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# **Manners of Translation of Czech and Korean Honorifics**

*magisterská diplomová práce*

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## **Prohlášení**

Prohlašuji, že jsem magisterskou diplomovou práci „Způsoby překladu honorifik v češtině a korejštině“ vypracovala samostatně a uvedla jsem veškerou použitou literaturu a veškeré použité zdroje.

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Podpis

## **Abstrakt**

**Název práce:** Způsoby překladu honorifik v češtině a korejštině

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**Abstrakt:** Tato diplomová práce analyzuje překlad úrovní zdvořilosti mezi korejštinou a češtinou. Soustředí se zejména na odpovídající česká (rozlišení tykání a vykání) a korejská honorifika. Zaměřuje se na pozorování interakcí systémů zdvořilostí v překladu, aby zlepšila pochopení obou systémů a umožnila snazší komunikaci českých a korejských mluvčích.

Teoretická část uvádí jednotlivé úrovně zdvořilosti v obou jazycích. Praktická část demonstruje překlad české a korejské zdvořilosti v různých situacích a rozdílných společenských vztazích, kde aktéry jsou např.: členové rodiny, nadřízení a podřízení, blízcí kolegové, vyučující a studenti, nebo cizí lidé. Toho bylo docíleno s využitím dvou zdrojů: korejského televizního seriálu (česky: *Milenci v Praze*) a českého filmu (česky: *Obsluhoval jsem anglického krále*). V závěru jsou rozebrány klíčové problémy překladu honorifik.

**Klíčová slova:** čeština, korejština, zdvořilostní systém, honorifika, vykání, komparace

## **Abstract**

**Title:** Manners of Translation of Czech and Korean Honorifics

**Author:** Youngran Kwak

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**Number of pages and characters:** 65 pages, 117,936 characters

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**Abstract:** This thesis analyzes the translation of politeness levels between Korean and Czech, mainly focusing on the correspondence of Czech honorifics (T-V distinction) with Korean honorifics. It aims to observe how each honorific system interacts in translation in order to improve the understanding of each system and facilitate better communication between Czech and Korean speakers.

The theoretical portion introduces each level of politeness in speech of the two languages. The practical portion demonstrates how translation between Czech and Korean honorifics can occur in different situations and in different relationships, such as: family members, superiors and employees, close colleagues, teacher and students, and strangers meeting for the first time. This was done by using two sources: one Korean television series (English: *Lovers in Prague*) and one Czech movie (English: *I Served the King of England*). Finally, several key problems in translation regarding honorifics were discussed.

**Keywords:** Czech language, Korean language, T-V distinction, honorific system, comparison

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## TRANSCRIPTION

In this thesis, Czech words will be written in the Czech writing system whereas Korean (*hangeul*) will be in the Latin alphabet. The method of Romanization used is based on the *Revised Romanization of Korean* by the Republic of Korea's Ministry of Culture and Tourism which is officially used by the Korean government.

### (1) Consonants

Korean ( <i>hangeul</i> )	Romanization	
	Initial	final
ㄱ	<i>g</i>	<i>k</i>
ㄴ	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
ㄷ	<i>d</i>	<i>t</i>
ㄹ	<i>r</i>	<i>l</i>
ㅁ	<i>m</i>	<i>m</i>
ㅂ	<i>b</i>	<i>p</i>
ㅅ	<i>s</i>	<i>t</i>
ㅇ	$\emptyset$	<i>ng</i>
ㅈ	<i>j</i>	<i>t</i>
ㅊ	<i>ch</i>	<i>t</i>
ㅋ	<i>k</i>	<i>k</i>
ㅌ	<i>t</i>	<i>t</i>
ㅍ	<i>p</i>	<i>p</i>
ㅎ	<i>h</i>	<i>h</i>
ㄱㄱ	<i>kk</i>	<i>k</i>
ㄷㄷ	<i>tt</i>	
ㅂㅂ	<i>pp</i>	
ㅅㅅ	<i>ss</i>	<i>t</i>
ㅈㅈ	<i>jj</i>	

## (2) Vowels

Korean ( <i>hangeul</i> )	Romanization
ㅏ	<i>a</i>
ㅑ	<i>ya</i>
ㅓ	<i>eo</i>
ㅕ	<i>yeo</i>
ㅗ	<i>o</i>
ㅛ	<i>yo</i>
ㅜ	<i>u</i>
ㅠ	<i>yu</i>
ㅡ	<i>eu</i>
ㅣ	<i>i</i>
ㅝ	<i>ae</i>
ㅞ	<i>yae</i>
ㅟ	<i>e</i>
ㅠ	<i>ye</i>
ㅢ	<i>oe</i>
ㅣ	<i>wi</i>
ㅤ	<i>ui</i>
ㅥ	<i>wa</i>
ㅦ	<i>wo</i>
ㅧ	<i>wae</i>
ㅨ	<i>we</i>

**Note 1:** In this Korean Romanization, ㅏ and ㅑ (a consonant ㅇ plus a vowel ㅏ) are written in the same way, *a*. Therefore, for example, ㅑㅣ will be Romanized as *ai*, rather than *ŎaŎi*.



**Note 2:** This thesis follows the Romanization rules of Chapter 3, Article 8, applied to linguistic academic article. As such, consonants ‘ㄱ, ㄷ, ㅂ, ㅈ’ are written as only ‘g, d, b, l’. Also, according to the custom of these rules, double consonant ㄲ is written as only ‘ss’ without the option ‘t’, and consonants ㅈ and ㅊ in a final position are written as ‘j’ and ‘ch’.

## Abbreviations

AM	Accusative marker
DEC	Declarative
DF	Deferential speech level
DM	Dative marker
GM	Genitive marker
HON	Honorific word
HDM	Honorific dative marker
HM	Honorific marker <i>si</i>
HNM	Honorific nominative marker
HT	Honorific title
LM	Locative marker
NM	Nominative marker
PST	Past tense
NDF	Non-deferential speech level
VM	Vocative marker
INT	Interrogative

# 1 Introduction

In contemporary Czech and Korean language, there are multiple levels of politeness in speech – two levels in Czech,<sup>1</sup> six levels in Korean. Both languages have a concept of deference in a speech; however, the Czech system differs slightly from the Korean system. Insufficient comprehension of these differences can easily cause misunderstandings during conversation. For instance, if a Czech speaker chose to use non-honorific speech to a Korean speaker as a way of expressing a sense of closeness, based on Czech norms and culture, the Korean speaker could interpret that as impolite manners based on Korean norms and culture.

To improve the understanding of each system and to further communication between Czech and Korean speakers, this thesis will present a comparison of Czech and Korean honorific systems. Furthermore, it will describe how the Czech system interacts with the Korean system in instances where Czech sentences are translated into Korean and vice versa.

## 1.1 Previous research

The Korean honorific system (honorifics) has been actively discussed as a field of grammar, pragmatics, second-language learning and recently also in phonetics. In the past, Korean linguists have compared the system to that of other languages, most often English or Japanese.

One Czech linguist has also compared Korean honorifics with those of other languages. Pečený (2011) placed Japanese and Korean in the same group, as these languages express deference both grammatically and lexically. In contrast, English was considered a separate group, expressing politeness lexically or through terms of address. Lastly, Russian, Slovak, German were grouped together for their use of pronouns and verbal conjugations that vary based on the relation between two speakers. Czech language was not included in any of these groups due to the focus on languages other than Czech. However, Czech can be presumed to be in that last group due to the fact that it works in the same way as the Slovak system works. In this sense, Korean and Czech, as they are in different groups, are difficult to compare. However, Korean and Czech have one

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<sup>1</sup> Originally four types of speech levels exist in Czech. It will be discussed further in Section 2.1.

common point, which is an existence of speech levels by verb conjugation based on the communicators' relationship.

The study of Czech and Korean from a comparative linguistic viewpoint has not been a popular topic compared to the study of English and Korean, for example, but especially in light of increased cultural exchange and interest between the two countries, it is a field worth developing. There has been a small amount of research done on the comparison of Czech and Korean, such as the work by Incheon Kim, Marek Zemánek and Jinsuk Seo. Nevertheless, the honorific systems of Czech and Korean have not been properly addressed yet. Although Pucek (2005) elaborately introduced the Korean honorific system in his book, this did not include a comparison. Therefore, if we consider his work as a guide to establishing the basics of Korean honorifics, this thesis will provide a deeper understanding of the systems through comparison.

## 1.2 Methodology

This thesis will first introduce the Czech and Korean honorific systems theoretically, and then analyze real-world examples of Czech and Korean text sourced from video materials in order to show how it was translated in those specific instances.

In this thesis, materials were limited to television and film due to the fact that there are not many resources produced in both Korean and Czech that show natural daily conversation. Under this condition, television and film were chosen as the next best option for a source that reflects contemporary language usage and has features of spoken language. Among these sources, data produced before 2000 was disregarded as being outdated. As such, one Korean television series, *Peu-la-ha-ui yeon-in* (English: *Lovers in Prague*, Czech: *Milenci v Praze*) and one Czech movie, *Obsluhoval jsem anglického krále* (English: *I Served the King of England*, Korean: *Na-neun yeong-gug wang-eul seom-gyeoss-da*) were selected for analysis. Both were released in the 2000s. These are the most recent officially released materials available in both Korean and Czech language. In the appendix, part of the Czech movie and the first episode of both the Korean and Czech version of the TV series are attached as a sample. As for full episodes of the Korean TV program, both the Korean and Czech dubbed versions are available online.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Korean version: <http://drama-cool.ga/info/lovers-in-prague.html>,

Czech version: <https://uloz.to/hledej?q=milenci+v+praze>.

A story of Korean television series is about four people who have come to Prague for various personal reasons. It was broadcasted in 2005 on the Korean broadcasting network, *SBS* and DVD was released in 2006. Since it gained huge popularity in Korea, plenty of Koreans still remember Prague up until the present day thanks to this program although Prague was only the background for the story in the first three episodes and afterwards only present in the title of the program. It was also later televised in 2016 on the Czech television channel *Nova Cinema* with Czech dubbing.

As for Czech movie, the story centers on one man, and how he manages to survive throughout various events in Czech history. It is based on original novel written by Bohumil Hrabal and published in 1983 but it was released as a film in 2006 by director, Jiří Menzel under the same title. Two years later, this movie was also released in Korea at one Korean cinema and on DVD with Korean subtitles the same year. This thesis utilizes the official DVD script from this movie.

By using these materials, this thesis will mainly talk about Korean hearer honorifics compared to the Czech honorific system. Considering that there are few types of honorifics in Korean, Czech T-form and V-form belong to hearer honorifics from the Korean linguistic point of view. Next section will briefly introduce terms about types of Korean honorifics and Section 2.2 will illustrate how it works.

### **1.3 Terminology**

In various academic articles about Korean honorifics, the terms deferential speech and honorific speech are most often used interchangeably. This approach will be applied in this thesis as well.

Otherwise, polite speech will be differentiated from honorific speech in this thesis. Honorifics can be considered one part of polite expression or strategy. However, there are many ways a speaker can show politeness or respect, such as: appropriate addressing (e.g. “*Dear Prof. Watts.*”), negative question forms (e.g. “*Shouldn’t we start now?*”), modal expressions (e.g. “*Would you follow me?*”), softening the message (e.g. “*I’m afraid that I cannot.*”), polite phrases (e.g. “*Excuse me.*”) or using if (e.g. “*I’ll be here, if it is okay with you.*”) and so forth. In the case of Korean, additional linguistic markers such as honorific suffixes, various verbal endings and honorific lexemes can be added as a way of being polite linguistically and this is what makes up the system of honorifics in Korean. In Czech, honorifics are expressed through terms of address and through verbal forms.

This paper makes the point to differentiate honorifics from polite speech, as it will be addressing honorifics from the morpho-syntax point of view rather than how to rephrase the same sentence in a more pragmatically polite manner.

Honorific speech in Korean is referred to as *gyeong-eo*, while *gyeong-eo-beob* refers to the system of using *gyeong-eo*. This word denotes the honorific system of the Korean language. Lee (2012) asserted that *gyeong-eo-beob* includes both deferential and non-deferential speech. In this thesis, the Korean honorific system (honorifics) will cover both as well.

There are a few approaches for categorizing the Korean honorifics system, but most often it is divided into three categories; *ju-che gyeong-eo-beob* (subject honorifics or referent honorifics), *gaek-che gyeong-eo-beob* (object honorifics or bystander honorifics) and *sang-dae gyeong-eo-beob* (hearer honorifics or addressee honorifics). In terms of these three types of *gyeong-eo-beob*, this paper will present them as subject honorifics, object honorifics and hearer honorifics. A description of Korean honorifics will follow in Section 2.2.

Czech is a language in which the pronominal system and the verbal system are both used to express politeness. The second-person plural *vy* (English: you) can refer to more than one referent, but also functions as an honorific for a single referent in a polite address. These two functions are distinguishable because the participle is singular in case of *vy* as an honorific: “*vy jste mluvil* (English: you spoke)”. If *vy* refers to plural pronoun, it would be “*vy jste mluvili*”.

