

‘ ’

-

-

()*

	<	>	
.			
.	1 : ‘	’	가
.	2 : ‘	’	가
.	‘	’	가
.			

.

1.

1) 가 /

가 ‘

,

386 (30 , 80 , 60)

*

1)

‘ , 92 가 , 92 가,

가 , “ ”, “ ”, “ ”, “ ”, “ ”, “ ”, “ ”, “ 가 ()”, “ ”, “ ()” 가

가 , ‘ , 2)’

가

2.

(3))

2) ‘ , 가 ‘ ,

3) ,

가

가
 '가
 () 가 (

3.

(raw source) 가 가
 '가 < 1> 1999 12 6

(20, 30, 40)

'가 < 2> 12 1 3

< 3>

가 (類)

(轉寫)

1: '가'

< 1>

- A: , 30 , 1-6
- B: , 40 , 1-5
- C: 가 , 40 , 1-8
- D: , 20 , 2-6
- E:

(2 B, C 40 , A .)

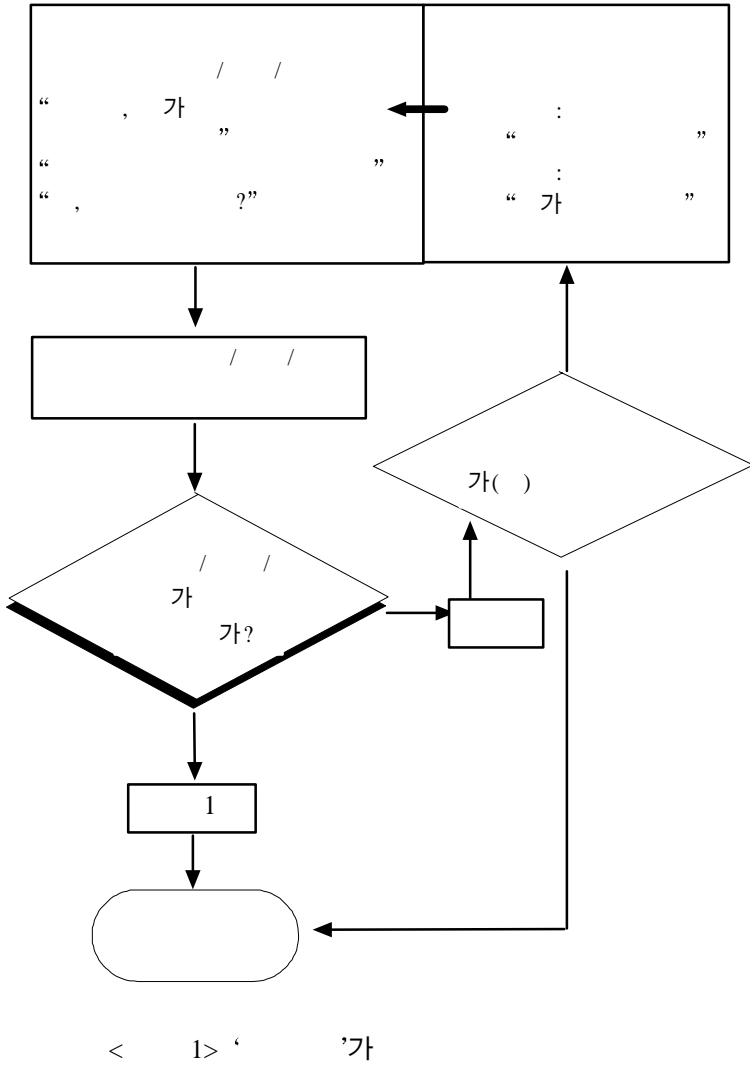
E: ?
 A: ?
 E: ? ?
 A: , 가 . () .
 E:
 A: 가
 D, E: ()
 E:
 A: ?
 E: , () . , 가
 A: ,

E: .

 E: . 가 , 1 8
 9 , 가 .
 가 . 가 가 가 가
 가 가 . 가 .
 가 가 ,

‘ ’ :
 , 가
 .
 < 1> ‘ ’가
 < 1>
 7)(transaction)
 .
 (/ /)가
 , () . 가
 (2).
 가 가 가 ()
 , 가 , ,) .
 ‘ ’가
 가 “ ”(1).
 (2)
 가 . 가
 . 386

7) (transaction) (topic)가 (exchange)
 . (1997; 14 17) .



