



Intermediate S1

Lessons 1-25

1-25

Introduction

This is Innovative Language Learning.

Go to [InnovativeLanguage.com/audiobooks](https://www.innovativelanguage.com/audiobooks) to get the lesson notes for this course and sign up for your **FREE** lifetime account.

The course consists of lessons centered on a practical, real-life conversation.

In each lesson, first, we'll introduce the background of the conversation.

Then, you'll hear the conversation two times:

One time at natural native speed and one time with the English translation.

After the conversation, you'll learn carefully selected vocabulary and key grammar concepts.

Next, you'll hear the conversation 1 time at natural native speed at the end of the lesson.

Finally, practice what you have learned with the review track. Repeat the words and phrases you hear in the review track aloud to practice pronunciation and reinforce what you have learned.

Before starting the lessons, go to [InnovativeLanguage.com/audiobooks](https://www.innovativelanguage.com/audiobooks) to get the lesson notes for this course and sign up for your **FREE** lifetime account.



Lower Intermediate Lesson 1

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Hangul Transcript

(1)아내	(전화로) 여보, 오늘 몇 시에 들어와요?
(2)남편	오늘? 글썄... 7시?
(3)아내	그래요? 오늘 친구를 좀 만나려고 하는데 ...
(4)남편	아, 그래, 그러면, 저녁 식사는 밖에서 하고 들어갈게.
(5)아내	괜찮아요?
(6)남편	응. 괜찮아. 누구 만나려고?
(7)아내	아, 수진이 알죠? 수진이랑 오랜만에 같이 저녁 식사 하려고요.
(8)남편	응. 알아. 그러면 맛있는 거 먹어. 이따가 집에서 봐.
(9)아내	네, 여보. 이따가 봐요.

Romanization

(1)anae	(jeonhwaro) yeobo, oneul myeot si-e deureowayo?
(2)nampyeon	oneul? geulsse... ilgop si?
(3)anae	geuraeyo? oneul chingu-reul jom mannaryeogo haneunde...
(4)nampyeon	a, geurae, guereomyeon, jeonyeok siksaneun bakk-aeseo hago deureogalge.
(5)anae	gwaenchanayo?
(6)nampyeon	eung. gwaenchana. nugu mannaryeogo?
(7)anae	a, sujin-i aljyo? sujin-irang oraenmane gachi jeonyeok siksa haryeogoyo.
(8)nampyeon	eun. ara. geureomyeon masitneun geo meokeo. ittaga jibeseo bwa.
(9)anae	ne, yeobo. ittaga bwayo.

Translation

(1)Wife	(on the phone) Honey, what time are you coming home tonight?
(2)Husband	Tonight? I'm not sure... about 7?
(3)Wife	Oh, really? I was thinking of meeting a friend...
(4)Husband	Ah, okay, then I'll eat out and come home.
(5)Wife	Is it okay?
(6)Husband	Yeah, it's okay. Who are you going to meet?
(7)Wife	Oh, you know Sujin? I'm going to have dinner with Sujin, it's been a while.
(8)Husband	Yeah, I know her. Eat something delicious. See you later at home.
(9)Wife	OK, honey. See you.

Informal Conversation

(the dialog in the intimate politeness level)

아내	(전화로) 여보, 오늘 몇 시에 들어와?
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남편: 오늘? 글썄... 7시?
 아내: 그래? 오늘 친구를 좀 만나려고 하는데 ...
 남편: 아, 그래, 그러면, 저녁 식사는 밖에서 하고 들어갈게.
 아내: 괜찮아?
 남편: 응. 괜찮아. 누구 만나려고?
 아내: 아, 수진이 알지? 수진이랑 오랜만에 같이 저녁 식사 하려고.
 남편: 응. 알아. 그러면 맛있는 거 먹어. 이따가 집에서 봐.
 아내: 응, 여보. 이따가 봐.

Formal Conversation

(the dialog in the standard politeness level)

아내: (전화로) 여보, 오늘 몇 시에 들어와요?
 남편: 오늘이요? 글썄요... 7시?
 아내: 그래요? 오늘 친구를 좀 만나려고 하는데 ...
 남편: 아, 그래, 그러면, 저녁 식사는 밖에서 하고 들어갈게요.
 아내: 괜찮아요?
 남편: 네. 괜찮아요. 누구 만나려고요?
 아내: 아, 수진이 알죠? 수진이랑 오랜만에 같이 저녁 식사 하려고요.
 남편: 네. 알아요. 그러면 맛있는 거 먹어요. 이따가 집에서 봐요.
 아내: 네, 여보. 이따가 봐요.

Lesson Vocabulary

Hangul	Romanization	English	Synonyms
몇 시	myeot si	What time	
들어오다	deureooda	to enter, to come in	
식사	siksa	meal	
괜찮아	gwaenchana	it's ok	
이따가	ittaga	later	나중에
여보	yeobo	honey, darling	
글썄	geulsse	well, let me think...	
들어가다	deureogada	to enter, to go in	



Cultural Insight

In Korea, it is very common to see a family where the father is a few years older than the mother; therefore it is not strange for the wife to talk to the husband in polite language, even after many years of living together. But this depends on the families and there are a lot of couples who just use intimate language to each other regardless of their age difference.

Grammar Points

Grammar Point #1 - Intentional - 려고 하다

-려고 하다 (-ryeogo hada) is an intentional sentence ending used with action verbs and the verb of existence, 있다 (itda). This express the subject's intention or determination of the subject's actions. It can be used with all persons (first person, second persons, and third persons), whereas other intentional sentence endings are limited.

This grammatical structure can be translated as "intend to (verb)," "going to (verb)," "plan to (verb)."

Mood, tense, negation, and politeness levels are expressed in the latter part of the grammatical structure, 하다 (hada).

▷ Construction

Verb Stem + -(으)려고 하다

[Conjugation differs slightly [according to the verb stem.]

1. Verb Stem that ends in a vowel + 려고 하다

쉬다 (swida) - to rest

쉬 (swi) - verb stem

쉬 + 려고 하다

쉬려고 하다 - to intend to rest

쉬려고 해요. (I intend to rest./I'm going to rest./I plan to rest.)

2. Verb Stem that ends in a consonant other than ㄹ + 으려고 하다

받다 (batda) - to receive



받 (bat) - verb stem

받 + 으려고 하다

받으려고 하다 - to intend to receive

받으려고 합니다. (I intend to receive it.)

3. Verb Stem that ends in ㄹ + 려고 하다

** Note that this is for the sake of easiness in pronunciation.

살다 (salda) - to live

살 (sal) - verb stem

살 + 려고 하다

살려고 하다 - to plan to live (reside)

서울에서 살려고 해요. (I plan to live in Seoul.)

4. Irregular Conjugations

- ㅂ irregular verbs

줍다 (jupda) - to pick up (from the ground)

줍 (jup) - verb stem changes to ►► 주 (ju) - ㅂ drops

주 + 으려고 하다

주으려고 하다 - to be about to pick (something) up

떨어진 돈을 주으려고 해요. (He's about to pick up the money that's fallen on the ground.)

- ㄷ irregular verbs

묻다 (mutda) - to ask (a question)

묻 (mut) - verb stem changes to ►► 물 (mul) - ㄷ changes to ㄹ

물 + 으려고 하다

물으려고 하다 - to plan to ask

친구에게 물으려고 해요. (I'm going to ask a friend.)

- ㅅ irregular verbs

짓다 (jitda) - to build (a house)

짓 (jit) - verb stem changes to ►► 지 (ji) - ㅅ drops

짓 + 으려고 하다

지으려고 하다 - to plan to build

집을 지으려고 해요. (We're planning to build a house.)

► In This Dialog

(3)아내: 오늘 친구를 좀 만나려고 하는데...

(3)anae: oneul chingu-reul jom mannaryeogo haneunde...

(3)Wife: I was thinking of meeting a friend...

(6)남편: 누구 만나려고?

(6)nampyeon: nugu mannaryeogo?

(6)Husband: Who are you going to meet?



(7) 아내: 수진이랑 오랜만에 같이 저녁 식사 하려고요.

(7) anae: sujin-irang oraenmane gachi jeonyeok siksa haryeogoyo.

(7) Wife: I'm going to have dinner with Sujin, it's been a while.

👉 remember 👈

Many times this grammatical structure is shortened. The following are a few different colloquial variations of this grammatical structure:

Original Construction:

-(으)려고 하다

자다 (jada) - to sleep

자 (verb stem)

자 + 려고 하다

자려고 하다. - to intend to sleep

자려고 해. - (to intend)

Abbreviate/Shortened Variations:

1. -(으)려고

하다 is removed from the construction - as 하다 is removed from this construction, you can make this phrase more polite by adding -요 directly to the end of -(으)려고, therefore making it -(으)려고요.

자다 (jada) - to sleep

자 (verb stem)

자 + 려고

자려고. - I'm going to sleep.

2. -르/을 + 려구/라고/라구

The construction itself has been changed, in addition to 하다 being removed. This is closest to the intimate politeness level.