The language using *vy* is called *vykání*, while the language using *ty* is *tykání*. These two forms together are also referred to as T-V distinction or T/V distinction. Terminology T-V distinction originates from Latin pronouns *tu* and *vos*. As for languages that have T-V distinction like Czech, these include Italian (*tu/Lei*), Spanish (*tu/usted*), French (*tu/vous*) and German (*du/Sie*) and so forth. For the purpose of this paper, this honorific system will be represented as T-V distinction. Following this system, *vykání* can be referred to as V-form or *vy* form, while *tykání* is referred to as T-form or *ty* form. In this thesis, the terms V-form and T-form will be used to represent *vykání* and *tykání*.

## 2 Honorific system

### 2.1 Czech honorific system

The Czech language expresses politeness by way of address, pronouns and verbal conjugation. In the case of written communication, capitalization of pronouns is also used to convey levels of politeness. The second-person singular *ty*, for instance, can convey higher-level politeness when it is written as *Ty*, rather than as *ty*.

There are four styles in the Czech honorific system; *tykání*, *vykání*, *onkání* and *onikání*. *Tykání* is the form using the pronoun *ty* (second-person singular), *vykání* is using the pronoun *vy* (second-person plural), *onkání* is using the pronoun *on* (third-person singular) and *onikání* is using the pronoun *oni* (third-person plural).

Vanek (1979) showed an example for each style as follows.

- (1) *Já jim Jane sděluji, že (jsou) byl pozván na tuto recepci*  
'I am informing them John that (they) have been invited to this reception.'
- (2) *Já mu Jane sděluji, že (je) byl pozván na tuto recepci*  
'I am informing him John that (he) has been invited to this reception.'
- (3) *Já vám Jane sděluji, že jste byl pozván na tuto recepci*  
'I am informing you John that you have been invited to this reception.'
- (4) *Já ti Jane sděluji, že jsi byl pozván na tuto recepci*  
'I am informing thee John that thou hast been invited to this reception.'

In all (1), (2), (3), (4), a speaker is talking to addressee, *Jan*.<sup>3</sup> It becomes “they” in (1), “he” in (2), “you” in (3), “thou” in (4).<sup>4</sup>

The form used in (1) is called as *onikání* and it is in the highest level in formality. It is used, for example, by a commoner to the royal family, or by a servant to his master. This form is no longer in use in modern Czech language especially by current generation. It is only found in use by the older generation in certain regions. Other than this, it is available to see in Jewish anecdotes.

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<sup>3</sup> Czech dative form for “*Jan*” is “*Jane*”. “*Jan*” is Czech name version for “John” in English.

<sup>4</sup> Although “thee” and “thou” are archaic, to emphasize a difference with “you” in (1), this paper also kept his original example.

The form of address in (2) is referred to as *onkání*, which was used according to the context of people's social status. When it was used in the past, a servant might have used this level of speech to his master's family, for instance. *Onkání* was also used among children of the high class when they were talking to themselves. Both *onikání* and *onkání* are presently referred to as archaic forms but were used by the older generation especially in Czechoslovakia (1918-1993). After that period, according to Vanek (1979), the newer generation which has grown up during World War II and later has the tendency to use only T-form and V-form.

The form of address in (3) is referred to as *tykání* which has often been translated as casual or informal speech in English. This T-form is used by a speaker to a person who is of a close relationship to the speaker, for example, to friends or family.

The form of address in (4) is referred to as *vykání* which can be translated as honorific, polite or formal speech in English. This V-form is used by a person who wishes to express respect toward the other when there is a gap in their social position, age and so forth. V-form can be used by a professor, a president, an employer, or an older person being addressed by his/her students, citizens, employees, or younger people, for instance.

As most Czech speakers already consider *onikání* and *onkání* to be archaic forms now, the materials used in this thesis also did not contain these forms. Thus, this paper will also focus only on the other two forms, *tykání* and *vykání*, for comparison with the Korean honorific system.

### 2.1.1 T-form and V-form

The Czech language has three ways to identify what level of speech is used in a sentence. First, one would look at how the other person's name is called in the conversation. Second, one would look at the choice of second-person pronoun from the two options, *ty* and *vy*. Third, one would check the type of verb conjugation, which has subject-verb agreement. Examples for each form are as follows.

Type	Addressing	Pronoun	Verb <i>dělat</i> (English: do)
T-form	<i>Radime</i> <i>Lenko</i>	<i>Ty</i>	<i>děláš</i> (present)
V-form (honorifics)	<i>pane Nováku</i> <i>paní Nováková</i>	<i>Vy</i>	<i>děláte</i> (present)



	<i>slečna Nováková</i>		
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Table 1 – Czech T-V distinction

As for terms of address based on the Table 1, in T-form, a speaker calls the other's first name like *Radime* (vocative form of the name, *Radim*) or *Lenko* (vocative form of the name, *Lenka*). On the other hand, in V-form, a speaker calls the other's name with *pane* or *paní* which means "Mr." and "Mrs." in English. For young women, *slečna* (English: lady) is used like "Miss" in English.

In most cases, *pane*, *paní*, *slečna* are used with V-form and forms of the first names are used with T-form. However, sometimes Czech people mix both systems. An addresser might use terms of address from the T-form, such as calling the other's first name, with verb forms from the V-form. Pečený (2011) mentioned that this happens sometimes between non-blood related family. It can be also seen in dialogue between colleagues, a teacher and a student, a doctor and a nurse or a customer and a hairdresser, for instance.

In the case of using a pronoun, the pronoun must have concordance with a verb. For example, when there is the pronoun *vy*, the infinitive form of the verb *mluvit* (English: speak) in the sentence should be conjugated as *mluvíte*. However, the second-person pronoun as a subject is not always visible in the sentence. Hence, verb conjugation gives a big hint about the level of speech that is used in the sentence when the second-person pronoun is omitted.

(5) *Vy mluvíte anglicky?*  
 'Do you speak English?'

(6) *Mluvíte anglicky?*  
 'Do (you) speak English?'

Frequent omission of a pronoun is a feature of the Czech language that exists similarly in the Korean language which will be also discussed in Section 2.2.3. This does not lead to misunderstanding during conversation, because it is easy to guess the intended pronoun based on verb conjugation both in Czech and Korean. In (6), it is obvious that this sentence is using V-form because *mluvíte* appears in the sentence, rather than *mluvíš*. Therefore, when information about the listener is not given in the sentence, such as in (6), it is still predictable that at least (6) is not a conversation between classmates or between family members, for example.

### 2.1.2 Usage of honorifics

Many languages that have T-V distinction place strong emphasis on power and solidarity semantics, a concept first introduced by Roger Brown and Albert Gilman in 1960. This also applies to the Czech language. In T-V distinction, factors influencing the speaker's choice during conversation are age, social status and sex. From this point of view, people who are older or have a superior status will have more power and they will be addressed by V-form. On the other hand, people who are relatively younger and of lower status will be addressed by T-form. Therefore, it is possible for one speaker to use V-form while the other is speaking in T-form, depending on the difference of power. For instance, when an older man is speaking to a young boy in T-form, the boy would still use V-form to the older. If they become close friends, the boy could begin to use T-form to the older, based on solidarity semantics.

In short, when solidarity functions as a factor in deciding whether to use T-form or V-form in speech, T-form is used between close friends or family while V-form is used between unfamiliar people or in a formal relationship. More specific situations for T-form and V-form are as follows.

Type	Situation
T-form	Relatives Children Friends Students Colleagues of the same age and position in a workplace
V-form	Strangers Superior and subordinate Teacher and student
V-form with first name	Sometimes teacher and students Doctor and nurse Costumer and hairdresser Non-blood related family

Table 2. Situation for T-V distinction by Pečený (2011)

As for T-form and V-form, each form is meant to include its particular terms of address in addition to verb forms. However, sometimes the addresser uses terms of address from the T-form system by calling the addressee by their first name, combined with verb forms from the V-form system. This also can happen between colleagues who are in a similar position.

## 2.2 Korean honorific system

*Gyeong-eo-beob* is syntactically reflected in different types of honorific markers such as title suffixes, the subject honorific marker *kkeseo*, the dative honorific marker *kke*, the honorific infix *si* and specific vocabulary. As mentioned above, these items are all categorized into three types, according to the target of the honorification: subject honorifics, object honorifics and hearer honorifics. Both subject and object honorifics have two options, use or non-use of honorifics. However, hearer honorifics are not as simple. The use of hearer honorifics will vary in relation to how much the speaker wishes to express deference.

### 2.2.1 Subject honorifics

Subject honorifics are any marker or vocabulary that expresses respect to the subject in a sentence. This can be encoded by the infix *si*, the honorific marker *kkeseo* or some specific honorific vocabulary words. These honorific vocabulary words function as alternatives to non-honorific versions, for example, *ju-mu-si-da* replaces the neutral word for “sleep,” *ja-da*, while *dol-a-ga-si-da* replaces the neutral word for “die,” *jug-da*.

- |     |  |                   |                      |
|-----|--|-------------------|----------------------|
| (7) | <i>Gyosu-nim-KKESO</i>                 | <i>Gong-won-E</i> | <i>ga-SI-EOSS-DA</i> |
|     | Professor-HT-HNM                       | park-LM           | go-HM-PST-DEC        |
|     | ‘(The) professor went to a park.’      |                   |                      |
| (8) | <i>Nam-dong-saeng-I</i>                | <i>gongwon-E</i>  | <i>ga-ASS-DA</i>     |
|     | Younger brother-NM                     | park-LM           | go-PST-DEC           |
|     | ‘(My) younger brother went to a park.’ |                   |                      |

In (7), subject honorific markers *kkeseo* and infix *si* are the typical factors for subject honorifics. As for non-honorific markers, *i* is used instead of *kkeseo* and it does not put infix *si* in the sentence like (8).

According to the Korean honorific system, the subject's identity and social position matters regardless of whether that subject of the sentence is the listener or not. Because of this fact, Korean students studying Czech often make the mistake of interpreting the V-form simply in terms of Korean honorifics. This can, however, conflict with Czech rules of subject-verb agreement. Kim (2013) gave an example in his paper as follows:

- (9) a. *Pan profesor jste hodný ale můj otec jste velmi přísný.*  
 b. *Pan profesor je hodný ale můj otec je velmi přísný.*  
 'The professor is kind but my father is very strict.'

(9a) is a grammatically incorrect sentence, because there must be *je* (present tense of the third person singular), as shown in (9b), instead of *jste* (present tense of the second person plural). This example shows how Korean speakers can easily misunderstand the concept of using deferential speech in Czech because of their understanding of the Korean honorific system.

### 2.2.2 Object honorifics

Object honorifics are often used when there is a transitive verb, which needs an object in a sentence. Object honorifics are encoded by the honorific marker *kke* or specific honorific vocabulary, such as *deu-li-da*, the honorific version of the verb, "give".

- (10) *Suji-GA hal-meo-ni-KKE mul-EUL deu-li-EOSS-DA*  
 Suji-NM grandmother-HDM water-AM give-HON-PST-DEC  
 'Suji gave water to (her) grandmother.'
- (11) *Suji-GA chingu-E-GE mul-EUL ju-EOSS-DA*  
 Suji-NM friend-DM water-AM give-PST-DEC  
 'Suji gave water to (her) friend.'

In (10), the sentence conveys deference lexically using an honorific dative marker, *kke* and an honorific word, *deu-li-da*. On the other hand, (11) uses plain dative marker, *e-ge* and a verb, *ju-da* because honorific speech is not necessary toward a friend.

### 2.2.3 Hearer honorifics

Hearer honorifics express respect to the addressee in communication between two communicators. They are also sometimes referred to as honorific speech styles. Among the three types of honorifics introduced so far, hearer honorifics are the most frequently used because conversation cannot exist without first choosing the level of speech style. Hearer honorifics are encoded in verb endings as follows:

- (12) *Eo-di-E ga?*  
where-GM go-INT-NDF  
'Where are (you) going?'
- (13) *Eo-di-E ga-YO?*  
where-GM go-INT-DF  
'Where are (you) going?'

Comparing (12) and (13), it is clear to see that the verb conjugations are different. In (12) *hae-che*, one of the non-deferential speech types, is used whereas *hae-yo-che*, one of the deferential speech types, is used in (13). Through this, it can be inferred that the listener of each sentence is different, despite the fact that the meaning is essentially the same. For instance, (12) could occur between friends and (13) could be realized between a freshman and an upperclassman at a university.

In terms of types of deferential speech, the Korean language has six speech levels<sup>5</sup>: *hab-syo-che*,<sup>6</sup> *hae-yo-che*, *ha-ge-che*, *ha-o-che*, *hae-che* and *hae-la-che*. However, most Korean speakers tend to consider the levels as a binary system made up of *ban-mal* (lit. "half talk" or casual speech) and *jondaes-mal* (lit. "respect talk" or deferential speech). *Ban-mal* is the same as *hae-che* grammatically but in general it also includes *hae-la-che*, due to the fact that there is only a slight difference between the two speech levels. Additionally, Seo (1984) mentioned that an omission of sentence endings, which happens quite frequently in spoken language, is regarded as *ban-mal* as well.

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<sup>5</sup> Sohn (1999) explained these 6 styles as plain (*hae-la-che*), intimate (*hae-che*), familiar (*ha-ge-che*), blunt (*ha-o-che*), polite (*hae-yo-che*) and deferential (*hab-syo-che*). This way of naming is especially common in English articles about Korean honorifics.

<sup>6</sup> It is also called as *ha-sib-si-o-che*.

