

Understanding Korean through Construction Grammar

Greetings, feel-good talk and other cases

Stefan Knoob

University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany

Part I

Understanding Korean through Construction Grammar

What is Construction Grammar?

- A linguistic theory that arose from dissatisfaction with mechanical / technical theories such as generative grammar
- A linguistic theory that returns to the notion of language as a system of meaning-making not that dissimilar to that posited by semiotic theories
- A linguistic theory that regards language as inextricably bound up with general cognition

Part I

Understanding Korean through Construction Grammar

What is Construction Grammar?

The outline that follows is based on my interpretation of theories of language developed by the cognitive linguist William Croft who himself draws on linguists such as Rudi Keller, Ronald Langacker, Michael Tomasello and Adele Goldberg, among other

W. Croft 2000 Explaining language change:
An evolutionary approach

2001 Radical Construction Grammar

Part I

Understanding Korean through Construction Grammar

What is Construction Grammar?

A usage-based linguistic theory

- Language grammars are an inventory of “linguemes” that are replicated across speakers and usage events
- Linguemes become entrenched in and across speakers through repeated usage
- The meaning of linguemes has no existence separate of their instantiations in usage events
- Pairings of form and meaning exist only as fluid schematic abstractions over experiential features common to usage events

What is Construction Grammar?

- *A usage-based linguistic theory*

A non-atomic theory

- “Linguemes” are constructions of varying complexity and specificity that arise through the combination of elements at various levels of fine-graining (morphemes, lexemes, words, phrases, clauses, clause-chains, sentences etc)
- Constructions are the ONLY primitives of the language system. and it is they who are replicated through language use.
- Elements such as morphemes, lexemes, words etc are NOT atomic primitives but only replicated as part of constructions
- This means that their function or meaning is always contingent on the construction as a whole and its other elements

What is Construction Grammar?

- *A usage-based linguistic theory*
- *A non-atomic theory*

A non-reductive theory

- Linguemes are constructions that arise and propagate across time and speakers through replication and entrenchment
- Replication and entrenchment result in the rise of cognitive schemas at different levels of specificity
- Language and grammar thus consist of construction families of various levels of specificity that are related through shared elements

What is Construction Grammar?

- *A usage-based linguistic theory*
- *A non-atomic theory*
- *A non-reductive theory*

An experientially embedded cognitive theory

- Language arises from and is fully embedded in general cognition
- Language neither is nor can be gainfully modelled as a system separate from other aspects of cognition
- Meaning is always contingent on the experiential context of the usage event, including Speaker's and Hearer's emotions and social-communicative intentions

What is Construction Grammar?

- *A usage-based linguistic theory*
- *A non-atomic theory*
- *A non-reductive theory*
- *An experientially embedded cognitive theory*

So how does this help us understand the Korean language system?

*And how does it help YOU with learning
how to speak it like a Korean?*

Or at least ...

*And how does it help YOU with learning
how to speak it like a Korean?*

Or at least ...



not quite like him

Recognising patterns: ① GOOD-BYE

What every textbook teaches:

안녕히 가세요.

“Goodbye (to person going)”

안녕히 계세요.

“Goodbye (to person staying)”

And maybe also:

잘 가(요)!

“Goodbye (to person going)”

잘 있어(요).

“Goodbye (to person staying)”

GOOD-BYE (other textbook phrases):

"Goodbye (to person staying)"

다녀오 **겠**습니다!

갔다올 **게**요!

"Goodbye (to person leaving)"

다녀오 **세**요!

갔다오 **세**요!

GOOD-BYE: What people also say

잘 갔다오세요!

조심해서 가세요.

편히 쉬세요

맛있게 드세요!

재미있게 놀다 가세요.

재미있게 이야기를 나누세요.

재미있게 놀다 오세요.

영화 재미있게 보세요.

안녕히 들어가세요!

안녕히 주무세요!

etc ...

GOOD-BYE: What people also say

잘 갔다오세요!

조심해서 가세요.

편히 쉬세요

맛있게 드세요!

재미있게 놀다 가세요.

재미있게 이야기를 나누세요.

재미있게 놀다 오세요.

영화 재미있게 보세요.

안녕히 들어가세요!

안녕히 주무세요!

etc ...

Or, without Honorification:

잘 갔다와! 조심해서 가.

재미있게 놀다 가! 맛있게 잘 먹어!

잘 놀다 와! 잘 놀아! 영화 (재미있게) 잘 보.

운동 열심히 해! 공부 열심히 해! 오늘 잘 해!

잘 쉬어! 크리스마스 잘 보내!

etc ...

Or, without Honorification:

잘 갔다와! 조심해서 가.

재미있게 놀다 가! 맛있게 잘 먹어!

잘 놀다 와! 잘 놀아! 영화 (재미있게) 잘 봐.

운동 열심히 해! 공부 열심히 해! 오늘 잘 해!

잘 쉬어! 크리스마스 잘 보내!

etc ...

GOOD-BYE Underlying constructions and schemas:

안녕히 $Verb_{Stem}$ -(으)세요! 재미있게 $Verb_{Stem}$ -(으)세요!

Action-Specific-Adverb $Verb_{Stem}$ -(으)세요!

잘 $Verb_{Stem}$ -ㅏ/ㅓ! *Objekt* 잘 $Verb_{Stem}$ -ㅏ/ㅓ!

재미있게 $Verb_{Stem}$ -ㅏ/ㅓ! 열심히 $Verb_{Stem}$ -ㅏ/ㅓ!

