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A SHRIMP BETWEEN FIGHTING WHALES ...

IN THIS UNIT ...

Proverbs

Review of main grammatical forms of the Korean written language Reporting what people have said

In this Unit, we look at a handful of Korean proverbs, drawn from the world of nature, and review the main grammatical forms of the written language we studied in Unit 7, since these proverbs are usually presented as part of the written, rather than the spoken, Korean language. We also look at various ways to tell other people what people have said to us.

1 Proverbs

Few aspects of language are more interesting than proverbs, not only the strong proverbs are more interesting than proverbs, not only the strong proverbs are among the most common in the Korean language. We strong proverb can give great pleasure to speakers and listeners alike.

| Few aspects of language are more interesting than proverbs, not only the strong pro

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FURTHER NOTES:

- 1. Literally, "When whales ght the shrimp's back gets brokerhere's no common English equivalent perhaps the nearest would bet's always the little guy that gets hurtThis expression is frequently quoted in modern history books, and is a standard way of describing how Korea, the `shrimp', has frequently been caught up in battles between the neighbouring `whales' of Japan, China and others.
- 2. Literally, "Birds hear what's said during the day, and mice hear what's said at rlightere's always someone listening, so watch what you say Even walls have ear'sWhen we want to say that something is very hush-hush we can just story ...', which is equivalent to Keep this under your hat.
- 3. Literally, "The frog cannot remember that it has been a tadöoTeis is to tell us to be modest, and is similar to "The parish priest forgets that ever he has been holy water (parish)."Clerk
- 4. Literally, "Even monkeys fall out of trees at tim'eshere is no commonly used English equivalent. The idea is, of course, that even the most experienced of operators can slip up. One simple situation calling for its use would be, for example, if your Korean instructor made an unintentional spelling error in Hangeul!
- 5. Literally, "

2 Some Useful Words

® • 2	without reason	" &	whale
•†= 5	till late	;	bird
	a short time ago	% 00	frog
@ :	approximately	Š P	tadpole
\$F;µ-	after a moment	VHŽÚF	peanuts
l€	again ‡	,B	inside
ŒD -	narrow, cramped	Ž ¹ >	back (body part)
÷Ò-	broad, wide, vast	VF3	river bank
¾Të£ -	beautiful] ë ¢7	shing rod
VF9 -	strange (Lit. strangely)	⟨ .C	a ght

3 Reporting What People Have Said

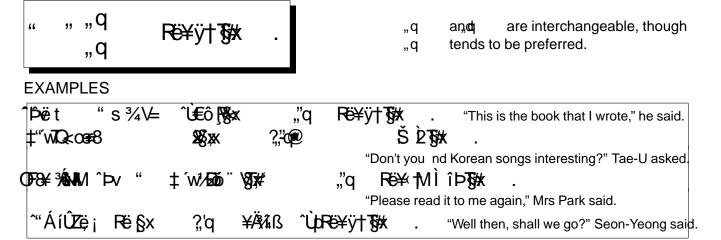
Let us now look at ways to report what people have said to us. Before we do, it might be an idea to remind ourselves of how we make the distinction between direct speech and reported speech in English

Direct speech		Reported speech	
`Get out!' he said.	=)	He told me to get out.	
'Do you like Korean?' he asked		He asked me if I liked Korean.	

As we can see, the shape of sentences is transformed a good deal when we are reporting what peop have said, rather than directly quoting them. This is true in Korean as well, and so in this section we'll be concentrating on learning to make transformations like this smoothly.

3.1 Direct Speech

When we are quoting directly what people have said, we can say

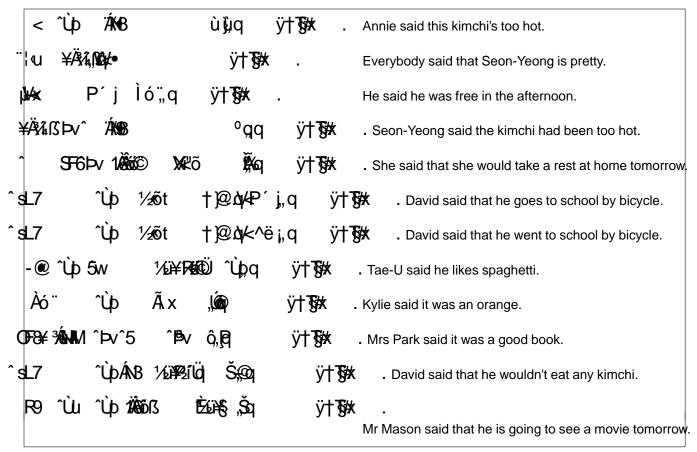


3.2 Reported Speech (1): Said

When reporting what people have said, we can say:

Note however when (1) reporting actions in the present tense, (2) reporting equation and identication in the present tense, ie, when the vertex statement in the future tense involving the use of (V) modications such as below have to be made.

EXAMPLES



Note also that the topic marker $\rlap/$ in the `source' statement changes to , $\rlap/$ object $\rlap/$ when it becomes reported speech. That is, someone's statement changes to , $\rlap/$ will be reported as $\rlap/$ STOPUT $\rlap/$ WIQLET# _ = $\rlap/$ o ", q = $\rlap/$ o", q = \rlap

3.6 Reported Speech (5): Requested

When we report what people have requested, we can say

This is the situation where people use the expression ## / \% \mathbb{B} and by de nition they are the benefactors of our response (if we respond positively of course).

EXAMPLES

However, there are situations where people use the expression , and thus make a request, but they themselves are not necessarily the benefactors of our response. If this is the case, the verb '- remains as it is.

EXAMPLES

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Note that the choice between- an er in the reported speech is not an accident. Consider the following two examples, and see if you can tell what is going on, that is, who is the benefactor?.

4 Some More Useful Words

íõ-			have a rest	'£'	-		release
ÀT#	-		fall out of	ü-			get bent
- •	-		ght	Rë§ ()	-	get fat, gain weight
N'	-		blow up,explode	Š-			bite
] ë¢ -			sh (verb)	Š	-		be bitten, be caught
û₩	-		happen	ñÀ -			hang, hook
2 <	-		do away with, get rid of	ñÀ	-		be hung, be hooked
Š : ¤T#	Š	-	lift up	(1)	-		think
16*	-		take out	(1)	ĭ½ -	st	rikes me as (Lit. be thought)

5 Reading a Story ...

Let's read the following passage.

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Language Notes