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Meet the Mentors Event



by Massuline Antonio D. Ligaya, Ph.D



Mentors with the mentees

A gathering of mentors and mentees was held at GU's Building 4 Cafeteria on April 17, 2013. The event which was called "Meet the Mentors" was organized by the GU Mentoring Corps and the Global Education Center (GEC) through the initiative of Prof. Laurence Partan, the coordinator of the mentoring program.

The get-together was organized primarily for the purpose of improving awareness of GU students on the existence of the mentoring program. It was also expected that through the event prospective mentees would get to meet the English professors of the university and be encouraged to choose from among them their mentors.

The program which ran for 3 hours beginning at 2:00 P.M. was attended by the majority of English professors and students of the university. Global Education Director, Dr. Sang-Ho Han and Executive Adviser to the President, Dr. Larry Chong, were also present. The said event was also graced by the presence of GU President, Dr. Soon-Ja Lee.

Mentors and mentees engaged in conversations on a variety of topics while feasting on ham, cheese, bread, cookies and drinks that were served.

GU Spring Break Cultural Exploration Kicks Off; 284 Students Deployed



by Irish Marie P. Sagmon, M.A. Teaching English

Gyeongju University in its thrust to provide international edge and hands-on cultural experiences started to dispatch around 300 students to different countries worldwide on April 21-29, 2013.

Along with 29 accompanying professors and eleven staff members, the said students coming from different departments were sent to ten countries: Turkey, Spain, Italy, Germany, Vietnam, Thailand, Japan, Hawaii and Ireland not only to experience local cultures through field trips but also to render social services for seven days, though students bound for Hawaii and Ireland will stay for two months of internships.

According to GU Global Education Center (GEC) Director, Sang-Ho Han, this special program gives students a real break from stress in the classroom and opportunities to be flexible with real-life situations in international settings.

"It is my hope that these students will be more engaged in classroom activities when they get back," Dr. Han added.

This bi-annual Cultural Exploration, which stemmed out from the year 2000's Survival English, Cultural and Departmental Exploration programs, is a joint project of the university's Students' Affairs Division and International Cooperation Center.

Feature

GU Faculty Picnic with Dr. Larry Chong



by Ma. Reina Rose D. Gulmatico, MAN, RN

Exploring the beauty of nature accompanied with a day of non-stop eating and laughter perfectly describes the Hwang Yong Valley picnic attended by 18 GU faculty members last April 20, 2013. The day-long event, hosted by Dr. Larry Chong, had a full slate of activities for everyone. As we arrived in his humble abode in the middle of a national park, he initially shared with the group the interesting story behind the painting on his wall. He started comparing it to life, just like the clouds in the sky and water flowing in the streams. He also mentioned about those creatures dreaming, running and fishing together, which reflect the reality and simplicity of life. The group was truly inspired to be at their best when Dr. Chong shared his philosophy that, "Whenever you try any kind of work or process, you should do it with your life."

Another fascinating work of art can be found in his ceiling. It reveals the dragon and the turtle which according to him, signify the perfect timing of fortune that comes during your most difficult time.

The group also experienced the taste of the "wild greens" from the mountain prepared by Dr. Chong, mixed with wild lettuce, mushroom and apple. To make the salad more delectable, he added homemade bean paste and sweet sesame oil. Eating this type of food makes him feel close to nature.

As we were indulging ourselves to the "wild greens", Dr. Chong also offered fried anchovies glazed with honey, chili paste, and sesame oil. The bright red color of the dish was so inviting, letting each one of us to eat more. We were all delighted with the lunch, as he cooked his own version of chicken soup. When asked about his specialty food, Dr. Chong mentioned that he does not consider any; rather, his ordinary cooking would include preparation of the "wild double green salad".

Another highlight of the event was the rice wine drinking session. It was during this time when Dr. Chong shared one interesting insight. According to him, "Good fermented wine, with good side dish should always be shared with good buddies." Such statement shows the importance of togetherness over a cup of good wine. On the other hand, the drizzling weather did not stop the nature lovers to walk around the valley as a way of appreciating its beauty.