자다 (jada) - to sleep

▶ 자 + 르려구 ▶ 잘려구

▶ 자 + 르라고 ▶ 잘라고

▶ 자 + 르라구 ▶ 잘라구

And these three phrases all mean the same thing - "I'm going to sleep."

♣ More Examples ♣

1. 친구 집에서 영화 보려고.

(chinju jib-eseo yeonghwa boryeogo.)

I'm going to watch a movie at a friend's house.



2. 내일은 학생들을 몇 명 만나려고 해요.

(naeil-eun haksangdeul-eul myeot myeong mannaryeogo haeyo.)

Tomorrow, I'm going to meet some students.

3. 한국어 배우려고요.

(hangukeo baeuryeogo-yo.)

I plan on studying Korean.

4. 내년에 한국으로 여행 가려고 해요.

(naenyeon-e hanguk-euro yeohaeng garyeogo haeyo.)

I'm planning to go to Korea for traveling next year.

5. 내일부터 담배 끊으려고.

(naeil-buteo dambae kkeuneuryeogo.)

I'm going to quit smoking from tomorrow.

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Lower Intermediate Lesson I Think I Will

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Hangul Transcript

- (1) 남편 여보, 오늘 친구랑 저녁 식사 맛있게 했어?
 (2) 여보 네, 맛있었어요. 고마워요.
 (3) 남편 괜찮아. 여보, 나 다음 달에 출장 갈 것 같아.
 (4) 아내 그래요? 어디로요?
 (5) 남편 응. 아마 캐나다로 갈 것 같아.
 (6) 아내 며칠 동안 가세요?
 (7) 남편 글썄... 1주일 정도 갈 것 같아.
 (8) 아내 네, 알겠어요. 이번에는 성주 기념품 잊지 마세요. 요즘에 공부 때문에 스트레스 많이 받는 것 같아요.
 (9) 남편 아, 그래. 알았어. 요즘에 성주는 공부 열심히 하고 있어?

Romanization

- (1) nampyeon yeobo, oneul chingu-rang jeonyeok siksa masitge haesseo?
 (2) anae ne, masitsseotsseoyo. gomawoyo.
 (3) nampyeon gwaenchana. yeobo, na daeum dal-e chuljang gal geot gata.
 (4) anae geuraeyo? eodiroyo?
 (5) nampyeon eung. ama kaenada-ro gal geot gata.
 (6) anae myeochil dongan gaseyo?
 (7) nampyeon geulsse... iljuil jeongdo gal geot gata.
 (8) anae ne, algesseoyo. ibeon-eneun Seongju ginyeompum itji maseyo. yojeum-e gongbu ttaemune seuteureseu manhi batneun geot gatayo.
 (9) nampeon a, geurae. aratsseo. yojeum-e Seongju-neun gongbu yeolsimhi hago isseo?

Translation

- (1) Husband Honey, did you have a nice dinner with your friend?
 (2) Wife Yes, it was delicious. Thanks.
 (3) Husband No problem. Honey, I think I'm going on a business trip next month.
 (4) Wife Oh? Where to?
 (5) Husband I think I'm probably going to go to Canada.
 (6) Wife For how many days?
 (7) Husband I'm not sure... I think for about a week.
 (8) Wife Okay. This time, don't forget a souvenir for Seongju. I think he's getting stressed out because of his studies.
 (9) Husband Ah, okay. Is he studying hard these days?

Informal Conversation



(the dialog in the intimate politeness level)

남편 여보, 오늘 친구랑 저녁 식사 맛있게 했어?
 여보 응, 맛있었어. 고마워.
 남편 괜찮아. 여보, 나 다음 달에 출장 갈 것 같아.
 아내 그래? 어디로?
 남편 응. 아마 캐나다로 갈 것 같아.
 아내 며칠 동안 가?
 남편 글썄... 1주일 정도 갈 것 같아.
 아내 응, 알겠어. 이번에는 성주 기념품 잊지 마. 요즘에 공부 때문에 스트레스 많이 받는 것 같아.
 남편 아, 그래. 알았어. 요즘에 성주는 공부 열심히 하고 있어?

Formal Conversation

(the dialog in the standard politeness level)

남편 여보, 오늘 친구랑 저녁 식사 맛있게 했어요?
 여보 네, 맛있었어요. 고마워요.
 남편 괜찮아요. 여보, 저 다음 달에 출장 갈 것 같아요.
 아내 그래요? 어디로요?
 남편 네. 아마 캐나다로 갈 것 같아요.
 아내 며칠 동안 가세요?
 남편 글썄... 1주일 정도 갈 것 같아요.
 아내 네, 알겠어요. 이번에는 성주 기념품 잊지 마세요. 요즘에 공부 때문에 스트레스 많이 받는 것 같아요.
 남편 네, 그래요. 알았어요. 요즘에 성주는 공부 열심히 하고 있어요?

Lesson Vocabulary

Hangul	Romanization	English	Synonyms
여보	yeobo	honey, darling	당신, 자기야
오늘	oneul	today	
친구	chingu	friend	
저녁 식사	jeonyeok siksa	dinner, supper	저녁 밥, 석식
맛있다	masitda	to be delicious	
다음 달	daeum dal	next month	
출장	chuljang	business trip	
아마	ama	maybe, probably	아마도



캐나다	kaenada	Canada	
며칠	myeochil	a few days, how many days	
글쎄	geulsse	well, I'm not sure	
1주일	iljuil	one week	
정도	jeongdo	about, approximately	쯤, 대략
이번	ibeon	this time	요번
기념품	ginyeompum	souvenir	
잊다	itda	to forget	잊어버리다
요즘	yojeum	these days, recently	최근
공부	gongbu	studying	학습
스트레스	seuteureseu	stress	
받다	batda	to receive, to get	

Hanja Vocabulary

Word	Hanja	Meaning	Compound Examples
출	出	go out, take out	출장(go out + do) = business trip 출근(go out + work) = go to work 대출(borrow + take out) = loan
품	品	product	기념품(memory + product) = souvenir 품절(product + cut) = sold out

Grammar Points

Grammar Point #1 - I Think I Will - -르/을 것 같다

-르/을 것 같다 (l/eul geot gatda) is a grammar structure to express your thought or assumption about future plans when you are not 100% sure. The word 같다 means 'to be the same' or 'to be like' and it is attached to the end of -르/을 것, which is the nominalization of the future tense.

▶ Future Tense (nominalization) + 같다 (to be like) = I think I will / I think it will ...

▶ Construction

- Verb Stem (ending in a vowel) + -르 것 같다



ex) 오다 (oda - to come)

- ▶ 오(다) + ㄹ 것 같다 = 올 것 같다 = I think I/he/she/you/they/it/we will come
- ▷ 올 것 같아 (intimate politeness level)
- ▷ 올 것 같아요 (standard politeness level)
- ▷ 올 것 같습니다 (formal politeness level)

- Verb Stem (ending in a consonant) + -을 것 같다

ex) 받다 (batda - to receive)

- ▶ 받(다) + 을 것 같다 = 받을 것 같다 = I think I/he/she/you/they/it/we will receive
- ▷ 받을 것 같아 (intimate politeness level)
- ▷ 받을 것 같아요 (standard politeness level)
- ▷ 받을 것 같습니다 (formal politeness level)

👉 remember 👈

Words that have verb stems ending with "ㄹ" are followed directly by 것 같다

ex) 만들다 (mandeulda - to make)

- ▶ 만들(다) + 것 같다 = 만들 것 같다

ex) 살다 (deulda - to live)

- ▶ 살(다) + 것 같다 = 살 것 같다

ex) 알다 (alda - to know)

- ▶ 알(다) + 것 같다 = 알 것 같다

The verbs 걷다(to walk), 듣다(to listen), 묻다(to ask), 싣다(to load) are changed to 걸을/들을/물을/실을 + 것 같다.

▷ In This Dialog

(3)남편: 나 다음 달에 출장 갈 것 같아.

(3)nampyeon: gwaenchana. yeobo, na daeum dal-e chuljang gal geot gata.

(3)Husband: No problem. Honey, I think I'm going on a business trip next month.

(5)남편: 아마 캐나다로 갈 것 같아.

(5)nampyeon: eung. ama kaenada-ro gal geot gata.

(5)Husband: I think I'm probably going to go to Canada.

(7)남편: 글썄... 1주일 정도 갈 것 같아.

(7)nampyeon: geulsse... iljuil jeongdo gal geot gata.

(7)Husband: I'm not sure... I think for about a week.

(8)아내: 요즘에 공부 때문에 스트레스 많이 받는 것 같아요.



(8)anae: yojeum-e gongbu ttaemune seuteureseu manhi batneun geot gatayo.

(8)Wife: I think he's getting a lot of stress because of his studies.

♣ More Examples ♣

1. 내일 비 올 것 같아요. (naeil bi ol geot gatayo.)

- It looks like it's going to rain tomorrow.