This thesis will take into account all of these approaches in regards to the definition of *ban-mal*. Therefore, *ban-mal* will include both *hae-che*, *hae-la-che* and also sentences without sentence ending. On the other hand, *jondaes-mal* is the respectful counterpart to *ban-mal*. It most often includes two levels, *hab-syo-che* and *hae-yo-che*. This term will be used in Sections 3 and 4.

The National Institute of the Korean Language uses the binary system in defining formality. Formal style consists of four basic styles and informal style consists of two.

Deferential level		Formal
Deferential	Highest	<i>Hab-syo-che</i>
	High	<i>Ha-o-che</i>
Non-deferential	Low	<i>Ha-ge-che</i>
	Lowest	<i>Hae-la-che</i>

Table 3 - Hearer honorifics in a formal speech

Deferential level		Informal
Deferential	Overall High	<i>Hae-yo-che</i>
Non-deferential	Overall low	<i>Hae-che</i>

Table 4 - Hearer honorifics in an informal speech

However, the criteria for dividing speech styles is controversial among Korean linguists. Hong (2009) stated that this division of formality is not always in line with real usage. For example, the ‘informal’ *hae-yo-che* is also used strategically in some formal situations. Furthermore, the ‘informal’ *hae-yo-che* is, in actuality, more formal than the ‘formal’ *hae-la-che*. Considering these problems, this thesis will exclude the idea of formality but focus more on deferential level. Reflecting this approach, Lee (2012) has suggested the following table.

Deference	Deferential degree	Speech style	Example of form (infinitive verb form, <i>hada</i> )
Deference	Level 6	<i>Hab-syo-che</i>	<i>Hab-nida</i>
	Level 5	<i>Hae-yo-che</i>	<i>Hae-yo</i>
	Level 4	<i>Ha-o-che</i>	<i>Ha-o</i>

Non- deference	Level 3	<i>Ha-ge-che</i>	<i>Ha-ge</i>
	Level 2	<i>Hae-che</i>	<i>Hae</i>
	Level 1	<i>Hae-la-che</i>	<i>Hae-la</i>

Table 5 - Hearer honorifics by Lee (2012)

In Table 5, Some missing points are address terms like “Mr.” in English and second-person pronouns. In fact, however, the majority of papers written on the topic of hearer honorifics tend not to group these together with hearer honorifics as well, because it is complex to combine them.

First, unlike “you” in English, Korean has several different second-person pronouns such as *dang-sin*, *ja-ne*, *neo* and so on, depends on situation and relationship between speakers. However, most of terms are defined by rather abstract ideas of treating someone above or beneath the speaker, rather than having a specific definition based on speech levels. Furthermore, second-person pronouns are, compared to first and third-person pronouns, especially often omitted in the sentences, as already shown in (12) and (13). Unless a speaker wants to place specific emphasis on “you”, second-person pronouns are easily dropped from the sentence because it is obvious who the addressee is in a sentence while the conversation is occurring.

(14) *Neo mwo ha-NYA?*  
 You what do-INT-NDF  
 ‘What are you doing?’

(15) *Mwo ha-NYA?*  
 What-LM do-INT-NDF  
 ‘What are (you) doing?’

Therefore, if choosing between two sentences such as (14) with and (15) without the second-person pronoun, (15) is more commonly used in daily conversation. In this case, communicators are able to guess the identity of “you” in the sentence by watching the verb ending. For example, if a speaker spoke (15) in the presence of both a friend and a teacher, a third party will assume that the speaker is talking to the friend because (15) does not contain the appropriate verb form to use for a teacher.

However, Park (1995) noted the importance of considering the addressing system and hearer honorifics together. A table combined with hearer honorifics that Park has suggested is as follows.

Speech style	Terms of address
<i>Hab-syo-che</i>	Position or title + <i>nim</i> (e.g.) <i>Seon-saeng-nim</i> (English: teacher) <i>Eo-leu-sin</i>
<i>Hae-yo-che</i>	Surname + title + <i>nim</i> (e.g.) <i>Kim seon-saeng-nim</i> (English: teacher <i>Kim</i> )
<i>Ha-o-che</i>	Surname + title (e.g.) <i>Kim seon-saeng</i> (English: teacher <i>Kim</i> )
<i>Ha-ge-che</i>	<i>Ja-ne</i> <i>Yeo-bo-ge</i> Surname or first name or full name + <i>gun</i> (e.g.) <i>Minsu gun</i> (English: <i>Minsu</i> ) Surname or first name or full name + <i>yang</i> (e.g.) <i>Miran yang</i> (English: <i>Miran</i> )
<i>Hae-che</i>	First name + vocative suffix- <i>I</i> (e.g.) <i>Miran-i</i> (English: <i>Miran</i> )
<i>Hae-la-che</i>	First name + vocative suffix + <i>a/ya</i> (e.g.) <i>Miran-a</i> (English: <i>Miran</i> ) <i>Neo</i>

Table 6 - Addressing categorized by speech style by Park (1995)

By adding terms of address into hearer honorifics in Table 6, it enriches the contents of Korean speech styles. However, it would be better to put *ja-ne* and *neo* into a pronominal category separately because these are pronouns unlike other terms. In addition, since *neo* is also used in *hae-che*, *neo* will be put not only in *hae-la-che* but also *hae-che*. After considering all these factors, a combination of the addressing terms above and hearer honorifics is as follows.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> Since illustrating all Korean pronouns is not a main point of comparison with Czech in this thesis, this paper will handle just the few pronouns that are already included in the table 6.



Deference	Deferential degree	Speech style	Verb	Terms of address	Pronoun
Deference	Level 6	<i>Hab-syo-che</i>	<i>Hab-nida</i>	Position or title + <i>nim</i> <i>Eo-leu-sin</i>	
	Level 5	<i>Hae-yo-che</i>	<i>Hae-yo</i>	Surname + title + <i>nim</i>	
	Level 4	<i>Ha-o-che</i>	<i>Ha-o</i>	Surname + title	
Non-deference	Level 3	<i>Ha-ge-che</i>	<i>Ha-ge</i>	<i>Yeo-bo-ge</i> Surname or first name or full name + <i>gun</i> Surname or first name or full name + <i>yang</i>	<i>Ja-ne</i>
	Level 2	<i>Hae-che</i>	<i>Hae</i>	First name + vocative suffix- <i>i</i>	<i>Neo</i>
	Level 1	<i>Hae-la-che</i>	<i>Hae-la</i>	First name + vocative suffix + <i>a/ya</i>	<i>Neo</i>

Table 7 - Hearer honorifics with deferential degree and addressing

Based on Table 7, in order to represent the speech levels more conveniently, each style will be referred to as [L6], [L5], [L4], [L3], [L2] and [L1] in this thesis. Here, [L6] indicates *hab-syo-che*; [L5], *hae-yo-che*; [L4], *ha-o-che*; [L3], *ha-ge-che*; [L2], *hae-che*; and [L1] indicates *hae-la-che*.

#### 2.2.4 Combination of honorifics

The honorific categories above are not exclusive to each other. Sentences can utilize honorific markers from multiple categories of the honorific system. For example, in a sentence, if the subject of the sentence and the hearer who listens to the sentence are the same, two types of honorific systems will be reflected in a single sentence: subject honorifics and hearer honorifics.

- (16) *Ju gyosu-nim, Suji-GA chingu-EGE mul-EUL ju-EOSS-EOYO*  
 Professor Ju-HT Suji-NM friend-DM water-AM give-PST-DF  
 ‘Professor Ju, Suji gave water to (her) friend.’

(17) *Ju gyosu-nim, Suji-GA Kim gyosu-nim-KKE mul-EUL deu-li-EOSS-EOYO*

Professor Ju-HT Suji-NM professor Kim-HDM water-AM give-HON-PST-DF

‘Professor Ju, Suji gave water to Professor Kim.

(18) *Ju gyosu-nim, Eo-meo-ni-KKESEO Kim gyosu-nim-KKE mul-EUL deo-li-SI-EOSS-EOYO*

Professor Ju-HT Mother-HNM Professor Kim-HDM water-AM give-HON-HN-PST-DF

‘Professor Ju, (my) mother gave water to professor Kim.

In (16), (17), (18), hearer honorifics were applied, specifically [L5] to all cases because the hearer of this sentence is a professor. But there are also object honorifics in (17) since the object of an action “give” is a professor unlike a classmate in (16). Lastly, (18) includes all types of honorifics because additionally a speaker is talking about his/her mother, not about *Suji* as in (16) and (17). Therefore, subject honorifics were applied since the mother is the subject of an action “give” in (18).

To sum up, (16) has hearer honorific factors, (17) has hearer and object honorific factors and (18) has all three: the hearer, object and subject honorific factors.

### 2.2.5 Usage of honorifics

Each speech style is used in different conversational situations as shown in the following Table 8. This table cannot fully cover all possible situations influenced by factors such as age, sex, region, personal preference and so on. However, it reflects general occasions that Korean native speakers would be subjected to, and the typical usage.

Speech style	Situation
[L6] <i>Hab-syo-che</i>	Between two adult strangers (highly preferred by male speakers) For formal greetings In reporting the news or weather on television and radio In speeches delivered to a large audience In the army By lecturers to an audience

[L5] <i>Hae-yo-che</i>	Between two adult strangers Between clerks and their customers By students to their teachers By teachers to a class (when speaking to a group, not to an individual student) Limitedly in the army
[L4] <i>Ha-o-che</i>	Between older generation adults of similar standing Actively used only in propositive sentences ( <i>hab-sida</i> ) in spoken language by adult speakers
[L3] <i>Ha-ge-che</i>	By a middle aged or older male to a younger person of lower social standing (rarely used by females)
[L2] <i>Hae-che</i>	Between close friends (similar or same age) Between children Between siblings By parents to their children By a relatively older speaker to a child of high school age or younger
[L1] <i>Hae-la-che</i>	Between close friends (similar or same age) Between children Between siblings By parents to their children By a relatively older speaker to a child of high school age or younger

Table 8 - Usage of each speech style

[L6] and [L5] are used commonly between two adult strangers. Use of [L6] has been strictly enforced in the army, but between close soldiers [L5] may also be used. Since 2016, [L5] has been officially permitted for use in the army, limited only to use in barracks. This reflects that the use of [L5] has become more accepted in even the most formal situations. As recently as the Korean presidential debates taking place in April and May of 2017, [L5] was also used between the mediator and candidates, although [L6] was still the dominant style. As time goes by, the boundary between [L6] and [L5] is likely to become more unclear.

The use of [L4] as well as [L3] is also decreasing. According to Lee (2010), the younger generation does not use either of them and almost always use just two styles, [L1+L2] and [L5+L6] in pairs, separated as *ban-mal* and *jondaes-mal*. Due to this trend,

some Korean linguists don't include these into rankings of hearer honorifics and many Korean language books for foreigners do not teach [L3]<sup>8</sup> and [L4]. However, both styles are not yet archaic in spoken and written language. In materials appearing in Section 4, both types of speech can be found although infrequently. Hence, these two levels have been kept in this thesis.

The situations using [L1] and [L2] are essentially the same due to the fact that they are very frequently intermixed in conversation. However, the use of [L1] is more limited than [L2]. As [L1] is the lowest deferential level, there is limited usage by the younger towards an intimate superior such as an older family member. For example, Choo (2006) points out that particularly the use of the interrogative form of [L1], *ha-nya* with a speaker's older sibling is not appropriate regardless of how close they are. Otherwise, the declarative form (*han-da*), propositive form (*ha-ja*) and imperative form (*hae-la*) form can be used with older siblings but with a caution to follow their family hierarchy and traditions.

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<sup>8</sup> However, propositive form "*hab-si-da*" in [L4] is exceptionally taught in a class for foreigners because it is still commonly used in daily conversation as it is mentioned in Table 8.

### **3 Influential factors on honorifics**

Kim (2004) stated that there are three factors that influence honorifics; participants, situations and strategies. First, the factor of participants involves the communicator's individual or relational traits, such as their age or social position. This is also known as power semantics, according to Brown and Gilman (1960). It also includes participants' relationships, called distance or solidarity semantics. Second, the factor of situations refers to the actual conversational situations separate from the participants' traits such as power or solidarity. Generally, this aspect can be divided into the two categories of public speaking and private speaking. Lastly, strategies refer to specific usage of honorifics in accordance with a speaker's intention, unlike the general usage of honorifics which serves as an expression of politeness.

According to Kim (2004), a speaker chooses a level of deference through the following order: individual factor > relational factor > situational factor > strategy. For example, suppose that there is a young woman and a middle-aged man on the street and she would like to ask how to get to the station. First and foremost, the young woman will choose deferential speech to the older man in consideration of his age. At this moment, an individual factor is being considered, which is age. Following that, she would think about their relationship. Since they are both adult strangers, she would maintain her decision to use deferential speech. After that, considering that the conversation is only small talk rather than public speaking, she would likely believe that extreme formality is not necessary.

Finally, there is also one more reason to maintain a polite tone from her strategy's point of view. Since she needs to speak to him in order to get information she wants, she would decide that deferential speech would work better for this purpose. Therefore, considering all this, she would speak in deferential speech, most likely using [L5] in Korean. If this situation happened in Czech, it would be V-form.

#### **3.1 Participants**

When it comes to participants, there are two famous sub-factors as Brown and Gillman (1960) illustrated: power and solidarity.

