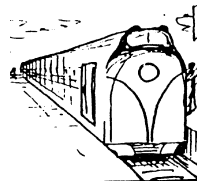


12 기차로 가요, 버스로 가요?

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 -도



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 these two themes together again to learn how to find out basic travel information, and describe our own travel experiences.

1 Conversation

태우 and Kylie are talking about going somewhere this coming weekend.

태우: 이번 주말에 뭐 해요? 우리, 민속촌에 갈까요?
 Kylie: 민속촌이요? ... The Folk Village 말이에요?
 태우: 네.
 Kylie: 좋아요. ... 그런데, 민속촌에는 어떻게 가요? 기차로 가요, 버스로 가요?
 태우: 비행기로 가요.
 Kylie: 네?
 태우: 농담이에요. ... 수원까지는 지하철로 가요. 그리고 수원에서 민속촌까지는 버스로 가요. 수원역 앞에는 민속촌 가는 버스가 많아요.
 Kylie: 아, 네. ... 수원까지는 얼마나 걸려요?
 태우: 1 시간 반쯤 걸려요.
 Kylie: 수원에서 민속촌까지는요?
 태우: 글썽요, 30 분쯤 걸릴 거예요.
 Kylie: 아, 네.
 태우: 우리, 아침 8 시에 서울역을 출발합니다. 민속촌에서 10 시부터 2, 3 시간 구경해요. 그리고 오후에는 수원을 구경합니다.
 Kylie: 네, 좋아요.
 태우: 수원은 갈비로도 유명해요. 갈비 좋아하세요?
 Kylie: 네, 좋아해요.
 태우: 그럼, 점심에는 갈비를 먹읍시다.

Translation

- 태우: What are we doing this weekend? Shall we go to the Min-sok-chon?
 Kylie: Min-sok-chon? You mean the *Folk Village*?
 태우: Yes.
 Kylie: Oh, that'd be nice. ... But, how shall we go – by train or bus?
 태우: We go by plane.
 Kylie: Pardon?
 태우: 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?
 태우: About an hour and half.
 Kylie: And to the Folk Village from Suwon?
 태우: Well, about 30 minutes perhaps?
 Kylie: I see.
 태우: 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.
 태우: Suwon is also famous for Galbi. Do you like Galbi?
 Kylie: I sure do.
 태우: Then, let's have some kalbi for lunch.

Language Notes

- 우리: *we*
- The 민속촌 (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 말이예요?: *Do you mean 'Folk Village'?* You use the construction ... 말이예요? 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.
- 네, 좋아요: 좋아요 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.
- 그런데: *By the way, ...*
- 어떻게: *how*
- 기차: *train*
- 기차로 가요, 버스로 가요?: 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.
- 비행기: *airplane*
- 농담이에요: *I'm just kidding. Literally, It's a joke.*
- -까지: *up to*
- 지하철: *subway*
- ...앞에: *in front of ...*
- 민속촌 가는 버스: *bus going to the 민속촌*
- 얼마나 걸려요?: *How long does it take?*
- -쯤: *about, approximately* Note that it is attached, not prefixed, to the number expression concerned.
- ...은/는요?: *What about ...?; How about ...?*
- 글썄요: *We-ell*
- VST - (으)ㄹ 거예요: *is going to VST ...* This is a future tense marker (see Unit 14).
- 출발하-: *depart, set off*
- 그리고: *And ...*
- 2, 3 시간 (두, 세 시간): *two to three hours*
- 구경하-: *watch an event, view scenery, take a look*
- -도: an emphatic particle meaning *also*
- 그럼: *Well, then ...*

2 Means of Transportation

배	boat, ship	자전거	bicycle
비행기	aircraft	버스	bus
기차 / 열차	train	고속버스	express bus for inter-province travels
전철	urban electric train	공항버스	limousine bus to and from the Airport
지하철	the subway	KTX	K orean T rain eX press
전차	tram, street car	오토바이	motorbike
자동차	car	-(으)로	by (means of), with

Buses in Seoul

파랑 버스	‘Blue Bus’ (urban bus travelling between Seoul CBD and outer Districts)
초록 버스	‘Green Bus’ (urban bus travelling between a subway station and the nearby District)
노랑 버스	‘Yellow Bus’ (urban bus travelling within a District)
빨강 버스	‘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.

자동차	self-move-vehicle	자전거	self-rotate-cart
기차	steam-vehicle	열차	line-vehicle
지하철	ground-under-steel	비행기	fly-travel-machine
전차	electricity-vehicle	전철	electricity-steel

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

The Instrumental Particle: -(으)로

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

EXAMPLES

한국 음식은 젓가락으로 먹어요.	I eat Korean food with chopsticks.
연필로 써요.	I’m writing with a pencil.
학교에 버스로 가요.	We go to school by bus.
지하철로 갑시다.	Let’s go by subway.

