

## CHAPTER FOUR

# NONVERBAL BEHAVIOR

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More than half of what we show others about ourselves is nonverbal, that is, not shown with words. What is this woman communicating to you about herself with the clothes she's wearing, the way she's sitting and the cigarette she's holding in her right hand? Do you think people are usually aware of the messages they send?

**IN THIS CHAPTER, STUDENTS WILL**

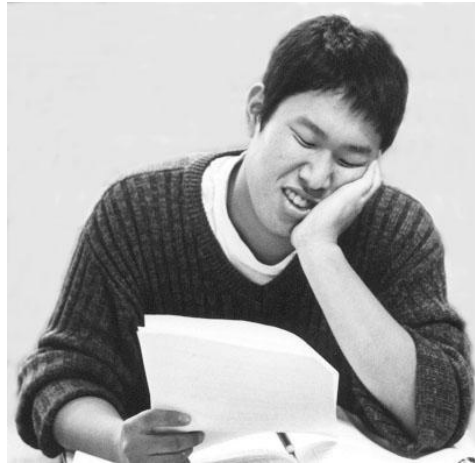
- 1. EXAMINE THEIR OPINIONS ABOUT NONVERBAL BEHAVIOR.**
- 2. LEARN ABOUT THE KEY CONCEPTS IN THE CHAPTER—*BEHAVIOR*, *NONVERBAL BEHAVIOR* AND *TABOO*.**
- 3. READ THE ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION ABOUT CULTURE AND NONVERBAL BEHAVIOR.**
- 4. REREAD THE DISCUSSION AND ANSWER READING TASKS.**
- 5. TAKE THE READING COMPREHENSION TEST.**
- 6. DISCUSS THEIR OWN EXPERIENCE WITH THE KEY CONCEPTS AND REAL-LIFE CULTURE CONFLICT.**
- 7. DO EXERCISES ON WORDS, GESTURES, AND INFINITIVES AND GERUNDS.**
- 8. DO A CROSSWORD PUZZLE BASED ON THE WORDS IN THE CHAPTER.**

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## LET'S START WITH YOU

Rate the statements according to this scale.

- 5—strongly agree
- 4—agree
- 3—neither agree nor disagree
- 2—disagree
- 1—strongly disagree



1. \_\_\_\_\_ You can get an idea of what the student in the above picture is thinking, even if you can't hear him speak.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ You can tell a lot about a person's personality even when he or she doesn't talk.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ When people talk face-to-face, most of the information they send each other is nonverbal (not spoken).
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Nonverbal communication varies from country to country.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Mores about time and space vary from country to country.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ It is not necessary to be courteous to people you don't know.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Understanding cultural differences makes it easier to change your behavior if you have to.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Attitudes about nonverbal behavior are often strong because you learn them at such an early age—you don't know they're influenced by culture.

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## LET'S LOOK AT KEY CONCEPTS

Your **behavior** is the way you act; it is also your response to your environment. (neutral connotation)

During his first three weeks on the job, he was **on his best behavior**, but then he returned to his old habits. (neutral)

What is **acceptable behavior** in one culture may not be acceptable in another. (neutral)

The new environment did seem to have an effect on his **personality and behavior**. (neutral)

If something is **nonverbal**, it involves little or no use of language. (neutral)

The movie was a love story about two people who had a profound, mostly **nonverbal communication**. (Neutral connotation)

If you want to be able to communicate with someone, it's important to be able to pick up on **nonverbal cues**, such as a raised eyebrow, a shrug or a frown. (neutral)

School children are often good judges of their teachers' **verbal and nonverbal behavior**. (neutral)

If a particular culture has a **taboo** against doing something, it means that people avoid doing it for social or religious reasons. (neutral)

All human societies have a **taboo against** sex between members of the same family; most societies also have a **taboo against** cannibalism, or eating the flesh of other human beings. (neutral)

What **is taboo** in one society may be perfectly acceptable in another. (neutral)

On this job one topic is **strictly taboo**—the quality of the company's products. (neutral)

Everyone in the family **respected the taboo** against mentioning the father's suicide. (neutral)

On his thirtieth birthday he finally decided to **break the taboo against** discussing the family's finances.. (neutral)

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## LET'S LOOK AT WORDS.

Match the words with the following definitions:

acknowledge	pick your nose	sniffle
barge in	shifty-eyed	sprawl
chuckle	shrug	stop dead in their tracks
cultivate a walk	shuffle	tail
look dead-pan	sniff	wink

- \_\_\_\_\_ breathe noisily through a nose which has liquid in it
- \_\_\_\_\_ briefly close one eye as a signal that you are not serious about something you've said—or as a sign of interest or affection
- \_\_\_\_\_ carefully develop and refine a walk, as if you were growing a variety of plant
- \_\_\_\_\_ clean inside a nostril with a finger
- \_\_\_\_\_ follow a person and watch him or her, as a police detective might do
- \_\_\_\_\_ give a low or quiet laugh
- \_\_\_\_\_ invade a place without permission or warning
- \_\_\_\_\_ said of someone whose eyes move around as if to avoid making eye contact with another person; dishonest, evasive and untrustworthy
- \_\_\_\_\_ raise and then lower the shoulders as an expression of uncertainty or as an expression of lack of information, interest or concern
- \_\_\_\_\_ show no emotion on a completely expressionless face (often while teasing, as a way of increasing the humor)
- \_\_\_\_\_ show recognition of someone's existence—by making eye contact, nodding or greeting the person
- \_\_\_\_\_ smell something by taking air into the nose
- \_\_\_\_\_ stop abruptly, like a running animal which has been shot
- \_\_\_\_\_ stretch out casually and carelessly, like on a sofa, bed or floor
- \_\_\_\_\_ walk while sliding the feet along the ground, rather than picking them up off the ground in the usual manner

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## LET'S TEST OURSELVES.