The day ended too soon for all of us. Indeed, everybody extended their heartfelt gratitude to Dr. Larry Chong who made this non-stop eating and bonding experience more unforgettable and meaningful.



Dr. Chong serving salad to GU Faculty

GU'S MENTORING PROGRAM: A *Companionship Journey*



by Maria Cristina M. De los Santos, Ph.D.

"A student was given a mentoring opportunity, "in the hope that when you had somebody to lean on you, you would begin to stand a little steadier yourself, and get manliness and thoughtfulness."



Prof. De los Santos with mentees at the GG Cafe

GU's Mentoring Program is at a perfect timing because it is about "caring" for our students' learning process as they traverse the land of English world.

Care is the best gizmo that we can use to polish the mind of the learner. The formula: **CARE = TIME + VISIBLE** can happen.

Mentoring is not "Talking English" per se. It is about how we accompany our students to live a fulfilling learning experience where English is appreciated because it is about the formation of values and attitudes toward life's endeavors. It is about behavioral changes due to the continuous reflection on doing the dictates of the heart. Slowly, they will start appreciating English not just as a course requirement but an important fraction of their lives especially in their chosen fields of discipline.

Mentoring is happening even beyond the academic premises: bus stations, market areas, restaurants, boutiques, and shops where casual conversations can be joyfully exchanged. Hence, mentoring has become a journey of friendship with our mentees; a sharing of time to obliterate the wall of apathy; and an insignia of trust and openness.

THE LANGUAGE OF ART: An Interview with Prof. Paul Bell



by Ysrael M. Cutas, MAT-ELL



Prof. Bell

Imagine working in a foreign land with everything new to you all at once - culture, people, food, etc. Now, imagine being taken to your classroom by your co-teacher and without a word leaves you to fend for yourself in front of 30 unruly high school kids. What would you do? Press the panic button and start running away or quit?

None of these crossed Prof. Paul Bell's mind on that day. Instead, he thought on his feet and got through it. He admits it was very hard at first but it got easier as time passed by.

Prof. Paul Bell's first day in junior high school in Japan still plays vividly in his mind. All educators' first day in class, whether good or bad, is highly memorable. However, this type of student behavior is common for Prof. Bell as he pluckily confessed being a terrible and absolutely a horrible student to his teachers way back then.

Language always fascinates this Australian lad who grew up in Canada. He manages to study Korean language and does it every day despite his busy class schedule. Prof. Bell believes that it is important for teachers to understand the language of the students because it brings them closer to each other. "Students identify you as a role model if you also try to learn their language," he said. Prof. Bell has been teaching for 15 years before finishing his Master's degree and now hopes to begin his PhD in TESOL. This man has indeed found a good liking in studying languages. At 23, he moved to Japan and started teaching first at a private academy, an occupation he only knew doing at that time. Fast forward to 2013, and he's still at it.

I had the greatest pleasure of observing his class mainly for a photo opportunity but ended up awe-inspired with the kind of energy he brings to class. Quite different from the guy I happened to observe in our Korean language class: quiet and timid. "I'm very quiet outside the classroom but I change my demeanor when I'm into the classroom," Prof. Bell said. "I kind of feed off the students' energy." He can't help but act this way because some of these students have been through the Korean public education system which does not inspire students to be creative and talk to their teachers. This poses a challenge for Prof. Bell to keep his students motivated in his class as he has been teaching in Korea for 6 years. This goes to show that student motivation is truly what he's good at.



Prof. Bell teaching in class

So what else is Prof. Bell good at? "I draw. I paint," he said when asked what his outlets are whenever he gets stressed out at work. So does he have a lot of paintings right now? I jokingly asked. "Not so much now," he quipped; a sure sign that he's really having a blast teaching in Gyeongju University.

Prof. Bell practices Korean traditional painting and actually worked as an artist for two years in Australia after his 10-year teaching stint in Japan. His talent and love for painting came in handy when he handled an Art Club in Japan to junior high school students. One of the practical sides of teaching that holds true for Prof. Bell is to give the students something that they can show what they did in that lesson even if it's simple. And what better way to do it than to showcase your work of art in class.

