

# Korean Grammar in Discourse and Interaction

Materials for Advanced / Heritage Korean

## Unit 6: Relative Clause Constructions in Korean "Using TV Commercials to Learn and Practice Relative Clauses"

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## Preface

This workbook chapter introduces the grammatical construction of relative clauses in Korean. It is designed to raise students' awareness with regard to the scope, function, and structure of relative clauses in Korean. The Korean relative clause structure covers a wider range of functions than in English. It is used to express: a) attributive adjectives ('useful suggestion,' 'intelligent student') b) structures that match relative clause structures of English ('the actor who played Romeo in "Romeo and Juliet"), and c) complement constructions in English, realized as a relative clause structure in Korean ('the idea that Japanese is a difficult language to learn').

The discourse samples and explanations presented here are intended to supplement existing materials on this topic. We have proceeded with the assumption that students have already been exposed to many of the vocabulary items provided here and that they have at least a working understanding of Korean relative clauses.

We begin with a brief review of relative clauses in general. Next, we provide a series of scripts and the corresponding video clips that contain the target structures. The commercial copy was transcribed from the actual commercial itself and is presented in the lesson with indicators of who the speaker is and the particular line or lines that s/he utters. Where relevant, following the presentation of each script, we also provide short glosses for words and expressions that might be new or unfamiliar to students.

Within each segment, we ask that students locate the target constructions in the script and to concentrate on the meanings of each. Throughout the workbook, we focus simultaneously on meaning and structure. We then ask that students apply their understanding of the structures to other structures – using both Korean and English to accomplish this.

We conclude the unit with a less structured, but related activity. We provide a link to the final television commercial. The transcript does not appear in the workbook itself; it is placed at the end of the answer key, so that students may refer to it later, if they so choose. This way, students may apply their skills to a new audio-visual text without the support of the written version. Students are asked to listen for the relevant target structures and to note them in the spaces provided. The activity also contains a creative production component in which students are asked to write a promotional ad based on the structure and content of the final commercial.

This workbook is the second of a two-part series on noun modification in Korean. We will develop additional lessons building on this and other structures using other types of discourse data and involving other types of practice- and production-types of exercises.

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## Relative Clauses Constructions in Korean

### A. English Relative Clauses

A relative clause is a grammatical structure that specifies some quality or characteristic of a noun in a more complex way than using a simple adjective. Relative clauses in English are usually marked with the words *that*, *who*, *which*, *where*, *whose*, *in which*, *to whom*, etc. when they directly follow the noun.

Here are a few examples in English. The nouns that are specified or modified by the relative clause are underlined.

The woman ***who is wearing a green hat*** is my Aunt Neille

The professor ***that he spoke with yesterday*** is Professor Homin Sohn.

The Korean city ***that has developed the most quickly*** is Seoul

The American band ***that will tour Asia next month*** is Dream Theater.

Note that in English relative clauses the noun (or noun phrase) is mentioned first. After the noun comes: *that*, *who*, *which*, *where*, *in which*, *to whom*, etc. and then the characteristics or qualities that describe that noun.

- ◆ Sometimes *that* or *which* is deleted, but the construction would still be a relative clause. So, the sentences: “the professor he spoke with...[that] = deleted ” and “the woman wearing a green hat [who is = deleted]” are still relative clauses.

### B. Korean Relative Clauses

The structure of a relative clause in Korean is somewhat different, and this difference has to do with the PLACEMENT of the NOUN and the MODIFYING INFORMATION that describes it. In English, as we’ve noted above, the noun comes first and then the modifier.

The professor *that* he spoke with yesterday is Professor Homin Sohn.  
 [noun] [modifier]

The Korean city *that* has developed the most quickly is Seoul.  
 [noun] [modifier]

In Korean, the MODIFIER comes FIRST, and then the noun. Let's look at the Korean version of the above sentences:

**COMPARE:**

The professor *that he spoke with yesterday* is Professor Homin Sohn.  
 그가 어제 이야기한 교수는 손호민 교수이다.  
 [modifier] [noun]

The Korean city *that has developed the most quickly* is Seoul.  
 가장 빠르게 발전한 한국의 도시는 서울이다.  
 [modifier] [noun]

The following exercise will give you practice in recognizing the kind of Korean relative clauses.