Without looking at the previous sections, fill in the blanks with the best word.

- You can't pick your nose in public in North America because it's \_\_\_\_\_.
- I know he drank a lot, but in that little restaurant his \_\_\_\_\_ was really strange, like chuckling to himself all the time.
- You can see they're very close because they have so many \_\_\_\_\_ signals, like little nods and shrugs.

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## LET'S JOIN THE ROUNDTABLE.

### Reading tasks:

1. How would you describe the old woman's thoughts about foreigners? Explain.
2. What does Anne's remark imply?

"Fee, fie, fo, fum. I smell the blood of an Englishman."  
(Giant in "Jack and the Beanstalk")



"Frank," Anne says as her old friend sits down beside her, "what does that peculiar smile on your face mean?"

The smile on the middle-aged professor broadens. "I was sitting in the subway car," he says, "when a young man and an old woman got on. The old woman said, 'What's that funny smell? Is it that foreigner over there?' I thought—I hope it's not me. I did shower this morning. Then the young man leaned over and sniffed at me and said, 'No, it's not him.'" Frank laughs.

"Well, since you're a vegetarian, no one can say you smell bad because of all the meat in your diet." Klaus chuckles. "I think that's really funny. You Americans are so sensitive to body odor, with all your deodorants and colognes and mouthwashes."

Anne grins at Frank. "He loves *kimchi* with a lot of garlic, though. Maybe that's what it was."

### Reading tasks:

3. Are the mores about eye behavior and facial expressions different in Korea and North America? Give examples of peculiar North American mores.
4. Do both cultures have taboos against staring? Do people respect the taboos?
5. In Europe, North America, Japan and Korea, there are differences in the body language of young women of today and of many years ago. What are these differences?

### Eye behavior

Frank says, "Not to change the subject, but—"

"No, we couldn't possibly do that," Klaus jokes.

"I think Westerners become very self-conscious from living in Asia. Because people are always looking at you, you're waiting to see how they react to you, you're expecting strange things to happen. But I think the curiosity which people have towards foreigners is just a part of Asian life. People are very much aware of one another."

Anne shrugs. “Sure. Also, we’re a racial minority living outside a closed society. People don’t treat us like they treat each other. I have Korean friends who don’t like being with me on the subway because they don’t like being stared at.”

Adrian shakes his head with mild irritation. “You would think that in Seoul, a huge city where there’s been an American military presence for over fifty years, people wouldn’t act like they’ve never seen Westerners before. They just stop and stare.”

“I think there’s a very unfortunate combination involved,” Anne says. “Somewhere Americans heard that they should try to smile when people are looking at them—which I imagine the average Korean would interpret as stupidity. Koreans don’t generally smile at people they don’t know, and they keep their faces rigid or dead-pan, which Westerners interpret as anger and hostility.”



“The way people treat strangers is totally different in non-Confucian societies,” Frank says. “In the States I’ve observed that two people walking in opposite directions down the street will make eye contact when they’re some distance apart, then look down—because otherwise there would be too much contact—then make eye contact again directly before they pass each other. It’s a kind of acknowledgment of the other person as a human being. At one time, not making eye contact was an insult, but nowadays in a lot of big cities people avoid making eye contact with strangers.”

“We still make a lot of eye contact,” Anne points out. “We even say that someone who won’t look you in the eye can’t be trusted, and we use phrases like ‘shifty-eyed’ for someone who avoids it. Of course, a long time ago young women in Europe and North America were taught to be modest, and that included keeping their heads down and their eyes lowered.”

“The way African American children are still taught to behave in front of their parents in certain situations,” Adrian interjects.

“And young Koreans do now.”

### *Sitting*

Klaus looks thoughtful. “One thing I always notice when I go to Japan is how the young women sit on the train. If there’s enough room, they may sprawl over the seat like Westerners. Many young Korean women still look very prim and proper with their knees pressed together.”

Anne chuckles. “A young friend of mine was sitting in the subway the other day, and an old *ajumma* came up to her and pushed her knees together.”

### **Reading tasks:**

6. What nonverbal behavior seems to be taboo in North America?
7. What can your nonverbal behavior show about your nationality? Your personality?

### *What’s disgusting?*

“I’m sure we offend people much more often than we think,” Frank says, “and not just because our society is more casual. For example, suppose I’m driving down the road with a mixed group of Koreans and Americans, and, without thinking, clear my throat by coughing up



some phlegm. Now I have a problem. I can spit it out the window and offend the Americans, or I can swallow it and offend the Koreans.”

Anne nods in agreement. “When people think something’s disgusting, they don’t understand how someone else wouldn’t think so too. In the West, you can’t pick your nose in public. It’s taboo. Here in the winter when I’m giving exams, at least one of the students will have a cold and sit there sniffing. When I hear that sound, I always hear my mother’s voice in my head telling me to blow my nose, not to just sniffle. One of the first things I heard when I came to Korea was that you could not blow your nose in public here. In China I saw people blowing their noses out on the sidewalk—right onto the street without using a tissue. I always had to look away. But I heard the Chinese were shocked at seeing Westerners use a handkerchief and then put it back in their pockets. It really bothers Westerners when they see people coughing without covering their mouths—because we don’t want to catch someone else’s cold. We cover our mouths to avoid spreading our germs around, whereas traditional Asian medicine doesn’t even have the notion of the germ.”

