

LEVEL 1 LESSON 11

In this lesson we are going to study how to ask “**Do you have ...?**” or “**Is there ...?**” and also how to say “**Give me please.**” or “**I’d like to have ... please.**”

Do you remember how to say “I have ...” “You have ...” or “There is ...”?

있어요. [i-sseo-yo] “I have ...” “You have ...” “There is ...”

없어요. [eop-seo-yo] “I don’t have ...” “You don’t have ...” “There isn’t ...”

Examples

사과 [sa-gwa] = apple

사과 있어요 [sa-gwa i-sseo-yo] = I have an apple. There are apples. They have some apples.

사과 없어요 [sa-gwa eop-seo-yo] = I don’t have an apple. There is no apple.

오렌지 [o-ren-ji] = orange

오렌지 있어요 [o-ren-ji i-sseo-yo] = I have an orange. There is an orange.

오렌지 없어요 [o-ren-ji eop-seo-yo] = I don’t have an orange. There is no orange.

Now, if you want to ask whether someone has something or not or whether something exists?

Simply by raising the tone at the end of the sentence, you can make it a question.

있어요? [i-sseo-yo] = Do you have ...? Is there ...?

없어요? [eop-seo-yo] = Don’t you have ...? There isn’t ...?

Examples

사과 있어요 [sa-gwa i-sseo-yo] = I have an apple. There are some apples.

사과 있어요? [sa-gwa i-sseo-yo] = Do you have an apple? Do you have apples?

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사과 없어요? [sa-gwa i-sseo-yo] = You don't have any apple? There is no apple?

Let's take some other nouns for example.

시간 [si-gan] = time

시간 있어요? [si-gan i-sseo-yo?] = Do you have some time?

시간 없어요? [si-gan eop-seo-yo?] = You don't have time?

커피 [keo-pi] = coffee

커피 있어요? [keo-pi i-sseo-yo?] = Do you have coffee?

커피 없어요? [keo-pi eop-seo-yo?] = Don't you have coffee? You don't have coffee?

Now, after figuring whether someone has something or not, you might as well want to ask for some of it, by saying **"Please give me ..."** or **"I'd like to have ... please."**

주세요 [ju-se-yo] = Please give me

주세요 [ju-se-yo] comes from the verb 주다 [ju-da] which means "to give" so literally, 주세요 only means "please give" in the polite/formal language regardless of to whom or by whom.

Examples

A: 사과 있어요? [sa-gwa i-sseo-yo?] = Do you have apples?

B: 네. 사과 있어요. [ne. sa-gwa i-sseo-yo] = Yes, we have apples.

A: 사과 주세요. [sa-gwa ju-se-yo.] = Give me (an/some) apple(s).

** Please note that there is no strict distinction between plural and singular in Korean nouns.

A: 커피 있어요? [keo-pi i-sseo-yo?] = Do you have coffee?

B: 아니요. 커피 없어요. [an-i-yo. keo-pi eop-seo-yo] = No, we don't have coffee.

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A: 우유 있어요? [u-yu i-sseo-yo?] = Do you have milk?

B: 네. 우유 있어요. [ne. u-yu i-sseo-yo.] = Yes, we have milk.

A: 우유 주세요. [u-yu ju-se-yo.] = Give me some milk, please.

주세요 [ju-se-yo] can be used in many different situations: when you ask someone to hand something over to you, when you are ordering something in a restaurant, when are asking for an item in a shop, or, when attached to a verb (which we will learn how to do in a later lesson) , to ask someone to do something for you.

More Examples

아이스크림 주세요 [a-i-seu-keu-rim ju-se-yo] = Please give me some ice cream.

햄버거 주세요 [haem-beo-geo ju-se-yo] = Please give me a hamburger.

김치 주세요 [gim-chi ju-se-yo] = Please give me some kimchi.

불고기 주세요 [bul-go-gi ju-se-yo] = Please give me some bulgogi.

밥 주세요 [bap ju-se-yo] = Please give me rice. Please give me food.