Common features:

- Command referring to *Motion* or *Current/Planned Action*
- 잘 or 안녕히. Alternatively action-specific adverb that expresses satisfactory or successful performance of action

GOOD-BYE (II):

(나/우리) 갈게요!

(저) 가겠습니다.

(나/우리) 먼저 갈게요!

(저) 먼저 가겠습니다.

(저) (먼저) *vSt*-(으)르게요

(저) (먼저) *vSt*-겠습니다

저 먼저 들어가겠습니다

나 먼저 잘께!

먼저 퇴근할게요!

GOOD-BYE (II) Underlying schemas:

(저) (먼저) *vSt*-(으)르 게요

(저) (먼저) *vSt*-겠 습니다

Common features:

- Used when leaving before others
- Announcement of intention to *go, go home, turn in for rest* etc
- Optional addition of 저/나 and 먼저 to emphasis the contrast with remaining person

GOOD-BYE (II) – Replies:

(나/우리) 갈게요!

(나/우리) 먼저 갈게요!

(저) 먼저 가겠습니다.

Any guesses as to

how people reply to these ?

GOOD-BYE (II) – Replies:

(나/우리) 갈게요!

(나/우리) 먼저 갈게요!

(저) 먼저 가겠습니다.

네, 가세요!

네, 안녕히 가세요!

네, 조심해서 가세요! etc.

GOOD-BYE (II) – Replies:

저 먼저 들어가겠습니다

Any guesses ?

GOOD-BYE (II) – Replies:

저 먼저 들어가겠습니다

네, 들어 가세요!

네, 조심해서 가세요! etc.

GOOD-BYE (II) – Replies:

(나/우리) (먼저) 잘게요!

(저/저희) (먼저) 자겠습니다!

Any guesses ?

GOOD-BYE (II) – Replies:

(나/우리) (먼저) 잘게요!

(저/저희) (먼저) 자겠습니다!

네, 자요!

네, 주무세요!

네, 잘 자요!

네, 안녕히 주무세요!

GOOD-BYE (II) – Replies:

(나/우리) (먼저) 잘게요!

(저/저희) (먼저) 자겠습니다!

네, 자요!

네, 주무세요!

네, 잘 자요!

네, 안녕히 주무세요!

Or even:

네, 그러세요!

네, 그래요, 그럼!

GOOD-BYE (II) – Simple exchange schema

(나/우리) (먼저) 갈게요! – 네, 가세요!

저 먼저 들어가겠습니다! – 네, (안녕히) 들어가십시오!

저 먼저 자겠습니다! – 네, (안녕히) 주무십시오!

먼저 잘게요! – 네, 그러세요!

Common features:

- Announcement of intention to *go, go home, turn in for rest* etc
- Acknowledgement through reactive “*then go ahead*” command

GOOD-BYE (II):

(나/우리) 갈게요!

(저) 가겠습니다.

(나/우리) 먼저 갈게요!

(저) 먼저 가겠습니다.

(저) (먼저) *vSt*-(으)르게요

(저) (먼저) *vSt*-겠습니다

저 먼저 들어가겠습니다

나 먼저 잘께!

먼저 퇴근할게요!

Exercises

Who says these when? And to whom?

- (1) 재미있게 보세요!
- (2) 다녀올게요!
- (3) 저 먼저 가겠습니다
- (4) 파티를 잘 해요!
- (5) 공부 열심히 해요!
- (6) 잘게!
- (7) 맛있게 드시고 가세요!

Exercises

Who says these when? And to whom?

- (1) 재미있게 보세요!
- (2) 다녀올게요!
- (3) 저 먼저 가겠습니다
- (4) 파티를 잘 해요!
- (5) 공부 열심히 해요!
- (6) 잘게!
- (7) 맛있게 드시고 가세요!

Who would give what as an appropriate reply?

Exercises

What do you say instead to ...

- (1) 재미있게 보세요! .. *a close same-age friend?*
- (2) 다녀올게요! .. *to the father of a friend?*
- (3) 저 먼저 가겠습니다! .. *to an equal colleague*
- (4) 파티를 잘 해요! .. *to you friend's older sister?*
- (5) 공부 열심히 해요! .. *to a student in the year below?*
- (6) 잘게! .. *to your professor on an academic field trip?*
- (7) 맛있게 드시고 가세요! .. *to your housemate?*

Exercises

- (1) What might you say to your roommate when leaving the house? Think about different contexts!!!*
- (2) What might you say to your roommate when he leaves for university? Think about different contexts!!!*

Hello greetings

잘 갔다오셨어요?

재미있게 놀다 오셨어요?

영화 재미있게 보셨어요?

편히 쉬셨어요?

크리스마스를 안녕히 보내셨어요?

etc ...

잘 갔다왔어?

재미있게 놀았어?

맛있게 잘 먹었어?

운동 열심히 했어?

공부 열심히 했어?

발표 잘 했어?

etc ...

만날 때 쓰는 인사

Underlying patterns:

안녕히 $Verb_{Stem}$ -(으)셨어요?

재미있게 $Verb_{Stem}$ -(으)셨어요?

Context-Specific-Adverb $Verb_{Stem}$ -(으)셨어요?

잘 $Verb_{Stem}$ -았/었어(요)?

재미있게 $Verb_{Stem}$ -았/었어(요)?

etc ...

So what do we take away from this?

- We have seen how a particular social-communicative meaning or function – SEPARATION GREETING or “good-bye” can be carried by family of construction linguemes of varying specificity

잘 VSt -ㅏ/ㅓ(요)!

Object 잘 VSt -ㅏ/ㅓ(요)!

재미있게 $Verb_{Stem}$ -ㅏ/ㅓ(요)!