2. 회사에서 쫓릴 것 같아요. (hosa-eseo jjallil geot gatayo.)

- I think I'm going to get fired.

3. 오늘 술 마실 것 같아요. (oneul sul masil geot gatayo.)

- I think I'll drink tonight.

4. 나 내일 못 갈 것 같아. (na naeil mot gal geot gata.)

- I don't think I'll be able to go tomorrow.

5. 이번 주말에는 그냥 집에 있을 것 같아요. (ibeon jumal-eneun geunyang jib-e isseul geot gatayo.)

- I think I'll just stay at home this weekend.

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Lower Intermediate Lesson I Was Going To Do It Anyway

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Introduction

This is the third and last part of the dialog between the husband and the wife, and they are talking about their son, 성주.

Hangul Transcript

- | | |
|--------|---|
| (1) 남편 | 여보, 요즘에 성주는 공부 열심히 하고 있어? |
| (2) 아내 | 아, 그렇지 않아도, 그 얘기 좀 하려고 했어요. |
| (3) 남편 | 그래? 무슨 일이야? |
| (4) 아내 | 요즘에 성주가 공부 때문에 스트레스를 많이 받아요. |
| (5) 남편 | 그래? 음... 그렇지 않아도 요즘에 성주 얼굴이 많이 어두운 것 같아. |
| (6) 아내 | 성주랑 같이 잠깐 어디 여행 가는 건 어때요? |
| (7) 남편 | 응. 좋은 생각인 것 같아. 그렇지 않아도 한 번, 성주랑 시간을 보내려고 했었는데. |
| (8) 아내 | 고마워요, 여보. |

Pronunciation Tips

When 그렇지 않아도 is pronounced very fast and naturally, it often becomes [글차나도].

Romanization

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| (1) nampyeon | yeobo, yojeum-e Seongju-neun gongbu yeolsimhi hago isseo? |
| (2) anae | a, geureochi anado, geu yaegi jom ha ryeogo haesseoyo. |
| (3) nampyeon | geurae? museun il-iya? |
| (4) anae | yojeum-e Seongju-ga gongbu ddaemune seuteureseu-reul manhi badayo. |
| (5) nampyeon | geurae? eum... geureochi anado yojeum-e Seongju eolgul-i manhi eoduungeot gata. |
| (6) anae | Seongju-rang gachi jamkkan eodi yeohaeng ganeun geon eottaeyo? |
| (7) nampyeon | eung. joeun saenggag-in geot gata. geureochi anado han beon, Seongju-rang sigan-eul bonaeryeogo haesseotneunde. |
| (8) anae | gomawoyo, yeobo. |

Translation

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| (1) Husband | Honey, is Seongju studying hard these days? |
| (2) Wife | Oh, even before you mentioned, I was going to talk to you about that. |
| (3) Husband | Really? What's the matter? |
| (4) Wife | He's getting a lot of stress from studying. |



- (5)Husband Really? Hmm... Even before you mentioned that, I thought Seongju looked quite gloomy these days.
 (6)Wife How about going on a short trip with him for a short while?
 (7)Husband Yes, I think that's a good idea. I wanted to spend some time with him anyway.
 (8)Wife Thanks honey.

Informal Conversation

(the dialog in the intimate politeness level)

- 남편 여보, 요즘에 성주는 공부 열심히 하고 있어?
 아내 아, 그렇지 않아도, 그 얘기 좀 하려고 했어.
 남편 그래? 무슨 일이야?
 아내 요즘에 성주가 공부 때문에 스트레스를 많이 받아.
 남편 그래? 음... 그렇지 않아도 요즘에 성주 얼굴이 많이 어두운 것 같아.
 아내 성주랑 같이 잠깐 어디 여행 가는 건 어때?
 남편 응. 좋은 생각인 것 같아. 그렇지 않아도 한 번, 성주랑 시간을 보내려고 했었는데.
 아내 고마워, 여보.

Formal Conversation

(the dialog in the standard politeness level)

- 남편 여보, 요즘에 성주는 공부 열심히 하고 있어요?
 아내 아, 그렇지 않아도, 그 얘기 좀 하려고 했어요.
 남편 그래요? 무슨 일이에요?
 아내 요즘에 성주가 공부 때문에 스트레스를 많이 받아요.
 남편 그래요? 음... 그렇지 않아도 요즘에 성주 얼굴이 많이 어두운 것 같아요.
 아내 성주랑 같이 잠깐 어디 여행 가는 건 어때요?
 남편 네. 좋은 생각인 것 같아요. 그렇지 않아도 한 번, 성주랑 시간을 보내려고 했었는데.
 아내 고마워요, 여보.

Lesson Vocabulary

Hangul	Romanization	English	Synonyms
요즘	yojeum	these days, recently	최근
공부	gongbu	studying, studies	학습
열심히	yeolsimhi	hard, diligently	
때문에	ttaemune	because of	



어둡다	eodupda	to be dark	캄캄하다
보내다	bonaeda	to spend (time), to send	지내다
여행	yeohaeng	travel, trip	

Cultural Insight

When Koreans talk about the mood or state of health that somebody is in, they often use expressions related to the face of the person. The word 안색 (안: face + 색: color) literally means the color of one's face, and it is used to describe what kind of mood or health conditions somebody seems to be in. 안색이 좋다 means 'to look well' or 'to look fine', and 안색이 나쁘다 means 'to look pale or ill'. And 안색이 어둡다 or 얼굴이 어둡다 doesn't mean that the person's face looks literally dark but it means that the person seems to have something troubling him or her. And when someone gets married and starts leading a very relaxed and happy life, and maybe gain a little weight and look healthier, Koreans say '얼굴이 피다', which literally means 'the face blooms'.

4

Grammar Points

Grammar Point #1 - Even Before You Mentioned It - 그렇지 않아도

그렇지 않아도 (geureochi anado) literally means "even if it's not like that" or "even if you don't do it like that," and it is a shortened version of the longer phrase, "그렇게 하지 않아도" or "그러하지 않아도." Literally, 그렇게 하다 means "to do like that" and 그러하다 means "to be that way" or "to be like that." Therefore, this refers to whatever has happened or has been mentioned previously. Koreans use this phrase often when they were going to do something and someone mentions it or something happens so that now it's expected of them to do it.

► Construction

그렇지 않아도 is almost always used as a set phrase, and often used along with the grammatical structure -(으)려고 하다, which means "to plan to do" or "to be about to do" something. But when "그러하다" or "그렇게 하다" needs to be replaced with a different verb to express a more specific situation, you can take the verb and add -지 않아도.



Ex) 니가 말하지 않아도 도와주려고 했어.

= I was going to help you even if you didn't ask me to.

= 그렇지 않아도 도와주려고 했어.

▶ In This Dialog

(2) 아내: 아, 그렇지 않아도, 그 얘기 좀 하려고 했어요.

(2) anae: a, geureochi anado, geu yaegi jom ha ryeogo haesseoyo.

(2) Wife: Oh, even before you mentioned, I was going to talk to you about that.

(5) 남편: 그렇지 않아도 요즘에 성주 얼굴이 많이 어두운 것 같아.

(5) nampyeon: geureochi anado yojeum-e Seongju eolgul-i manhi eoduungeot gata.

(5) Husband: Even before you mentioned that, I thought Seongju looked quite gloomy these days.

(7) 남편: 그렇지 않아도 한 번, 성주랑 시간을 보내려고 했었는데.

(7) nampyeon: geureochi anado han beon, Seongju-rang sigan-eul bonaeryeogo haesseot-neunde.

(7) Husband: I wanted to spend some time with him anyway.

👉 remember 👈

As there are usually two ways to negate a verb in Korean, 그렇지 않다 is also interchangeable with 안 그렇다. So you can say 안 그래도 instead of 그렇지 않아도, but 안 그래도 is slightly more casual while 그렇지 않아도 can be used in all kind of polite situations.

그렇지 않아도 is often translated in English as 'anyway' at the end of a sentence, and the Korean word has the same meaning is 어차피, but just like 안 그래도, the word 어차피 is also more casual than 그렇지 않아도, so it's advisable to say '그렇지 않아도' in polite situations.

♣ More Examples ♣

1. 안 그래도 오늘 전화하려고 했어! (an geuraedo oneul jeonhwaharyeogo haesseo!)

- I was going to call you anyway.

2. 그렇지 않아도 내가 물어보려고 했어. (geureochi anado nae-ga mureoboryeogo hasseo.)

- Even before you mentioned it, I was going to ask you.

3. 그렇지 않아도 나는 갈 시간이 없었어. (geureochi anado na-neun sigan-i eopseo.)

- Even before that happened, I didn't have time to go anyway.

4. 안 그래도 조금 이상하다고 생각했어. (an geuraedo na-neun isanghadago saeng-gakhaesseo.)



- Even before you mentioned that, I thought it was strange.





Lower Intermediate Lesson

I Do Like You But...