### *Walking*

“I’ve often been amused by how much you can tell about people by the way they walk,” Adrian comments. “Often a person’s walk will tell you a lot about that individual, like who the person admires and wants to imitate. The person may be somewhat unaware of it or may deliberately cultivate a certain kind of walk. A walk can be determined, or laid back or bouncy.”

Anne looks as if she has suddenly thought of something. “We often notice how easy it is to pick out a Westerner on the sidewalk here, but I have a good Korean friend who’s spent a lot of time in the States. When he walks, he bounces like an American wearing tennis shoes, and I can usually recognize him a block away.”

“Actually,” Frank says, “that’s the sort of thing police and border patrols use to identify illegal aliens. In Hong Kong that’s the way the police used to spot an illegal migrant from the mainland—by his walk.”

Anne interrupts. “He shuffled more, like blacks used to do in the South. It’s the walk of someone without much hope.”

“In the U.S. the border patrol looks for groups of workers who are squatting rather than sitting,” Frank says.



### **Reading tasks:**

8. What differences in attitudes about moving through crowds do you find between Westerners and Koreans?
9. What happens when you start to understand another culture?

### *Moving through crowds*

“Of course, Westerners in Korea often comment about people pushing them or running into them. Part of it comes from the fact that they’re new here. Even going from Japan to Korea, you find you have to move differently on the sidewalk. You’ve come from a different culture, you’re walking with a different gait, you’re out of rhythm, so you get bumped more. You don’t know whatever order or pattern there may be to the movement.”

“That’s right,” Adrian agrees. “When I first got here and people in the subway station really slammed into me, it irritated me. Now it doesn’t bother me that much. It took me a while to realize it, but the Koreans don’t have the same concept of space we do. They know there’s a million people in the subway station all trying to get somewhere else. They know they’re going to run into people, it’s just a fact of life.”

“While we’re always taught to watch where we’re going,” Anne interjects.

“Yeah, and I’m still amazed sometimes at watching someone walk along while looking somewhere else—I mean, an accident of some type is bound to happen. But as long as you don’t knock people down or run into them hard enough to hurt them, it’s not considered rude. Koreans are just not as uptight as Americans are about body contact. They don’t mind bumping into each other because they don’t mind touching. They don’t even seem to notice. Now I have also slowed down. I walk in crowds differently than I used to, and I don’t get run into nearly as much—which leads me to think I was probably running into people a lot more than they were running into me.”

Klaus puts down his coffee cup. “It helps if you drop the Western habit of making eye contact with the people coming toward you. If you just ignore them, and look at the spaces between the people, it’s easier to move around.”

Frank glances at Adrian. “You’re right that Korean attitudes about space are different. I once watched a guy stand on the sidewalk in a crowded area, talking to his friends. He was being knocked around like a rag doll, and he wasn’t paying any attention to it. In most parts of the West people would really be insulted if you ran into them like that.”

#### **Reading tasks:**

10. What importance do Westerners give to personal space?
11. When do people start learning this concept?

### *Personal space*

Anne gestures, holding her hands a few inches from her body and moving them around herself to indicate a bubble. “I think it goes back to the whole thing we have about individualism and personal space. I learned as a small child that the space around me was mine, and people couldn’t intrude into it without my permission. If a stranger walks within a few inches of me—even without touching me—I expect to hear an ‘excuse me.’ People aren’t even supposed to step in front of me to cause me to slow down. For us it’s important to show respect to individual people. And one way we do this is by allowing them their own space.”

Frank adds, “But in Korea there’s a great division between people you know and people you don’t. For example, people leave the subway, walk to the building where they work, and get on the elevator, where their behavior toward people changes. They nod, greet people, and allow



them space as individuals—which they did not do for the people on the subway. Then when they get to their own company, their behavior changes again.”

Ji-young has come in late and then waited for a fruit drink at the counter. As she brings it over, she looks around the table with mock annoyance. “Surely you’re not saying that Koreans should follow Western manners in their own country, are you?”

“Of course not,” Klaus says hastily. “But foreigners living anywhere have an easier time if they can discuss such things.”

“I understand,” Ji-young says, somewhat more seriously. “As an interpreter it’s important for me to know about the Westerners I work with. I often try to explain to them that Koreans are very casual about touching strangers. Babies sleep together on the floor with the rest of the family, then they get carried around on the backs of our parents and grandparents, whereas if a Western family can afford it, each of the children has a separate bedroom. When babies are taken out, they’re in a baby carriage or a stroller.”

“But they’re also sometimes carried on the parent’s back in a baby carrier,” Anne adds. “I know that to Koreans the idea of children sleeping by themselves sounds very cold, but it’s not as if children don’t frequently have contact with their parents. A baby might sleep in bed with the parents if the mother is breast-feeding, and the other children might crawl into bed with the parents if they feel frightened or lonely.”

**Reading tasks:**

12. What does privacy mean to a Western child?
13. What is the Western taboo against invading someone’s privacy?
14. What problems could arise in an intercultural situation?

*Privacy*

“You’re right,” Frank says to Ji-young. “Children are expected to be independent. A child of elementary school age or middle school age may decorate the door to his or her room with a sign saying ‘do not disturb’ or ‘knock before entering.’ That’s all right. It’s considered a sign that the child is asserting rights as an individual.”

