# Korean Grammar in Discourse and Interaction

Materials for Advanced / Heritage Korean

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# Unit 4:
# Getting from Here to There -
# Korean Route Directions

## Korean Grammar in Discourse and Interaction
### Materials for Advanced / Heritage Korean

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# Preface

**Getting from Here to There – Korean Route Directions**

This workbook unit has been designed to supplement current resources on Korean grammar. Its primary purpose is to demonstrate and explain aspects of Korean grammar from a discourse-pragmatic perspective and is intended for teachers/learners of Korean as well as for anyone interested in Korean discourse analysis. By "discourse-pragmatic" we mean that we appeal to a large database or corpus of naturally occurring language (discourse) produced in spoken, written, and hybrid (e.g., electronic communication) modes to analyze in depth the interactional/cognitive meanings and functions (pragmatics) of the particular grammatical forms that we investigate. Because we work with numerous occurrences of the same form as it emerges across a variety of contexts and across the three discourse modes, we are able locate crucial patterns with respect to how, when, and for what purpose the form is used in those contexts. We then determine an "underlying meaning" of the target form based on the patterns discovered, which may serve as a means to better understand and explain the pragmatic functions of the selected features of Korean grammar.

The exercises and grammatical explanations in this workbook unit focus on two verbs of visual perception, i.e., 나오다 vs. 보이다. Advanced level and heritage learners (and teachers as well) report difficulties in pinpointing precisely how these three constructions differ—particularly in terms of meaning. That is, these grammatical constructions appear to be similar from the point of view of semantics and pragmatics, and while advanced/heritage learners tend to have enough linguistic and cultural knowledge to recognize the degree to which these forms overlap in meaning and function, they tend to be unable to systematically articulate how the forms differ and why. Even more challenging is the next step: to intentionally select one form over the other in order to express a particular communicative intent.

The explanations and exercises in this workbook have been designed to reflect actual patterns of the target forms within discourse. They are intended to guide you to both inductively and deductively focus on such patterns and to ultimately uncover the conceptual schemata that underlie each form. Once you succeed in pinpointing and articulating the conceptual schemata, you can then learn to disambiguate the target forms on the basis of their conceptual meaning and also to produce these forms in your own discourse in pragmatically appropriate ways.

We hope that you find this workbook useful. We would be pleased to receive your feedback on our exercises and explanations via e-mail.


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**GIVING DIRECTIONS (HOW TO GET FROM HERE TO THERE)[1]**

Giving directions to folks who might be lost or are unfamiliar with certain locations seems to be a rather straightforward process. In fact, we probably take this type of discourse genre for granted, especially when we are communicating in our first language.

However, you may notice that the ways in which we give directions in English might substantially differ from how giving directions is accomplished in Korean.

Examples 1 and 2 below represent a set of route directions given by two different English speakers. The directions involve going from one point on the Penn State campus (i.e., the student union building) to the mall, located approximately 2.5 miles from the starting point.

**EXAMPLE 1 (English speaker – from HUB to mall)**
> Okay to get to the mall from the HUB[2]
> starting out at the HUB
> I would go- you'd be in front of the Grange Building
> it's College Avenue
> and I guess it turns into Garner Street,
> Shortlidge does.
> When you cross College
> go up to the next light
> which is at Beaver.
> Turn left
> and that puts you on Beaver Avenue.
> Just follow that about- I think it's about 5 miles.
> So you're on Route 26,
> you- you'll wanna be
> well you can be either in the left lane or the right lane
> going up the hill toward the mall,
> depending on which side of the mall you want to go to,
> and there are lights on each side
> that you can turn in at.
> There you are.

---

[1] The data and analyses presented in this chapter are taken entirely from Strauss, Katayama, and Eun (2002) and Strauss (to appear).

[2] The HUB, which is the student union building on the Penn State campus, is the acronym used for the Hetzel Union Building.