4

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Formal Korean

- | | |
|-------|--------------------------------------|
| (1)미현 | 정호야! |
| (2)정호 | 어? 미현아. |
| (3)미현 | 어? 너 왜 혼자야? |
| (4)정호 | 응? 왜? 무슨 일이야? |
| (5)미현 | 아까 민수가 너 찾았는데, 만났어? |
| (6)정호 | 응. 보기는 봤어. |
| (7)미현 | 보기는 봤어? 무슨 뜻이야? |
| (8)정호 | 응. 보기는 봤는데, 아무 얘기도 안 했어. |
| (9)미현 | 진짜? 이상하네... 아까는 너한테 꼭 할 얘기가 있다고 했는데. |

Formal Romanization

- | | |
|------------|--|
| (1)mihyeon | jeongho-ya! |
| (2)jeongho | eo? mihyeon-a. |
| (3)mihyeon | eo? neo wae honja-ya? |
| (4)jeongho | eung? wae? museun il-ya? |
| (5)mihyeon | akka minsu-ga neo chajatneunde, mannasseo? |
| (6)jeongho | eung. bogi-neun bwasseo. |
| (7)mihyeon | bogi-neun bwasseo? museun tteus-ya? |
| (8)jeongho | eung. bogi-neun bwatneunde, amu yaegi-do an haesseo. |
| (9)mihyeon | jinjja? isanghane... akka-neun neohante kkok hal yaegi-ga itdago haetneunde. |

Formal English

- | | |
|------------|---|
| (1)Mihyeon | Hey, Jeongho! |
| (2)Jeongho | Huh? Mihyeon! |
| (3)Mihyeon | Huh? Why are you alone? |
| (4)Jeongho | What? Why? What happened? |
| (5)Mihyeon | Minsu was looking for you earlier. Did you meet him? |
| (6)Jeongho | Yeah, I did see him. |
| (7)Mihyeon | You did see him? What do you mean? |
| (8)Jeongho | Yeah, I did see him, but I didn't talk with him at all. |
| (9)Mihyeon | Really? That's strange. Because earlier, he said he had something he must tell you. |

Informal Korean

- (the dialog in the standard politeness level)
- | | |
|-------|-----------------|
| (1)미현 | 정호 씨! |
| (2)정호 | 어? 미현 씨. |
| (3)미현 | 어? 정호 씨 왜 혼자예요? |
| (4)정호 | 네? 왜? 무슨 일이에요? |



- (5)미현 아까 민수 씨가 정호 씨 찾았는데, 만났어요?
 (6)정호 네. 보기는 봤어요.
 (7)미현 보기는 봤어요? 무슨 뜻이에요?
 (8)정호 네. 보기는 봤는데요, 아무 얘기도 안 했어요.
 (9)미현 진짜요? 이상하네요... 아까는 정호 씨한테 꼭 할 얘기가 있다고 했는데.

Vocabulary

Hangul	Romanization	English	Synonyms
혼자	honja	alone, by oneself	혼자서
찾다	chatda	to search for, to look for	
꼭	kkok	surely, certainly, absolutely	반드시
아무		any, no	

Grammar Points

Grammar Point #1 - I Did do It - 하기는 했다

This grammatical structure is generally used to show contrast between two actions or states, or two contrary characteristics of a single action or state. The basic form of this grammatical structure is:

-기는 + -ㄴ/는다 (present tense)

But the later part can be changed according to the tense.

-기는 + 아/어/여 = ㅆ다 (past tense)

-기는 + -ㄹ/을 것이다 (future tense)

Since this grammar pattern is used to show contrast, it is often translated into English as 'I Do + Verb + (but/although ...)' (present tense), 'I Did + Verb + (but/although ...)' (past tense), or 'I Will + Verb + (but/although ...)'.

▶ In This Dialog

(6)정호: 보기는 봤어.



(6)jeongho: bogi-neun bwasseo.

(6)Jeongho: Yeah, I did see him.

(8)정호: 보기는 봤는데, 아무 얘기도 안 했어.

(8)jeongho: bogi-neun bwatneunde, amu yaegi-do an haesseo.

(8)Jeongho: Yeah, I did see him, but I didn't talk with him at all.

👉 remember 👈

-기는 is often shortened to -긴 in colloquial situations.

♣ More Examples ♣

1. 가기는 갔는데 재미없었어. (gagineun gatneunde jaemieopseosseo.)

- I did go there, but it wasn't interesting.

2. 보기는 봤는데 이해를 못 했어. (bagineun bwatneunde ihae-reul mot haesseo.)

- I did see it, but I couldn't understand it.

3. 읽기는 읽은 것 같은데 기억이 안 나. (ilkkineun ilgeun geot gateunde gieok-i an na.)

- I think I did read it, but I don't remember.

4. 오긴 올 건데, 금방 가야 돼. (ogineun ol geonde, geumbang gayadwae.)

- I will come here, but I have to go soon.

5. 알기는 아는데, 하기가 싫어. (algineun aneunde, hagiga sireo.)

- I do know, but I don't want to do it.



Lower Intermediate Lesson

I Study Korean As Soon As I Get Up

5

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Formal Korean

- (1)정호 민수? 보기는 봤는데, 아무 얘기도 안 했어.
 (2)미현 진짜? 이상하네... 아까는 너한테 꼭 할 얘기가 있다고 했는데.
 (3)정호 그래? 보자마자, 그냥 인사하고 다른 데로 갔어.
 (4)미현 진짜? 흠...
 (5)정호 넌 이제 어디 가? 집에 가?
 (6)미현 응. 수업 끝났어. 근데 집에 가자마자 아르바이트 가야 돼.
 (7)정호 그래? 수고해! 난 집에 가자마자 샤워부터 해야겠다! 오늘 너무 덥지 않냐?
 (8)미현 하하. 응. 그래 그럼 잘 가. 안녕!
 (9)정호 그래. 너도 수고해!

Pronunciation Tips

The word [수업] (su eop - class) is often pronounced [섭] (seop) when it is said very quickly in a colloquial situation.

Formal Romanization

- (1)Jeongho minsu? bogi-neun bwatneunde, amu yaegi-do an haesseo.
 (2)Mihyeon jinjja? isanghane... akka-neun neo-hante kkok hal yaegi-ga itdago haetneunde.
 (3)Jeongho geurae? bojamaja, geunyang insahago dareun de-ro gasseo.
 (4)Mihyeon jinjja? heum...
 (5)Jeongho neon ije eodi ga? jib-e ga?
 (6)Mihyeon eung. sueop kkeutnasseo. gende jib-e gajamaja areubaiteu gaya dwae.
 (7)Jeongho geurae? sugohae! nan jib-e gajamaja syawobuteo haeyagetda! oneul neomu deopji anhnya?
 (8)Mihyeon haha. eung. geurae geureom jal ga. annyeong!
 (9)jeongho geurae. neo-do sugohae!

Formal English

- (1)Jeongho Yeah, I did see him, but I didn't talk with him at all.
 (2)Mihyeon Really? That's strange. Because earlier, he said he had something he had to tell you.
 (3)Jeongho Did he? As soon as he saw me, he just said hi and went somewhere else.
 (4)Mihyeon Really? Hmm....
 (5)Jeongho Where are you headed now? Going home?
 (6)Mihyeon Yeah, I just finished my classes. But as soon as I go home, I have to go to my part-time job.
 (7)Jeongho You do? Good luck! I'm going to take a shower as soon as I go home! Isn't it too hot today?
 (8)Mihyeon Haha. Yeah. Okay, then, see you. Bye!
 (9)Jeongho Okay. Have a nice day!



Informal Korean

(the dialog in the standard politeness level)

- (1)정호 민수 씨요? 보기는 봤는데, 아무 얘기도 안 했어요.
 (2)미현 진짜요? 이상하네... 아까는 정호 씨한테 꼭 할 얘기가 있다고 했는데.
 (3)정호 그래요? 보자마자, 그냥 인사하고 다른 데로 갔어요.
 (4)미현 진짜요? 흠...
 (5)정호 미현 씨는 이제 어디 가세요? 집에 가세요?
 (6)미현 네. 수업 끝났어요. 근데 집에 가자마자 아르바이트 가야 돼요.
 (7)정호 그래요? 수고하세요! 저는 집에 가자마자 샤워부터 해야겠어요! 오늘 너무 덥지 않아요?
 (8)미현 하하. 네. 그래요 그럼 잘 가세요. 안녕히 가세요!
 (9)정호 그래요. 미현 씨도 수고하세요!

Vocabulary

Hangul	Romanization	English	Synonyms
아무	amu	any, no	
얘기	yaegi	story, talk	
이상하다	isanghada	to be strange, to be weird	
아까	akka	earlier, a while ago	
꼭	kkok	surely, certainly, absolutely	반드시
그냥	geunyang	just, simply, no reason	
인사	insa	greeting, salutation	
데	de	spot, place	
수업	sueop	class, lesson	
끝나다	kkeutnada	to be over, to end	
아르바이트	areubaiteu	part-time job	알바
덥다	deopda	to be hot	

Grammar Points

Grammar Point #1 - As Soon As - -자마자



-자마자 (jamaja) is the grammatical pattern used to mean "as soon as" in Korean. Just like in English, this structure is usually used along with another verb or clause to complete the sentence. The tense is expressed through the other part of the sentence, and -자마자 is always attached to the verb stem.