열심히 VSt -ㅏ/ㅓ(요)!

재미있게 $Verb_{Stem}$ -(으)세요!

안녕히 $Verb_{Stem}$ -(으)세요!

PositiveAdverb Motion/ActivityVerbCommand

etc ...

So what do we take away from this?

- We have seen how a particular social-communicative meaning or function – SEPARATION GREETING or “good-bye” can be carried by family of construction linguemes of varying specificity
- We have seen how awareness of the importance and function of constructions and schemata of this kind can help us identify recurrent and entrenched patterns of language use
- We have seen how attention to such patterns can help us in learning Korean language “facts”

Recognising patterns: Possession (“have”)

언니네는 돈 좀 **있**는 것 같애.

o.sister-family-SLCT money a.bit be.there fact seems

“They do seem to have some money in the family.”

What word here can really be said to express

“POSSESSION” ?

Does “있다” really MEAN “have” ?

But what about these:

언니네는 돈 많은 것 같애!

older.sister.family-SLCT money be.much fact seems

“They do seem to have loads of money.”

언니네는 집이 큰 것 같애!

older.sister.family-SLCT house-SBJ be.big fact seems

“Well, they do seem to have a massive house”

언니는 남편이 잘 생긴 것 같애!

older.sister-SLCT husband-SBJ handsome fact seems

“Well, she does seem to have a handsome husband”

Conclusion

- There is no Korean word equivalent for ‘have’
- Instead, the meaning of POSSESSION is carried by the DOUBLE SUBJECT construction as an abstract pattern.

This can be with the verbs 있다/없다:

POSSESSOR-이/가	POSSESSED(-이/가)	있다/없다
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But it can also be with the verbs 많다 (or 적다)

POSSESSOR-이/가	POSSESSED(-이/가)	많다/적다
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And it can also be with a verb that expresses a particular noteworthy quality of the POSSESSED

POSSESSOR-이/가	POSSESSED(-이/가)	QUALITYVERB
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Thinking one step further:

“Koreans have small eyes and flat noses”

*(*unless they have had plastic surgery)*

한국사람들이 눈이 작고 코가 납작합니다

Koreans-SUBJ eye-SUBJ be.small-and nose-SUBJ is.flat

Thinking one step further:

“Koreans have small eyes and flat noses”

*(*unless they have had plastic surgery)*

한국사람들이 눈이 작고 코가 납작합니다

Koreans-SUBJ eye-SUBJ be.small-and nose-SUBJ is.flat

POSSESSION?

Thinking one step further:

“Koreans have small eyes and flat noses”

*(*unless they have had plastic surgery)*

한국사람들이 눈이 작고 코가 납작합니다

Koreans-SUBJ eye-SUBJ be.small-and nose-SUBJ is.flat

POSSESSION? No!

Instead: PROPERTY RELATING TO (BODY) PART

PERSON/THING (BODY) PART(-이/가) QUALITYVERB

So actually ...

The English verb “have” has uses that have little to do with POSSESSION and much more with PROPERTIES !!!

So, if Korean has the construction:

한국사람들이 눈이 작고 코가 큼니다

Koreans-SUBJ eye-SUBJ be.small-and nose-SUBJ is.big

PERSON/THING-이/가 PART(-이/가) PROPERTYVERB

Then this means English has the construction:

“Koreans have small eyes and flat noses”

*(*unless they have had plastic surgery)*

PERSON has/have PROPERTYADJECTIVE PART.OF.PERSON

Recognising Patterns: “LIKE”

한국요리를 너무 좋아하는데, 불고기는 싫어해요.

“I really like Haemultang, but I hate Bulgogi”

부모는 자식을 다 똑 같이 사랑해야 되는데 ...

“As a parent one should love all one’s children equally ...”

Traditional teaching:

LIKE = 좋아하다

HATE / DON’T LIKE = 싫어하다

LOVE = 사랑하다, 좋아하다

But what about these:

한국요리가 너무 **좋**은데 , 불고기는 **싫**어요.

"I really like Haemultang, but I hate Bulgogi"

부모는 자식이 모두 똑 같이 **좋**아야 되는데 ...

"As a parent I/one should like all one's children equally ..."

좋다 = LIKE ?

싫다 = HATE ?

And what about these:

한국요리가 너무 맛있는데 , 불고기는 너무 달어요.

“Haemultang is really tasty, but Bulgogi is too sweet”

OR “I really like Haemultang, but I hate Bulgogi, it’s too sweet”

부모는 자식을 모두 똑 같이 예뻐해야 하는데 ...

“As a parent one should find all of one’s children equally pretty”

OR “As a parent one should like all one’s children equally ...”

Question:

Which of the translations given under each example is the “correct” one?

My suggestion:

- Let's not simply learn the equations
좋다/좋아하다 = LIKE 싫다/싫어하다 = HATE
- Instead, understand that one expresses one's own PREFERENCE/LIKING by saying what quality it is that underlies this PREFERENCE/LIKING

(나는) X(-이/가) *Quality. Verb*
(좋다, 맛있다, 예쁘다 etc)

- And, in case of somebody else's PREFERENCE/LIKING one puts the relevant Quality Verb into the following construction:

PERSON-이/가 X-을/를 *Quality. Verb*- ㅏ / ㅑ 하다
(좋아하다, 맛있어하다, 예뻐하다)

Recognising patterns: *with/by*

What every textbook teaches:

버스로 가요.

"I go by bus."

차로 왔어요.

"We've come by car."

볼펜으로 써요

"Write with a biro"

망치로 쳤어요

"He hit it with a hammer"

현금으로 샀어

"I bought it with cash"

카드로 샀어.