“Of course,” Ji-young says, “you know that in Korea new parents plan to move to a bigger place when the first child is born, then later a slightly bigger place, so that in middle school or high school the child can have his or her own room. But putting a ‘do not disturb’ sign on the door is something most Korean children would not do.”

Anne nods. “I know that. When I’m busy at school I still put a large red sign on my office door. It would stop Westerners dead in their tracks. Some Koreans respect it, but I’m always surprised at the people who don’t. It’s like they don’t expect a sign to be there, so they don’t see it.”

“Things are changing,” Ji-young says, “but privacy can still be a big issue. The other day, one of the Westerners I’m working with complained bitterly about her landlord walking into her apartment with no warning. She said that unless it’s an emergency, in the U.S. the owner has to give the tenant at least twenty-four hours’ notice before entering the apartment.”

“Something else I noticed in China,” Anne says, “is that people knock on the door differently. We will rap maybe five times in quick succession and then wait for the person to come to the door, then knock again. We may knock a third time, but after that we leave, thinking the person either isn’t there or wants to be left alone. The Chinese will knock persistently until

the door opens. I think it shows a very different idea about privacy. People aren't allowed to refuse entrance to others. Since I've been back, I've noticed that Americans can have quite long conversations while standing at the door—like at the office—and we aren't usually offended by it. But I'll bet I've unintentionally annoyed Koreans who expected to be invited in."

"I think that comes from our work-oriented culture," Adrian remarks. "It's taken for granted that your time is valuable. You may have five minutes to talk to someone at the door, but not the fifteen or thirty minutes you might have to give them if you invited them in."

**Reading tasks:**

15. How important is the phrase "first come, first served" in Western culture?
16. What does it have to do with individualism?

*Lining up and taking your turn*

"Of course, one of the big differences is that North Americans and Western Europeans line up for everything—buses, tickets, supermarkets, banks. People don't try to cut in front of others. Anyone who tried could be very embarrassed by the loud objections of other people."

"Can you take another observation from China?" Anne asks.

"Sure."

"You know that in North America little children are taught to wait their turn. A parent will put a hand on the child's shoulder and hold the child back. 'Now, Johnny, wait your turn.' When I was waiting to get on the bus in China, I watched a grandmother pat her grandson's back and say, 'Go on. Get in there and push. Push, push, push.'"

"How funny!"

"We were talking about how Westerners associate personal space with respect for the individual person. Each of us has a little voice inside that says, 'Watch where you're going. Wait your turn. Don't even look impatient. Wait.' We usually obey without even thinking about it. If someone disobeys the rules by cutting in line, getting too close to others, making loud noises, even showing intense emotion in public, the group will immediately react collectively to show its disapproval."

**Reading task:**

17. If nonverbal behavior changes from culture to culture, how do you know which is right and which is wrong?

*Getting acclimated*

"It's interesting to see how quickly people can unlearn nonverbal behavior—considering we always start out by thinking ours is the only way to do it," Anne says. "I've often observed Western flight attendants in airplanes moving exactly the way Koreans do. They don't hesitate when they see someone else coming down the aisle, they keep moving. It's their space. They don't seem to notice when they brush against someone's arm. They lean on the back of a passenger's seat without asking permission. In airports the flight crew cut in front of passengers all the time."

"Well, sure." Ji-young says. "I've also watched you guys act just like Koreans in crowded subway stations." She grins. "Anne here can get herself a seat as well as any *ajumma* I know."

"Of course," Anne responds. "And why not?"

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## LET'S TEST OURSELVES.

1. **According to Anne, many Westerners think Koreans are staring at them because they are**
  - a. angry and hostile.
  - b. embarrassed.
  - c. frightened.
  - d. all of the above.
  
2. **We can guess that the people Frank talks about who make eye contact on the street are**
  - a. acquaintances.
  - b. business associates.
  - c. strangers.
  - d. all of the above.
  
3. **According to Anne, many Westerners see someone who avoids eye contact as**
  - a. very respectful.
  - b. untrustworthy.
  - c. shy.
  - d. all of the above.
  
4. **Klaus says young Japanese women are like young Westerners in the way they**
  - a. chew gum.
  - b. smoke in public.
  - c. sit on the subway.
  - d. all of the above.
  
5. **Anne implies that Westerners have offended Koreans by**
  - a. picking their noses.
  - b. sniffing.
  - c. blowing their noses.
  - d. all of the above.
  
6. **In Hong Kong the police used to spot illegal aliens by the way they**
  - a. walked.
  - b. spit.
  - c. smelled.
  - d. all of the above.
  
7. **Adrian says that when walking in crowds he has learned to**
  - a. slow down.
  - b. be less uptight about body contact.
  - c. walk differently.
  - d. all of the above.