Construction

Verb stem + -자마자

Ex) 하다 (to do) → 하(다) + -자마자 ▶ 하자마자 (as soon as + do)
- 전화를 하자마자 친구들이 왔다. (My friends came over as soon as I called them.)

Ex) 먹다 (to eat) → 먹(다) + -자마자 ▶ 먹자마자 (as soon as + eat)
- 우리는 밥을 먹자마자 잠을 잤다. (We slept as soon as we ate.)

In This Dialog

(3)정호: 보자마자, 그냥 인사하고 다른 데로 갔어.
(3)Jeongho: bojamaja, geunyang insahago dareun de-ro gasseo.
(3)Jeongho: As soon as he saw me, he just said hi and went somewhere else.

(6)미현: 근데 집에 가자마자 아르바이트 가야 돼.
(6)Mihyeon: gende jib-e gajamaja areubaiteu gaya dwae.
(6)Mihyeon: But as soon as I go home, I have to go to my part-time job.

(7)정호: 난 집에 가자마자 샤워부터 해야겠다!
(7)Jeongho: nan jib-e gajamaja syawobuteo haeyagetda!
(7)Jeongho: I'm going to take a shower as soon as I go home!

☞ remember ☞

-자마자 is often used with words like 바로 (baro - right away), 빨리 (ppalli - quickly), and 곧 (got - soon).

♣ More Examples ♣

1. 오늘은 집에 가자마자 영화 보러 갈 거야. (oneul-eun jib-e gajamaja yeonghwa boreo gal geoya.)
Today, as soon as I get home, I'll go watch a movie.

2. 내일 일 끝나자마자 나한테 연락해. (naeil il kkeutnamajamaja na-hante yeonlakhae.)



Give me a call as soon as you finish work tomorrow.

3. 너 가자마자 민수가 왔었어. (neo gajamaja minsu-ga wasseosseo.)

As soon as you left, Minsu came.

4. 먹자마자 누우면 소화가 안 돼요. (meokjamaja nuumyeon sohwa-ga an dwaeyo.)

If you lie down as soon as you eat, you can't digest.

5. 보자마자 갑자기 왜 그렇게 화를 내? (bojamaja gapjagi wae geureoke hwa-reul nae?)

Why are you getting mad at me so suddenly as soon as you saw me?



Lower Intermediate Lesson

It Should Be Okay!

6

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Formal Korean

- | | |
|--------|---|
| (1)미현 | 그래 그럼 잘 가. 안녕! |
| (2)정호 | 그래. 너도 수고해! |
| (3)미현 | (걸어가다가) 어! 민수야! |
| (4)민수 | 어, 미현아. |
| (5)미현 | 방금 정호 만났는데, 너 아까 정호한테 할 얘기가 있다고 하지 않았어? |
| (6)민수 | 응... 사실은, 내가 정호 카메라를 빌렸는데, 콜라를 쏟았어. |
| (7)미현 | 뭐? 그래서 카메라 고장났어? |
| (8)민수 | 응. 고장났어. 정호가 화 낼까? |
| (9)미현 | 에이, 괜찮을 거야. 이야기해 봐. |
| (10)민수 | 그래도... 고칠 수 있을까? |
| (11)미현 | 고칠 수 있을 거야. 서비스 센터에 가 봐. |
| (12)민수 | 돈이 얼마 정도 들까? |
| (13)미현 | 글쎄... 내 생각에는... 10만원 정도 들 거야. |
| (14)민수 | 에휴... |

Pronunciation Tips

[서비스 센터] is often pronounced as [써비쓰 쎌터], and [고칠 수] is pronounced as [고칠 쑤].

Formal Romanization

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| (1)mihyeon | geurae geureom jal ga. annyeong! |
| (2)jeongho | geurae. neo-do sugohae! |
| (3)mihyeon | (georeogadaga) eo! minsu-ya! |
| (4)minsu | eo, mihyeon-a. |
| (5)mihyeon | banggeum jeongho mannatneunde, neo akka jeongho-hante hal yaegi-ga itdago haji anhasseo? |
| (6)minsu | eung... sasil-eun, nae-ga jeongho kamera-reul billyeotneunde, kolla-reul sso-dasseo. |
| (7)mihyeon | mwo? geuraeseo kamera gojangnasseo? |
| (8)minsu | eung. gojangnasseo. jeongho-ga hwanaelkka? |
| (9)mihyeon | ei, gwaenchanheul geo-ya. iyagihae bwa. |
| (10)minsu | geuraedo... gochil su isseulkka? |
| (11)mihyeon | gochil su isseol geo-ya. seobiseu senteo-e ga bwa. |
| (12)minsu | don-i eolma jeongdo deulkka? |
| (13)mihyeon | geulsse... nae saenggag-eneun... sipmanwon jeongdo deul geo-ya. |
| (14)minsu | ehyu... |

Formal English

- | | |
|------------|---------------------------|
| (1)Mihyeon | Okay, then, see you. Bye! |
| (2)Jeongho | Okay. Have a nice day! |
| (3)Mihyeon | (walking) Hey, Minsu! |



- (4)Minsu Hey, Mihyeon.
 (5)Mihyeon I just met Jeongho. Didn't you say earlier that you had something to say to Jeongho?
 (6)Minsu Yeah... actually, I borrowed Jeongho's camera, and I spilt cola on it.
 (7)Mihyeon What? So you broke his camera?
 (8)Minsu Yeah, it's broken. Do you think Jeongho will get mad at me?
 (9)Mihyeon Come on... I think it'll be fine. Try talking to him.
 (10)Minsu But still... do you think I can get it fixed?
 (11)Mihyeon I think you can get it fixed. How about going to the service center?
 (12)Minsu How much do you think it'll cost?
 (13)Mihyeon Well, in my opinion, it will cost about 100,000 won.
 (14)Minsu Phew...

Informal Korean

- (the dialog in the standard politeness level)
 (1)미현 그래요. 그럼 잘 가세요. 안녕히 가세요!
 (2)정호 그래요. 미현 씨도 수고하세요!
 (3)미현 (걸어가다가) 어! 민수 씨!
 (4)민수 어, 미현 씨.
 (5)미현 방금 정호 씨 만났는데, 아까 정호 씨한테 할 얘기가 있다고 하지 않으셨어요?
 (6)민수 네... 사실은, 제가 정호 씨가 카메라를 빌렸는데요, 콜라를 쏟았어요.
 (7)미현 네? 그래서 카메라가 고장났어요?
 (8)민수 네. 고장났어요. 정호 씨가 화 낼까요?
 (9)미현 에이, 괜찮을 거예요. 이야기해 보세요.
 (10)민수 그래도... 고칠 수 있을까요?
 (11)미현 고칠 수 있을 거예요. 서비스 센터에 가 보세요.
 (12)민수 돈이 얼마 정도 들까요?
 (13)미현 글썄요.. 제 생각에는... 10만원 정도 들 거예요.
 (14)민수 예휴...



Vocabulary

Hangul	Romanization	English	Synonyms
수고	sugo	trouble, efforts	
방금	banggeum	just now, a few minutes ago	막
만나다	mannada	to meet	
아까	akka	earlier, a while ago	
얘기	yaegi	story, talk	이야기
사실	sasil	fact, as a matter of fact, in fact	실상, 실제로는
콜라	kolla	cola, coke	
그래서	geuraeseo	so, therefore	
고장나다	gojangnada	to be broken	망가지다
화 내다	hwa naeda	to go mad, to get angry	성내다
정도	jeongdo	approximately	
내 생각에는	nae saenggakeneun	in my opinion	
글쎄	geulsse	well, I'm not sure	

Grammar Points

Grammar Point #1 - Will It Be? - -ㄴ/을까?

-ㄴ/을까 (eulkka) is a grammatical structure that usually acts as a sentence-ending part. This is in the same form as the volitional, but the meaning is different. When -ㄴ/을까 is used when talking about an incident, a person's feelings or the state of things, it expresses a suppositive or assumptive question.

▶ Construction

▶ Future / Present Tense

- Verb stem ending in a vowel + -ㄴ까
- Verb stem ending in a consonant + -을까

▶ Past Tense



- Verb stem + -았/었/였- + -을까

* You can add -요 at the end of this structure to make the language more polite, but this grammatical structure doesn't have a formal politeness level, so you can't use the -
습니다/까 ending with this structure.

Ex)

해(intimate) - 해요(standard) - 합니다(formal)

할까 (intimate) - 할까요 (standard) - none (formal)

▷ In This Dialog

(8)민수: 정호가 화 낼까?

(8)minsu: jeongho-ga hwanaelkka?

(8)Minsu: Do you think Jeongho will get mad at me?