Patience is Prof. Bell's strong suit, an attribute that was put to the test when he taught children with special needs in Samcheok for one and a half years. These kids are NOT mentally disabled but pushed out of the society and come from lower income homes. The last part of my interview with Prof. Bell really inspired me when he shared how he took these kids from not being able to understand anything to recognizing basic words, writing their names in English and identifying most of the alphabet and phonetics sounds. "I miss those kids so much and it was the best teaching experience I've had," Prof. Bell said. What a golden teaching moment it was.

When Teaching Becomes a Vocation



by Irish Marie P. Sagmon, M.A. Teaching English



Dr. Salvacion

Being able to realize and figure out what one truly desires in life right away and going head on for it is good. It gives a sense of decisiveness and a clarity of one's purpose. But there are also those, who, after considering little roundabout trips and getting wound up with life's intricacies and somehow enjoying it, finally get to a halt and eventually settle down with their newfound path, a feeling of belongingness with it like a *homecoming*. This is what Dr. Felicitio P. Salvacion Jr., a native of Balingasag, Misamis Oriental, Philippines shared during a carefree interview over lunch. Known to many as "*Jong*," Dr. Salvacion is the epitome of virtue and knowledge.

With a degree in Management that had started him off at a bank, Dr. Jong thought the corporate world would be the place for him. But due to life's inevitable circumstances, he was pulled towards the academe and became a teacher "*by accident*," as he said. This time, equipped with doctorate and master's degrees in Education and a second bachelor's degree in Secondary Education, Dr. Salvacion taught Mathematics in the Philippine private school for 6 years and public school systems for 12 years. This was when he finally realized that he belonged to the classroom. "The classroom is the place to actualize theories and principles from books - it is a place to generate ideas," Dr. Jong states, "and in order for real learning to take place, teachers must first strive to meet the students' previous needs before they could fully educate them."

Guided by William Glasser's "*Choice Theory*," which emphasizes on the concepts on intrinsic motivations, having choices and gaining control over one's own behavior, Dr. Jong believes that meaningful learning is thus, "*learning without coercion*." According to him, it is important to establish a relaxed and comfortable environment in the classroom since this would lead to a more natural and more effective teaching-learning experience. As a pure-blooded Math enthusiast (and undoubtedly a great one at that!), Dr. Jong smiled

sheepishly when asked about a no-nonsense-looking, thick, hard-bound book sitting on his table---*"Intermediate Algebra! To keep me up with the whole bulk of it,"* he explains, still smiling.

The Math-turned-Language teacher shared that, *"peer-teaching"* is the best strategy to employ especially in dealing with low-level students who unfortunately made to grapple with subjects that don't quite fit with their own special areas of intelligences like Mathematics, for instance, which is often dreaded by many. He says that students feel less guarded and less threatened when learning from and with each other. His varied work experiences include teaching Math in the US, then later in Thailand where he taught with his wife and lived together with his family for eight years. This was his last teaching stint before coming to Korea.



"At home" in the classroom. Dr. Salvacion (center) with his 'World Festivals' students.

Being a loving, dedicated family man, Dr. Jong trusts that the family is everything. He asserts that the family plays a crucial role in building a better society for everything begins at home.

"Our children are our greatest contribution to the world," the kind, fatherly professor reveals, *"so parents must do their best to produce healthy, self-reliant and morally-upright individuals."*

A father of two equally-intelligent, well-mannered and cool young adults, *Mark* and *Carol* and a husband to *Salina Valmores*, also a teacher by profession, Dr. Jong discloses that *"he lets his children be"* when it comes to decision-making on their careers. *"My children always have my support; I will let them go whenever they are ready to stand on their own,"* he quips.

Now in his second year in Korea together with his family, and on his nearly three decades in the academe, Dr. Jong must be one really blessed person to find home in both teaching and raising a family. *"Teaching is a vocation, for it is genuine service. I am happy to touch other peoples' lives... it is the most rewarding of all... and I am happy to have my family here with me,"* he closes with a grateful, contented smile.