**EXAMPLE 2 (English speaker--from HUB to mall)**

To get to Nittany Mall from the Hub,
you need to be in front of the Hub on Pollock Road.
go uhm out to Shortlidge Road
and take Shorlidge Road.
Go to your right on Shortlidge Road
down to College Avenue.
So you're going towards town.
When you get to College Avenue
go across College Avenue
until you hit Beaver Avenue.
Take a left on Beaver Avenue.
That's going to bring you out onto College Avenue again
headed out towards Nittany Mall.
Now that's the road you're gonna stay on
until you get to the mall.
So if you take that road out of town
about two or two and a half miles, probably,
==you'll see== a "y"-
you'll come to a "y" in the road
and you'll need to-
either one will get you there,
but stay on the right side
and it'll take you right to the first stop light
which is in front of the Nittany Mall.
If you turn left
you'll be in the mall parking lot.


These two examples sound perfectly natural in English.   What verbs do you notice in these two data sets?   _____, _____, _____,

_____, _____, _____, _____,

_____, _____, _____, _____

More specifically, how is the movement from the starting point destination to the goal destination expressed.  In other words, who or what is the entity that is actually moving?

_____

_____

 _____

_____

_____

_____

Now, let's see what a parallel set of route directions looks like in Korean. In the three examples that follow, we note how Korean speakers explain how to get from the identical (or near identical) starting point to the identical (or near identical) destination.

**EXAMPLE 3 (Korean speaker--from Thomas Building to Barnes and Noble bookstore)[3]**

어떻게 가시냐면은
How you should go is
그 토마스 빌딩에서 학교 바깥으로 내려가는 그-
From Thomas Building going down outside the school
아니다 그게 아니다
No, that's not it
토마스 빌딩 그 위쪽으로 가 가지고 하면은:
Go up from Thomas Building and then
파크 에버뉴가 <mark>나오거든요</mark>?
So you'll <mark>see</mark> Park Avenue, you know
근데 파크 에버뉴에서 우회전을 하세요.
And on Park Avenue, make a right turn.
그래서 쪽: 가면은:
and then if you continue to go straight
오른쪽으로 유니버시티 드라이브가 <mark>나오고</mark>
on the right you'll <mark>see</mark> University Drive
그 다음에 오른쪽으로 그: 학교 풋볼 경기장이 있어요:
and then on the right there's the school football stadium
그 풋볼 경기장 지나치시자마자
as soon as you pass the football stadium,
우회전을 하세요.
Make a right turn.
그래서 쪽: 내려 가시면-
and then if you go straight
쪽 내려 가시면은
if you go straight
이십 육번 도로가 만나거든요?

---

[3] Thomas Building is located on the Penn State campus, across the street from the HUB. The Barnes and Noble Bookstore is located just across from the mall; the trajectory here also involves an approximate total distance of 2.5 miles.

Yoy hit Twenty Six, you know?

로컬 이름이 컬리지 에버뉴라고도 하고:

the local name is also College Avenue

그리고 이십 육번 도로에서: 좌회전을 하세요.

And on highway number Twenty Six, make a left turn

이십 육번 도로 서쪽으로- 아니 동쪽으로 가시는 걸 타시는 거죠.

You should take Twenty Six westward- no eastward

그래서 쪽: 가시다가 보면은:

and if you go straight and look,

길이: 이렇게 두 갈래로 져요.

The road is divided in two

하나는 오른쪽으로 가고

one goes to the right

하나는 왼쪽으로 가는 거

and one goes to the left

그- 그러 고 가운데에는 카우프만이라는- 카우프만이라는 그 백화점이 <mark>보일 거에요</mark>.

And- and in the middle <mark>you'll see</mark> Kaufmann's Department Store.

거기서 오른쪽으로 가시지 말고

there don't do to the right but

왼쪽으로 가시면은:

if you go to the left

왼쪽으로 그- 그 반즈 엔 노블 그게 <mark>보이거든요</mark>?

On the left you'll <mark>see</mark> Barnes and Noble, you know?

거기서 좌회전해서

There turn left

들어가시면 돼요.

And then, just go in.


Do you notice any differences between the two English route directions and this set of Korean route directions?  If so, what types of major differences do you see?

_____

_____

_____

_____

One salient difference has to do with the verb 'see.'  That is, in the two English sets of route directions, we found only one token of the verb 'see' in the utterance

"you'll see a Y-, you'll come to a Y in the road." In contrast, we note that the Korean version contains a number of tokens of verbs that mean 'to see.' In particular, we find two such verbs, one of which is 나오다 and one is 보이다. Both of these verbs literally mean "to appear" or "to become visible."