2: '가

< 2>

T: ,
S: SS:

S: .
T: 가 .
S:
T: ?
S: .
T:
S: 가 ,
가 가
TV 가

(1)

SS: (),
SS: , () ()
(15)

< ' ' 2>

()

T: ,
가 가 가 ,
가
? 가 가
?

SS: ()

T:

(1)

SS: ()

T: (가) .

SS: , , . ()

< ‘ ’ 1>

T: 가 ? ()

< 2> 가 가 ,

‘ ’ . < ‘ ’

2> 가 ,

,

‘ ’ . 가 <

‘ ’ 1> (?)

< 3>

(.

가 5 .

)

T: 가 가 .

‘ ’ :

가
가 가

SS: ()

T:

가

가

가

SS: ()

T:

()

가

가

()

SS: () ()

(2)

SS: (,)

T: ? < ‘ ’ >

()

SS:

< 3 >

(28:11)

가

가

가

< ‘ ’ >

. ‘ ’ 가

1. ‘ ’ (1) - 가

1) 가

()가

()가

()가

()가

(transaction)

가

가

가

2) (face)

가

가 “ ” (類)

가

‘ ’ (ice-brake)

3)

가

()

가

가
 가
 가
 가

3. (1) - 가

1) (face)

가
 (1)
 가 (1)
 가

2) (situation management)

‘ ’ :

가 가

가 ‘ ?’, ‘ ’ ‘ ’ ; ‘ ’

4. ‘ ’ (2) - 가 ‘ ’

‘ ’ (2)
가 가
가 ‘ ’ 가 ‘
; ‘ ’
‘ ’
가 ‘ ’
가
‘ ’ 가
‘ ’

‘ ’ 가
‘ ’

‘ ’

가
 (1) 가 가

가
 (2) 가
 (appeal)

(1) 가
 가 가

(2) 가
 가 가

가

- (1995), “ - /
-”
(1996), “
- -”
(1996), “
(1997), “

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‘ ’ :
 < >
 ‘ ’
 - -
 ‘ ’ 가
 ‘ ’ (1), ‘ ’ (2), ‘ ’
 (1), ‘ ’ (2) , ‘ ’
 가
 가 ()

<Abstract>

Discourse Analysis of 'ssollonghada': A Study on termination strategy of word play discourse**Yoo, Dong-yup & In, Hye-ryon**

This article investigates the termination strategy of word play discourse by focusing "ssollonghada" expression. "Ssollonghada" is a kind of Ice-breaking expression(device) of Korean Discourse. "ssollonghada" is not only a marker which terminates 'transaction' and evaluates discourse success, but also a positive strategy which participants use to preserve word play discourse maintenance. We explain the meanings and the functions of "ssollonghada" by two dimension: Leader and co-ordinator(s).

In case of Word play discourse boring, Co-ordinator(s) use "ssollonghada" [coordinators' 'ssollonghada' strategy(1)], which adjusts, evaluates the discourse, and rescues leader's face through making participants laugh. This strategy bases on the Cooperation principle that participants share.

Sometimes coordinator(s) use "ssollonghada"[coordinators' 'ssollonghada' strategy(2)] by pretending to discourse is boring, even word play discourse is really enjoyable. In this case "ssollonghada" appeals strong friendship and intimacy of coordinator(s) to leader. Sometimes coordinator(s) enjoy themselves through contesting the originality of "ssollonghada" expressions each other.

And, leader often uses "ssollonghada"[leader's 'ssollonghada' strategy(1)] in case of participants calm. Speaking "ssollonghada" himself, leader can amuses coordinator(s). Through this strategy, he

can preserve himself's face, and escape inconvenient situation.

Leader's 'ssollonghada' strategy(2) is used within the so called "sa-o-jung" series which is famous humor series. In these discourses, leader premises coordinator(s)'s "ssollonghada" response. In spite of discourse boring, leader appeals 'expected laugh' to co-ordinator(s) who accustom to these discourses type.

In this article, We analyzed the very fine aspect of word play discourse. Because discourse analysis is vast, unexplored New world, We hope more discourse analysis researches and studies follow from now on.