**Exercise**

6-A

*Now, describe the picture below in Korean:*

The car (*that*) **the couple is driving** is a Ferrari.  
 [noun] [modifier]



(Korean)

Vocabulary: 몰다 to drive, less formal than 운전하다

Korean relative clause constructions are also sensitive to tense and aspect. So, if we change the tense of the above sentence to future or past, we'd need to also make a few changes in the grammar. Remember that for verbs, -은, -ㄴ marks a past-time relative clause, -는 marks an on-going relative clause (non-past or present), -을, -ㄹ marks a future or as yet unrealized relative clause, and -던 marks the “retrospective” use of a relative clause that is often expressed in English as “used to” or “had been V-ing.”

<b>Exercise</b>	<i>Express the following in Korean</i>
<b>6-B</b>	

a. **The car** that the couple **drove** was a Ferrari.

\_\_\_\_\_ (Korean)

b. **The car** that the couple **will drive** is a Ferrari.

\_\_\_\_\_ (Korean)

c. **The car** that the couple **used to drive** was a Ferrari.

\_\_\_\_\_ (Korean)

<b>Exercise</b>	<i>Express another sets of relative clauses with variations in tense and aspect</i>
<b>6-C</b>	



Example: The house that we are renting is near the Han River.

우리가 세들어 사는 집은 한강 근처이다.

Vocabulary: 세들어 살다 to rent

a. The house that we rented is near the Han River.

\_\_\_\_\_ (Korean)

b. The house that we will rent is near the Han River.

\_\_\_\_\_ (Korean)

c. The house that we used to rent is near the Han River

\_\_\_\_\_ (Korean)

There is one more important difference between English and Korean regarding adjectives and relative clauses. In English, one can choose between the two separate grammatical forms, by using either an adjective OR a relative clause:

<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Relative Clause</u>
the/a <b>busy</b> account [modifier] + [noun]	the/an account <b>who is busy</b> [noun] + [modifier]
the/an <b>impossible</b> solution [modifier] + [noun]	the/a solution <b>that is impossible</b> [noun] + [modifier]
the/a <b>useful</b> suggestion [modifier] + [noun]	the/a suggestion <b>that is useful</b> [noun] + [modifier]

In Korean, a simple adjective + noun combination is also a relative clause. That is, there is only ONE construction to express the two concepts: The/a **busy** accountant and The/an accountant **who is busy** are expressed with the same form, which is actually a relative clause.

**Remember !!**

The modifying marker for relative clauses formed with verbal adjectives is –은 and –ㄴ for one word adjectives like 슬프다 to be sad, 달다 to be sweet, 시끄럽다 to be noisy, and 귀엽다 to be cute and 하다 –type adjectives like 가능하다 to be possible, 적당하다 to be adequate, 대단하다 to be immense.

The modifying marker is –는 for adjectives with 있다 and 없다 as in 자신있다/없다 to be confident/unconfident or in 소용이 있다/없다 to be useful / useless.

<b>Exercise</b>	<i>Describe the following pictures in Korean</i>
<b>6-D</b>	



\_\_\_\_\_

cute kid  
the/a kid who is cute



\_\_\_\_\_

noisy room  
the/a room that is noisy



\_\_\_\_\_

busy accountant  
the accountant who is busy

Vocabulary: 회계사 accountant

The most important thing to remember here is the placement of the NOUN in the Korean relative clauses.

- ◆ For a detailed explanation of and practice using the modifier + noun constructions in Korean, see the CALPER chapter entitled: “Korean Noun Modifiers – Practicing Grammar Through Television Commercials.”

## C. Application of Korean Relative Clauses

Let’s now examine how these constructions are used naturally in Korean by looking at a few examples from TV commercials. As you watch Korean television, you’ll find an abundance of relative clause constructions.