Examples 4 and 5 below provide two additional sets of route directions with the same trajectory from two more Korean speakers. Note their uses of 나오다 and 보이다.

### EXAMPLE 4 (Korean speaker--from HUB to the mall)

여러가지 길이 있지만
There're many ways, but
제일 쉬운 길은- 그 어디야
the easiest way is- where is that?
어:: 그: 길을 잘 몰라서
um because I don't know the road
말을 잘 못하겠다 그 길 이름을
I can't say the name of the road
크리머리 가는 길 있잖아
It's the road to the Creamery, you know?
크리머리를 쭉 가고
continue to go to the Creamery and
가서
go and
왼쪽에 크리머리가 보이는 데
on the left where you see the Creamery
그걸 지나쳐서
pass it and
쭉 가다 보면은
if you continue to go and look
막다른: 삼- 이렇게 삼거리가 나오잖아요:
you'll see a three-way road, which is a dead end
그러면 거기서 우회전을 해:
and then make a right turn there
우회전을 해 가지고
make a right turn and
쭉: 가다보면은
if you go straight and look
인제 거기: 그 병원 가는 길도 나오거든?

Well, you'll also see the road to the hospital, you know

그럼 병원 가는 길: 지나쳐서

and then pass the road to the hospital

가다 보면

and go and look

삼이이- 잠깐만

three two two- wait a second

왜- 삼이이 웨스트지

you know, it's the 322 West, isn't it?

삼이이 웨스트 타는 길이 나와.

You'll see the road where you take the 322 West.

지금 거기 공사중이야.

Now it's under construction

'래서 잘 타야 돼: 길을

so you should take it carefully, I mean the road

글루 타고

take it and

인제 삼이이 웨스트 쪽: 타고 가다가

continue to take the 322 West and go straight and

인제 스테이트 칼리지 가는 표지판이 나와.

Now you'll see a sign to State College

그럼 글루 들어 가 오른쪽으로.

Then enter there, to the right

약간 샛길처럼 돼 있는데

it looks a little bit like a side road

들어 가서

enter it and

가다 보면은

if you go and look

인제 거기서 이렇게 삼거리 식으로 나오거든?

Now there like- you'll see a kind of three-way road, you know.

거기가 애썰튼이야.

That's Atherton.

그: 길에서 인제 좌회전을 해.

On that road now make a left turn.

신호등 앞에서 좌회전을 해 가지고

after you make a left turn in front of the traffic light,

쪽 가다가

go straight and

니트니 몰 가는 두갈래 길에서 왼쪽으로 가 가지고
on the two-forked road to Nittany Mall go to the left and
거기서? 쯤 가다  보면
there, if you go a little more and look
왼쪽에 있잖아
it's on the left, you know.
좌회전해서 들어가면 되지.
If you turn left and enter, that's it.


**EXAMPLE 5 (Korean speaker--from HUB to Barnes and Noble)**
거기서 부키 빌딩- 부키 빌딩 쪽으로
From there in the direction of Boucke Building
그니까 그 쪽에서 그 주차장 덱을 바라보고
I mean, from there face the parking deck and
오른쪽으로 쪽:: 따라 나가시면은
if you go out straight to the right
큰:: 그 편도 이차선 큰 길이 나오는데
you'll see a big- uh main road which is one way
거기서 애썰튼 스트릿이거든요?
That's Atherton Steet, you know.
걸로 가서
go there and
애썰튼- 애썰튼 스트릿을 만나면
when you hit Atherton- Atherton Street
좌:회전을 하세요.
Make a left turn
좌회전을 하셔서
make a left turn and
쯤 내려 가시다 보면은
if you go down a little and look
칼리지 애비뉴를 지나서
after passing College Avenue
비버 애비뉴가 나올 거에요
you'll see Beaver Avenue
그럼 비버 애비뉴에서 좌회전을 하세요
then make a left turn at Beaver Avenue
비버 애비뉴에서 좌회전을 하셔서
when you make a left turn at Beaver Avenue