8. **We can infer that**
- Westerners are supposed to respect the individual's right to his/her personal space.
  - people from Confucian societies are supposed to respect the people they have relationships with.
  - in Asia it makes a big difference if you know someone, and in the West it doesn't.
  - all of the above.
9. **Privacy can be an issue when people have different ideas about**
- "do not disturb" signs on the door.
  - landlords coming into tenants' apartments.
  - the correct way to knock on someone's door.
  - all of the above.
10. **According to Anne, the Westerners have very strong sensitivity about**
- standing in line.
  - making loud noises in public.
  - showing strong emotion in public.
  - all of the above.
11. **Ji-young says that in subway stations the Westerners at the table all behave**
- with old-fashioned politeness.
  - like Koreans
  - like the U.S. military.
  - all of the above.
12. **You are studying at a foreign university. Your instructor says he saw you looking at another student's exam. He immediately took your test paper away from you. Later, in his office, when he is talking to you about it, you look down and say nothing. The instructor will probably interpret your behavior as a sign of**
- respect..
  - guilt.
  - poor English.
  - all of the above.
13. **You are the manager of a large department store in Korea. You hear someone say something loudly and angrily in English. You go over and observe three clerks trying to help a Western customer. They are standing very close to the customer. Apparently, when the customer picked up an item, one of the clerks took it from her and was starting to explain something. The customer angrily took it back. You tell the clerks**
- they should help someone else.
  - one clerk should be available—from a distance—if the customer signals her.
  - they should conclude the sale with this troublesome customer as soon as possible.

14. **You are in a North American city. You and your friend are walking arm-in-arm down a narrow sidewalk. You see someone approaching from the opposite direction. You should**
- keep walking.
  - look at the person, look down, then look up.
  - release your friend's arm and step behind him or her, giving the other person space to pass.
  - all of the above.
15. **You are entering a North American shopping center. It looks as if you will reach the glass door at the same time as someone else. You should**
- speed up so you can go through the door first.
  - stop and look at the other person, giving him or her the opportunity to go through the door first.
  - stop if the other person is older than you and/or a woman.
  - all of the above.

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## LET'S TALK ABOUT IT.



- Shortly after the Europeans came to Japan, the Japanese decided that they smelled bad. This was perhaps because they were eating butter which had spoiled or perhaps because of the larger amount of meat in the European diet. Have you heard remarks about either Westerners or Koreans smelling bad? What do you think this perception comes from?
- Explain the Korean rules about making or not making eye contact with others.
- What are the rules about how a man or woman should sit? How much do people follow the rules?
- What kind of behavior do you consider disgusting?
- What do you think a walk says about a person? What different walks have you observed?
- Have you been abroad? What have you observed about the ways people move through crowds?
- When you were a child, did you try to maintain some privacy from friends or family? What did you do?

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## LET'S LOOK AT KEY CONCEPTS IN REAL LIFE.

1. A Western professor is in his office, working on a report that must be completed that afternoon. He has told his Korean students that they should leave their papers in his mailbox in the department office. On the outside of his office door, he has a note saying they should leave their papers in his mailbox. During the afternoon, one after another, the students knock on his door. When he stops working and goes to the door, he finds a student standing there with a paper to give him. The professor is very annoyed. Explain what the professor may be thinking and what the students may be thinking.
2. A Western newcomer to Seoul is upset at the way people push in the subway, particularly people who are pushing to get on the train before others can get off. (He hasn't noticed the triangular design on the floor, indicating where people should get on or off.) His solution is to spread his arms out wide when leaving the subway car so that no one can get on until he's off. Explain what he may be thinking and what the other passengers may be thinking.
3. A young Korean woman has just returned from her first trip abroad. As she sits in a coffee shop with some of her friends, she says, "Oh, everyone was so polite! On the street if someone barely brushes against your arm, he'll stop and say, 'Excuse me.' I really liked France and the French gentlemen, the *monsieurs*, who were so nice. You know, we should behave like that." Explain what she may be thinking and what her friends may be thinking.

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## LET'S LOOK AT WORD MEANING.

Fill in each blank with one of the following words.

contact	grinned	nodded
directly	lowered	odor
expression	mock	stare
gait		

When Ji-young went to the U.S., she spent hours in the San Francisco airport watching people. Most of the travelers were obviously heading for their airplanes or their baggage. Ji-young noticed that, even in the crowded walkway, people modified their \_\_\_\_\_ so that they made no body \_\_\_\_\_ with others. She also noticed that Americans seemed to come in all shapes, sizes and colors.

Sitting across from her was a very short, blond woman with eyes \_\_\_\_\_ shyly. Next to her was a very tall, dark-haired man with a strange \_\_\_\_\_ on his face. When the woman looked up, he \_\_\_\_\_ at her, then stopped smiling and asked with \_\_\_\_\_ annoyance whether she was ready to listen to him now. She \_\_\_\_\_ her head slowly and looked \_\_\_\_\_ into his eyes. “I can’t bear another separation,” he said. “Why don’t we get married?”

As this drama was taking place, then man next to Ji-young looked through the clothing in his carry-on bag. Because of the strong body \_\_\_\_\_, Ji-young concluded that he was on his way from an athletic competition. She thought the smell from the bag had also caught the attention of the woman seated on the other side of the man who had her eyes fixed on the carry-on bag in a persistent \_\_\_\_\_. Then the woman suddenly exclaimed, “The wildcats! My husband played for that team when he was in school!”

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## LET’S LOOK AT GESTURES AND EXPRESSIONS



**Come here!**



**Deadpan**



**I don’t know.**



**Naughty child**



**Money**



**Oh, brother!**





**European 1, 2, 3**



**American 1, 2, 3**



**Power to the people!**



**Peace**



**Telephone**



**Naughty!**



**Quotation marks**



**Thumbs up!**



**Time?**



**That's a point for you!**



**Shrug**



So—so



Time out



Up to here!



We did it!



Whew!

**Warning: Don't use the extended middle finger. In North America, this is the most offensive gesture. It would never be shown in American sports magazines, for example. People do joke with this gesture, but it's not likely that you'll be able to judge when you can and when you can't. People have been shot for less.**

Exercise 1: Which of the gestures and expressions above could be part of the following exchanges?