As for power, there are two factors included in this, those being innate and acquired factors. Innate factors include age, family relationships such as father and son, aunt and nephew and so on, and sex. As for sex, this was a more powerful factor in Korean in the

past; however, nowadays it has become less influential. Lee (2001) stated that sex will likely slowly disappear as a factor of power. Its effects on honorifics will be described further in Section 3.4.

As for acquired factors, this refers social positions such as teacher, manager, doctor and so forth. Sometimes innate factors come into conflict with acquired factors. It is possible that a new employee is older than his superior, for example. In this case, usually both speakers would use deferential speech with each other in order to avoid causing any offense. In Czech, according to Jurman (2001), student interviewees also felt difficulty in choosing appropriate terms of address when there was a conflict of two factors, although they would typically use V-form to someone who is in higher academic position than them even if they are of the same age. As for this complicated moment, the decision between levels of politeness would depend on the specific situation, reflecting their personality, their relationship and the environment at that moment, which cannot be generalized.

The second type of semantics, solidarity semantics, concerns how close participants of the conversation are. In Czech, solidarity usually takes importance over power. If a teenager becomes a very good friend with his neighbor who is a 50-year-old man, the teenager will use the non-deferential T-form to the neighbor because the functions of solidarity semantics are stronger. However, if this were to occur in Korea, a Korean teenager could not choose the non-deferential form to speak to his neighbor because of the age gap. In Korean, age is one of the static factors for choosing polite expressions. This will be discussed further in Section 3.4.

## **3.2 Situations**

Situations are divided as public and private. A public situation would be something such as lecturing, public announcements, news, and presentations in a company. Although a presenter might be older than the audience, the presenter is expected to use *jondaes-mal* in Korean and V-form in Czech due to this situational factor. However, sometimes an older presenter might use *ban-mal* to an audience when he is obviously and significantly older than the audience, like an elderly professor in front of freshman in a university. This will also be discussed in Section 3.4, in terms of the static polite expressions regarding age. Private situations are situations outside of a working atmosphere. When speakers are very close such as friends, family or couples, the gap between public and private situation

gets bigger. For instance, if a teacher has her daughter in her class, their way of speaking in school will certainly be different than their conversations at home.

### 3.3 Strategies

Ide (1989) divided politeness as volitional politeness and discernment politeness. These two concepts have been discussed mainly by Japanese linguists pointing out that politeness in Japanese is different than in English. This approach focuses on two different ways of formulating politeness; volitional politeness and discernment politeness.

Volitional politeness stems from the speaker's appropriate choice based on his strategy. Discernment politeness is concerned with expressing politeness in the socially and culturally recommended way. In the case of discernment politeness, unlike volitional politeness, the one making the decision is not the individual, but rather society. These two concepts are also referred to as strategic and normative honorifics. These are not limited only to Japanese; Korean politeness also has these two concepts. Therefore, volitional politeness will be discussed in this section but discernment politeness will be discussed in the next section, referred there to as static politeness. As for volitional politeness using strategies, Lee (2001) came up with following five strategies.

First is the case of using honorifics to benefit oneself. This means that a speaker controls the level of honorifics in front of another in order to get what he/she wants from the other. It is also used to show thanks for something received from another. At this moment, instantly the beneficiary becomes lower and the giver becomes higher in the relationship. However, if the giver is in a lower status than the receiver, the temporary relationship that was made by this specific situation will return to the usual relationship after the situation passes.

Second is the case of using honorifics to solve an inconsistency of status. This happens when social factors are conflicted with each other, such as between an older daughter-in-law and younger mother-in-law (age and family hierarchy not being symmetrical) or older manager and younger boss (age and working position hierarchy not being symmetrical), etc. In this case, even before the agreement of the two participants of the conversation,<sup>9</sup> a speaker could directly begin using deferential or non-deferential

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<sup>9</sup> In both Korean and Czech language, there is certain expression leading the agreement of using deferential or non-deferential form especially between strangers, yet to be friends. In Korean, it is "*Mal-sseum naj-*

speech to the other to decide which factor is the priority and set their relationship as the speaker wishes.

Third is the case of using honorifics to show one's status. For example, a superior using non-honorifics to show or emphasize that he is of a higher position. By doing this, the superior expects that the inferior's attitude toward him will be influenced. This strategy is used always from the superior side.

Fourth is the case of using honorifics to change one's identity during conversation. This means that a speaker might use deferential or non-deferential speech to establish a new identity which is of an advantageous position. This may happen often in a fighting situation or an argument. Before fighting, people would use deferential speech; however, during a fight people would use non-deferential speech. After the end of a fight they would then again return to deferential speech.

The last case is the case of using honorifics to create an atmosphere of solidarity between speakers. This means that a speaker uses non-deferential speech to approach the other easily. On the other hand, a speaker can use deferential speech to put distance between himself and the other.

### **3.4 Static polite expressions**

As for polite expressions, there are static polite expressions that people are expected to use in certain situations according to standard social conventions. As for Korean, these static polite expressions have been characterized as a normative form of politeness rather than volitional politeness.<sup>10</sup> Therefore, understanding the static forms is crucial to using Korean honorifics. In Korean, a speaker can still choose volitionally minor details related to honorifics, such as choosing between [L5] or [L6] in *jondaes-mal*, but regardless there is still the minimum requirement of using *jondaes-mal* that must be followed in certain situations. Concerning this, Yun (2014) identified fixedness as being one of the features of Korean honorifics.

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*chu-seyo* (English: Please, make lower your speech level)." or "*U-ri mal noh-eul-kkayo?* (English: Should we use non-deferential speech?). In Czech, it is "*Můžeme si tykat?* (English: Should we use non-deferential speech?)."

<sup>10</sup> Sohn, Ho-min. *The Korean Language*. Cambridge University Press, 1999, pp. 407–418



Factor	Attribute	Type	Fixedness
Power	Innate	Family	Non-fixed
		Age	Non-fixed (Older → Younger)
			Fixed (Younger → Older)
		Sex	Non-fixed
	Acquired	Vertical class	Non-fixed (Higher → Lower)
			Fixed (Lower → Higher)
		Horizontal class	Fixed
Distance	Physical	Time	Non-fixed
		Space	Non-fixed
	Psychical	Intimate (-distance)	Non-fixed
		Neutral (0distance)	Fixed
		Far (+distance)	Fixed
Situation	Public	Formal	Fixed
	Private	Casual	Non-fixed (Higher → Lower)
			Fixed (Lower → Higher)

Table 9 - Mode of polite expression based on social factors based on Yun (2014)'s table

In the case of family in Korean, nowadays fixed speech is not a requirement for family situations, although the younger should still express deference through a term of addressing.<sup>11</sup> In the past, fixed speech was expected and children were required to use *jondaes-mal*, which is [L5] or [L6], to their parents. However, this choice has now become a matter of family tradition. Some parents prefer that their children do not use *jondaes-mal* to them because they would rather have a relationship more similar to that of friends, by using *ban-mal*, which is [L1] or [L2]. Therefore, children use *ban-mal*

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<sup>11</sup> For example, although father and son are very close and using *ban-mal* to each other, son cannot call the older one with his name with vocative suffix *ya*, which is a term of address in [L1]. For this, Yun (2014) referred that addressing is the one that most strictly keeping honorific rule.

flexibly, but with different terms of addressing like kinship terms.<sup>12</sup> As for the parents, they would almost always use *ban-mal* to their children. However, some parents use *jondaes-mal* to their children during a period when the children are very young, for educational purposes. By doing this, parents expect their children to be able to learn how to use deferential speech from them. On the other hand, fixed speech exists for family in the Czech language, which is T-form. Regardless of age, all member use T-form to each other. This will be further discussed in Section 4.1.

If two people are not family, there is always fixed speech on the part of the younger speaker. In the Korean language, age is considered to be the strongest factor influencing honorific speech. A speaker who is not yet an adult must use *jondaes-mal* to adults and, for the most part, *ban-mal* to young people who are also not yet adults. In this sense, Korean honorifics work almost the same as Czech T-form. In Czech language, minors use V-form to adults and T-form to those who are the same age or younger than them. However, when it comes to using V-form by minors to adults, there is one difference in Korean which is related to solidarity.

Park (1995) has stated that while levels of speech are one thing, solidarity is another in Korean honorifics. In other words, solidarity cannot control power. For example, when a middle-aged woman and a teenager meet for the first time, if speaking Czech, the teenager will use the V-form, showing that power (age) controls the speech level. Afterwards, if they become close, the teenager may begin to use T-form. In Korean honorifics, no matter how much time they have spent time together or how close to each other they are, the middle-aged woman will use *ban-mal* to the teenager and teenager will still use *jondaes-mal*.

This will happen even between adult speakers. For instance, although two people are very close, if there is an age gap, the younger one should continue to use *jondaes-mal* to the older one. If the gap is small, for example approximately less than 5 years, non-deferential speech can be accepted after mutually agreeing on it. However, in this case, still their speech will be different than speech between friends of the same age.

This limitation is essentially the same as what children have in regards to their parents. For example, the younger person cannot call the older person just with their first

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<sup>12</sup> Using kinship terms such as mother, father, aunt, sister or brother for terms of address is one of the typical traits in Korean.

name without a proper kinship term of address, such as *eon-ni* (English: older sister), *o-bba* (English: older brother) and so on. Furthermore, the younger person can use [L1] or [L2] to the older, but it would be used with limitations,<sup>13</sup> whereas there are no limitations between people of the same age. Conversely, the older one can control the level of deference as he likes. However, [L6] would generally not be used because it is the highest style, and not necessary to be used by a speaker in a higher position. But [L5] is often used and its use would signify that the speaker expresses respect for the younger and wishes to treat them as an equal. But, an older person using [L1] to a younger person even when meeting for the first time is still accepted as a common situation.

Between adult strangers without any knowledge of age information, fixed speech exists in Korean whereas it will vary between situations in Czech. In Korean, *jondaes-mal* will be used in this case. It may appear that that would be the same in the Czech language, but it is not. If two adults meet for the first time in a lecture room, the Czech speakers would use T-form because they are assumed to have the same power, due to the fact that they are in the same position of being students. However, Koreans will use *jondaes-mal* to each other, not because they think that the other person is the lecturer but because the other could be older than them and they do not wish to make a mistake upon first meeting one another.<sup>14</sup> The same situation may occur within a company. When a new employee initiates a conversation with another new employee, [L6] or [L5] will be used.

Between the sexes, fixed speech existed in the past. An example of this is easy to see in the speech between married couple. Lee (2000) mentioned in his book that in old times a husband used to speak in *ban-mal* to his wife whereas his wife would speak in *jondaes-mal* back to him. The reason can be presumed to be a gap of age or because of the traditional position of the husband and wife in a family in general. In Korea, husbands used to generally be several years older than their wives.<sup>15</sup> Although a wife can be older in some cases, her husband would still be socially accepted as the head of the household based on old Confucian values. This has also become an issue in regards to imported

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<sup>13</sup> As it is mentioned in Section 2.2.5, the younger does not use the interrogative form, *ha-nya* that often.

<sup>14</sup> Unlike in university, from elementary school to high school, it is expected that classmates will be the same age. Therefore, students will use all *ban-mal* in this case in Korean and it will be T-form in Czech.

<sup>15</sup> According to data of married couples in 2016 from Korea National Statistical Office, 67.7% of couples were an older man-younger woman couple. This combination has always been the majority.

foreign movies or TV programs with Korean subtitles, because translators would continue to translate the wife's speech in *jondaes-mal* while her husband would be translated as speaking *ban-mal* to her. However, nowadays the younger generation uses either *ban-mal* or *jondaes-mal* reciprocally to their spouse.

As for non-married couples, some male adult speakers still speak to women in *ban-mal* while she is talking to them in *jondaes-mal* when they first meet, but women generally will not take that as a natural speech manner these days. Reflecting this recent trend, there is now no fixed speech between sexes in Korean, just as it is in the Czech language.

As for social status, there are two types of fixed speech. First, it exists in the case of a lower-ranking officer. They must use *jondaes-mal* to higher-ranking officers. However, fixed speech doesn't exist from the higher officer's side, as the older speaker can control speech level freely. This phenomenon happens the same way in the Czech language as well. People who have more power can choose *ty* or *vy* to the addressee while the other person should use V-form to them. But the speech style of people who are in lower position is not as strongly fixed as it is in Korean considering how solidarity can work into their relationship and change the form of address in Czech language.

In the case of physical distance, fixed speech style does not exist because the addressee is not in front of a speaker. In front a teacher, students use honorific speech when they are talking about the teacher to the teacher. But when the teacher is gone, they will not use honorific speech when they are talking about the teacher.

As for psychological distance, in intimate relations, it is non-fixed. Because of a close relationship, some people of a lower position in their age or status might use *ban-mal* to the higher but some might continue using *jondaes-mal* because of the age or status difference. This can vary depending on the individual and how important they consider the Confucian traditions to be. Additionally, for both Czech and Korean language, using deferential speech is one way of putting psychological distance and protecting personal boundaries between two people.

As for public formal situations, this is mostly fixed as deferential speech. This is a point of similarity across most languages. However, sometimes power factors take priority over this situational factor in the Korean language, such as in the case of some senior Korean lecturers using [L1], [L2] or [L3] to their students in a school. This situation appears especially when the professor is a middle aged or older man. This is not against social norms because of his age. If this were a younger lecturer in his 20s, students

would be more likely to think his speech style is inappropriate and even may feel offended.

