

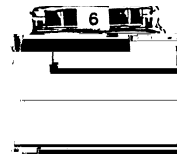
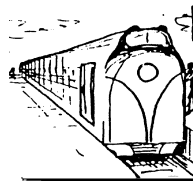
## 12

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IN THIS UNIT ...

- Transportation and Travelling
- *What number bus do you take?*
- *How far is it?*
- *How long does it take?*
- Locations
- The Emphatic Particle -



## DO WE GO BY TRAIN, OR BY BUS?

In Unit 4 we started learning how to identify places, in Unit 9 we learnt a bit about the countries of the world, about asking people where they come from, and where places were located. Now we bring

## Translation

- : What are we doing this weekend? Shall we go to the Min-sok-chon?  
 Kylie: Min-sok-chon? You mean the *Folk Village*?  
 : Yes.  
 Kylie: Oh, that'd be nice. ... But, how shall we go – by train or bus?  
 : We go by plane.  
 Kylie: Pardon?  
 : Just kidding. We go by subway to Suwon, and then by bus to the Folk Village. Lots of buses go there from in front of Suwon Station.  
 Kylie: I see. About how long do you think it'll take to get to Suwon?  
 : About an hour and half.  
 Kylie: And to the Folk Village from Suwon?  
 : Well, about 30 minutes perhaps?  
 Kylie: I see.  
 : Let's set off from Seoul Station at 8.00. Then we'll have two to three hours at the Village, and in the afternoon let's have a look at Suwon.  
 Kylie: Mm, that'll be really nice.  
 : Suwon is also famous for Galbi. Do you like Galbi?  
 Kylie: I sure do.  
 : Then, let's have some kalbi for lunch.

## Language Notes

- : *we*
- The (the Folk Village) is a large tourist park some thirty kilometres south of Seoul in which many aspects of traditional Korean village life are on display.
- The Folk Village ? : *Do you mean 'Folk Village'?* You use the construction ... ? when you need additional explanation of what has been said. More precisely, you provide the ... as an additional explanation and ask the hearer to confirm it.
- , → : → can be relative rather than absolute. It often means that, given the alternatives, something is preferable and acceptable, rather than actually *good* in its own right.
- : *By the way, ...*
- : *how*
- : *train*
- , ? : literally, *Do we go by train, or do we go by bus?* This is an 'A-or-B' question in Korean, where two questions are juxtaposed.
- : *airplane*
- : *I'm just kidding. Literally, It's a joke.*
- - : *up to*
- : *subway*
- ... : *in front of ...*
- : *bus going to the* ㅁ
- ? : *How long does it take?*
- - : *about, approximately* Note that it is attached, not prefixed, to the number expression concerned.
- ... / ? : *What about ...?; How about ...?*
- : *We-ell*
- VST - ( ) ≡ : *is going to VST ...* This is a future tense marker (see Unit 14).
- → - : *depart, set off*
- : *And ...*
- 2, 3

## 2 Means of Transportation

boat, ship		bicycle
aircraft		bus
/	train	express bus for inter-province travels
	urban electric train	limousine bus to and from the Airport
	the subway	<b>KTX</b>
	tram, street car	<b>Korean Train eXpress</b>
	car	motorbike
		by (means of), with
		-( )

### Buses in Seoul

‘Blue Bus’ (urban bus travelling between Seoul CBD and outer Districts)
‘Green Bus’ (urban bus travelling between a subway station and the nearby District)
‘Yellow Bus’ (urban bus travelling within a District)
‘Red Bus’ (urban bus travelling between Seoul CBD and a Satellite City)

### ‘Guessing’ the meaning of words

The task of learning enough vocabulary in a foreign language to enable you to function in most situations is, of course, a lengthy one. However, you’ll find as time goes by that this task is made easier by the fact that Korean vocabulary items are often composed of common elements, and more and more we come to recognise these. In this unit the literal meaning of some vocabulary items is as follows.

self-move-vehicle	self-rotate-cart
steam-vehicle	line-vehicle
ground-under-steel	fly-travel-machine
electricity-vehicle	electricity-steel

Of course, this happens in English too, and the counterpart in English for *automobile*, where *auto-* means *by itself* and *mobile* means *moving*.

### The Instrumental Particle: -( )

In Korean we can use -( ) to indicate the instrument by which we accomplish something. The is inserted before all consonants except ≡ – note the case of and in the examples below. The instrument may actually be an implement, or a means of transport as in the examples below.

#### EXAMPLES

.	I eat Korean food with chopsticks.
.	I’m writing with a pencil.
.	We go to school by bus.
.	Let’s go by subway.

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### 3 Travelling

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관광

tourism



## 7 How Long Does It Take?

To find out how long something takes we ask:

= How many ...?;      = hours;      ? = does it take?

To answer, substitute a Pure Korean number for .

.      *It takes PK hours.*

### Time/Distance -

When we are referring to time in the context of casual or social arrangements, often follows the time (or distance) concerned. corresponds to the English practice of adding *about* in similar contexts – *Come about 7.00; See you about 3.00; It's about 5 kilometres from here, etc.*

3	.	Come again around 3 pm.
←	6	. It takes about 6 hours from Seoul to Busan.
	5	. It's about 5 kilometres from here to the station.

## 8 Some Locations

outside	inside
in front of	behind
next to	opposite

### EXAMPLES

.      The coffee shop is in front of the station.