1. A: \_\_\_\_\_  
B: So you got your computer problem fixed, did you?
2. A: Excuse me, what bus was it that just left?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_
3. A: Johnny, how many times have I told you not to leave your toys all over your room?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_
4. A: Have you had enough of this hot weather?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_
5. A: How did your job interview go?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_

6. A: \_\_\_\_\_  
B: Who is it? Ask if I can call back, will you?
7. A: \_\_\_\_\_  
B: Is it that expensive?
8. A: \_\_\_\_\_  
B: It's almost eight.

Exercise 2: Which gesture expresses what you want to say?

1. We went to that “elegant” new restaurant last night. The food was OK, but the service was terrible, and the prices were much too high.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. (In a crowded bar in the US) Three beers, please!  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. A sign for victory in World War II and ending the fighting during the Vietnam War.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. An expression of agreement with the speaker at a political rally.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. How many times have I told you not to do that?  
\_\_\_\_\_

---

## LET'S LOOK AT WORD USE AND GRAMMAR.

### *Collocations*

- An important part of knowing a word is knowing which words can be used with it and which words can't.

Exercise: For each item, circle the letter in front of the one word which wouldn't occur with it.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ grin
  - a. amused
  - b. broad
  - c. loud
  - d. peculiar
2. \_\_\_\_\_ walk
  - a. bouncy
  - b. cultivated
  - c. determined
  - d. prim
  - e. unintentional
  - f. uptight

3. \_\_\_\_\_ sprawl  
a. casual  
a. laid-back  
b. peculiar  
c. prim
4. \_\_\_\_\_ odor  
a. body  
b. funny  
c. pleasant  
d. peculiar
5. \_\_\_\_\_ shuffle  
a. depressed  
b. happy  
c. hopeless  
d. slow
6. \_\_\_\_\_ stare  
a. curious  
b. determined  
c. hostile  
d. shifty-eyed
7. \_\_\_\_\_ knock  
a. casually  
b. impatiently  
c. persistently  
d. rigidly  
e. someone down
8. \_\_\_\_\_ contact  
a. body  
b. eye  
c. frequent  
d. gait
9. \_\_\_\_\_ behavior  
a. animal  
b. closed  
c. conscious  
d. unconscious
10. \_\_\_\_\_ acknowledgment  
a. casual  
b. nonverbal  
c. picked out  
d. unconscious
11. \_\_\_\_\_ sniff  
a. dead-pan  
b. indignant  
c. polite  
d. unconscious
12. slam \_\_\_\_\_  
a. his cup down  
b. his mouth  
c. into me  
d. the door shut
13. intrude \_\_\_\_\_  
a. deliberately  
b. effortlessly  
c. impatiently  
d. motionlessly

14. space \_\_\_\_\_  
 a.complicated  
 b.crowded  
 c.personal  
 d.private
15. swallow \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. accidentally  
 b. freely  
 c. nervously  
 d. quickly

***Infinitives and gerunds***

In this section you read this sentence. “Of course a long time ago, young women in Europe and North America were **taught to be modest**, and that **included keeping their heads down and their eyes lowered.**”

You may wonder why you use “to” and an infinitive after “teach,” but an *-ing* participle after “include.”

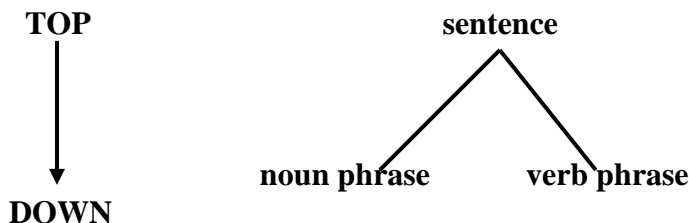
Here are a few more examples.

You can	<b>teach</b>	someone to be modest to drive to play basketball to stand in line
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This	<b>includes</b>	keeping your head down learning to drive playing basketball standing in line
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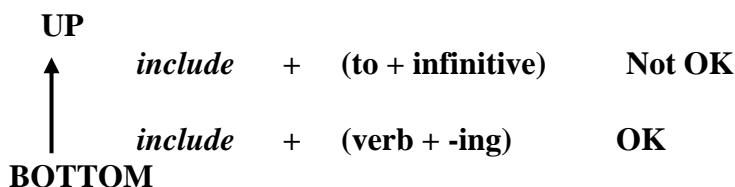
### *Types of grammar*

When you first learned grammar, you probably learned something like this:



This type of grammar can help you understand how the elements of a sentence fit together in the abstract. However, sentences are actually made up of words, not abstract word types. Because this type of grammar begins with the sentence (the top) as the basic unit, this type of grammar is called top – down.

Grammarians are now working to create another type of grammar which will explain how words work in combination with each other. Because this type of grammar begins at the at the word level (the bottom), it is called bottom – up.



For now, let's just say this is an example of the fact that words must be learned in context. If you learn English by reading or listening, you learn which words can be combined with each other and which can't. If you learn by memorizing lists of words, this is very important information you don't learn.

**To check how words combine with each other, check the sample sentences in a good learner's dictionary.**

*So, how does this work?*

- Many verbs take direct objects in the form of infinitive phrases. We could say that this structure comes from two short sentences similar to the example sentences below. The subject of the second sentence changes from “he” to “him,” and “to” is inserted before the second verb.

Mary expects (it). + **He** will object. → Mary expects **him to** object.