In the case of a private conversation, a person who has power does not have any fixed style of speech. A speaker who is in a higher position will not have a limitation to choose deferential or non-deferential speech unlike in public situation. However, a person who does not have power or has less power will continue to use deferential form, *jondaes-mal*.

There are many moments when Czech speakers use deferential speech V-form while Korean speakers use non-deferential speech or vice versa. Keeping static polite expressions in consideration will help to explain the asymmetric translations that occur in Section 4.

## 4 Practical analysis of using honorifics

Choosing an appropriate speech level during conversation is an inevitable step in Korean because hearer honorifics must be applied to all types of conversational situations if a speaker is talking to someone. In Czech, however, if the subject of the sentence is the third person such as “it”, there is no way to guess the relationship of the speakers, based on T-form or V-form. Because of this, Czech speakers sometimes utilize this fact as a strategy to minimize the risk of being an impolite person. For example, when it is possible to say “*Nemáte / nemáš pravdu* (lit. You don’t have a truth)”, a speaker can say rather “*To není pravda* (English: That’s not true)”.

English	Czech	Korean
That’s not true	[-] <i>To není pravda.</i>	[L6] <i>Geu-geos-eun sa-sil-i a-nib-ni-da.</i>
		[L5] <i>Geu-geos-eun sa-sil-i a-ni-e-yo.</i>
		[L4] <i>Geu-geos-eun sa-sil-i a-ni-o.</i>
		[L3] <i>Geu-geos-eun sa-sil-i a-ni-ne.</i>
		[L2] <i>Geu-geos-eun sa-sil-i a-ni-ya.</i>
		[L1] <i>Geu-geos-eun sa-sil-i a-ni-da.</i>

Table 10 - Comparison of Czech and Korean translation

As it is shown in the table, if a Czech speaker says “*to není pravda*”, it is impossible to put this sentence into either V-form or T-form unlike in the Korean language in which a level of politeness in a sentence is always shown in speech. Consequently, this is marked as [-] in the following analysis as it is marked in the table above. Otherwise, [TY] will represent T-form and [VY] will represent V-form. In Korean case, [L1] to [L6] will be tagged in front of the sentence.

In Section 2.2.5, it was already mentioned that it is very common to have a speech level shifting between [L1] and [L2] as one speech style, *ban-mal*. This non-deferential type of intermixing will be marked as [L1+L2] in the following analysis. Combined [L1], [L2], [L1+L2] will be referred to as *ban-mal*.

In the case of a combination of [L5] and [L6], which is also common to see, it will be marked as [L5+L6] and the combined three tags, [L5], [L6], [L5+L6] will be referred to as *jondaes-mal*.

These two types of shifting are the most common in Korean daily conversation, but it is possible to switch even from deferential speech to non-deferential speech. This will be discussed separately in Section 5.

#### **4.1 Between family members in various places**

In Czech, Chejnová (2015) stated that the T-form is the typical form of addressing within a family, which means people close to the speaker. However, Meyerhoff (2011) pointed out that being family members does not have to be a clue of assuming closeness. In some languages, a speaker should use respectful forms amongst family. He gave an example of the Oceanic language, Tamambo, which is spoken in Vanuatu. In Tamambo, the subject agreement marker for a mother's brother is *no* ("you" as plural) similar to Czech V-form.

The Korean language is another example of this. In Korean, conventionally *jondaes-mal* has been used by younger speakers when they are talking to their older family members. It does not mean that Korean children regard their parents as strangers who are socially far from them. Regardless of their distance, children used to be educated to use *jondaes-mal* to any elders including parents to show respect to them under the influence of Confucianism. On the other hand, the older use *ban-mal*. Some older family members may use *jondaes-mal* to small children for educational purposes so that they will learn the respectful form from them and get accustomed to using that form with other people. However, this period is typically for a short time only.

An interesting trend in Korean now is that it is also possible to find conversation in which the younger family members use *ban-mal* to the older as well. Therefore, there are two different situations in Korean; use of *ban-mal* equally within the family, or use of *jondaes-mal* by younger family members while the older use only *ban-mal*. In the case of using *jondaes-mal* by children, this demonstrates their respect for the person they are speaking to. From this point of view, children now using *ban-mal* to elder family members could be viewed as a lack of respect. For this, Kim-Renaud (1990) has stated that in close-knit families, younger members often address older relatives with *ban-mal* and that this practice is usually interpreted as a manifestation of affection and a bond between family members, rather than as a lack of respect. This approach is the same approach as the Czech T-form in families. This is a practical trend that has appeared more and more as time has gone by. This means that Korean speakers have started to take solidarity semantics into their consideration more than power semantics.

Consequently, now the choice of whether to use *jondaes-mal* or not has become a matter of family tradition and the speakers' personalities, reflecting who is not self-conscious about power semantics or who feels a more familiar attitude toward people.

### #Scene 1: father-daughter conversation

(Situation: A daughter is in the Czech Republic because of her work and her father is in Korea. They are talking to each other on phone, missing each other.)

Speaker	Original Korean line (episode 1, 8:34)	Czech line
Father	[L2] <i>Eol-leun wa. Bo-go sip-eo jug-gess-eo.</i> 'Come back soon. I am dying to see you.'	[TY] <i>Tak si pospěš. Chybíš mi.</i>
Daughter	[L5] <i>Jeo-do a-bba manh-i bo-go sip-eo-yo.</i> 'I miss you a lot too, Dad.'	[TY] <i>Ty mně taky, tati.</i>

### #Scene 2: father-son conversation

(Situation: A father is talking to his defiant son about a girl, *Jaehui* that his son likes. The son does not want to let his authoritative father intervene in his relationship.)

Speaker	Original Korean line (episode 6, 5:45)	Czech line
Son	[L5+L6] <i>A-beo-ji a-deul-lo sa-neun geo silh-seub-ni-da. Geu-leo-ni-kka jae-hui-lang jeo geu-nyang i-dae-lo du-se-yo. Da-si tto i-leo-si-myeon jeo-do da an cham-eul geob-ni-da.</i> 'I hate living as your son. So please let me and Jaehui go. If you will act like this again, I will not stand this anymore.'	[TY] <i>Nenávidím to, že jsem tvůj syn. A Jaehui nech na pokoji. Jestli to uděláš znovu, už to tak snadno nepřejdu.</i>
Father	[L2] <i>An cham-a?</i> 'You will not stand it?'	[TY] <i>A co uděláš?</i>

As it is seen in the first and second scene, children use *jondaes-mal* to their parents. In Scene 1, the relationship between the father and girl is not bad but there is a more conservative and formal mood in her family. In Scene 2, the relationship between the son and his father is quite bad. The son hates his father who is a very authoritative and



calculating person. Therefore, using *jondaes-mal* in this type of family dynamic is expected.

### #Scene 3: aunt-nephew conversation

(Situation: A nephew visited his aunt's clothing store and suddenly sold clothes to a customer who came to her store at that time. After the customer left, giving money to him, the aunt asks him to give that money he just earned to her.)

Speaker	Original Korean line (episode 6, 23:52)	Czech line
Aunt	[L2] <i>Jwo.</i> 'Give it to me.'	[TY] <i>Dej mi to.</i>
Nephew	[L2] <i>Ja, sam-man o-cheon-won.</i> 'Here, thirty-five thousand.'	[TY] <i>Tady máš pětaticet.</i>

Theoretically, in Scene 3, use of *jondaes-mal* would be expected by the nephew when he is talking to his aunt because of their age gap. In this scene, however, the nephew's personality is quite tough, as he is a detective who, due to his work, often runs into criminals and gang members. Therefore, he uses *ban-mal* to strangers if he does not feel it is necessary to express respect due something such as a large age gap or difference in social position.

On the other hand, conversation between siblings is easily translated in both languages, in regards to speech styles. There will be non-deferential speech in both languages: T-form in Czech and *ban-mal* in Korean language.

### #Scene 4: older sister-younger brother conversation

(Situation: There is a family having breakfast without their mother, who passed away. The older sister is talking to her father about why he has not found a new partner and her brother is reacting to that.)

Speaker	Original Korean line (episode 3, 41:26)	Czech line
Younger brother	[L2] <i>Hyeong yeon-ae-na sin-gyeong-sseu-ji.</i> 'Just mind your own relationship issues.'	[TY] <i>Starej se o svůj milostný život.</i>
Older sister	[L1] <i>Eo-jju, neo jeos-ga-lag an deu-nya?</i> 'Won't you hold your chopsticks up?'	[TY] <i>Hele a ty radši jez.</i>

### #Scene 5: brothers' conversation

(Situation: The older brother doesn't like how the younger brother obeys his father. So the older brother called him to talk.)

Speaker	Original Korean line (episode 7, 40:31)	Czech line
Older brother	[L2] <i>Neo ja-kku a-beo-ji dalm-a-gal-lae?</i> 'Are you going to keep being like our father?'	[TY] <i>Podobáš se čím dál víc otci.</i>
Younger brother	[L2] <i>Geo-ul bwa. A-beo-ji dalm-eun sa-lam nu-gun-ji.</i> 'Look in the mirror, who is the one that is similar to our father.'	[TY] <i>Ale ty otce připomínáš víc.</i>

In both situations, *ban-mal* is naturally used in Korean and T-form in Czech. When there was a conversation between parents and their children, the reason why there is different speech level in Korean and Czech was from the Confucian ideas showing respect to the older family members, especially parents. There is also the idea of showing respect to anyone older, but it applies slightly differently to siblings because they are considered as offspring from the same generation in a family. This means that they are on the same level. The younger will not use [L1]<sup>16</sup> quite as much and will use different terms of addressing to the older sibling<sup>17</sup> though, and in Czech generally both siblings will use T-form to each other.

#### 4.1.1 Summary

If Korean family conversation is translated into Czech family conversation, it will be in the T-form. However, if Czech conversation is translated into Korean, theoretically all participants in conversation can have two options, *jondaes-mal* ([L5], [L6]) or *ban-mal* ([L1], [L2]). But most commonly older family members will use either [L1] or [L2]. Conversely, when translating a child speaking to a parent or a niece/nephew speaking to an aunt/uncle, it will depend on their family tradition, the individual's personality and how strongly they and their family follow Confucian concepts. If a gap of generation doesn't exist, non-deferential speech (*ban-mal*) will naturally be used by both the

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<sup>16</sup> Limitation of the usage of [L1] is mentioned in the section 2.2.5.

<sup>17</sup> Younger sibling will call the older sibling with kinship terms like sister while older sibling will call the younger just with their first name.

addresser and addressee. Therefore, in short, Czech T-form in family conversation covers both non-deferential and deferential form in Korean.

## 4.2 Between a superior and a subordinate in various places

In Korean, a subordinate must use deferential speech to his superior unless they are of the same age and talk in casual and private situations - for instance, when they have a beer personally in a pub. However, a superior can choose technically all types of styles from [L1] to [L6] in any occasion. [L1] or [L2] is used most frequently, but [L6] is rarely used by superior because it is the highest deferential level. Although a superior can use deferential speech, the highest level is generally unnecessary. Therefore, if a superior person wishes to use deferential speech, [L5] would primarily be used. Regardless, the most common level chosen by superiors is non-deferential speech, as one part of a strategy to maintain workplace hierarchies.<sup>18</sup>

Czech speakers also use the deferential form in their workplace when a subordinate person talks to his superior. In the case of a small company, it is possible that there might be an exception in which employees use T-form to the employer. But from an employer or superior's point of view, either T-form or V-form can be chosen to address the others. However, superiors tend to use V-form to subordinates in a workplace unless the subordinate is obviously young or a trainee.

### #Scene 6: superior-subordinate conversation

(Situation: A superior is looking for a person who has time to take on a new task. All the colleagues are looking at the employee, Miss Yun, and she accepts the task.)

Speaker	Original Korean line (episode 1, 47:20)	Czech line
Superior	[L1+L2] <i>Yeong-sa-gwa e-seu-o-e-seun-de nu-ga je-il han-ga-ha-nya? Yun sa-mu-gwan, man-jang-il-chin-de?</i> 'I got an SOS from the Consular Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Ministry, who has	[VY] <i>Máme občana, který potřebuje pomoc ambasády. Kdo má čas? ... Slečno Yunová, mám dojem, že se hlásíte.</i>

<sup>18</sup> According to one research taken by Korean Inruit Corporation in 2012, 72.4% of employees (population: 438 employees) said their superiors use *ban-mal* to them.

	the most time for this? ... Officer Yun, it's unanimous (that you should do it)?'	
Miss Yun	[L5] <i>Dang-yeon-hi je-ga hae-ya-jyo.</i> 'Of course, I should do it.'	[-] <i>Ovšem, postarám se o to.</i>

### #Scene 7: president-policeman conversation

(Situation: A policeman is awarded the presidential medal for his achievement. He has a minor injury on his face, so the president mentions that when presenting the award to him personally on the stage.)

Speaker	Original Korean line (episode 1, 09:08)	Czech line
President	[L3] <i>A-ni eol-gul-i geu-lae ga-ji-go yeon-ae-leul ha-gess-na.</i> 'Will you be able to date someone with that face?'	[VY] <i>Jak můžete s takovým obličejem chodit s nějakou dívkou?</i>
Policeman	[L6] <i>Mun-je eobs-seub-ni-da. Je ae-in-eun dae-han-min-gug-ib-ni-da.</i> 'There is no problem. My lover is the Republic of Korea.'	[VY] <i>To je dobré, pane. Moje jediná láska je Korea.</i>

### #Scene 8: woman- driver conversation (1)

(Situation: A woman is talking to her personal driver.)