"I bought it with the card"

⑤ *with/by* (INSTRUMENT)

What Koreans actually tend to say:

버스를 타고 가요.

"I go by bus."

차를 끌고 왔어요.

"We've come by car."

볼펜 가지고 써요

"Write with a biro"

망치를 들고 쳤어요

"He hit it with a hammer"

현금 주고 샀어

"I bought it with cash"

카드를 쓰고 샀어

"I bought it with the card"

Underlying pattern:

INSTRUMENT *Manipulation* VSt-고

Where *Verb* refers to a specific Action that the agent performs when making use of the Instrument

e.g. VEHICLE-를 타고

CAR.ONE.DRIVES-를 끌고

INSTRUMENT-를 가지고

INSTRUMENT-를 들고

MONEY-를 주고 (사다)

CARD/CHEQUE/ETC-를 쓰고

Recognising Patterns: “TAKE/BRING”

우산을 가져 가세요!
내일 교과서를 가져 오세요

But also, again, those we often don't learn about:

올 때 맥주 좀 사 와!

케이크를 만들어 갈까요?

샌드위치나 준비 해오세요

내일까지 짧은 글 써 오세요

Recognising Patterns: “TAKE, GO WITH”

돈 가지고 가다 / 오다 / 다니다 etc

money-ACC take-PF.SEQ go / come / go around etc

Often: takes/brings/carries money with her

Also: has money with / on her

But also, again, those we often don't learn about:

티슈를 챙기고 가다 / 오다 / 다니다 etc

tissues-ACC prepare-PF.SEQ go / come / go around etc

Often: makes sure to take/bring/carry tissues with her

Also: makes sure she has tissues with / on her

Closely related are, again, the following:

가방 매고 가다 / 오다 / 다니다 etc

bag-ACC tie-PF.SEQ go / come / go around etc

Mostly: carries a bag (around) with her

Sometimes: carries a bag (around) on her back

애기 얹고 가다 / 오다 / 다니다 etc

baby put.on.back-PF.SEQ go / come / go around etc

Often: carries baby (around) with her / on her back

Also: goes (around) etc with her baby on her back

Again, the English counterparts express part of the Korean verbal chain semantics through nominal constituents

And again, of course, the one we all learn early on:

돈 가지고 가다 / 오다 / 다니다 etc

money-ACC take-PF.SEQ go / come / go around etc

Often: *takes/brings/carries money with her*

Also: *has money with / on her*

Nor these:

열쇠를 주머니에 넣고 가다 / 오다 / 다니다 etc

key-ACC pocket-INTO put.in-PF.SEQ go / come / go around etc

차를 끌고 가다 / 오다 / 다니다 etc

car-ACC pull.along-PF.SEQ go / come / go around etc

카트를 밀고 가다 / 오다 / 다니다 etc

cart-ACC push-PF.SEQ go / come / go around etc

Another one that we all learn:

친구를 데리고 가다 / 오다 / 다니다 etc

friend-ACC take-PF.SEQ go / come / go around etc

Often: *takes/brings a friend with her*

Also: *has friend with her*

But not these:

친구를 끌고 가다 / 오다 / 다니다 etc

Friend-ACC drag-PF.SEQ go / come / go around etc

Again closely related to the earlier constructions are:

양복 입고 가다 / 오다 / 다니다 etc

suit put.on-PF.SEQ go / come / go around etc

Rarely: *puts on a suit and goes*

Mostly: *goes / comes / goes around in a suit*

Or: *is wearing a suit*

셔츠 벗고 가다 / 오다 / 다니다 etc

shirt put.off-PF.SEQ go / come / go around etc

Rarely: *takes off shirt and goes*

Mostly: *goes / comes / goes around in his vest / barechested*

Or: *is not wearing his shirt*

And of course the constructions with WEARING verbs belong to a larger construction family in which the second verb slot is open to a wide range of activity verbs

