
2

DON'T WAIT FOR US – GO ON AHEAD

IN THIS UNIT ...

- More on negative expressions
- Issuing a mild complaint; hinting people to do what we want indirectly
- It looks like .../It seems that ...



In this Unit we continue to look at more functions in Korean, ie ways of using the language for a purpose. In particular, we learn how to tell people not to do what they have in mind, how to imply and other expressions relevant to the execution of these functions.

1 Conversation

and Annie are meeting at a coffee shop at 4.00. They are going to have coffee there, and at 5.00 will be joined by .@984 108.396 T14.221000((42(a:8 11.955 Tf 42.52 551 -4(@)1000(Ä)]T33 11.955 Tf 42.5

Language Notes

- .: "Hello"
- ?: "Where are you now?"
- .: "I am already here."
- : *early*
- -: *depart*
- = : *car*
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3 More about Negatives

3.1 Don't (do it)

When we want to tell someone not to do something we can say

... AVST - .

Note also that when the person we are talking to deserves more respect, as it were, use ... AVST - . In Polite Formal language, you use ... AVST - .

EXAMPLES

.	Don't worry.
.	Don't worry.
.	Don't worry.
.	Don't cry.
.	Don't cry.
.	Be quiet!
.	Be quiet!

3.2 Don't do this; do that.

Often when people give negative commands they add a positive alternative. You can do this by saying

... AVST1 - AVST2 - () .

EXAMPLES

.	Don't wait for him - go on ahead.
.	Don't go today - go tomorrow.
.	Don't muck around - study.
.	Don't just watch television - read books as well.

3.3 Without doing ...

We often convey this idea by saying

... AVST1 - ... AVST2 ...
AVST1 -

EXAMPLES

.	I haven't eaten yet. (Lit. 'I've come here without eating.')
.	I took the exam without doing any study for it.
.	Ji-Su went overseas without letting his parents know about it.
.	I slept without turning off the lights.

The two expressions, “... ” and “... ”, are basically interchangeable. However, “... ” is more widely usable and flexible (and thus was introduced earlier), and can be used both for observations and opinions, corresponding fairly closely to English “I seem/you seem/it seems...” etc. By contrast, “... (‘Indications are that ...’)” generally suggests, as its literal derivation might imply (: *shape*), a more objective type of observation. Thus it tends to be used for observations on physical states of being, and not for opinions. As in English, when using these expressions with I/we, the implication is that we are standing outside ourselves to make comment, such as in “I seem to be needing more and more sleep these days.” and so on.

6 Complaining

It almost goes without saying that the non-native speaker has to be extremely careful in making complaints. There is such a fine line between insisting on your point of view and being overbearing, and of course there is always the factor of cultural misunderstanding to take into account. Therefore, in this Unit we’re not learning so much how to complain as how to bring situations to the attention of people. In this context the use of ‘-() / ’ becomes important, since making an introductory statement sets the context for your complaint.

EXAMPLES

...	,	?	This isn't what I ordered – could you please change it?
,	,	?	The students are too noisy – what should we do?
,	,	?	Other people have left already – what should we do?
,	.		It's cold in here – the aircon doesn't work.

You can sound more gentle by using ‘... ’ or ‘... ’.

EXAMPLES

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