Speaker	Original Korean line (episode 3, 21:13)	Czech line
Woman	[L2] <i>Cham sa-hoe saeng-hwal-ha-gi him-deun seong-gyeog-i-da. Na neuj-eun geo al-ji.</i> 'I'm sure that your personality is the type to have problems communicating with people. You know that I am late, don't you?'	[VY] <i>Myslím, že s nikým moc nevyházíte. Mám zpoždění.</i>
Driver	[L5] <i>Neul neuj-jyo.</i> 'You are always late.'	[VY] <i>To máte pořád.</i>

### #Scene 9: superior-subordinate conversation in hotel

(Situation: In a hotel restaurant, a manager greets various foreign guests in their native languages. Lastly, he recommends the day's special to Korean customers in Korean and his subordinate gets surprised, believing he is speaking Chinese.)

Speaker	Korean line	Original Czech line (38:36)
Subordinate	[L5] <i>Jung-gug-mal-do hal jul a-se-yo?</i> 'You speak Chinese as well?'	[VY] <i>Vy umíte i čínsky?</i>

All four of these scenes are examples of the typical asymmetrical conversations regarding honorifics between a superior and his/her subordinate in Korean. Although [L3] appears rather rarely in most conversation, it is common among specific interactants such as middle-age men like a president in Scene 7. As for how translation is done regarding speech levels, based on the given materials, the superior's speech in Korean is translated into V-form in Czech. Since subordinates in all four of these scenes are using V-form to their superiors as they are expected to, the honorifics are symmetric to those in Czech conversation. However, when the subordinate is a young trainee, *ty* can be used as in the following example.

### #Scene 10: superior-subordinate conversation in a restaurant.

(Situation: An employee is scolding a trainee.)

Speaker	Korean line	Original Czech line (16:00)
Employee	[L2] <i>Neon gyeon-seub we-i-teo-ya.</i> <i>Myeong-sim-hae-dwo.</i> 'You are a trainee, remember that.'	[TY] <i>Jseš tady pikolík, tak si pamatuj!</i>

### #Scene 11: customer-waiter (trainee) conversation in a restaurant.

(Situation: A young waiter is recalling a saying that a customer told him.)

Speaker	Korean line	Original Czech line (12:06)
Customer	[L3+L2] <i>Gi-eog-ha-ge-na. Seong-gong-ha-go na-myeon in-saeng-eun a-leum-da-wo-jyeo. A-ju a-leum-da-wo-jyeo.</i> 'Remember this. Once you succeed, life becomes beautiful. Very beautiful.'	[TY] <i>Pamatuj si, synku, že život, když se trošku povede, tak je krásnej, tak krásnej.</i>

Unlike other scenes in Czech using V-form for both sides, the superior in Scene 10 uses T-form to his subordinate who is young and inexperienced. Considering that the subordinate in Scene 10 is the same person in Scene 11 and he is even called as a son (*synku*) as a term of endearment in Scene 11, the reason why the superior used T-form to him is no different than why a customer would also use T-form to him.

#### 4.2.1 Summary

If there is a conversation in public including a workplace setting, employees will use [L5], [L6] or a combination of the two to their superior in Korean speech, while the superior will use primarily [L1], [L2] or its combination. In the case that the superior is a middle-aged man or an older man, there is a larger chance for employees to hear [L3] from the superior. More rarely it is possible to hear [L5] and [L6] from a superior although a superior may choose to use it. But in Czech there will most likely be V-form from both sides, or possibly T-form by a superior, considering the subordinate's age and status. Therefore, Czech V-form can cover all levels of speech in Korean, as does T-form in conversation between a superior and a subordinate.

#### 4.3 Between close colleagues in various places

Considering solidarity semantics, close colleagues are one of the typical situations that communicators use T-form. Non-deferential speech is a means to show how close they are in Korean as well although other reasons could be included. Between co-workers, especially when they are close friends, they also use non-deferential speech in Korean regardless of their age.

#### #Scene 12: close colleagues talking about their work

(Situation: A younger colleague is indicating what he and his older colleague should do. They have always been working as one team.)

Speaker	Original Korean line (episode 7, 16:04)	Czech line
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Younger colleague	[L2] <i>Ga-jeong-gyo-sa jjog-eun nae-ga al-a-bol te-ni-kka hyeong-eun da-leun geos jom al-a-bwa-jwo.</i> 'I will figure it out about the tutor, so as for you, please search for something else.'	[TY] <i>Já se podívám na toho učitele, a ty pro mě něco zjisti.</i>
Older colleague	[L2] <i>Da-leun-geo mwo.</i> 'Something else, what?'	[-] <i>Na co?</i>
Younger colleague	[L2] <i>Hye-ju ho-tel bi, nu-ga dae-jwoss-neun-ji.</i> 'Who paid hotel fee for Hye-ju.'	[-] <i>Kdo za Hye-ju zaplatil hotel.</i>
Older colleague	[L2] <i>I-ge mwo ja-da-ga bong-chang i-dan yeop-cha-gi ha-neun so-li-go?</i> 'What are you talking about?'	[TY] <i>Vypadáš normálně, ale říkáš věci který nedávají smysl.</i>

In Scene 12, for example, all conversation is in the non-deferential form in Korean and Czech. Although Korean culture is deeply influenced by age hierarchy from Confucianism, when two people are close, they can use *ban-mal* like friends or siblings do. When there is a gap of age, it will be rather like siblings' conversation, in that the younger one needs to use the proper term of address, not calling the older just with the first name, and limiting use of [L1].

### #Scene 13: close colleagues having small talk

(Situation: When a female colleague came to work, her colleague initiated conversation with her. They have been working together for a long time and they are of the same age and consider each other as friends.)

Speaker	Original Korean line (episode 7, 5:29)	Czech line
Male colleague	[L1] <i>Oe-bag-haess-nya?</i> 'Did you sleep out?'	[TY] <i>Tys nebyla doma?</i>
Female colleague	[L2] <i>Eo-tteoh-ge al-ass-eo?</i> 'How did you know that?'	[TY] <i>Jak to víš?</i>
Male colleague	[L2] <i>Os-i geu-dae-lo janh-a.</i> 'You have the same clothes.'	[TY] <i>Máš stejné oblečení.</i>

This is also a situation for using non-deferential form in both languages. As for the Korean version of Scene 13 however, since they are of the same age, the range of using *ban-mal* is broader than colleagues in Scene 12. While the younger one should use [L1] cautiously when there is an age difference between them, there is nothing to consider in Scene 13. During their conversation, [L1] and [L2] are naturally mixed.

#### **4.3.1 Summary**

When two colleagues are talking to each other, non-deferential form is used in Korean and Czech scenes if they are close friends or siblings. Hence, Czech T-form covers Korean non-deferential form in a close colleague relationship.

#### **4.4 Between strangers in various places**

When people meet for the first time, they are mostly socially expected to speak politely in any country in order to follow good manners. Accordingly, conversation between strangers is represented with V-form in Czech and *jondaes-mal* in Korean. However, it is not realized only in this way and usually the reason is related to the culture of the speakers.

In Czech, Skwarska (2001) made a list of exceptional situations when people use T-form to strangers. The first case is the situation in which two communicators are of the same age and not in an official situation, for instance, in a pub or in a sport match. The second case is the moment when an older speaker is talking to a younger person who is also adult. In a positive relationship, older people may use T-form to the younger to show positive politeness, while the younger would use V-form to convey deference. However, this asymmetrical level of speech can mean a distance between speakers. Lastly, the third case happens when some Czech people are talking to Asian stallholders who sell their goods in markets.

As for cases in Korean, there are certain situations where people use *ban-mal* despite being strangers. The first example of this is when older people are talking to younger people. This reflects the Confucian perspective on age. The second example is when a speaker wants to appear stronger, typically during a fight, a dispute, or an argument. In this case, a speaker chooses *ban-mal* as a strategy of using honorifics and it usually goes along with shouting or tough motions. The third example is when a man is talking to a woman who is of a similar age or younger than him. One of the reasons for this is the lingering tradition of treating women as inferior to men. When there is just one man and one woman, the man may do this without thinking, especially if he is middle-



aged, because he likely grew up seeing situations like this. Since nowadays the young generation may take offense to this, the general trend is to use *jondaes-mal* to any stranger, regardless of their age or sex, if every participant of the conversation is an adult.

#### #Scene 14: first meeting with a senator

(Situation: A woman stops by a corrupt senator's office without advanced notice, in order to talk with him about a school girl, *Yeon-su*.)

Speaker	Original Korean line (episode 6, 41:23)	Czech line
Senator	[L2] <i>Neo mwo-ya? Hyeong-sa kkeu-na-pul-i-ya, gi-ja-ya?</i> 'What are you? Are you a detective informant or reporter?'	[VY] <i>Kdo jste? Děláte pro toho detektiva? Jste reportérka?</i>
Woman	[L6] <i>Ui-won-nim yu-gwon-jab-ni-da. Ji-nan beon mal-sseum-deu-lin jeong-yeon-su hag-saeng-e dae-hae.</i> 'I am your elector. (I would like to talk) about a student, Yeonsu Jeong, that I've told you about once before.'	[VY] <i>Jsem prostý volič. Chci s vámi mluvit o dívce Yeon-su.</i>

In the example of Scene 14, when both are using V-form in Czech, the senator uses non-deferential [L2] whereas a woman uses the highest deferential form, [L6] in Korean. This shows how the same conditions can lead to different outcomes in different cultures. In the Korean version, their age, social position, and personality affect their speech style. She is young lady who is in a comparatively weaker position from the traditional point of view of sex and age. Although the man could choose to use the same level of speech as she did, he did not because he is represented as an aggressive and authoritative man in this TV program, while she is polite and well-mannered. These levels of speech show their character effectively.

The use of different levels of speech based on unequal relationships between men and women is shown in another example as follows.

#### #Scene 15: first meeting between a middle-aged man and a lady (1)

(Situation: A man is doing some woodworking, and a woman talks to him.)

Speaker	Korean line	Original Czech line (14:51)
man	[L3] <i>Geu-jjog-eun nun-eul bo-ni nam-ja-leul joh-a-ha-neun-gun.</i> ‘By seeing your eyes, I can say that you like men.’	[VY] <i>A podle vašich očí bych hádal, že vy máte ráda mužské plemeno.</i>

In Scene 15, the man uses [L3] which is non-deferential speech, although the original line in Czech is V-form. In this same relationship, a woman initiated the conversation in deferential speech in both languages, as shown in the following Scene 16.

### #Scene 16: first meeting between a middle-aged man and a lady (2)

(Situation: A woman just met a man in woods.)

Speaker	Korean line	Original Czech line (13:17)
lady	[L5] <i>Hwan-yeong-hae-yo. Jing-yeog bad-go i-li wass-eo-yo?</i> ‘Welcome. Did you come here after you were given a jail sentence?’	[VY] <i>Pěkně vás vítám. Taky jste tu za trest?</i>

Considering that this is their first meeting, the fact she is using V-form is understandable, just as he does in Scene 15. However, when comparing Scene 15 and 16 in Korean, their level of speech is not the same in the Korean translation. This difference shows well how sex and age effects their speech in Korean.

However, if one of the communicators is not an adult, while the other is an adult, it is common to see asymmetrical honorifics in the Czech language as well.

### #Scene 17: first meeting between a middle-aged man and a student

(Situation: *Yeon-su* visited her friend, *Geon*’s home, who is her current classmate in their high school. She came across her friend’s father while she is waiting for her friend alone.)

Speaker	Original Korean line (episode 17, 52:18)	Czech line
Student	[L5] <i>An-nyeong-ha-se-yo. Jeo-neun geon-i chin-gu jeong-yeon-su-la-go hab-ni-da. Gwan-jeo-e nol-leo-wa-do doen-da-go</i>	[VY] <i>Dobrý den, jsem Yeon-su, Geonova kamarádka. Říkal, že sem můžu jít, ale... doklady jsem nechala u vchodu.</i>

	<p><i>hae-seo. Sin-bun-jeung-do ib-gu-e mat-gyeoss-gu-yo.</i></p> <p>‘Hello, I am Yeon-su Jeong, a friend of Geon. He said I could visit here. I also left my ID card in the entrance.</p>	
Older man	<p>[L1] <i>Eung, jal wass-da. Pyeon-hi iss-da ga-geo-la.</i></p> <p>‘Okay, welcome. Stay here comfortably.’</p>	<p>[TY] <i>Rád tě poznávám. Užij si to tady.</i></p>

In Scene 17, she uses deferential form to her friend’s father in both the Korean and Czech versions. Basically, age is also an important factor in deciding what level of speech to use in Czech honorifics. In both cultures, younger people use deferential form to older people. However, when they are both adults, Czech considers the age factor to be less important while Korean maintains the same level of importance.

#### 4.4.1 Summary

When two people start a conversation for the first time in their first meeting, their level of speech is not always symmetrical in Korea unlike Czech, in which the use of V-form is more often symmetrical. As for the case of Korean, power semantics such as age or sex affect speech more strongly than solidarity semantics. Due to the influence of Confucianism, particularly middle-aged men are likely to use non-deferential speech like [L1], [L2], [L3] to female strangers who are of a similar age or younger than him. Conversely, female strangers use [L5] or [L6]. When an addressee is younger, such a high school student speaking to an adult, nonsymmetrical speech will also appear in Czech. However, when both speakers are adults, the V-form appears in conversation from both speakers.