### *TV Commercial #1*

The first commercial that we’ll look at is an advertisement for a laundry detergent called 퍼펙트 클 와수. The format of this commercial is that of a short vignette, where two women (a daughter-in-law and her mother-in-law) are standing side by side at the kitchen sink. The younger woman is washing food items and she accidentally

squirts some cuttlefish (small octopus) ink which lands on her mother-in-law's blouse and face. And, as we'll see, thanks to 퍼펙트 클 와수, the stain on the mother-in-law's blouse will disappear completely.

### Transcription of TV commercial #1

The transcript appears below together with the link to the commercial. We also provide glosses for selected vocabulary items.

TV COMMERCIAL #1: (퍼펙트 클 와수)	
Daughter-in-law:	어머니, 절 부르시죠.
Mother-in-law:	어이구. 더 쉬지 않구.
Daughter-in-law:	음. 내가 좋아하는 낙진데 어머
Mother-in-law:	허.
Daughter-in-law:	어머. 어머.
Men:	웃어요.
Daughter-in-law:	죄송합니다. 어머니.
Men:	웃어봐요.
Daughter-in-law:	죄송해요.
Mother-in-law:	아유.
Men:	좋은게
Female narrator:	남김없이 깔끔하게
Men:	퍼펙트
Men:	클와수

[http://calper.la.psu.edu/downloads/video/korean/korean\\_commercial\\_clip2\\_RC.mov](http://calper.la.psu.edu/downloads/video/korean/korean_commercial_clip2_RC.mov)

Vocabulary: 낙지 octopus,

남김없이 with no trace (adv.),

깔끔하게 immaculately, completely

As we see in this vignette, the octopus 낙지 is pivotal to the plot. It is this very food item that directly relates to the accident – the accident which ultimately leads the women to badly need the advertised product, 퍼펙트 클 와수.

**Exercise**
**6-E**

*Answer the following questions (E1-E2).*

**E1.** The daughter-in-law says the following line as she tries to grab the octopus from her mother-in-law's hands:

내가 좋아하는 낙진데

[modifier] [noun]

*This is a relative clause and it means what in English?*

---

**E2.** How would you say the following in Korean:



a. Sumi Jo is the singer (that) I like the most.

---

b. Eunmi is the (younger) sister (that/whom) I miss the most.

---

Vocabulary : 가수 singer,  
그리워하다: miss

## *TV Commercial #2*

This next commercial is for 크래시앙, a fish-based food product that is used as a topping on sushi rice, among other things.

### **Transcription of TV commercial #2**

The script is short—only four lines long, but it contains three instances of relative clause constructions:

#### TV COMMERCIAL #2: (크래시앙)

Female narrator:	아무나 먹는 게 아니다 알알이 씹히는 크래시앙 특별한 요리 크래시앙
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[http://calper.la.psu.edu/downloads/video/korean/korean\\_commercial\\_clip1\\_RC.mov](http://calper.la.psu.edu/downloads/video/korean/korean_commercial_clip1_RC.mov)

Vocabulary: 알알이 tiny egg by tiny egg  
(the word “egg” here is used to refer to eggs like those in fish roe, where each individual tiny egg is visibly differentiated from the next),

씹히다 to be chewed  
(NOTE: 씹히다 is the passive form of 씹다 to chew).

In the transcript, you located the three constructions that contain the relative clause marker -는 or -ㄴ as noted in a., b., and c. below.

- |   |
|---|
| <p>a. <u>아무나 먹는</u> 게<br/>[modifier] [noun]</p> <p>b. <u>알알이 씹히는</u> 크래시앙<br/>[modifier] [noun]</p> <p>c. <u>특별한</u> 요리<br/>[modifier] [noun]</p> |
|---|

**Exercise****6-F***Details in “Korean Noun Modifiers”(F1-F2).*

*Let’s have a look at these excerpts in detail, but we’ll reverse the order for ease of discussion. Constructions like those in c. and b. have been explained in detail in “Korean Noun Modifiers. Since they are not particularly new, we’ll review those briefly first, and then we’ll examine the excerpt in item a.*