옷 입고 물놀이 하다

Clothes put.on-PF.SEQ splash around in the water

Rarely: Puts on his clothes and splashes around in the water

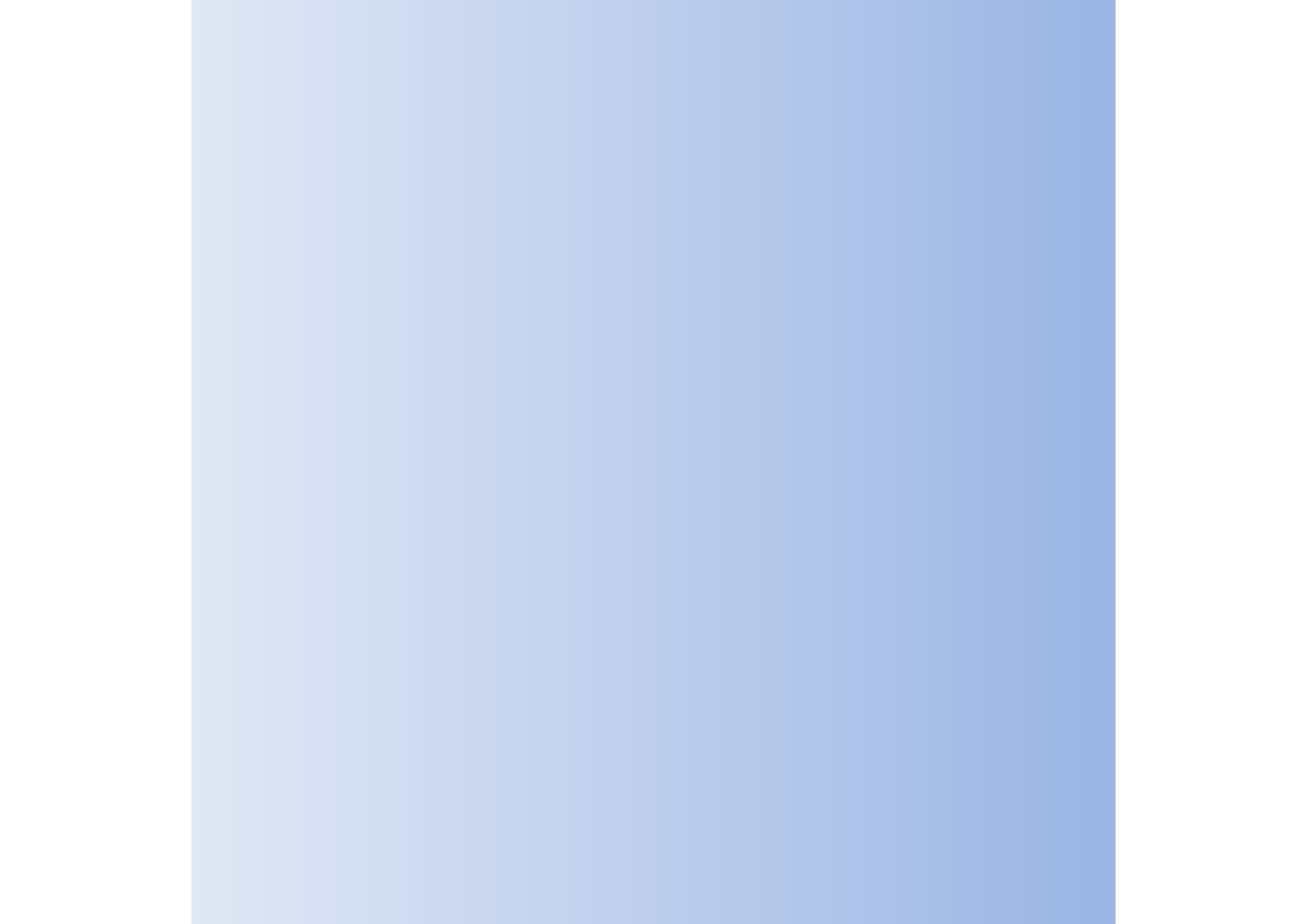
Mostly: Splashes around fully dressed

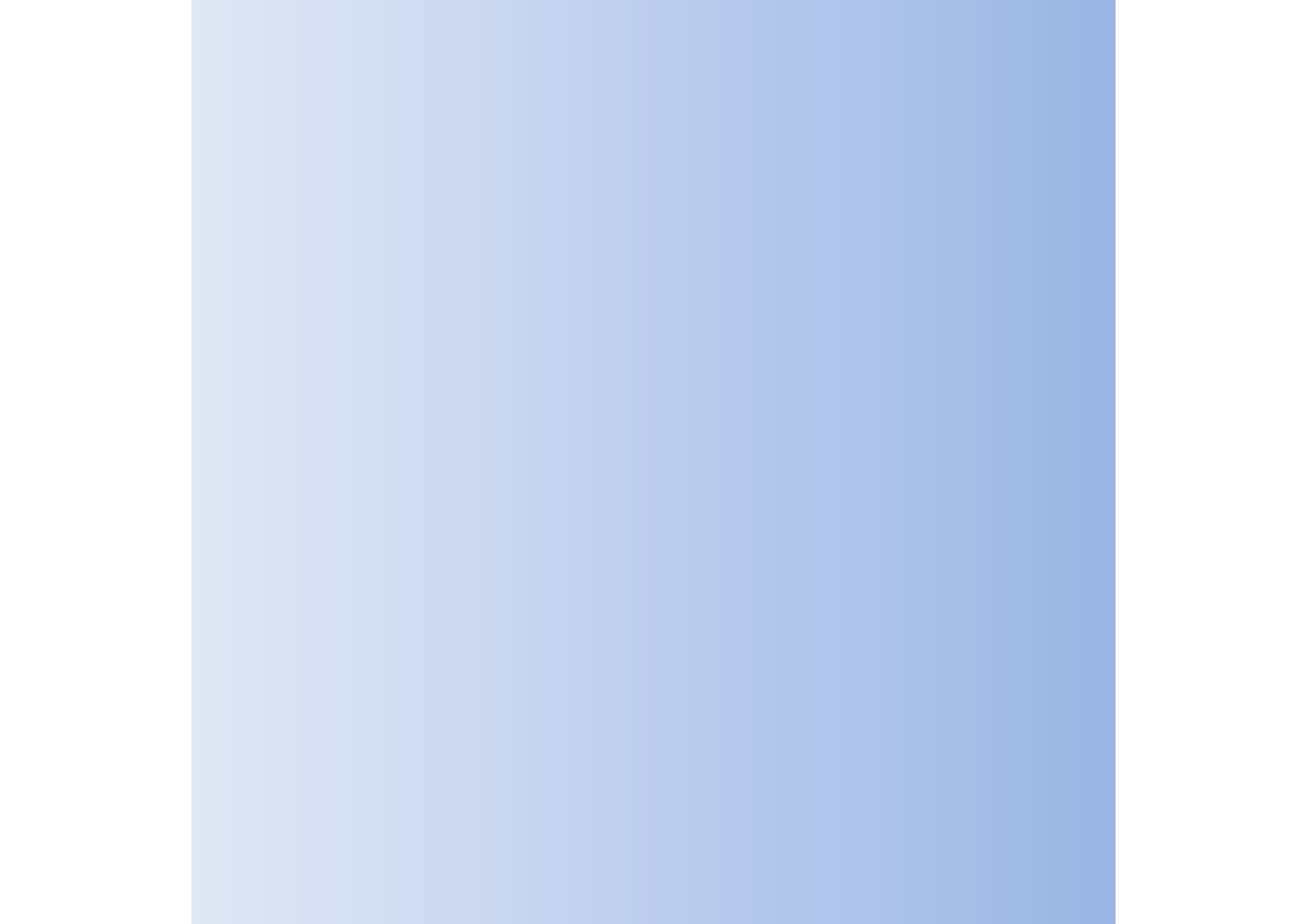
옷 벗고 자다

Clothes put.off-PF.SEQ sleeps

Rarely: Takes off clothes and sleeps

Mostly: Sleeps naked





Other cases: ⑨ THANKYOU

What every textbook teaches:

감사합니다.

고맙습니다

And, less formally:

고마워(요)

⑨ THANK YOU

What people actually say:

(맛있게) 잘 먹겠습니다.

"Thank you" (for food not yet eaten)

(맛있게) 잘 먹었습니다.

"Thank you" (for food not yet eaten)

DVD 재미 있게 보겠습니다.

"Thank you" (for DVD just received)

영화 재미있게 봤습니다.

"Thank you" (for showing me the film)

책 잘 보겠습니다.

"Thank you" (for book just received)

책 재미있게 읽었습니다.

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etc ...

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etc ...

⑨ THANK YOU

Underlying patterns:

잘 *Verb*_{Stem}-겠습니다!

잘 *Verb*_{Stem}-(으)르께(요)!

잘 *Verb*_{Stem}-았/었습니다!

재미있게 *Verb*_{Stem}-겠습니다 / *Verb*_{Stem}-(으)르께(요)!