Therefore, Czech V-form can cover all levels of speech in Korean as does T-form in conversation between strangers, dependent on the situation.

#### 4.5 Between a teacher and a student in elementary school

As a student, showing one’s respect to a teacher is universally considered to be good manners. Therefore, deferential speech appears in both Korea and the Czech Republic during conversation by students. However, Chejnová (2015) mentioned that the use of T-

form and V-form is reciprocal except for in the case of children, who are always addressed with T-form while their teacher is addressed with V-form. Nevertheless, students in secondary schools begin to be addressed with V-form at the age of twelve. In Korean schools, with the exception of university, age is not a strong factor in deciding a teacher's level of speech. While students must use deferential form to their teachers at all times, mostly teachers use non-deferential form to students in all types of schools; elementary school (from ages seven to twelve), middle school (from ages thirteen to fifteen) and high school (from ages sixteen to eighteen). The exception to this would be when young trainee teachers come to the secondary schools for practical training.

### #Scene 18: last teaching day conversation of teacher and student

(Situation: In a small school for Korean children in Czech Republic, a teacher is saying goodbye to her students on their last day of school because the teacher will go to Korea the following week.)

Speaker	Original Korean line (episode 2, 45:35)	Czech line
Teacher	[L2] <i>Ja, o-neul-i seon-saeng-nim-ha-go ma-ji-mag su-eob-in-geo al-ji? Da-eum-ju-myeon seon-saeng-nim han-gug ga-geo-deun.</i> ‘You all know that today is my last day as a teacher, right? Because I go to Korea next week.’	[VY] <i>Asi víte, že dneska s vámi mám poslední hodinu. Příští týden se vracím do Korey.</i>
Student	[L5] <i>Geu-lae-seo jeo-hui-ga song-byeol pa-ti jun-bi-haess-geo-deun-yo. Nae-il se si-yo. Kkog o-sil-geo-jyo?</i> ‘That’s why we prepared farewell party for you. Tomorrow at three. You will definitely come, won’t you?’	[VY] <i>Proto jsme vám připravili večírek na rozloučenou. Musíte přijít. Zítra ve tři.</i>

As it is shown above, the teacher is using *ban-mal* to the students in the Korean case. In Czech, the teacher's speech was translated as V-form, but this is likely due to the fact that the teacher is addressing the group of students as a whole. However, the teacher would more likely use T-form to a single student, according to Chejnová (2015). From the perspective of the students, they would always use deferential form to their teacher in

both cultures: [L5] in Korean, V-form in the Czech Republic. In the case of Korean, it is also common to see that students use [L6] or combination of [L5] and [L6] in a school because of the basic rule of using *jondaes-mal* to their teachers.

#### **4.5.1 Summary**

When students speak to a teacher, they use deferential speech in both countries. On the contrary, the teacher's level of speech can be different depending on the student's age. In the case of elementary school, non-deferential speech is mostly used by teachers in both Korean and Czech. Therefore, in the case of speaking in an elementary school, the Czech V-form can cover Korean deferential form and the T-form can cover Korean non-deferential form.

## 5 Problem of translation regarding honorifics

### 5.1 Korean honorifics in Czech text

So far, Section 4 has shown how deferential speech and non-deferential speech are chosen by a speaker depending on specific situation. Although the situations where Czech and Korean use deferential speech are different, both languages follow their own system of choosing based on context.

However, the moment when a problem may arise is in the case of Korean text translated into Czech, when a Korean speaker is complaining about the other's non-deferential speech. This is a problem when already in the Czech translation, the speaker was using non-deferential speech in their conversation. For this situation, usually the Czech translation connects the problem to the idea of respect as following examples. In this section, both Korean and Czech lines have English translation to compare the meaning of the message.

#### #Scene 19: complaint about honorifics (1)

(Situation: The man and woman have met before on the street by accident. Since that time, he has been using [L2] to her while she has been using [L5] to him. When they met again, woman is complaining about this speech.)

Speaker	Original Korean line (episode 1, 49:03)	Czech line
Woman	[L5] <i>I-je mal-eun jom gil-ge ha-jyo?</i> 'So why don't you make your saying longer?' <sup>19</sup>	[TY] <i>Co kdybys mi prokázal trochu úcty?</i> 'How about you show me some respect.'
Man	[L2] <i>A-ni mwo, na-do geu-leoh-ge ha-go sip-eun ma-eum-eun gul-ttug-gat-eun-de. Nae-ga wo-nag hyeo-ga ttalb-geo-deun.</i> 'Well, I would really like to do that too. But my tongue is too short.' <sup>20</sup>	[TY] <i>Rád bych ti prokázal úctu, ale co to znamená? Nejsem moc vzdělaný.</i> 'I would like to show you, but what does it mean? I am not educated well.'

<sup>19</sup> It implies *jondeas-mal*. Considering the fact, *ban-mal* means literally 'half talk', contrary concept is 'long talk'.

<sup>20</sup> Talking in *ban-mal* is expressed as having a 'short tongue' according to one idiom.

In Scene 19, what she wants is for him to speak in the deferential form to her, meaning *jondaes-mal*. However, if what she asked was applied to Czech, it would mean that the man should change from T-form to V-form. As this is considered a strange thing to request in Czech, this scene was altered to point out his lack of respect for her. In other situations, it is commonly referred to as a problem of behavior as well as follows.

### #Scene 20: complaint about honorifics (2)

(Situation: A woman is complaining about the fact that the addresser has been using *ban-mal* from the first time they met as strangers until now.)

Speaker	Original Korean line (episode 1, 29:24)	Czech line
Woman	[L2] <i>Do-dae-che nal eon-je-seo-bu-teo bwass-da-go cho-ji-il-gwan mal-I ban-to-mag-i-nya-gu.</i> ‘Why do you keep using <i>ban-mal</i> to me as if we had met before?’	[TY] <i>Nechala jsem všeho být, abych ti pomohla, a ty se ke mně chováš takhle.</i> ‘I let everything be to help you and you treat me like this.’

In this scene, her meaning was interpreted as being irritated by his behavior in Czech. It is conceivable that non-deferential speech is related to a speaker’s attitude toward the addresser, but this sentence does not convey the fact that she is irritated with his choice of speech level.

### #Scene 21: two drivers on the street

(Situation: While two drivers were waiting for a traffic signal on the street, a man saw that a younger driver threw his cigarette butt out of the car.)

Speaker	Original Korean line (episode 3, 18:30)	Czech line
Man	[L2] <i>Dam-bae-kkong-cho an jub-nya-go.</i> ‘I asked you if you’re going to pick back up that cigarette butt?’	[TY] <i>Nesebereš ten nedopalek?</i> ‘You are not picking up that cigarette butt?’
Younger driver	[L5] <i>Ha-ha, a-ni a-jeo-ssi, wae cho-myeon-e ban-mal-ha-go ji-lal-i-se-yo, ne?</i> ‘Ha-ha, hey, Mister. Why the hell are you using <i>ban-mal</i> to me in the first place, huh?’	[TY] <i>Poslouchej, co ti dává právo mi říkat, abych to sebral, co? Hm?</i> ‘Listen, what gives you the right to tell me to pick it up, huh?’

In this situation, the younger one obviously mentioned about that he was offended by the men's *ban-mal*. Again, it was translated to indicate a problem of his behavior.

Therefore, challenges in translation arise when a Korean speaker is making a complaint about the use of non-deferential speech in cases when it is already normal for a Czech speaker to be using non-deferential speech. In these cases, the complaint was changed to highlight the fact that the person has a lack of respect or is acting rudely.

## 5.2 Shifting in translation

When there is shifting within the deferential form in Korean, such as between [L5] and [L6], there is no problem in translating this in the Czech language. Likewise, when Czech V-form is translated as mixed [L5] and [L6], this will not cause confusion for the audience because everyone knows that this type of shifting is common in Korean. However, when it comes to shifting between *jondaes-mal* and *ban-mal*, this can bring up serious problems when seeking an accurate translation. Even though changing levels from non-deferential to deferential or vice versa also exist in the Czech language, the method of doing so is very different than in Korean.

In Czech, changing V-form to T-form is generally more common than changing T-form to V-form. When two people meet for the first time, it is easy to imagine that they will start to address each other with V-form in order to be polite. This also shows the distance of their relationship. However, as they begin to meet more often, they will start to use T-form, indicating that their relationship is closer than before. Once they use T-form like this, from that moment on they will always continue to use T-form. Going back to V-form during conversation in this case is very odd.

Changing T-form to V-form is uncommon but this does not mean that it cannot happen. The difference is that this kind of shifting is regarded as impolite behavior. It is ironic that using V-form can be rude, but in this case, it is due to the situational context because the listener may be offended by the fact that the speaker has suddenly created distance between them by changing a speech level. Moreover, this way of shifting is sometimes used to be sarcastic to the other or to mock them.

In Korean, changing *jondaes-mal* to *ban-mal* is also more frequent than the other way around. There are a few situations when this type of change can occur. First, it can occur when two interactants become close, such as in Czech. For instance, when two



neighbors meet for the first time, they will use *jondeas-mal* at the start but soon there will be change of speech levels symmetrically or asymmetrically when they get to know particularly their age and visit each other's homes more often.

However, this change can purposely be introduced by one speaker as a part of the speaker's strategy, as was explained in Section 3.3. For example, when two students are of different ages, the older can alter speech levels to show that who is older so as to establish their relationship as senior-junior classmates rather than equals. This sometimes occurs even without the addressee's consent. If there is an understandable reason, such as a difference in age, despite being of the same status, the addresser will likely accept this although it can be considered unkind.

The third type of case is similar to this second case, in the fact that the changing of levels is used as a strategy. However, the strategy is different. This is when a speaker is angry and so chooses to take on an advantageous role during a dispute. This can be regarded as a part of power semantics. If the second case was about age or status, the third case is related to physical power to threaten the listener more effectively.

As for changing non-deferential form to deferential form, this instance can also function as a sarcastic remark, as it does in Czech.

### #Scene 22: woman- driver conversation (1)

(Situation: A woman is telling her personal driver that he should turn immediately.)

Speaker	Original Korean line (episode 3, 34:30)	Czech line
Woman	[L1] <i>Na sal-li-go sip-eu-myeon yeo-gi-seo yu-teon-hae-la.</i> 'If you want to save me, make a U-turn here.'	[VY] <i>Tak jestli mě chcete zachránit, otočte to.</i>
Driver	[L5] <i>Yeo-gi-seon bul-beob-in-de-yo.</i> 'That's illegal here.'	[VY] <i>To je tu zakázané.</i>
Woman	[L5+L2] <i>Na-do al geo-deun-yo? Neo bbal-li an kkeokk-eul-lae?</i> 'I know that. Quickly, aren't you going to make the U-turn?'	[VY] <i>Myslíte, že to nevím? Otočte to.</i>

In this situation, while the Czech conversation always maintains the V-form, the Korean conversation has shown two instances of change. In the Korean, she changed to [L5]

when she said, “I know that,” before returning to the non-deferential speech level, [L2]. Considering the fact that she is of a higher position than him, using [L5] may seem strange. However, it functions well as a way of emphasizing her contradictory and complaining tone toward her driver.

This kind of speech appears also when a person wants something from someone because as Lee (2012) said, one of the reasons for altering level of speech is to attain benefit from the other.

### #Scene 23: conversation including frequent shifting

(Situation: The man and woman have met before on the street by chance. Since then, he has been using [L2] to her while she has been using [L5] to him. After a few days, he visited the Korean embassy and he met her there. Hence, now she is talking about his speech level since he knows that she is a diplomat and the one who can help him as well.)