Health & Fitness

H7N9: A NEWER VIRAL STRAIN



by Richie M. Ruba, MSN, MAN, RN

Infectious diseases cause serious public health problems and their threats have been increasing because these are now spreading geographically much faster than any time in history as a result of the highly mobile, interdependent and interconnected society. Back in 2009, a newly found virulent strain, H1N1, caused severe panic across the globe. Four years later, due to a series of viral mutation, a new strain now poses a serious threat to humanity, H7N9.



Chickens examined for possible H7N9 infection.

Just recently, H7N9 infected and killed people in China. According to Fox News, as of April 30, 2013, there have been 126 reported identified cases and 24 deaths due to this new strain. On April 24, 2013, the government of Taiwan confirmed that the virus had been identified in the island. This has been the first case in which the latest type of bird flu was found outside mainland China (AsianCorrespondent.com).

The said virus comes from poultry, as confirmed on April 23 by Chinese scientists who discovered that the gene sequence of the virus which infected humans is similar to that of the virus found in poultry (Michele Penna, Asian Correspondent Reporter). According to China's National Health and Family Planning Commission (NHFPC), this type of bird flu may spread directly from person to person or from animals to human other than poultry.

Avian Influenza Virus is informally known as *Avian Flu*, *Bird Flu* or *Swine Flu* which is caused by viruses adapted to birds. **Influenza A virus Subtype H7N9 (H- Hemagglutinin strain 7; N-Neuraminidase strain 9)** is a serotype of the species Influenza virus A.

Hemagglutinin is a protein that can be found on the surface of the virus which primarily functions to clump red blood cells together targeting the upper respiratory tract of the host. To date, there are 17 subtypes of Hemagglutinin antigens. Antigens are protein molecules that are coming from outside of the body, so any foreign particles are considered to be an antigen like bacteria, viruses, fungi. The first three hemagglutinins, H1, H2, and H3, are found in human influenza viruses. These subtypes are named H1 through H17 (National Health Service, 2012).

Neuraminidase or **Sialidase** is another protein found on the surface of influenza virus which facilitates in the mobility of viral particles to the targeted respiratory tract of a host. Subtypes N1 and N2 have been positively linked to epidemics in man, and strains with N3 or N7 subtypes have been identified in a number of isolated deaths (Swiss-Prot, 2013).

Mode of Transmission

According to Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2013), Avian flu may be transmitted from animals to humans in two main ways: First, directly from birds or from avian virus-contaminated environments to people and second, through an intermediate host, such as a pig.

The incubation period can be further explained as the time an individual is exposed to the virus up to the manifestation of symptoms that varies between two (2) to seventeen (17) days, with five (5) days being the most common length of time.

Symptoms

Symptoms include fever above 100.4°F (38°C), runny nose, headache, cough, inflammation of the tissues lining the eyelid (conjunctivitis), shortness of breath which can progress to severe pneumonia. An individual may also have abdominal pain, vomiting, and bloody diarrhea in addition to respiratory symptoms (WHO, 2013).

Medical Management

Currently, no vaccine exists for H7N9, but antiviral medications such as oseltamivir (Tamiflu) and zanamivir can be the medication options to date (Schnirring, Lisa, 2013; WHO, 2013). These medications must be taken within two (2) days of the appearance of symptoms to be fully effective.

Preventions

Individuals suspected of having avian flu should be placed in isolation to reduce the risk of the infection spreading to other people. Until an effective vaccine for avian flu is available, the most important preventive measures people can take are:

- washing hands frequently
- requesting individuals who are coughing or sneezing to wear a mask
- wiping down surfaces and chairs
- offering antibacterial hand sanitizers
- avoiding open-air markets
- refraining from eating raw or undercooked eggs or poultry, and meat products
- avoiding close contacts with live poultry when visiting Asia or other countries where cases of avian flu have been reported
- consulting a physician about getting a flu shot before taking a trip

Transmission of infections globally can be prevented and being a health educator, I have the responsibility to impart precautionary measures to the public to achieve advanced awareness towards infection control practices. Hopefully, through this article, people will begin to realize that infection control should be a way of life; that it is a culture to be nurtured and embedded in each one of us.