재미있게 *Verb*_{Stem}-았/었습니다! / *Verb*_{Stem}-았/었어(요)!

Context-Specific-Adverb *Verb*_{Stem}-겠습니다

etc ...

감사한 마음을 표현하는 말

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*Context-Specific-Adverb Verb*_{Stem}-겠습니다

etc ...

기분 좋으라 하는 말

FEEL-GOOD TALK

English Version

CD-ROM 포함

서울대 한국어



Student's Book

서울대학교 언어교육원
최은규 | 진문아 | 오은영 | 송지현

1A

읽고 쓰기 Reading and Writing

준비 여러분 집은 어디에 있어요? 집에 뭐가 있어요?
Where is your house located? What do you have in your house?

읽기 다음을 읽고 질문에 답하세요.
Read the letter and answer the following questions.

어머니, 아버지

안녕하세요? 즐리앙이에요.

저는 한국에서 잘 지내요.

저는 지금 제 방에 있어요. 제 방은 기숙사에 있어요.

제 방에는 침대하고 책상이 있어요.

책상 위에는 어머니하고 아버지 사진이 있어요.

저는 매일 그 사진을 봐요.

저는 언어교육원에서 한국어를 배워요.

우리 반에는 일본 사람하고 중국 사람하고 미국 사람이 있어요.

오늘 저는 인사동에 가요. 인사동에서 우리 반 친구를 만나요.

그럼 안녕히 계세요. 사랑해요.

서울에서 즐리앙

어머니 mother 아버지 father 잘 지내다 to be doing well 기숙사 dormitory 사진 photo 매일 every day 그 that 반 class 사랑하다 to love

어머니, 아버지

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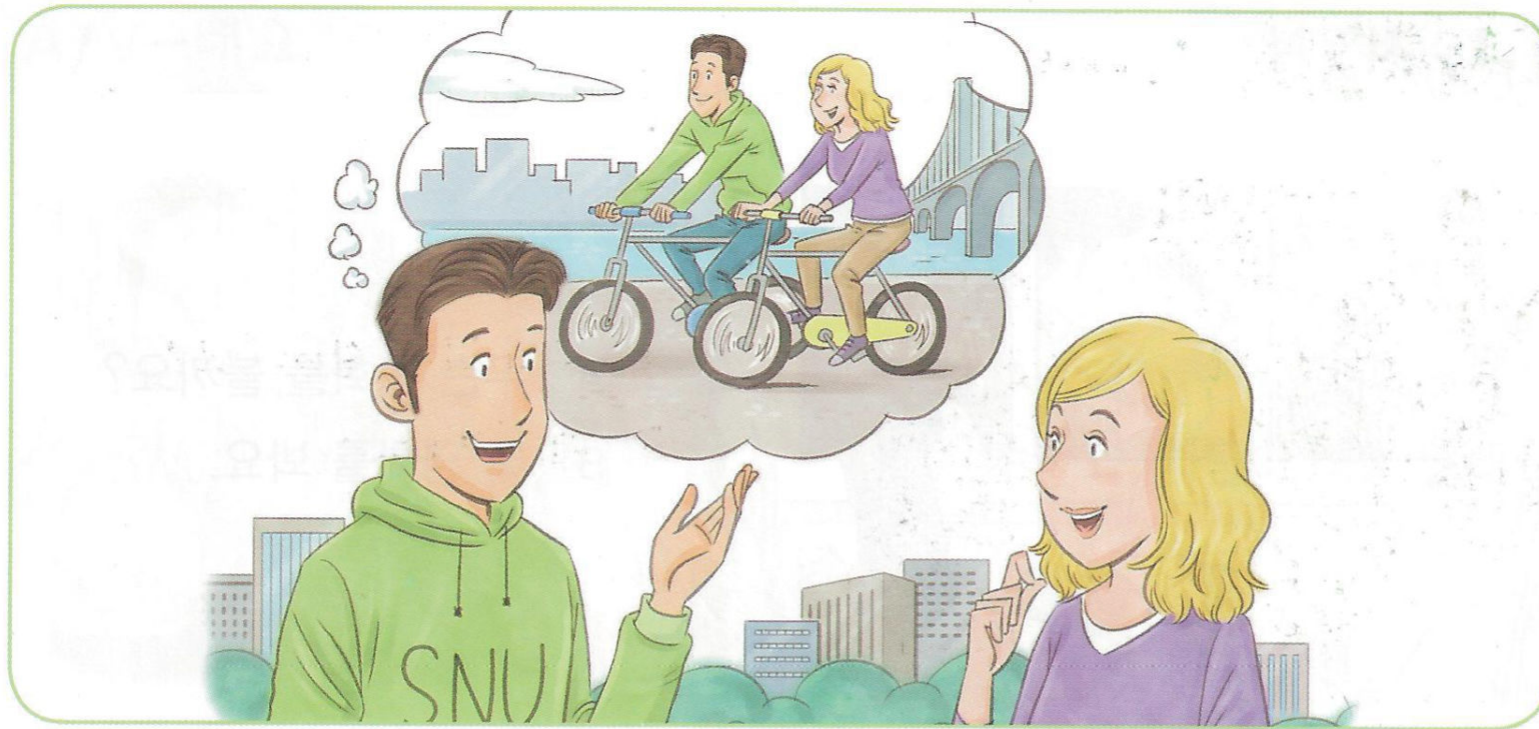
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서울에서 줄리앙