Speaker	Original Korean line (episode 1, 49:03)	Czech line
Woman	[L5] <i>I-je mal-eun jom gil-ge ha-jyo?</i> ‘So why don’t you make your speech longer?’	[TY] <i>Co kdybys mi prokázal trochu úcty.</i> ‘How about you show me some respect.’
Man	[L2] <i>A-ni mwo, na-do geu-leoh-ge ha-go sip-eun ma-eum-eun gul-ttug-gat-eun-de. Nae-ga wo-nag hyeo-ga ttalb-geo-deun.</i> ‘Well, I would really like to do that too. But my tongue is too short.’	[TY] <i>Rád bych ti prokázal úctu, ale co to znamená? Nejsem moc vzdělaný.</i> ‘I would like to show you, but what does it mean? I am not educated well.’
Woman	[L5+L2] <i>Geu-lae-yo? Na-do mwo sseog geuli gin pyeon-eun a-ni-la. Chaj-neun sa-lam-ha-go-neun eo-tteon gwan-gye-ni? Sa-lam chaj-neun-da-myeo. Gang hye-ju. Chaj-neun sa-lam-ha-go eo-tteon gwan-gye-nya-go.</i> ‘Is it? Mine is not that long too. What is the relationship between you and the one you are searching for? You said you are searching	[TY] <i>Vážně? Na to nepotřebuju být chytrák, abych to poznala. V jakém jsi vztahu s osobou, kterou hledáš? Hledáš Hyeju Kangovou? Jsi s ní v příbuzenském vztahu?</i> ‘Seriously? I don’t need to be a smart guy in order to figure that out. What is the relationship between you and the one you are searching for? You

	for a person, Gang Hye-ju. I'm asking what the relationship is between you two.'	are searching for Hye-ju Gang? Are you a relative of hers?'
Man	[L1] <i>Chaj-a jul su-neun iss-nya?</i> 'Can you find her?'	[TY] <i>Vážně ji dokážeš najít?</i> 'Seriously can you find her?'
Woman	[L2] <i>Hyeong-sa maj-eo? Chaj-neun geon geu-jjog jeon-mun.</i> 'Aren't you a detective? Searching someone is your specialty.'	[TY] <i>Já myslela, že ty jsi tu detektiv.</i> 'I thought you were the detective.'
Man	[L2] <i>Sa, sa-gi yong-ui-ja-ya. Chaj-a jul su iss-eo, eobs-eo?</i> 'She is a fraud suspect. Can you find her or not?'	[VY] <i>Je podvodnice. Můžete ji najít?</i> <sup>21</sup> 'She is a cheater. Can you find her?'
Woman	[L5] <i>Jin-jja mi-an-hae-yo.</i> 'I am so sorry.'	[-] <i>Omlouvám se.</i> 'I am sorry.'
Man	[L2] <i>Mwo-ga?</i> 'For what?'	[-] <i>Za co?</i> 'For what?'
Woman	[L5] <i>A-kka ban-mal han geo-yo. Wae-nya-myeon hyeong-sa-neun dal-li-gi jal hal te-ni-kka. Geu-lae-seo mal-in-de-yo, na-lang ma-la-ton an hal-lae-yo?</i> 'For the fact that I used <i>banmal</i> a while ago to you. Because...a detective will be able to run well, speaking of which, do you mind joining me for a marathon?'	[TY] <i>Když jsi ten detektiv, jistě umíš rychle běhat. Neběžel bys se mnou maraton?</i> 'If you are the detective, for sure you can run quickly. Wouldn't you run a marathon with me?'

This scene is a continuation from Scene 20. In Scene 23, it is visible that she has been changing her level of speech depending on her strategy. By adjusting her level of speech from *jondaes-mal* to *ban-mal* in the beginning of the scene, she is reminding him that she is in a superior position at that moment, as the person who can help compared to the

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<sup>21</sup> Although it is V-form, addresser is not one person. Since the man expect that the embassy will help him to hind that woman, this V-form is rather interpreted as it is meant for more people.

person who needs help. Although it is not available to see in texts, in the video data the man also was noticeably surprised by her change in speech level. He was initially surprised by the change but soon he continued to converse with her without mention of her change in attitude or speech level because he admitted that he does in fact need her help. However, when she noticed that she needs help from him as well, for a marathon, she hurriedly changed her level of speech back to the deferential level to be politer to him. Unfortunately, in Czech, this whole process was not shown in the same way in Korean.

At the start, when she is pointing out that his use of *ban-mal* is improper manners, it is referred to as a lack of respect to her in the Czech version. As for second shift, she apologizes for using *ban-mal*, before asking for something from him in return. However, the reason for her apology is completely absent in the Czech translation. Skipping the shift in speech levels during conversation is a common method for avoiding this type of problem in Czech translations of Korean. Since it is quite strange for a speaker to change levels of speech between T-form to V-form or V-form to T-form so frequently, this functions as the best way to keep the Czech conversation flowing naturally.

On the other hand, there is a specific example of an instance where this shift occurs exactly in the same way in both languages.

### #Scene 24: conversation between fake siblings

(Situation: There are two people pretending they are siblings in front of a third person.)

Speaker	Original Korean line (episode 10, 28:31)	Czech line
Woman	[L1] <i>Dong-saeng-a, o-neul-eun geu-nyang meon-jeo jib-e deul-eo-ga-ya-gess-da.</i> 'My younger brother, today you had better go home first.'	[TY] <i>Dong-wu, víš co?</i> <i>Radši jed' dneska domů sám, ano?</i>
Man	[L2] <i>Geu-leo-sim... an doe-ji, nu-na.</i> 'You shouldn't do that, sister.'	[TY] <i>Je to proti... to by si neměla, sestřičko.</i>
Woman	[L2] <i>Na-jung il-eun nae-ga da chaeg-im jin-da-ni-kka.</i> 'I am sure that I will take responsibility for what may happen later.'	[TY] <i>Neboj se. Já se pak o všechno postarám.</i>

In Scene 24, these two people are in a relationship of superior and subordinate in other scenes, because he also is her driver and bodyguard. Therefore, when he is working with her, he is always using deferential speech to her in both the Korean and Czech scenes. However, when non-deferential speech is used as part of their act, such as in Scene 24, this shift also can appear in the same way in Czech because the Czech audience already understands that this is temporary act, similar to what Czech people sometimes also do.

Except for certain situations meant to be an act or joke, there is a limitation to translating Korean text, regarding the shifting of speech. For this reason, it is more often omitted when it is delivered to Czech text.

## 6 Conclusion

### 6.1 Summary

Various languages have their own way to convey respect during conversation between communicators. However, what the Korean and Czech languages have in common is their varying levels of speech which are used to convey respect. The aim of this thesis is to study each system, and demonstrate how they differ and overlap in order to foster better understanding of both systems.

In Section 1, previous research into the Czech and Korean languages was briefly introduced. It was pointed out that comparison between the Czech and Korean languages is needed, not only regarding terms of address, but also regarding honorifics. To address this topic, this thesis collected scripts from Korean TV programs and Czech movies to observe how communicators are speaking in specific situations and how these instances can be translated into Czech or Korean.

In Section 2, the honorific systems of Czech and Korean were illustrated. It was explained that in Czech, there are originally four types of speech; *onikání*, *onkání*, *vykání* and *tykání*. However, *onikání* and *onkání* are no longer in use by younger generations and were impossible to find examples of in modern data. Due to the fact that only *vykání* (henceforth, V-form) and *tykání* (henceforth, T-form) are actively used by Czech communicators, this thesis chose to focus solely on these two levels of speech from the total four levels.

It was also explained that in Korean, there are three differing types of honorific, which include *ju-che-gyeong-eo-bub* (subject honorifics), *gaeg-che-gyeong-eo-bub* (object honorifics) and *sang-dae-geong-eo-bub* (hearer honorifics). The former honorific system, hearer honorifics, were chosen to be the focus of this thesis due to the fact that Czech V-form and T-forms are also examples of hearer honorifics. Therefore, the comparative work on Czech honorifics and Korean honorifics in this thesis focused mainly on the systems of hearer honorifics.

In the Korean system, there are six levels of hearer honorifics: *hab-syo-che* ([L6]), *hae-yo-che* ([L5]), *ha-o-che* ([L4]), *ha-ge-che* ([L3]), *hae-che* ([L2]) and *hae-la-che* ([L1]). Since nowadays [L3] and [L4] appears less commonly than other levels, some research has excluded these two levels from their categorization systems. However, [L3] and a propositive form of [L4] are still used in daily conversation and even in scripts that

were used for this thesis. Consequently, this thesis maintained these traditional categories of Korean honorifics.

In Section 3, several factors that influence honorifics were discussed. The first factor discussed was power. According to this concept, the speaker in a conversation who is older or in a superior social position has power in a relationship and this fact demonstrates itself in the use of the non-deferential form to the listener, while asymmetrically the speaker who is younger or of an inferior social position would use deferential speech.

The second factor is solidarity. If two speakers have a close relationship, non-deferential speech will be used. These two factors, power and solidarity, are grouped together as a participant factor. This means that the decision of which level of speech to use will depend on the participants of the conversation.

Another factor is situation. A speaker can use different speech levels depending on what situation the conversation takes place in, for example, private or public, informal or formal. In a formal public situation, deferential speech is used. Conversely, non-deferential or casual speech is used in informal private situations.

The last factor is strategy. For instance, although one speaker may have superior power, he/she can choose to use deferential speech to another when there is a certain purpose for doing so. This is an example of volitional politeness. However, there are also some cases of normative expressions that people should use deferential speech for. These appeared more often in Korean than Czech conversation.

Section 4 studied how different relationships use levels of speech dependent on specific situations by using scripts from video materials. For this, a total of five cases were studied.

The first case was a family case. When the communicators are siblings, both languages choose non-deferential speech for both speakers. But when there is a generation gap such as between a father and son, Czech and Korean may choose different levels of speech. While traditionally, younger family members were required to use deferential speech to older family members in a Korean family, Czech family members used non-deferential speech regardless of their age due to the strong sense of solidarity within the family. Since this idea has begun to spread amongst Korean families as well, nowadays it is also common to find instances of younger family members using non-deferential speech to some elder family members. Therefore, both non-deferential and deferential speech co-exist in Korean families, and the choice between the two has

become a matter of the speaker's age, personality and family traditions in regards to Confucian influences.

The second case shows the relationship of a superior and a subordinate in various places. When there is a gap of power between their positions, a subordinate chooses deferential speech to his/her superior in both Czech and Korean. However, the superior's decision can differ. In Czech, theoretically a superior can choose V-form or T-form. Nevertheless, a superior often symmetrically uses V-form unless the subordinate is a young trainee. A Korean superior also can choose all levels of speech, but according to the scenes illustrated in the script materials, non-deferential form is preferred in the same given situation where Czech would use V-form. Therefore, when Czech V-form spoken by subordinates is translated to Korean, it is always deferential form, while Czech V-form by superiors most often translated to Korean as non-deferential form. When a superior uses T-form, however, it will be translated to Korean as non-deferential form as well.

The third case concerns the relationship between close colleagues. In this case, non-deferential speech is used in both Czech and Korean conversation. Although this non-deferential speech will not be shown in exactly the same way for both of close colleagues who are of the same age or those who are older or younger, the conversation will be still in non-deferential format. Therefore, when Czech T-form by close colleagues is translated to Korean, it will be translated as non-deferential form.

The fourth case demonstrates the situation of first meeting a stranger. In this case, V-form is most often used symmetrically by two speakers in Czech, if both the speakers are adults. However, depending on their age and sex, the speech levels used in this situation in Korean can be asymmetrical. In the case of conversation between an adult and a child, the adult uses non-deferential speech both in Czech and Korean cases. Therefore, when Czech V-form by a stranger is translated to Korean, it can be all forms. When Czech T-form is used by an adult stranger to a child, it will be represented as non-deferential form in Korean.

The last case illustrates elementary school conversations between teachers and students. Czech teachers use the non-deferential form to students in elementary school unlike in upper schools. On the other hand, students use the deferential form when speaking to their teachers. This phenomenon happens the same way in Korean as well. Therefore, when Czech T-form by teachers is translated to Korean, it will be non-deferential form. When Czech V-form by students is translated to Korean, it will be deferential form.



Section 5 focused on the problems in translation regarding honorifics. When there is a complaint about using non-deferential speech in Korean scenes, usually it is adjusted to point out that the person did not show respect to the other, or acted badly in Czech scenes. Another problem is shifting of Korean honorifics, as this shift does not occur the same way in Czech honorifics. It happens more often in Korean language as a strategy of honorifics. Consequently, Czech translations would generally rather omit the fact there was a shift of speech level. However, when there is a shift from deferential to non-deferential speech for the purpose of joking or playing in Korean, this can be translated, as it can also occur in Czech.

## 6.2 Concluding remarks

Czech and Korean both have binary levels of speech which can be separated as non-deferential and deferential. However, since the way in which people and society accept the usage of deferential speech is different across cultures, it is difficult to simply equate the Czech system to Korean system. Hence, based on analysis of this thesis from Section 4, this thesis suggests a guideline for translation of honorifics as follows.

<b>Between family members in various places</b>		
Addresser	Czech	Korean
Younger family member	Non-deferential	Deferential, non-deferential
Older family member	Non-deferential	Non-deferential
<b>Between a superior and a subordinate in various places</b>		
Addresser	Czech	Korean
Superior	Deferential	Non-deferential
Superior	Non-deferential	Non-deferential
Subordinate	Deferential	Deferential
<b>Between close colleagues in various places</b>		
Addresser	Czech	Korean
Close colleague	Non-deferential	Non-deferential
<b>Between strangers in various places</b>		
Addresser	Czech	Korean
Adult stranger (to child)	Non-deferential	Non-deferential

Adult stranger (to adult)	Deferential	Deferential, Non-deferential
<b>Between a teacher and a student in various places</b>		
Addresser	Czech	Korean
Teacher	Non-deferential	Non-deferential
Student	Deferential	Deferential

Table 11 - Comparison of Czech and Korean honorifics

Table 11 illustrates general concept of using deferential and non-deferential forms in different situations in both languages. Since Korean has three levels of speech in each of the two categories, choosing exact type of speech would be upon the decision of a translator based on context.

Translation of honorifics will become more complicated when Czech and Korean use a different level of speech in the same situation. In this case, the reason is most often related to power semantics concerning, for instance, the speaker's social position, age or sex. These factors have a stronger influence than most others in Korea. Current trend says, however, that Korean speakers tend to think that deferential speech is more appropriate when there is a personal distance between two communicators, regardless of whether the addressee is a younger adult, or in a weaker position than the addresser. This causes difficulty when translating Korean into Czech, or vice versa, because some speakers follow older, traditional norms and other speakers follow newer norms. Therefore, further study about the current changes in trends in using Korean honorifics, and their effects on translation between Czech and Korean, is required. Since this thesis utilized scripts, further study would aim to utilize more data sourced from live language, so as to compare how trends might differ between spoken language and written language.

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