

[Articles]

***Lost in Translation: Erroneous Use of Australian Professional Terms in Public Korean Texts***

Pages: 1–44

*Seong-Chul Shin and Brad Wilke*

Abstract: This paper examines professional terms used in Australian Government texts translated into Korean. The study has investigated over 40,000 Korean word-units of translated Australian Government texts from the immigration and social welfare sectors. The study identifies 222 erroneous terms for analysis and classifies them into five categories, then provides an account of distortions and mistranslations and offers solutions. Implications are then discussed in relation to professional practices and socio-educational contexts.

***A Comparative Study on Idioms of the Human Body Parts in Korean and Malay Languages***

Pages: 45-66

*Seung Yoan Rou and Keum Hyun Kim*

Abstract: The idiom or idiomatic expression is a phrasal combination of two or more words where its figurative meaning is different from its literal meaning. Most idiomatic expressions reflect the speaker's culture, customs, and social and historical backgrounds. Hence, without knowing a target language's cultural aspects, and also because idioms are expressions whose meanings cannot be inferred from the dictionary definitions, a foreign language learner frequently faces problems in understanding the actual meaning of these idiomatic expressions. In the case of Koreans and Malaysians who use idiomatic expressions in their daily conversations, understanding them in their respective languages is not a problem. However, this might not be the case when these two groups try to learn each other's idioms. Therefore, this study analyses the idiomatic expressions related to five human body parts (head, eyes, nose, mouth and ears) in Korean and Malay. In addition, the study also examines the cultural aspects, purpose and situations in which the idiomatic expressions are used by the speakers of the respective languages. Data was sourced from dictionaries and books on idioms in both languages and a comparative study was conducted using the Language Relativism framework of Sapir-Whorf's. The findings revealed three categories of idiomatic expressions; those that have the same literal and real meanings in both languages, those that differ in real meanings but are similar in literal meanings in the two languages, and those that differ in literal meanings but are similar in real meanings in Korean and Malay.

## **Distribution of Vocabularies in Korean Textbooks by Proficiency Level Based on Textbooks Used in Intensive Courses in Korean Language Education Centers**

Pages: 67–100

*Hyoun Hwa Kang*

Abstract: The purpose of this study is to conduct vocabulary analysis of 66 Korean textbooks used in major Korean language institutes. The texts will be closely examined to conduct research on vocabulary selection according to proficiency levels. In order to gain a proper selection of words appropriate for each proficiency level, the study explores the curricula as well as the vocabulary used in the textbooks. The results found from the study will act as the very first, but significant step towards the ultimate goal of selecting practical and frequently used vocabulary in Korean language education settings.

## **A Study of Teaching Methods of Derivational Noun of Korean Language to Learners in Malaysia**

Pages: 101-118

*Wong Yan Yee*

Abstract: The number of Korean language learners are growing fast as the Korean 'Hallyu' hits not only Asia, but worldwide. The Korean Wave is now of the reasons of the increase in the number of Korean language learners in Malaysia. This paper focuses on the teaching methods of Korean language noun suffixes by contrasting it with Malay language noun suffix and Malay language noun circumfixes. The characteristics of Korean language derivational noun suffixes '-이/-음/-기/-개' are compared to Malay language suffix '-an' and derivational noun circumfixes 'peN-...-an', 'peR-...-an' in order to seek a more effective way of teaching the noun suffixes to Malaysian learners.

## **A Study of Effects of KSL Learners' Communication Apprehension on the Use of Politeness Principle**

Pages: 119-146

*Sangmin Sim and Eunju Jeong*

Abstract: This study investigated the relation between communication apprehension (one of learners' affective factors) and KSL (Korean as a Second Language) learners' use of the politeness principle, firstly, this study verified the correlation between KSL learners' communication apprehension and the use of the politeness

principle, and analysed specific effects of learners' communication apprehension about communication situation on the use of the politeness principle. In the analysis of the correlation between communication apprehension and the use of the politeness principle, communication apprehension showed significant positive correlation with the correct use of the politeness principle. Communication apprehension also showed significant positive correlation with low intimacy and high imposition among the three situation factors of social status, intimacy and imposition. The analysis proved the correlation between communication apprehension and two situational factors of intimacy and imposition except social status, which implies that KSL learners have low sensitivity of social status in communication and that politeness principle should be taught with regard to social status in KSL classroom. This study has its significance in that it verified the correlation between KSL learners' communication apprehension and the use of the politeness principle. In maintaining and improving positive social relationships, the correct use of the politeness principle in situations in Korean society is essential. In this context, KSL teachers will have to pay attention to teaching the use of the politeness principle while taking into consideration the learners' affective aspects.

#### **[Korean Studies Update]**

#### ***The Outlook for Korean Studies Education in the Philippines: Smooth Sailing or Sisyphian Effort?***

Pages: 147–162

*Eduardo T. Gonzalez*