(10)민수: 그래도... 고칠 수 있을까?

(10)minsu: geuraedo... gochil su isseulkka?

(10)Minsu: But still... do you think I can get it fixed?

(12)민수: 돈이 얼마 정도 들까?

(12)minsu: don-i eolma jeongdo deulkka?

(12)Minsu: How much do you think it'll cost?

♣ More Examples ♣

1. 민호가 이걸 좋아할까? (minho-ga igeol joahalkka?)

- Do you think Minho will like this?

2. 내일 비 올까? (naeil bi olkka?)

- Will it rain tomorrow?

3. 언제가 좋을까? (eonje-ga joeulkka?)

- When do you think will be good?

4. 엄마가 잘 도착했을까? (eomma-ga jal dochakhaesseulkka?)

- I wonder if Mom has arrived safely.

5. 여기가 어디일까? (yeogi-ga eodi-ilkka?)

- I wonder where we are.

Grammar Point #2 - It Should Be. - -르/을 거야



-르/을 거야 (eul geoya) is the intimate politeness level of the structure -르/을 것이다. This is the same form as the intentional, but is not of the same meaning. While the intentional 거야 expresses an intention or a plan to do something in the future, here, when this grammatical structure can express a suppositive or assumptive statement about all tenses.

▶ Construction

▶ Future / Present Tense

- Verb stem ending in a vowel + -르 것이다
- Verb stem ending in a consonant + -을 것이다

▶ Past Tense

- Verb stem + -았/었/였- + -을 것이다

▶▶ 것이다 becomes:

- 거야 (intimate)
- 거예요 or 것이에요 (standard)
- 겁니다 or 것입니다 (formal)

▶ In This Dialog

(9)미현: 관찰을 거야.

(9)mihyeon: gwaenchanheul geo-ya.

(9)Mihyeon: I think it'll be fine.

(11)미현: 고칠 수 있을 거야.

(11)mihyeon: gochil su isseol geo-ya.

(11)Mihyeon: I think you can get it fixed.

(13)미현: 10만원 정도 들 거야.

(13)mihyeon: sipmanwon jeongdo deul geo-ya.

(13)Mihyeon: It will cost about 100,000 won.

♣ More Examples ♣

1. 아마 그럴 거야. (ama geureol geo-ya.)

- I guess so.

2. 너는 모를 거야. (neo-neun moreul geo-ya.)

- I don't think you know.



3. 엄마는 놀랐을 거야. (eomma-neun nollasseul geo-ya.)
- I think my mom was surprised.
4. 내일도 올 수 있을 거야. (naeil-do ol su isseul geo-ya.)
- I think I'll be able to come again tomorrow.
5. 한 시간 정도 걸릴 거야. (han sigan jeong-do geollil geo-ya.)
- I guess it'll take about an hour.

Cultural Insight

One of the best known places for shopping for gadgets in Korea is Yongsan, and it's because you can buy a lot of 'direct-import' goods, which means the products are cheaper, but the warranty service is not guaranteed. But some stores still guarantees warranty service to secure more customers, and even if you bought something second-handed from someone and don't have any warranty certificate with you, you can always find a place to have your broken gadgets fixed.





Lower Intermediate Lesson

I'm In The Middle Of Cooking

7

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Formal Korean

- | | |
|-------|-----------------------------------|
| (1)지윤 | (속삭이며) 여보세요. |
| (2)석민 | 야, 너 뭐 해? |
| (3)지윤 | 나 수업 듣는 중이야! |
| (4)석민 | 앗. 정말? |
| (5)지윤 | 내가 나중에 전화할게. |
| (6)지윤 | (잠시 후) 수업 끝났어! 왜 전화했어? |
| (7)석민 | 아. 그냥. 그런데 나 지금 아르바이트 하는 중이야. 바빠. |
| (8)지윤 | 그래 알았어. 나중에 전화할게. |
| (9)석민 | 응. 나중에 이야기하자. |

Pronunciation Tips

[끝났어] is pronounced [꼰나써] and [듣는] is pronounced [든는].

Formal Romanization

- | | |
|------------|--|
| (1)jiyun | (soksagimyeo) yeoboseyo. |
| (2)seokmin | ya, neo mwo hae? |
| (3)jiyun | na sueop deutneun jung-ya. |
| (4)seokmin | at, jeongmal? |
| (5)jiyun | nae-ga najung-e jeonhwahalge. |
| (6)jiyun | (jamsi hu) sueop kkeutnasseo! wae jeonhwahaesseo? |
| (7)seokmin | a, geunyang. geureonde na jigeum areubaiteu haneun jung-ya. bappa. |
| (8)jiyun | geurae. arasseo. najung-e jeonhwahalgge. |
| (9)seokmin | eung. najung-e iyagihaja. |

Formal English

- | | |
|------------|--|
| (1)Jiyun | (whispering) Hello. |
| (2)Seokmin | Hey, what are you doing? |
| (3)Jiyun | I'm in the middle of taking a class right now! |
| (4)Seokmin | Oh, really? |
| (5)Jiyun | I'll call you later. |
| (6)Jiyun | (a while later) The class is over! Why did you call? |
| (7)Seokmin | Oh, nothing special. I'm working at my part-time job now though. I'm busy. |
| (8)Jiyun | Okay then. I'll call you later. |
| (9)Seokmin | Okay. Let's talk later. |

Informal Korean

- | | |
|-------|---|
| | (the dialog in the standard politeness level) |
| (1)지윤 | (속삭이며) 여보세요. |
| (2)석민 | 지윤씨 뭐 하세요? |



- (3)지윤 저 수업 듣는 중이에요!
 (4)석민 앗. 정말요?
 (5)지윤 제가 나중에 전화할게요.
 (6)지윤 (잠시 후) 수업 끝났어요! 왜 전화했어요?
 (7)석민 아. 그냥요. 그런데 저 지금 아르바이트 하는 중이에요. 바빠요.
 (8)지윤 그래요. 알겠어요. 나중에 전화할게요.
 (9)석민 네. 나중에 이야기해요.

Vocabulary

Hangul	Romanization	English	Synonyms
수업	sueop	class, lesson	
듣다	deutda	to take (a class)	
중	jung	middle, center, medium	가운데, 중간
나중에	najunge	later	
끝나다	kkeutnada	to be over, to end	
아르바이트	areubaiteu	a part-time job	알바
이야기하다	iyagihada	to talk, to tell	말하다

Grammar Points

Grammar Point #1 - In The Middle of -ing - -는 중이다

-는 중이다 (-neun jung-ida) can be broken down into two parts. -는 is a verb ending that makes the verb modify a noun in the plain form. Please note that it is different from the past tense ending '-ㄴ/은' and the future tense ending '-ㄹ/을'. And 중 (jung) means 'middle', 'center', or 'medium' so when put together, '-는 중이다' means 'to be in the middle of doing something.'

▷ Construction

♣ 보다 (boda) = to see

- 보(다) + -는 중이다 = 보는 중이다

▶▶ 지금 TV 보는 중이다. (I'm in the middle of watching TV now.)

♣ 일하다 (ilhada) = to work



- 일하(다) + -는 중이다 = 일하는 중이다
- ▶▶ 지금 일하는 중이에요. (I'm in the middle of working right now.)

- ♣ 자다 (jada) = to sleep
- 자(다) + -는 중이다 = 자는 중이다
- 자(다) + -고 있다 = 자고 있다 (present progressive)
- ▶▶ 자고 있는 중이다

- ♣ Noun (usually nouns that indicate an action) + 중이다
- 수업 중이다 (to be in a class)
- 데이트 중이다 (to be in the middle of having a date)
- 청소 중이다 (to be in the middle of cleaning)
- 요리 중이다 (to be in the middle of cooking)

👉 remember 👈

1. Note that when the verb stem ends in '르', the '르' gets dropped before the verb stem is followed by -는 중이다.

- ▷ 열다 (yeolda) = to open
- ▷ 열(다) + -는 중이다 ▶ 여는 중이다.

2. Note that even the present progressive can be used together with the structure -는 중이다. Although technically it's redundant, a lot of Korean people just use them together.

- ▷ 먹는 중이다 = 먹고 있는 중이다
- ▷ 자는 중이다 = 자고 있는 중이다
- ▷ 공부하는 중이다 = 공부하고 있는 중이다

▷ In This Dialog

(3)지윤: 나 수업 듣는 중이야!

(3)jiyun: na sueop deutneun jung-iya.

(3)Jiyun: I'm in the middle of taking a class right now!

(7)석민: 아. 그냥. 그런데 나 지금 아르바이트 하는 중이야.

(7)seokmin: a, geunyang. geureonde na jigeum areubaiteu haneun jung-iya.

(7)Seokmin: Oh, nothing special. I'm working at my part-time job now though.

♣ More Examples ♣

1. 뭐 하는 중이세요? (mwo haneun jung-iseyo?)

- What are you (in the middle of) doing?