- If the subject of both sentences is the same, the second is omitted. Note that when the “it” is simply an object, the placeholder it is omitted.

Mary expects (it). + Mary will object. → Mary expects to object.

- After an adjective, “for” is sometimes added before the subject of the infinitive.

We think it is important. + He expresses his feelings.  
→ We think it is important **for him** to express his feelings.

- If the second clause includes “do” + negative, the “do” is omitted when the clauses are combined.

It is important. + He **doesn’t** look weak.  
→ It’s important for him **not** to look weak.

Exercise 1: Make sentences of the elements below.

1. The people in the boarding house were willing. + They share.

---

2. It’s essential. He lets people know how he feels.

---

3. We have something. + We think about it.

---

4. The boundary functions. The boundary separates the group from outsiders.

---

5. We’d love it. We knock them out of the way.

---

- Other verbs take a direct object in the form of a gerund phrase (a noun phrase formed from the present participle of a verb).

Angel dislikes it. + Angel goes abroad.  
→ Angel dislikes going abroad.

- If the second clause includes “do” + negative, the “do” is omitted when the clauses are combined.

She dislikes it. + She **doesn’t** work.  
→ She dislikes **not** working.



- The infinitive phrase or gerund phrase can also follow each other in a sentence.

Angel seems **to dislike going abroad**.

Exercise 2: Make sentences of the elements below.

1. This means it. We share a bathroom.

2. We want to avoid it. We have an argument.

- The verb of the main clause (first sentence) controls whether the verb of the second sentence becomes an infinitive with “to” or a gerund. Remember that this is a matter of the relationship that individual words may have with each other.

Infinitive	I want <b>to go to the movies</b> .	I want <b>him to go to the movies</b> .
------------	-------------------------------------	---

Gerund	I enjoy <b>going to the movies</b> .	I enjoy <b>his singing</b> .
--------	--------------------------------------	------------------------------

Some verbs and verb phrases which take an infinitive with “to” include these verbs:

be bound	learn	teach
be easy	like	tell
be important	refuse	try
expect	seem	use
help (omit “to”)	start	wait
have time	take a while	want

These verbs take a gerund:

dislike	mind
have difficulty	spend time
include	start
like (not with modals)	thank (add “for”)

If a verb can be followed by either an infinitive or a gerund, there may be difference in meaning involved. What differences in meaning do you see with the examples below?

Remember to lock the door.  
I remember locking the door.  
He stopped to smoke.  
He stopped smoking.

Exercise 3: Make sentences of the elements below.

1. Do you mind it? + You don't smoke.

---

2. I never learned it. + I ride a bicycle.

---

3. I'd like it + I thank you. + You sent a card to my grandmother. (include "for")

---

4. We have time. + We watch a movie.

---

5. I don't spend time. + I watch movies.

---

6. I'd expect it. + Your favorite star will refuse it. + She sees you.

---

7. It takes a while. + You get your email.

---

8. The tour includes it. + The tour (each tour member) shops in Itaewon.

---

9. I have difficulty. + I say good-bye.

---

10. The students use a dictionary. + The students look up words.

---

11. It's easy. + You fall in love.

---

12. If you want to make friends, it's important. You don't ask too many questions.

---

---

13. I'll start. + I'll do my English homework in the morning.

---

Exercise 4: Fill in each blank with either the gerund or the infinitive + “to” form of the verb or verbs in parenthesis.

1. (see/happen) Because people are always looking at you, you’re waiting \_\_\_\_\_ how they react to you, you’re expecting strange things \_\_\_\_\_.
2. (be) I have Korean friends who don’t like \_\_\_\_\_ with me on the subway because they don’t like \_\_\_\_\_ stared at.
3. (be/keep) Of course, a long time ago young women in Europe and North America were taught \_\_\_\_\_ modest, and that included \_\_\_\_\_ their heads down and their eyes lowered.
4. (have) Here in the winter when I’m giving exams, one of the students is bound \_\_\_\_\_ a cold.
5. (blow) When I hear that sound I always hear my mother’s voice in my head telling me \_\_\_\_\_ my nose.
6. (identify) Actually, that’s the sort of thing police and border patrols use \_\_\_\_\_ illegal immigrants.
7. (realize) It took me a while \_\_\_\_\_ it, but the Koreans don’t have the same concept of space we do.
8. (bump/touch/notice) They don’t mind \_\_\_\_\_ into each other because they don’t mind \_\_\_\_\_. They don’t even seem \_\_\_\_\_.
9. (move) New parents plan \_\_\_\_\_ to a bigger place that’s so many *pyoung*, then later a slightly bigger place.

Exercise 5: Can you fix these sentences? You may need to make two or more corrections.

1. A modern woman dislike to wait on her husband’s parents.  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. As they spend more time together, they start to sticking together.  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. When I hear the alarm clock, I feel bad because I want more sleeping.  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. We had time of practicing the song before the music est.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. My old high school teacher thanked me for call him, and I thanked him for teach me.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. They might help me as to getting some information about the school.  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. They spend more time to relax.  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. They refused taking my advice.  
\_\_\_\_\_

***What are some additional uses of infinitives and gerunds?***

- Use a gerund as the object of a preposition.

Exercise 6: Select the right form to complete the sentence.

