in a state that is the result of an action performed (that is expressed by the main verb).

We have already learnt how the pattern **VST - 고 있어요** expresses (1) (see Unit 19). Here are some examples.

EXAMPLES

지금 라면을 먹고 있어요.	I am eating instant noodles now.
기차가 터널을 지나가고 있어요	A train is passing the tunnel.
고양이가 의자 위에서 잠자고 있어요.	A cat is sleeping on the chair.
어제 오후에 한국어를 공부하고 있었어요.	I was studying Korean yesterday afternoon.

Now, to express (2), we can say

... VST - { 아/어
해 } 있어요.

Not all the verbs can be used in the VST slot in this pattern. Only the intransitive verbs, which do not require a grammatical object, ie, a noun marked with **-을/를**, and only the verbs that imply, by virtue of their dictionary meaning, a clearly identifiable result.

For instance, **잠자-** (*to sleep*) cannot be used in this pattern because when one sleeps one simply sleeps, ie, **잠자-** signifies a process which does not involve any clearly identifiable result. By contrast, **죽-** (*to die*) can be used in the VST slot, because, by virtue of its dictionary meaning, when the process of dying ends there usually is the result, perhaps a dead body.

Whether or not the given Korean intransitive verb implies a clearly identifiable result depends on its dictionary meaning, and thus in essence it is language specific. In many cases, however, the answer is readily available if you look at the meaning of the corresponding verb in your language.

Korean action verbs, as long as they are intransitive verbs and involve semantically a clearly identifiable result, can express two distinctive states with the help of the verb **있-**.

EXAMPLES

그 사람은 미국에 가 있어요.	He's gone to the US (he's there not here).
그 사람은 미국에 가고 있어요.	He's in the process of going to the US (he's not there yet).
지금 모두 와 있어요. Everybody is here now (as the result of everybody's moving their body to here).	
지금 모두 오고 있어요.	Everybody's coming over here (they will be here soon).
나무 밑에 사람이 죽어 있어요. Someone is lying dead under the tree (not in the process of dying).	
도와주세요! 사람이 죽고 있어요.	Help me! Someone is dying here.
사람들이 길가에 앉아 있어요.	People are sitting on the roadside (but not in the process of sitting down).
앉고 있어요.	They are sitting down.