2. 나 지금 밥 먹는 중이니까 나중에 전화할게. (na jigeum bap meokneun jung-inikka, najunge jeonhwahalge.)

- I'm in the middle of eating right now so I'll call you later.

3. 두 사람 지금 영화 보는 중인 것 같아요. (du saram jigeum yeonghwa boneun jung-in geot gatayo.)

- The two of them seems to be watching a movie right now.

4. 열쇠를 찾는 중이에요. (yeolsoe-reul chatneun jung-ieyo.)

- I'm in the middle of looking for my keys.

5. 지금 통화하는 중이에요. (jigeum tonghwa-haneun jung-ieyo.)

- I'm on the phone right now.

5



Lower Intermediate Lesson

I'm On My Way

8

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Formal Korean

- | | |
|--------|--------------------------|
| (1)지윤 | 여보세요. |
| (2)석민 | 응, 지윤아. |
| (3)지윤 | 아직도 아르바이트 하는 중이야? |
| (4)석민 | 응. 미안해. 오늘은 못 만날 것 같아. |
| (5)지윤 | 그래. 그럼, 다음에 보자! |
| (6)석민 | 응. 미안해. 너는 뭐 하고 있어? |
| (7)지윤 | 나는 지금 서점에 가는 길이야. |
| (8)석민 | 어디에 가는 길? |
| (9)지윤 | 서점에 가는 길이야. |
| (10)석민 | 아, 그래? |
| (11)지윤 | 응. 책을 사고 싶어서 서점에 가는 길이야. |

Formal Romanization

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| (1)jiyun | yeoboseyo. |
| (2)seokmin | eung, jiyun-a. |
| (3)jiyun | ajikdo areubaiteu haneun jung-ya? |
| (4)seokmin | eung. mianhae. oneul-eun mot mannal geot gata. |
| (5)jiyun | geurae. geureom, daeum-e boja! |
| (6)seokmin | eung. mianhae. noneun mwo hago isseo? |
| (7)jiyun | na-neun jigeum seojeom-e ganeun gil-ya. |
| (8)seokmin | eodi-e ganeun gil? |
| (9)jiyun | seojeom-e ganeun gil-ya. |
| (10)seokmin | a, geurae? |
| (11)jiyun | eung. chaeg-eul sago sipeoseo seojeom-e ganeun gil-ya. |

Formal English

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| (1)Jiyun | Hello. |
| (2)Seokmin | Hey Jiyun. |
| (3)Jiyun | Are you still working? |
| (4)Seokmin | Yeah, I'm sorry. I don't think I can meet you today. |
| (5)Jiyun | Okay then. Let's meet some other time. |
| (6)Seokmin | Yeah, sorry. What are you doing right now? |
| (7)Jiyun | I'm on my way to the bookstore. |
| (8)Seokmin | On your way to where? |
| (9)Jiyun | I'm on my way to the bookstore. |
| (10)Seokmin | Oh, really? |
| (11)Jiyun | Yeah, I'm on my way there because I want to buy a book. |

Informal Korean



- (the dialog in the standard politeness level)
- (1)지윤 여보세요.
 (2)석민 네. 지윤 씨.
 (3)지윤 아직도 아르바이트 하는 중이에요?
 (4)석민 네. 미안해요. 오늘은 못 만날 것 같아요.
 (5)지윤 그래요. 그럼, 다음에 봐요!
 (6)석민 네. 미안해요. 지윤 씨는 뭐 하고 있어요?
 (7)지윤 저는 지금 서점에 가는 길이에요.
 (8)석민 어디에 가는 길이에요?
 (9)지윤 서점에 가는 길이에요.
 (10)석민 아, 그래요?
 (11)지윤 네. 책을 사고 싶어서 서점에 가는 길이에요.

Vocabulary

Hangul	Romanization	English	Synonyms
아직도	ajikdo	still, yet	아직, 여전히
오늘	oneul	today	
만나다	mannada	to meet	보다
다음	daum	next, next time	다음 번
서점	seojeom	bookstore	책방
아직	ajik	not yet, still	아직도, 여전히

Grammar Points

Grammar Point #1 - On My Way - -는 길이다

-는 길이다 (-neun gil-ida) literally means "to be the way of" or "to be the way to". It is a way to express "to be on one's way to a place" or "to be on one's way to go do something". The conjugated part before 길 is always in the plain present tense and the tense of the entire sentence is expressed through the later part. This grammatical structure can be used with basically any verb that represents going, coming, leaving, and arriving, but in most cases it's used with the verbs 가다 and 오다.

▷ Construction



[To be on one's way to a place]
- place name + -에 가는 길이다

Ex) 회사 + -에 가는 길이다

▶ 회사에 가는 길이에요. (I'm on my way to work.)

Ex) 집 + -에 가는 길이다

▶ 집에 가는 길이에요. (I'm on my way home.)

[To be on one's way to go do something]

1. verb stems ending in consonants other than ㄹ + -으러 가는 길이다

Ex) 먹(다) + -으러 가는 길이다.

▶ 밥 먹으러 가는 길이에요. (I'm on my way to go eat.)

2. verb stems ending in a vowel + -러 가는 길이다

Ex) 보(다) + -러 가는 길이다.

▶ 영화 보러 가는 길이에요. (I'm on my way to go watch a movie.)

3. verb stems ending in ㄹ + -러 가는 길이다

Ex) 놀(다) + 러 가는 길이다.

▶ 바닷가로 놀러 가는 길이에요. (I'm on my way to go play to the beach.)

👉 remember 👈

Compound verbs with -가다 and -오다 don't follow the rules above and they are just used as is.

Ex) 올라가다, 내려가다, 달려오다, 뛰어가다... etc.

For example, 올라가다 is a compound verb of 오르다 and 가다 but it doesn't become 오르러 가는 중이다, but it stays the same as 올라가는 중이다.

▶ In This Dialog

(7)지윤: 나는 지금 서점에 가는 길이야.

(7)jiyun: naneun jigeum seojeom-e ganeun gil-iya.

(7)Jiyun: I'm on my way to the bookstore.

(8)석민: 어디에 가는 길?

(8)seokmin: eodi-e ganeun gil?

(8)Seokmin: On your way to where?

(11)지윤: 책을 사고 싶어서 서점에 가는 길이야.

(11)jiyun: chaeg-eul sago sipeoseo seojeom-e ganeun gil-iya.



(11)Jiyun: I'm on my way there because I want to buy a book.

♣ More Examples ♣

1. 저는 그때 집에 가는 길이었어요. (jeo-neun geuttae jib-e ganeun gil-ieosseoyo.)

- I was on my way home at that time.

2. 지금 어디 가는 길이세요? (jigeum eodi ganeun gil-iseyo?)

- Where are you headed now?

3. 여동생이랑 편의점에 가는 길이에요. (yeodongsaeng-irang pyeonuijeom-e ganeun gil-ieyo.)

- I am on my way to go to the convenience store with my younger sister.

4. 출근하는 길이에요. (chulgeunhaneun gil-ieyo.)

- I'm on my way to go to work.

5. 이제 퇴근하는 길이에요. (ije toegeunhaneun gil-ieyo.)

- I'm on my way to go back home now.

Hanja Vocabulary

서(書)

서점(book + store) = bookstore

서예(book + art) = calligraphy

문서(writing + writing) = document

점(店)

점원(store + person) = clerk, employee

개점(open + store) = store launching

주점(liquor + store) = bar, pub

Cultural Insight

Even when it's very obvious that they cannot make the time and have to cancel an arrangement to meet up, Korean people like to use the expression "-것 같다" which means "it looks like" or "I think". This is because they don't want to be too direct about it and hurt the other person's feelings. So note that when someone says '못 만날 것 같아', it is NOT 'I might not be able to meet you' BUT in fact it is 'I can't make it today'.



Lower Intermediate Lesson

While You're Here, Do Some Work!

9

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Formal Korean

- (1)지윤 책을 사고 싶어서 서점에 가는 길이야.
 (2)석민 아, 정말? 그럼 서점에 가는 김에 나 만화책 사 줘!!
 (3)지윤 만화책? 나중에 돈 줄 거야?
 (4)석민 어디 서점으로 가?
 (5)지윤 용산으로.
 (6)석민 왜 그렇게 멀리 가?
 (7)지윤 가는 김에 컴퓨터도 좀 보려고.
 (8)석민 아, 정말? 그럼 가는 김에 내 생일 선물도!
 (9)지윤 ... (전화끊김)
 (10)석민 야. 야. 여보세요?

Formal Romanization

- (1)jiyun chaeg-eul sago sipeoseo seojeom-e ganeun gil-ya.
 (2)seokmin a, jeongmal? geureom seojeom-e ganeun gim-e na manhwachaek sa jwo!
 (3)jiyun manhwachaek? najung-e don jul geo-ya?
 (4)seokmin eodi seojeom-euro ga?
 (5)jiyun yongsan-euro.
 (6)seokmin wae geureoke meolli ga?
 (7)jiyun ganeun gim-e keompyuteo-do jom boryeogo.
 (8)seokmin a, jeongmal? geureom ganeun gim-e nae saengil seonmul-do!
 (9)jiyun ... (jeonhwa kkeunkim)
 (10)seokmin ya, ya, yeoboseyo?