1. A particular culture has a taboo against \_\_\_\_\_ something.
  - a. doing
  - b. (to) do
2. Show recognition of someone's existence—by \_\_\_\_\_ eye contact.
  - a. making
  - b. (to) make
3. Walk while \_\_\_\_\_ the feet along the ground, rather than \_\_\_\_\_ them up off the ground in the usual manner.
  - a. sliding            c. picking
  - b. (to) slide        d. (to) pick
4. I think Westerners become very self-conscious from \_\_\_\_\_ in Asia.
  - a. living
  - b. (to) live
5. I heard the Chinese were shocked at \_\_\_\_\_ Westerners use a handkerchief and then put it back in their pockets.
  - a. seeing
  - b. (to) see

6. Part of \_\_\_\_\_ used to a culture involves understanding the behavior of others on the street.
    - a. getting
    - b. (to) get
  
  7. Knock before \_\_\_\_\_.
    - a. entering
    - b. (to) enter
  
  8. A Westerner I'm working with complained bitterly about her landlord \_\_\_\_\_ into her apartment with no warning.
    - a. walking
    - b. (to) walk
- When a verb phrase is used to indicate the purpose of something, the verb phrase must be in the infinitive form with "to."

Exercise 7: Select the right form to complete the sentence.

1. We drove to Kansas City \_\_\_\_\_ a car.
  - a. (in order) to buy
  - b. for buying
  
2. People ask questions \_\_\_\_\_ to know someone better.
  - a. (in order) to get
  - b. for getting
  
3. I sometimes have to be rude \_\_\_\_\_ myself.
  - a. (in order) to protect
  - b. for protecting
  - c.
  
4. We use dummy subjects \_\_\_\_\_ the new information at the end.
  - a. (in order) to put
  - b. for putting
  
5. She moves her hands \_\_\_\_\_ a bubble around herself.
  - a. (in order) to indicate
  - b. for indicating
  
6. We make generalizations \_\_\_\_\_ how we should react to a new person.
  - a. (in order) to figure out
  - b. for figuring out

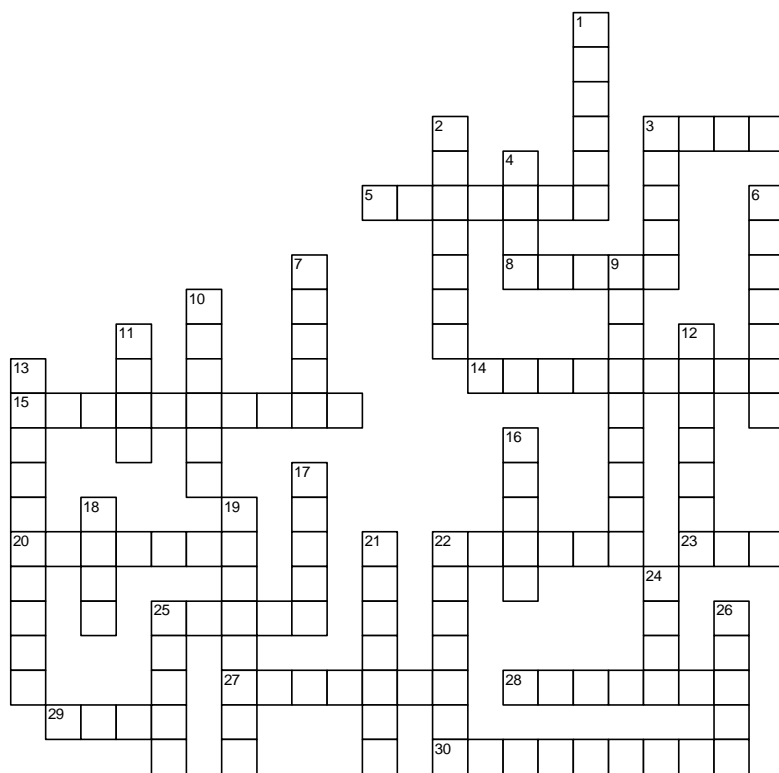
## LET'S DO A CROSSWORD UZZLE.

### ACROSS

- 3 Hit with force: \_\_\_\_\_ the door  
 5 Having this means you are free to do things without other people watching or disturbing you  
 8 Hit something like a door or window to get someone's attention; rap  
 14 Annoyed because you have to wait; eager to do something  
 15 Annoyance; slight physical pain and discomfort  
 20 Walk while sliding the feet on the ground  
 22 Move up from a surface that it just hit; move up and down; move energetically  
 23 Move head up and down to show agreement or to greet someone  
 25 Empty area; area that is available for something; personal \_\_\_\_\_  
 27 Copy someone's behavior  
 28 Low or quiet laugh  
 29 \_\_\_\_\_-conscious. Easily embarrassed and nervous, thinking everyone is watching.  
 30 Not done with words

### DOWN

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_-eyed Moving eyes to avoid eye contact  
 2 Breathe noisily through a wet nose  
 3 Surprise and offend  
 4 Move forward by putting one foot in front of the other  
 6 Accidentally hit someone or something (two words)  
 7 Against religious rules  
 9 Grow; carefully develop  
 10 Stretch out casually and carelessly  
 11 Big smile  
 12 Face with no emotion  
 13 Very unpleasant; unacceptable  
 16 Raise and lower the shoulders as a sign of uncertainty or lack of information  
 17 Look at someone for a long time  
 18 Your opportunity to do something (after others); take your \_\_\_\_\_; wait your \_\_\_\_\_  
 19 What you say and do; how you act



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- 21 Make this and you touch; eye \_\_\_\_\_; communication  
 22 Intrude; invade (two words)  
 24 Briefly close one eye as a signal that you are not serious  
 25 Smell something by taking air into the nose  
 26 Odor; aroma; perfume; stink