**F1.** The construction in c. should be fairly clear by now. Its meaning in English is simply:

a. 특별한 요리 \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ (English)

It is just like:

b. familiar face: \_\_\_\_\_ (Korean)

c. sour plum: \_\_\_\_\_ (Korean)

d. conservative policy: \_\_\_\_\_ (Korean)

Vocabulary: 익숙하다 to be familiar,  
보수적 이다 to be conservative,  
시다 to be sour,

정책 policy, 자두 plum,

**F2.** In excerpt b., we find the identical structure of the type of advertising slogans that we examined in the previous chapter on “Korean Noun Modifiers.”

**a.** 알알이 씹히는 크래시앙

and it means: \_\_\_\_\_ (English)

**b.** What’s the significance of this quality of food product?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**c.** How about this slogan for the Kuchen Rice Cooker?

당신의 밥을 더 맛있게 만드는 쿠첸 밥솥

\_\_\_\_\_ (English)

The relative clause construction in item a. is structured as follows:

<p><u>아무나 먹는</u> 게</p> <p>[modifier] [noun]</p> <p>expressing the idea: “not something that (just) anybody eats.”</p>
---

The noun here is not a typical concrete noun. **게** is a contracted form of **것** + subject marker **이**. **것** (or its more casual form **거**) literally means “thing” in an abstract way, capturing the idea of “something” or “what [used in a non-question]” as in:

내가 먹는 것	what I eat
내가 해야 하는 것	what I have to do
네가 원하는 것	what you want (to do)

<b>Exercise</b>	<i>Use of “게” or “것”.</i>
<b>6-G</b>	

**G1.** Translate the following Korean into English.

- a. Given this, what does the following statement say about Gucci?

구찌는 아무나 입는 게 아니다.

\_\_\_\_\_ (English)

- b. And, how about studying abroad?

유학은 아무나 가는 게 아니다.

\_\_\_\_\_ (English)

Vocabulary: 유학가다 to study abroad

**G2.** Translate the following English into Korean

- a. The song “She’s gone” by Hall and Oates has some pretty high notes.  
It’s not something that just anyone can sing:

그 노래는 \_\_\_\_\_ (Korean)

- b. How about in idea like: As for that professor’s lectures (they are so easy),  
anyone can follow them:

그 교수의 \_\_\_\_\_ (Korean)

### ***TV Commercial #3***

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In this third commercial, for GM 대우 automobiles, we observe a testimonial type of format in which a number of individuals who have various types of relationships and connections with the GM 대우 company and its cars express their appreciation for and confidence in the company and its products.

## Transcription of TV commercial #3

TV COMMERCIAL #3: (GM 대우)

**Wife:** 마음고생 몸고생 다시  
 출근하는 우리 남편  
 정말 고마워요  
**신동용:** 새벽에 눈을 떠 일하러 갈  
 곳이 있다는 그 기분 아세요?  
**Taxi driver:** 우리 딸래미가 보통 깡쟁이가  
 아니에요  
 제대로 만들었으니까  
 자신있게 말하는 거 아니겠어요?  
**김형근:** 토스카 좋은 거요?  
 택시기사분들이 먼저  
 아세요.  
**Nick Reilly:** 우리의 열정으로  
**Nick Reilly and employees:** 초대합니다.

[http://calper.la.psu.edu/downloads/video/korean/korean\\_commercial\\_clip10\\_RC.mov](http://calper.la.psu.edu/downloads/video/korean/korean_commercial_clip10_RC.mov)

Vocabulary: 고생 suffering/hardship,  
 출근하다 to go to work,  
 딸래미 a dialect form meaning 'daughter'  
 –carries more affect than just 딸,  
 깡쟁이 a clever and shrewd person,  
 자신있게 confidently,

토스카 Tosca—a mid-size car marketed also  
as the Chevrolet Epica or the Holden Epica,  
열정 passion,  
초대하다 invite