2013 Taewha River Whale Boat Festival



by Zach Morgan

Are there possibly whales in the Teawha? I was struck with that question after I accepted an invitation to join some friends as they participated in the 2013 Taewha River Whale Boat Festival. This event was held along the Teawha River in Ulsan on Saturday, April 27 2013, and was supported by The Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism. The "Aquaholics," the name cleverly created by my friends, was one of 17 teams in the foreign division. The foreign division was organized by T-HOPE (Teachers Helping Other People Everywhere) ASIA. The majority of the members of T-HOPE are foreign English teachers from Ulsan and Gyeongju. According to their website, this year's registration fee of 500,000 KRW (paid by each team) will be going towards building a woman's shelter in Ulsan. T-HOPE also organized this same event last year and they continue to do charity events, volunteer their time, and help communities in South Korea.



2013 Taewha River Whale Boat Race

The Whale Boats that were used for the races were really interesting. Each boat was designed to hold 20 people or 1 team. Each team consisted of a drummer, a group of paddlers and a steering person. The drummer sat on a stool in the front or bow of the boat and his job was to beat on a large drum. The paddlers, who knelt on their knees 2 by 2 down the middle of the boat, were considered the engine and propelled the boat along the course. And the final member of each team was the steering person or what many considered as the captain of the boat. He is also responsible for the safety of the team

members, avoiding boats along the course and getting the boat back to the dock safely.

The races themselves proved to be entertaining and sometimes comical for all who were able to observe them. Each race consisted of 4 to 5 boats moving along a 400 meter course. The course was divided into 5 lanes and each lane was separated by red floating buoys. Each boat was given a lane and it took them between 1 to 2 minutes to travel down the straight course to the finish line. During the races some boats went off course and crossed behind or in front of other boats. There were a few near misses but, I'm happy to report, no boats were sunk or severely damaged during the races.

In between the races I had a chance to walk along the Taewha River and I noticed that there were several other boat festivals and events going on that weekend. I watched a parade of students marching and playing instruments. They were organized to walk along the bike and walking path next to the river. Near the river there were also a few stages set up. On these stages I observed a Korean Drum presentation and some traditional Korean dancers. Also, as with most outdoor festivals in Korea, there were many tents set up for food, snacks and drinking. It seemed to me many people brought their families out to enjoy the outdoors and spring weather and to delight in some Whale Boat racing as well.

Back to my original thought, "Are there possibly whales in the Teawha?" and I'd add other interesting things afloat? My answer would be yes. I did see a team named "Wet Whaley" dressed in whale costumes having a lot of fun. The team which won the races that day went by the name "Rockin Rowers." They were dressed-up like rock stars and played air guitars. And finally the team I followed, the "Aquaholics" wore eye patches, pirate costumes and some had fake tattoos. They came in a very respectable 4th place overall on the day. But as one of the team members told me, "Ahoy! Matey we'll be coming back next year for all the treasure...ahrrrrr." And I'm sure they will.

Around Gyeongju

Pagodas of Multiple Jewels and Sakyamuni Buddha



by David A. Mason, MA Korean Studies

Bulguksa Temple's most-famous features are the *Dabo-tap* (Many Treasures or Multiple Jewels Pagoda) and *Seokga-tap* (Sakyamuni Buddha Pagoda), standing within the central courtyard in front of the Main Hall dedicated to Sakyamuni.



Both pagodas together in winter, in front of the Main Hall

Pagodas evolved from the ancient Hindu and Buddhist *stupa* funerary-monuments of northern India as the new faith spread across the Silk Road into China almost two millennia ago. *Stupas* were hemispherical and composed of three parts, which signify the head, torso and lower-body of the Buddha or other holy person whose relics they contain for the purpose of memorializing and venerating them for centuries forward. These three parts again symbolize the Buddhist goal of nirvana, the path to attaining it and the earth on which humanity is undergoing suffering due to our "three poisons" of craving, hatred and delusion, which are derived from our ignorance of the nature of existence.