정우 켈리 씨, 한국 생활이 어때요?

켈리 한국어 공부는 재미있지만 주말에는 조금 심심해요.

정우 그래요? 그럼 주말에 같이 자전거 탈까요?

켈리 좋아요. 어디에서 탈까요?

정우 한강에서 타요.

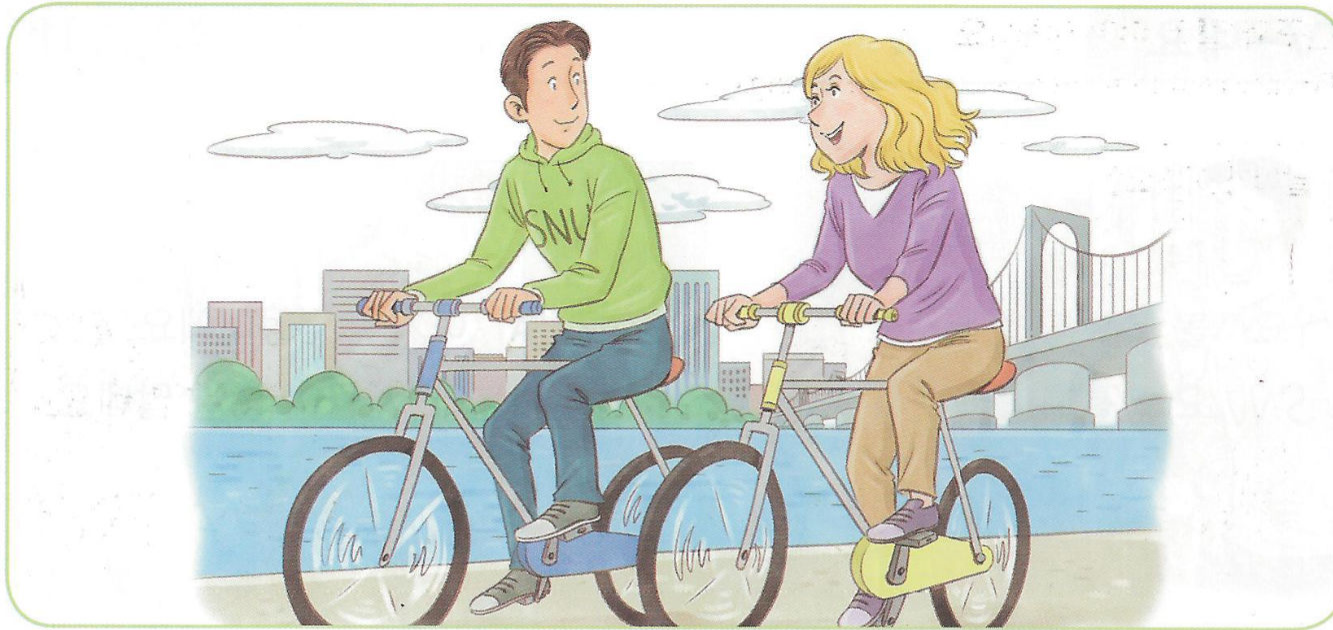
켈리 네. 그런데 한강에 어떻게 가요?

정우 가까워요. 걸어서 가요.



재미있지만
[재미있지만]

어떻게
[어떻게]



정우 여기가 한강공원이에요.

켈리 와, 정말 시원하네요. 정우 씨는 이 공원에 자주 와요?

정우 네, 자주 와요. 우리 자전거 탈까요?

켈리 그래요.



재미있네요
[재미인네요]

정우 켈리 씨, 재미있어요?

켈리 네, 아주 재미있네요.

정우 그럼 우리 다음에 또 올까요?

켈리 좋아요.

FEEL-GOOD TALK

미인이시네요!

"You are a beauty"

사진으로 봤을 때보다 더 예쁘시네요!

*"You are even more beautiful
than when I saw you on the photo"*

FEEL-GOOD TALK

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VSt-(으)시네요

/

VSt-(으)셨네요

FEEL-GOOD TALK

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Vst-(으)시네요

/

Vst-(으)셨네요

요리 솜씨가 참 대단하시네요!