**Exercise****6-H***More exercises of TV commercial #3*

*This commercial contains four sentences with relative clause constructions: What are they? One is a compound relative clause, i.e., a shorter relative clause construction within a larger one.*

**H1.** First, indicate the constructions that fit this category. We'll address each one in detail below.

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ (RC)
- b. \_\_\_\_\_ (compound RC)
- c. \_\_\_\_\_ (RC)
- d. \_\_\_\_\_ (RC)

**H2.** The wife's first line goes like this: 다시 출근하는 우리 남편 정말

고마워요

and it means: \_\_\_\_\_

H3. How about the following?



a. I am really grateful to my husband who helps clean the house

\_\_\_\_\_ (Korean)



b. And what might the woman who is grateful to her older brother who cooks say?

\_\_\_\_\_ 정말 고마워요.

The second instance of RC constructions in this commercial is a compound structure, i.e., it has a short relative clause within the larger sentence, the whole of which is itself an RC: [NOTE: The larger sentence is NOT a relative clause in English. It is, however, in Korean].

새벽에 눈을 떠 일하러 갈 곳이 있다는 그 기분 (2 relative clauses)

[M O D I F I E R] [NOUN] [NOUN]

The feeling that you open your eyes in the morning (lit. at dawn) and have a place to go to work.

Let's look at the shorter construction first:

일하러 갈 곳      a place to go to work

Here, the noun 곳 'place' functions much like the example we saw earlier with the "defective" or "bleached" noun 것 or 거 'thing,' 'fact,' 'what [in non-questions],' or 'something.' Both 곳 and 것, 거 are defective nouns in that they cannot stand alone—they need to be preceded by a demonstrative, a clause, or another noun. Other such "defective nouns" include 데 'place' and 때 'time.'

**Exercise**

6-I

곳 'place' in a more detail(II-13).

Let's work with 곳 'place' in a little more detail, using the same structure as in the commercial:

II. Starbucks is the place where we often go to chat.

\_\_\_\_\_ (Korean)

Vocabulary: 수다떨다 to chat



12. Mt. Everest is not a place that just anyone could climb.

\_\_\_\_\_ (Korean)

13. A mother reprimanding her non-studious child might say:

School is not a place for playing. (lit. School is not the place that you go to play.)

\_\_\_\_\_ (Korean)

Now we'll have a look at the longer sentence:

새벽에 눈을 떠 일하러 갈 곳이 있다는 그 기분 (2 relative clauses)

The feeling that you open your eyes in the morning (lit. at dawn) and have a place to go to work.

Here, the noun that is modified by the larger relative clause is 그 기분 'the feeling.'

One other grammatical item that you may have noticed is the existence of the form **다** between the verb stem and **는** → **있다는 그 기분**. This form **다** is serving as way of 'quoting' something, as if the sentence really said something like: 'the feeling [that says] that you open your eyes....'

**Exercise**

**6-J**

- 한 느낌 or 예감 'feeling that[of]' (J1-J3).

**J1.** Do you have a feeling that we've been here before?

\_\_\_\_\_ (Korean)

Now, based on the above examples, express the following in Korean:

**J2.** Do you know the feeling of having someone to rely on?

\_\_\_\_\_ (Korean)

Vocabulary: 느낌 feeling

의지하다 to rely on

The appearance of **다** serving as a means to “quote a feeling” or “quote an opinion” is required in these types of relative clause structures that modify such nouns as 기분 feeling, 느낌 feeling, 예감 premonition/hunch/feeling, 생각 thought, 의견 opinion, and 믿음 belief:

오늘 아침에 일어났을 때 뭔가 좋은 일이 생길 것 같다는 **예감이** 들었다.

When I woke up this morning, I had **a feeling (hunch/presentiment) that** something good was going to happen to me.

**J3.** How would something like this sound in Korean:

I had a feeling (hunch/presentiment) that I would pass the exam.