However, here in East Asia the meaning and structure of *stupas* were altered to those of pagodas, a symbol of enlightenment in the style of a vertical tower. The initial pagoda-form emerged as a multi-story wooden structure shaped like a watch-tower in northern China; the oldest extant such pagoda there is dated to 523. They were often used to store holy scriptures and even provided office-space for the monks working to translate them from Sanskrit into Chinese characters.

The Chinese architectural tradition of pagodas was transmitted to Korea and Japan. However, over time, these wooden pagodas were replaced by brick structures, constituting a model for Chinese pagodas in later periods. Korea evolved this architecture into solid granite pagodas; usually about three to seven meters tall, with hollow spaces in one of their lower stories to contain holy relics such as *sarira* crystals or *sutra* scriptures. More than 1,000 of these remain extant today, especially common in the southern regions of South Korea. In contrast, Japanese pagodas continued to be wooden towers like those of early China.

Other major historic pagodas in Korea include the seven-story Pagoda on the ruins of the *Mireuk-saji* (Maitreya Buddha temple-site) located in Iksan, which dates from about 600 CE during the Baekje Kingdom (18 BCE–660 CE), making it the oldest of its kind; the three-story brick-shaped stone pagoda at Gyeongju's Bunhwang-sa (Fragrant Emperor Temple), built in 634 and therefore the oldest of all Silla pagodas; and the 17th-Century Palsang-jeon (Eight Phases of Buddha's Life Hall) of Sogni-san Beopju-sa Monastery Temple, which as a five-story wooden structure remains the tallest extant traditional pagoda in Korea.

However, the *Dabo-tap* and *Seokga-tap* tower over these and all the other thousand stone pagodas scattered across the nation as the most excellent, for their complex ingenious architecture, profound philosophical depth and aesthetic charm. They are considered to be an inseparable and opposite-but-complementary *eum-yang* (yin-yang) pair, standing together in view of the Buddha offering all those who look upon them a teaching in monumental stone.

According to this view, *Dabo-tap* represents the *eum* characteristics of female, dark, cold, widespread downward-inward energy-movement and the transformation of heavenly principles into the myriad material forms we enjoy on this earth. In contrast, *Seokga-tap* represents the *yang* characteristics of male, light, heat, focused upward-outward energy-movement and the spiritual aspirations of humankind.

Another classical way of looking at their polarities to interpret *Seokga-tap* as the historical Buddha himself while teaching the Lotus Sutra, and *Dabo-tap* as the Buddhists listening to him (symbolized by the *Dabo* or *Prabhutaratna* Buddha-icon who is said to manifest whenever and wherever it is lectured), becoming enlightened by those teachings into beings shining like precious jewels.



The Dabo-tap Pagoda of Myriad Treasures

The *Dabo-tap* or Many Treasures Pagoda is now designated as National Treasure #20 and broadly considered one of the most remarkable traditional structures in East Asia; Koreans are so proud of it they depict it on their 10-won coin – look in your pocket! Some 10.4 meters tall, this highly decorative pagoda's fame comes from its extremely complex and delicate, philosophically-based design. At the base are four sets of steps, which lead to four lion guards, symbolizing wisdom in Buddhism. Above the lions are a number of well-fitted granite blocks. The pillars stand on an elevated platform approached by four staircases, each with ten steps signifying the "Ten Perfections or Virtues" (*paramitas*).

However, this pagoda had an unfortunate modern history: it was disassembled by the Japanese for repair in 1924, when Korea was under colonial rule, but when this grand-scale project was underway the lack of a thorough examination resulted in its inner *sarira* caskets and three of the original stone lions being stolen, and they have never been recovered.