"Your cooking skills are truly extraordinary!"

사모님 스타일이 참 세련되셨네요!

"Your style is truly most elegant!"

FEEL-GOOD TALK

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... 참 VSt-(으)시네요

/

... 참 VSt-(으)셨네요

기분 좋으라 하는 말

요리를 아주 잘 하시네요!

"You cook really well!"

글씨를 참 예쁘게 쓰시네요!

"Your handwriting ist really pretty / neat !"

정리를 정말 열심히 하시네요!

"You truly tidy up with such effort!"

기분 좋으라 하는 말

요리를 아주 잘 하시네요!

"You cook really well!"

요리 솜씨가 참 대단하시네요!

"Your cooking skills are truly amazing!"

기분 좋으라 하는 말

요리를 아주 잘 하시네요!

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"Your handwriting ist really pretty / neat !"

정리를 정말 열심히 하시네요!

"You truly tidy up with such effort!"

... (참¹) 잘² AKTION.VSt-(으)시네요

1 참, 정말, 아주, 너무

2 잘, 예쁘게, 맛있게, 멋있게, 열심히 ...

기분 좋으라 하는 말

... *Honorific.VSt+Modifier* 것 같네요

교수님이 유머가 많으신 것 같네요

"You seem to be very humorous!"

Schema features:

- Picking up on a positive character trait that makes the person attractive to other people
- Stating this in the form of a tentative impression/opinion

기분 좋으라 하는 말

... (참¹) 잘² *Honorific.VSt+Modifier* 것 같네요

1 참, 정말, 아주, 너무

2 잘, 예쁘게, 맛있게, 멋있게, 열심히 ...

아이들을 참 잘 가르치시는 것 같네요.

"You seem to be teaching the kids really well!"

Schema features:

- Picking up on a socially attractive skill of the person, esp. a skill that brings the person a lot of popularity
- Again, stating this in the form of a tentative impression/opinion

기분 좋으라 하는 말 - 주요 문형

... *Honorific.VSt*-나 봐요 / ... *VSt*-나 보네요

요리하는 거 좋아하시**나** 봐요!

"I get the impression you really like cooking"

... (참¹) 잘² *Honorific.VSt*-나 봐요

1 참, 정말, 아주, 너무

2 잘, 예쁘게, 맛있게, 멋있게, 열심히 ...

아이들하고 **너무 잘** 노**시**나 **봐**요.

"I get the impression you are really good at playing with children!"

기분 좋으라 하는 말 - 주요 문형

... 어떻게 그렇게 잘¹ AKTION.VSt-(으)세요?

¹ 잘, 예쁘게, 맛있게, 멋있게, 열심히 ...

노래를 어떻게 그렇게 잘 부르세요?

"How on earth are you able to sing that well!"

김치를 어떻게 그렇게 맛있게 담그세요?

"How on earth do you manage to make such good Kimchi?"

어떻게 그렇게 어려운 일을 빨리 끝내셨어요

"How did you manage to do such a difficult job so quickly?"

기분 좋으라 하는 말 - 주요 문형

___님이 [계시]니(까)¹ [상황이 좋]네요

선생님이 계시니까 분위기가 사네요

"What with you being here the atmosphere is really alive!"

이렇게 열심히 일하시니
내년에 좋은 성과가 있을거예요

*"What with you working as hard as I see you working here
you are surely going to have success next year"*

열심히 도와 주시니까 일이 원만하게 빨리 끝나네요

"What with you helping me out, the job is getting done really quickly"

기분 좋으라 하는 말

Positive appraisal



혹시?

머리 모양이 예쁘시네요. 머리 어디서 하셨어요?

"Your hairstyle is so nice. Where did you get your hair done?"

김치를 어떻게 그렇게 맛있게 담그세요?

혹시 어머님께 배우셨어요?

"How on earth have you made such delicious Kimchi?"

Did you maybe learn this from your mother?"

요리 참 잘 하시네요. 혹시 요리학원 다니셨어요?

"You are really good at cooking. Did you maybe go to a cooking school?"

기분 좋으라 하는 말

- 주요 문형

Positive appraisal



무슨 비결이 있으세요?

아주 날씬해지셨네요. 무슨 비결이 있으세요

"You have become so slim. Is there a secret method behind this?"

몸매가 좋으셔서 옷맵시가 사네요.

혹시 무슨 비결이나 있으세요

"You have such a good figure, your dress style is really coming alive.

Is there a secret to this?"

어머님 눈가에 주름이 하나도 안 보이네요.

어떻게 관리를 하세요?

_"There is not a single wrinkle around you eyes!

How are you taking care of your skin?"

기분 좋으라 하는 말 - 주요 문형

Praise



You must be so popular

글씨를 참 예쁘게 쓰시네요.

하교 다니실 때 선생님께 칭찬을 많이 받으셨겠어요

"Your handwriting is so pretty! You must have been getting a lot of praise from your school teachers!"

요리하는 거 좋아하시나 봐요.

아이 어머니가 행복하시겠어요

"You seem to like cooking. Your wife must be the happiest person on earth!"

기분 좋으라 하는 말 - 주요 문형

[Praiseworthy fact] † / ㅏ 서 You must be so popular!

사모님이 애교가 넘치셔서
남편께 사랑 많이 받으시겠어요.

*“You are brimming with charm,
you must be getting a lot of affection from your husband”*

교수님이 유머가 만점이라서
학생들에게 인기가 많으시겠어요

*“Professor you are getting full points on humour,
you are surely going to be massively popular with your students!”*