\_\_\_\_\_ (Korean)

<b>Exercise</b>	<b>6-K</b>	<b><i>Construction of the defective noun ‘-거’ (K1-K2).</i></b>
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The final two tokens of RC constructions both contain the defective noun 거. In addition to being RC constructions, both sentences also take the form of a yes-no question. The first pre-supposes an answer that would be a resounding “yes!”, “of course!”, “absolutely – with no question whatsoever.” The second functions as a rhetorical question and is typically followed by a statement that elaborates on content of that question.

These two utterances function as a means for the advertiser, GM 대우, to promote and underscore the quality of its products through the voices of the folks who use them.

*Given that, what does each utterance actually mean? Here, perhaps a literal English translation might not be so appropriate. Try to find the best way to express the ideas in each sentence.*

**K1.** Taxi driver: 제대로 만들었으니까\_자신있게 말하는 거 아니겠어요?

\_\_\_\_\_ (English)

**K2.** 김형근: 토스카 좋은 거요?

\_\_\_\_\_ (English)

택시기사분들이 먼저 아세요.

\_\_\_\_\_ (English)

### ***TV Commercial #4***

The next clip is for an 엘지카드. The message of the ad is self-explanatory. Read the transcript and watch the clip. Then, pick out instances of relative clauses. You should find a total of four.

#### **Transcription of TV commercial #4**

##### **TV COMMERCIAL #4: (엘지카드)**

김선아:                   그러니까 잘 모르는데서  
                               밥을 먹을 땐  
                               이렇게 사람이  
                               바글바글한 데 가서 먹어야  
                               반찬두 정말 많구  
                               서비스가 정말 좋거든  
                               카드도  
                               사람들이  
                               많이 쓰는거

	그게 좋은거지뭐
	안 그래요?
Female narrator:	천만인의 카드
	엘지 카드

[http://calper.la.psu.edu/downloads/video/korean/korean\\_commercial\\_LGcard.mov](http://calper.la.psu.edu/downloads/video/korean/korean_commercial_LGcard.mov)

Vocabulary: 바글바글하다 to be very crowded

<b>Exercise</b>	<i>Exercise of Commercial #4 (L1-L2).</i>
<b>6-L</b>	

*L1. RC Korean*

*English meaning (may or may not be a RC structure in English)*

- |          |       |
|----------|-------|
| a. _____ | _____ |
| b. _____ | _____ |
| c. _____ | _____ |
| d. _____ | _____ |

*L2. On the basis of the meanings above, see if you can express the following in Korean:*

a. When you make kimchi, there are a few things that you should pay attention to.

\_\_\_\_\_ (Korean)

b. When you cross the street, you have to be sure to watch the traffic signal.

\_\_\_\_\_ (Korean)

## Vocabulary

유의사항 something that you should pay attention to

***TV Commercial #5***

The fifth clip in our series is an ad for soy milk, **두유로 굿모닝**. The ad plays on the assumption and perhaps also the reputation that soy milk doesn't taste good. As you'll see when you watch the clip, the ad begins with the action of erasing a sketch of a soy milk carton. The erased drawing of the carton is then replaced by an actual soy milk container. In this ad, note the use of the relative clause with the noun **생각** thought/idea.

**Transcription of TV commercial #5****TV COMMERCIAL #5: (두유로 굿모닝)**

<b>Male narrator:</b>	두유가 텅텅하다는 생각 깔끔하게, 지우세요
<b>Female:</b>	아 야, 두유가 이렇게 깔끔해 두유로 굿모닝

[http://calper.la.psu.edu/downloads/video/korean/korean\\_commercial\\_clip4\\_RC.mov](http://calper.la.psu.edu/downloads/video/korean/korean_commercial_clip4_RC.mov)

Vocabulary: 두유 soy milk,  
 텃텃하다 stale and not fresh  
 (adj. -- refers to taste),  
 깔끔하게 completely, immaculately,  
 지우다 to erase

**Exercise****6-M***Exercise of Commercial #5(M1-M3).*

**M1.** Did you locate the relative clause in the commercial?

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**M2.** What does the entire sentence mean?

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Note that the quotative form **다** in **두유가 텃텃하다는 생각** appears between the verb stem **하** and the marker **는**, as we saw in TV COMMERCIAL #3.