The *Seokga-tap* or Sakyamuni Pagoda stands 8.2 meters tall as the very finest example of typical Korean Buddhist pagodas, the cumulative apogee of all the earlier tradition and the prototype for many subsequent constructions. It is also called the *Muyeong-tap* (Pagoda Without a Reflection), denoting the sad legend of the Baekje-area stonemason Asadal who built these pagodas. An old myth says that his wife Asanyeo traveled from afar to be with him because she missed him so much, but he was not allowed to see her until the work was finished due to ritual-taboo restrictions; she waited by a pond across the valley waiting for the top of this pagoda to appear above the temple walls in the reflection on the water, but when no such reflection came after many months she threw herself into the pond in despair. Unfortunately, the *Seokga-tap* is under repair this spring, so you can't see it, just as the poor girl Asanyeo could not.



The Seokga-tap Pagoda of Sakyamuni Buddha

It is designated as National Treasure of Korea #21, universally admired for its perfect proportions and simple, graceful style. It has three main stories like most of the pagodas from the Silla era, 3 being a sacred number in Korea's Buddhism and all other spiritual traditions, symbolizing various triads such as the "Three Jewels" of the Buddha

himself, his *Dharma* teachings and the *Sangha* community of monks, or the corresponding division of Buddhist scriptures into *sutras*, *sastras* and *vinaya*, or the *Cheon-Ji-In* (Heaven, Earth, Humanity) Trinity at the foundation of all Northeast-Asian religious culture.

The *Seokga-tap* was dismantled for repair in 1977 and at that time a collection of precious treasures was found inside, including a set of reliquary for *sarira* crystals and a paper scroll of the "True Words of Pure and Clean Light Scripture". Scholars determined that this *sutra* was printed between 706 and 751, thus being the world's oldest extant xylographic publication.

Unlike other artifacts whose esthetic features are valued, Buddhist pagodas are an outer expression of doctrine. The ideological underpinnings of the *Dabo-tap* and *Seokga-tap* are said to be based on the centrally-important Lotus and Flower-Garland Sutras, scriptures emphasizing that sentient beings undergoing suffering in their lives on earth need to cultivate both spiritually and physically to attain enlightened liberation. Their prominent location in front of the center of Bulguk-sa shows that 8th-century Korean people valued these Buddhist teachings very highly.

Learn Korean

한글 Hangul 101

Useful Korean Expressions

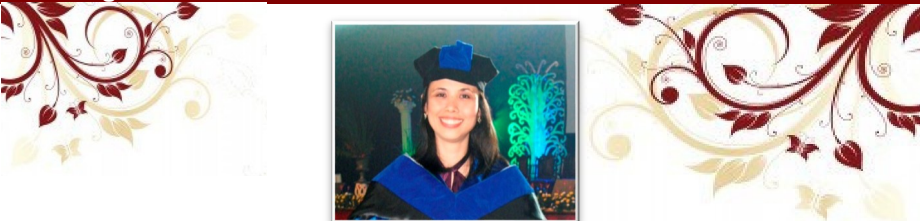


by Hyong Joseph Chon, M.A. Education

Shopping

Hangul	Romanization	Meaning
쇼핑 하러 갑시다.	syoping hareo kaphthida.	Let's go shopping.
시장 보러 갑시다.	shijang boreo kaphthida.	Let's go grocery shopping.
이것을 보여 주세요.	ikeo-seul boyeo juseyo.	Please show me this.
저것을 보여 주세요.	jeo-geoseul boyeo juseyo.	Please show me that.
이것을 사고 싶은데요.	ikeo-seul sa-go shipeundeoyo.	I would like to buy this.
저것을 사고 싶은데요.	jeo-geoseul sa-go shipeundeoyo.	I would like to buy that.
얼마예요?	eolmayeyo?	How much is it?
너무 비싸요.	neomu bissayo.	It's too expensive.
싸요.	ssayo.	It's cheap.
좀 깎아 주세요.	jom kka-ga juseyo.	Please give me a discount.
환불 받을 수 있어요?	hwahnbul badeul su isseoyo?	Is it possible to get a refund?
교환할 수 있어요?	kyohwahnhal su isseoyo?	Is it possible to get an exchange?
무슨 색깔이에요?	museun saekkkarieyo?	What color is it?

Greetings



Congratulations Professor Anne Ynclino for earning a doctorate degree in Education major in English Language Teaching (ELT).

We are so proud of you!

~ from your GU family

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