3 Travelling

관광	tourism	(차를) 타-	get on, get into, catch a vehicle
관광객	tourist	(차를) 타고 가-/오-	ride
여행	trip, voyage	내리-	get out of, off a vehicle
여행사	travel agency	걸어서 가-	go on foot, walk
표	ticket, token	도착하-	arrive
표 파는 곳	ticket counter	출발하-	depart, set off
비행기표	plane ticket	다니-	commute (Lit. go to ... regularly)
기차표	train ticket	SK 번 버스	Bus No ...
-장	(counter for tickets)	DESTINATION 가는 버스	a bus going to ...
시간표	timetable	교통카드	travel pass (Lit. transport card)
거리	distance	...부터	from (a time)
차비	fare, charge	...(에)서부터	from (a place)
바닷가	the seaside	...까지	to (a time/place)
시골	the countryside	...(으)로 해서	via

The difference between “학교에 다녀요” and “학교에 가요”

학교에 다니- means that you go to the school concerned regularly. You may be a student or a teacher, or even an administrator, there. 학교에 가- lacks the meaning ‘regularly’, and the question, eg, whether or not you are a student there, simply does not arise.

From ... to ...

In Korean -부터 shows a starting point in time, the beginning point in an order of precedence, and -까지 shows a limit. With distances, however, we usually add 에서 (just 서 before vowels) before the 부터 to indicate that it is a physical location that is the starting point, and in fact the ensuing 부터 is often omitted. Note also that in talking about our trips, we use ...(으)로 해서 to indicate ‘by a route that passes through ...’.

EXAMPLES

6시부터 9시까지 공부해요.	We study from 6 to 9.
월요일부터 토요일까지 학교에 가요.	We go to school from Monday to Saturday.
여기서부터 역까지 걸어서 갔어요.	We walked from here to the station.
서울에서 부산까지 비행기를 타고 가요.	We’re going from Seoul to Busan by plane.
뉴욕에서부터 런던으로 해서 로마까지 갔어요.	We went from NY to Rome via London.

4 Words for Expanding Sentences

그리고	And ... (between sentences)	아니면	Or ...
하지만	But ...	그런데	By the way ...
그래서	So ...		

5 What Number Bus Do You Take?

To ask this question we say:

몇 번 버스를 타요?

NOTES: 몇 = How many ...?; 번 = number; 버스 = bus; -를 = object marker; 타요? = do you take?

To answer, substitute a Sino-Korean number for 몇.

SK 번 버스를 타요.

NOTES: When the SK number is greater than one hundred, you can read the number digit by digit.

EXAMPLES

몇 번 버스를 타요?	What number bus do you take?
삼백삼십삼 번 버스를 타요.	I take the number 333 bus.
삼, 삼, 삼 번 버스를 타요.	I take the number 3, 3, 3 bus.
학교에 칠, 공, 구 번 버스를 타고 와요.	I go (Lit <i>come</i>) to university by bus number 709.

6 How Far Is It ...?

To ask about distances in Korean we say:

PLACE A - (에)서(부터) PLACE B - 까지 거리가 얼마나 돼요?

NOTES: -(에)서(부터) = from (a place); 까지 = up to/as far as; 거리 = distance; 가 = subject particle; 얼마나 = about how much?; 돼요? = does it amount to?

To answer, substitute 얼마나 with the relevant distance.

EXAMPLES

여기서부터 역까지 거리가 얼마나 돼요?	How far is it from here to the station?
2 킬로미터 돼요.	It's 2 kilometres (from here).
역에서 거리가 얼마나 돼요?	How far is it from the station?
4 킬로미터 돼요.	It's 4 kilometres.
여기까지 거리가 얼마나 돼요?	How far is it (from the place we've been talking about) to here?
10 킬로미터 돼요.	It's 10 kilometres.

7 How Long Does It Take?

To find out how long something takes we ask:

몇 시간 걸려요?

몇 = How many ...?; 시간 = hours; 걸려요? = does it take?

To answer, substitute a Pure Korean number for 몇.

PK 시간 걸려요.

It takes PK hours.

Time/Distance - 쯤

When we are referring to time in the context of casual or social arrangements, 쯤 often follows the time (or distance) concerned. 쯤 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.*

오후 3 시쯤 다시 오세요.

Come again around 3 pm.

서울에서 부산까지는 6 시간쯤 걸려요.

It takes about 6 hours from Seoul to Busan.

여기서부터 역까지 거리가 5 킬로미터쯤 돼요.

It's about 5 kilometres from here to the station.

8 Some Locations

밖에 outside

안에 inside

앞에 in front of

뒤에 behind

옆에 next to

맞은 편에 opposite

EXAMPLES

커피숍은 역 앞에 있어요.

The coffee shop is in front of the station.

음식점은 공원 옆에 있어요.

The restaurant's next to the park.

역 맞은 편에 있어요.

It's opposite the station.

화장실은 역 안에 있어요.

The toilet's inside the station.

9 The Emphatic Particle 도

도 is an emphatic particle with the meaning too/also. It replaces 이/가, 은/는 and 을/를:

잡채가 좋아요. 만두도 좋아요.

Japchae is nice. Mandu is nice too.

지수는 불고기를 좋아해요. 태우도 불고기를 좋아해요.

Ji-Su likes Bulgogi. Tae-U likes Bulgogi too.

한국어를 공부해요. 일본어도 공부해요.

I study Korean. I also study Japanese.

However, 도 is added to any other particles, eg, -에, -에서 and -(으)로:

한국에 가요. 일본에도 가요.

I'm going to Korea. I'm going to Japan too.

집에서 저녁을 먹어요. 음식점에서도 저녁을 먹어요.

I eat dinner at home. I eat dinner in restaurants too.

갈비로 유명해요. 소주로도 유명해요.

It's famous for Galbi. It's also famous for Soju.