**M3.** Express this idea in Korean:

a. Completely erase the idea that Korean is difficult

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b. And one more:

Some students have the opinion that his writing is a little difficult to understand.

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Vocabulary: 의견 opinion

## ◆ ACTIVITY

*Now that you've seen these five commercials, watch one more and try to understand as much of the content as possible. The transcript is provided on the final page of this worksheet if you'd like to refer to it.*

### TV Commercial #6

This commercial is for 서울 국제 도서전, The Seoul International Book Fair. The

link to the clip is provided just below, as are selected vocabulary items.

[http://calper.la.psu.edu/downloads/video/korean/korean\\_commercial\\_clip3\\_RC.mov](http://calper.la.psu.edu/downloads/video/korean/korean_commercial_clip3_RC.mov)

Vocabulary: 국제 international, 도서전 book fair, 조직 organization, 위원회 committee, 개최하다 to hold/to host, 세계화 globalization, 경쟁력 competitiveness, 강국 strong nation, 실험 experimentation, 내용 content, 꾸미다 to design, 특별전 special display, 신간 new books, 발표 presentation, 대회 competition, 다채롭다 diverse, 선보이다 to present/to show



Now, in as much detail as possible, write your own promotional ad for a international health and fitness expo that will be taking place in your city next summer. Use vocabulary from commercial #6 and a variety of relative clause constructions from this chapter.

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## ANSWER KEY

p.5

6-A. The car (that) the couple is driving is a Ferrari.

그 커플이 운전하고 있는 차는 페라리이다.

p.6

6-B. a. The car that the couple drove was a Ferrari.

그 커플이 몬 차는 페라리였다.

b. The car that the couple will drive is a Ferrari.

그 커플이 몰 차는 페라리이다.

c. The car that the couple used to drive was a Ferrari.

그 커플이 몰던 차는 페라리였다.

p.6-7

6-C. a. The house that we rented is near the Han River.

우리가 세들어 산 집은 한강 근처이다.

b. The house that we will rent is near the Han River.

우리가 세들어 살 집은 한강 근처이다.

c. The house that we used to rent is near the Han River

우리가 세들어 살던 집은 한강 근처이다.

p.8

6-D. cute kid or the/a kid who is cute

귀여운 아이

noisy room or the/a room that is noisy

시끄러운 방

busy accountant or the/an account that (or who) is busy

바쁜 회계사

p.10

6-E. E1. 내가 좋아하는 낙진데

**That is the octopus (that) I love (to eat).**

E2. a. Sumi Jo is the singer (that) I like the most.

**조수미는 내가 가장 좋아하는 가수이다.**

b. Eunmi is the (younger) sister I miss the most.

**은미는 내가 가장 그리워하는 여동생이다.**

p.12

6-F. F1. a. 특별한 요리

**special cuisine or cuisine that is special**

b. a familiar face or a face that is familiar

**익숙한 얼굴**

c. a sour plum or a plum that is sour

**신 자두**

d. a conservative policy or a policy that is conservative

**보수적인 정책**

F2. a. 알알이 씹히는 크래시앙

**Khuraysiang, (the fish product) that can be chewed tiny egg by tiny egg**

b. Significance of 알알이 씹히는 크래시앙

**The quality is so good that one can bite/chew each individual egg [and not a product where the texture is a uniform mass of indistinguishable ingredients]**

c. 당신의 밥을 더 맛있게 만드는 쿠첸 밥솥

**The Kuchen rice cooker that makes your rice more delicious**

p.13-14

6-G. G1. a. 구찌는 아무나 입는게 아니다.

**Gucci is not something that anybody wears.**

b. 유학은 아무나 가는 게 아니다.

**To study abroad is not something that anybody goes.**

G2. a. That song is not something that just anyone can sing.

그 노래는 아무나 부를 수 있는 게 아니다.

b. As for that professor's lectures (they are so easy), anyone can follow them.

그 교수의 강의는 아무나 따라 할 수 있다.