쪽 끝까지 가시면은
and then go straight to the end
인제: 더: 막다른 길이 끝나면서
now as the road ends
길이 왼쪽으로 휘거든요?
And it curves to the left, you know?
그 왼쪽으로 휘는 길 따라서 그냥 쪽: 따라가세요.
Along the road curving to the left, continue to go.
그러면은 어떤 큰: 그 왼쪽으로 휘어지면은
Then kind of big- if it curves to the left
그 자동적으로 어떤- 그 좀 큰 길이란 만나는데
it crosses a wider road automatically
그 길을 따라서 계:속 쪽: 직진하세요.
Continue to go straight along the road
쪽:: 직진하시다가 보면
if you go straight and look
어디까지 직진하시냐 하면
I mean, where you should go straight
아마 그 팔십 번: 도로 타는 고속도로 표지판이 <mark>나올 거에요</mark>:
perhaps <mark>you'll see</mark> the highway sign where you can take highway Eighty.
<mark>나오면서</mark>
as it <mark>appears</mark>
오른쪽으로- 오른쪽으로 쪽 빠지는 길이 <mark>나올 거에요</mark>.
On the right- on the right <mark>you'll see</mark> the road where you exit far away
거기서 오른쪽으로 빠지지 마시고
Don't exit there to the right
그냥 쪼금 더 직진을 하세요
just go straight a little more
한- 거기서 오른쪽으로 빠지지 마시고
about- there don't exit to the right
직진을 하시면은
if you go straight
바로 왼쪽으로 그게 <mark>보여요</mark>
right on the left <mark>you'll see</mark> it.
반즈 엔 노블즈가요
I mean, Barnes and Noble
그러면은 고- 어 어 그렇죠
then there- uh- uh right.
일단 오른쪽 빠지는 것을 지나쳐서

first pass the road where you exit to the right

한  그냥 되게 얼마 안가면은

if you go about- just very soon

첫번째 그 인제 그 좌회전하는 길이: 있거든요?

First- you know, there's a road where you can turn left

거기서 좌회전을 하셔서 가시면은 되요.

From there if you make a left turn and go, that's it.

거기 아마 간판이 <mark>보일 거에요</mark>.

Maybe <mark>you'll see</mark> a sign (of Barnes and Noble).

근데 내가 한번도 나도 거기 가 본적이 없어서

anyway I've never been there so

아마 거기 입구가 같을 거에요.

The entrance may be the same

거기서 좌회전을 하면은.

If you make a left turn


In contrast with the English data, we observe that in Korean, the entities that are the most salient are the landmarks marked with <mark>나오다</mark> and <mark>보이다</mark>.

That is, in the English versions, what is in focus is the person moving from one place to the other, and the person moving passes by the various landmarks and signposts along the way.

In contrast, in Korean, the landmarks and signposts are the entities that become visible to the person—in essence, it is these entities that move, that come into view, rather than the moving person passing them, as in English.

So, how can we distinguish between <mark>나오다</mark> and <mark>보이다</mark>?  In terms of meaning, they seem to be very similar to each other—how and when is each verb used and in what context?  This will help us determine how these two verbs actually differ in meaning.

To figure this out, let's first make a list of those entities that co-occur in the data with <mark>나오다</mark>.

_____, _____, _____, _____,

_____, _____, _____, _____,

_____, _____. _____, _____

Now, make another list of entities that co-occur in the data with <mark>보이다</mark>

_____, _____, _____, _____,

_____, _____, _____, _____,

_____, _____. _____, _____

What types of generalizations can you make with regard to the types of landmarks that co occur with <mark style="background-color:#00ff00">나오다</mark> and those that co-occur with <mark>보이다</mark>?

_____

_____

_____

Now, from the Korean data, make a list of expressions that mean "turn right" or "make a right turn."

_____, _____, _____,

_____,

And a list of expressions that mean "turn left" or "make a left turn."

_____, _____, _____,

_____,

Express the following in Korean:

"Go straight:" _____

"You'll see a traffic signal" _____

"You'll see the hospital " _____

"You'll see a stop sign" _____

"You'll see the bookstore" _____

Now, try giving your own directions in Korean:


The map on the last page of this workbook shows a good portion of Penn State University as well as the town in which it's located, State College.  Imagine that you are at the Centre County Visitors Center and you meet the wife of a Korean visiting scholar who has just arrived from Korea with her two small children.  She speaks very little English and she needs to find out how to get from the Visitors Center to Houserville Elementary School by car.  Try to provide her with the most accurate directions possible:




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