TV COMMERCIAL #3 – 4 sentences, 5 relative clauses:  
Indicate the constructions that fit the category of relative clause.

p.15

6-H. H1. a. 출근하는 우리 남편

b. 새벽에 눈을 떠 일하러 갈 곳이 있다는 그 기분 (2 relative clauses)

[ M O D I F I E R ]      [modifier] [noun]      [NOUN]

c. 자신있게 말하는 거 아니겠어요?

d. 토스카 좋은 거요?

H2. 다시 출근하는 우리 남편 정말 고마워요.

**I am really grateful to my husband who goes to work (everyday).**

p.16

H3. a. I am really grateful to my husband who helps clean the house.

**집안 청소하는 우리 남편 정말 고마워요.**

b. I am really grateful to my older brother who cooks.

**요리하는 우리아빠 정말 고마워요.**

p.17

6-I. II. Starbucks is the place where we often go to chat. (수다떨다 to chat)

**스타벅스는 우리가 수다떨러 자주 가는 곳이야.**

I2. Mt. Everest is not a place that just anyone could climb.

**에베레스트 산은 아무나 오를 수 있는 곳이 아니다.**

I3. School is not a place for playing.

**학교는 놀러 가는 곳이 아니야.**

p.18

6-J. II. Do you have a feeling that we've been here before?

**우리가 전에 여기 온 적이 있다는 느낌 있어요?**

J2. Do you know the feeling of having someone to rely on?

의지할 사람이 있다는 그 기분 아세요?

J3. I had a feeling (hunch/presentiment) that I would pass the exam.

시험에 합격할 것 같다는 예감이 들었다.

p.19

6-K. K1. Taxi driver: 제대로 만들었으니까 자신있게 말하는 거 아니겠어요?

Since (토스카) is (a) well manufactured (car), doesn't it have to be something that I speak (of it) with confidence?

A: (presupposed) of course!!

K2. 김형근: 토스카 좋은 거요?

(Do you know) that 토스카 is good?

택시기사분들이 먼저 아세요.

Taxi drivers know it first (before anyone else).

p.21

6-L. L1. The four relative clause constructions in COMMERCIAL #4: 엘지카드

- |                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| a. 잘 모르는 데      | a place that you don't know well                                    |
| b. 밥을 먹을 땐      | when you eat a meal   |
| c. 바글바글한 데      | a very crowded place  |
| d. 사람들이 많이 쓰는 거 | what (the thing that) people use very often or that many people use |

L2. a. When you make kimchi, there are a few things that you should pay attention to.

김치를 만들 때 몇 가지 유의사항이 있어.

b. When you cross the street, you have to be sure to watch the traffic signal.

길을 건널 땐 신호등을 봐야지.

p.22

6-M. M1. Did you locate the relative clause in the commercial?

두유가 텃텃하다는 생각 깔끔하게, 지우세요

M2. What does the entire sentence mean?

Completely erase the thought/idea that soymilk has an unpleasant taste.

p.23

M3. a. Get rid of the idea/belief that Korean is difficult

한국어가 어렵다는 생각/믿음을 버려.

b. Some students have the opinion that his writing is a little difficult to understand.

몇몇 학생들은 그의 글은 이해하기 좀 어렵다는 의견을 가지고 있다.

p.24

**TEXT FOR FINAL COMMERCIAL**

**TV COMMERCIAL CLIP #6 (서울 국제 도서전)**

Male narrator: 2006 서울 국제 도서전  
문화방송과 서울 국제도서전  
조직위원회  
6월 2일부터 7일까지 코엑스에서  
서울 국제 도서전을 개최합니다.  
한국 출판의 세계화와  
경쟁력 강화를 통한 지식문화 강국의  
실현을 목표로  
그 내용을 더욱 새롭게 꾸민  
서울 국제 도서전  
작가의 방, 삼국유사 특별전 등의  
기획전과 신간 발표회  
도서 퀴즈 대회 등  
다채로운 행사도 선보입니다.  
이 행사는 한국 몬테소리  
민음사  
계림닷컴, 애플비가 함께합니다.