Formal English

- (1)Jiyun I'm on my way to the bookstore because I want to buy a book.
 (2)Seokmin Oh, really? Then, while you're at it, get me a comic book!
 (3)Jiyun A comic book? Are you going to pay me later?
 (4)Seokmin Which store are you going to?
 (5)Jiyun One in Yongsan.
 (6)Seokmin Why are you going so far?
 (7)Jiyun I'm going to look at some computers while I'm there.
 (8)Seokmin Oh really? Then while you're at it get me a birthday present!
 (9)Jiyun ... (hangs up)
 (10)Seokmin Hey, hey. hello?

Informal Korean

- (the dialog in the standard politeness level)
 (1)지윤 책을 사고 싶어서 서점에 가는 길이에요.
 (2)석민 아, 정말요? 그럼 서점에 가는 김에 저 만화책 사 주세요!!



- (3)지윤 만화책이요? 나중에 돈 줄 거예요?
 (4)석민 어디 서점으로 가세요?
 (5)지윤 용산으로요.
 (6)석민 왜 그렇게 멀리 가세요?
 (7)지윤 가는 길에 컴퓨터도 좀 보려고요.
 (8)석민 아, 정말요? 그럼 가는 길에 제 생일 선물도!
 (9)지윤 ... (전화끊김)
 (10)석민 지윤 씨. 지윤 씨. 여보세요?

Vocabulary

Hangul	Romanization	English	Synonyms
만화책	manhwachaek	comic book	
멀리	meolli	far away	
좀	jom	a bit, a little (sometimes a speech softener)	
그럼	geureom	then, in that case	그러면
그렇게	geureoke	like that, so	그 정도로, 그 만큼이나
나중에	najung-e	some time later, another day	
생일	saengil	birthday	생신(honorific)
선물	seonmul	present, gift	
가까이	gakkai	close	가깝게

Grammar Points

Grammar Point #1 - While You're At It - -는 김에

The word 김 (gim) can mean a lot of things in Korean. The most popular meaning is of course the name of the seaweed, laver, which is used in making 김밥 (gimbap). 김 can also mean 'steam' or 'occasion', and the meaning of 'occasion' is the one that's used in this grammatical structure. -는 김에 (-neun gim-e) expresses doing one or more things based on the fact that the other action is happening. So it can be translated as 'while you're at it', 'while it happens to be in that state', or 'since it is being done already'.



▷ Construction

[Present Tense]

▶ Verb stem + -는 김에

가(다) + 는 김에 = 가는 김에
= since you are going there

먹(다) + 는 김에 = 먹는 김에
= while I eat

▶ Exception:

Verb stems ending in ㄹ drops the ㄹ, and are followed by -는 김에

팔(다) + 는 김에 = 파는 김에
= while you are selling it

[Past Tense]

▶ Verb stem + -ㄴ/은 김에

가(다) + ㄴ 김에 = 간 김에
= you went there, so while you are there

먹(다) + 은 김에 = 먹은 김에
= since you've already eaten it

▷ In This Dialog

(2)석민: 그럼 서점에 가는 김에 나 만화책 사 줘!!

(2)seokmin: geureom seojeom-e ganeun gim-e na manhwachaek sa jwo!

(2)Seokmin: Then, while you're at it, get me a comic book!

(7)지윤: 가는 김에 컴퓨터도 좀 보려고.

(7)jiyun: ganeun gim-e keompyuteo-do jom boryeogo.

(7)Jiyun: I'm going to look at some computers while I'm there.

(8)석민: 그럼 가는 김에 내 생일 선물도!

(8)seokmin: a, jeongmal? geureom ganeun gim-e nae saengil seonmul-do!

(8)Seokmin: Oh really? Then while you're at it get me a birthday present!

♣ More Examples ♣

1. 서울에 가는 김에 현우도 만나려고. [가다] [만나다]

- I'm planning to meet Hyunwoo too in Seoul while I'm there.



2. 우리 집에 온 김에 나 영어 좀 가르쳐 줘. [오다] [가르치다]

- While you're here in my house, please teach me some English.

3. 백화점에 가는 김에 옷도 사고 싶어. [가다] [사다]

- Since I'm on my way to the department store anyway, I also want to buy some clothes while I'm there.

4. 온 김에 차라도 한 잔 하고 가세요. [오다] [하다] [가다]

- While you're here, have a cup of tea at least.

5. 빨래 하는 김에 내 것까지 해 주면 안돼? [하다]

- While you are doing your laundry, how about doing mine for me as well?

♣ Remember ♣

겸사겸사 (gyeomsa gyeomsa) is an expression often used together with the pattern -는 김에 or also just on its own. 겸사겸사 can be used like an adverb and inserted in the middle of a sentence, and it can also be used as a set expression on its own. It means to "do two things at the same time to save energy and time".

Ex)

- 서점에 간 김에, 겸사겸사, 책을 좀 사 왔어. [가다] [사다] [오다]

- While I was at the bookstore, I bought some books as well.

어차피 (eochapi) means "anyway" as in, "I'm going to be doing it anyway, so..." 어차피 is used very often with the pattern -는 김에.

Ex)

- 어차피 나 밖에 나가니까, 나가는 김에 사 올게.

- I'm going to go outside anyway, so I'll buy it while I'm out.

▶ Hanja Vocabulary ◀

- 생일(生日) - life + day = birthday

- 생신(生辰) - life + day(honorific) = birthday (honorific)

Cultural Insight

An interesting Korean proverb using this structure is '떡 본 김에 제사 지낸다.' 제사 is a ritual to commemorate the ancestors or someone in the family who passed away on the same day of their death each year. And for every 제사, Korean people make (or buy) some 떡(rice cake). Although 떡 is very cheap and easy to find these days, it was a rare item that people



only made for special occasions. Therefore, when Korean people want to say "while I'm at it, let's just also do this.", they often say, "떡 본 김에 제사 지낸다고, ~~까지 하자." which literally means, "As they say that they hold a ritual while they've seen some rice cake, let's also do ~~~."





Lower Intermediate Lesson And Then? What Happened?

10

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Formal Korean

- (1)과장 미선 씨. 굿모닝!
 (2)미선 과장님, 안녕하세요!
 (3)과장 주말 잘 보냈어? 뭐 했어?
 (4)미선 놀이 공원에 갔었어요. 근데 별로였어요.
 (5)과장 왜? 재미없었어?
 (6)미선 일요일에 갔더니, 사람이 너무 많았어요. 그래서 아무것도 못 탔어요.
 (7)과장 그래? 하긴, 일요일이니까.
 (8)미선 과장님은 주말에 뭐 하셨어요? 잘 쉬셨어요?
 (9)과장 나? 에휴....

Formal Romanization

- (1)gwajang miseon ssi. gut moning!
 (2)miseon gwajangnim, annyeonghaseyo!
 (3)gwajang jumal jal bonaesseoyo? mwo hasseo?
 (4)miseon nori gongwon-e gasseosseoyo. geunde byeolloyeosseoyo.
 (5)gwajang wae-yo? jaemieopseosseoyo?
 (6)miseon iryoil-e gatdeoni, saram-i neomu manhasseoyo. geuraeseo amugeot-do mot tasseoyo.
 (7)gwajang geuraeyo? hagin, iryoil-inikka.
 (8)miseon gwajangnim-eun jumal-e mwo hasyeosseoyo? jal swisyeosseoyo?
 (9)gwajang na? ehyu....

Formal English

- (1)Section Chief Miseon, good morning!
 (2)Miseon Good morning, sir!
 (3)Section Chief Did you have a good weekend? What did you do?
 (4)Miseon I went to an amusement park. But it was just so-so.
 (5)Section Chief Why? It wasn't fun?
 (6)Miseon I went there on Sunday, and there were too many people. So we couldn't ride anything.
 (7)Section Chief Really? Well, I'm not surprised. It was Sunday.
 (8)Miseon And what did you do on the weekend? Did you get some good rest?
 (9)Section Chief Me? Phew...

Informal Korean

- (the dialog in the standard politeness level)
 (1)과장 미선 씨. 굿모닝!
 (2)미선 과장님, 안녕하세요!
 (3)과장 주말 잘 보냈어요? 뭐 했어요?



- (4)미선 놀이 공원에 갔었어요. 근데 별로였어요.
 (5)과장 왜요? 재미없었어요?
 (6)미선 일요일에 갔더니, 사람이 너무 많았어요. 그래서 아무것도 못 탔어요.
 (7)과장 그래요? 하긴, 일요일이니깐요.
 (8)미선 과장님은 주말에 뭐 하셨어요? 잘 쉬셨어요?
 (9)과장 저요? 에휴....

Vocabulary

Hangul	Romanization	English	Synonyms
보내다	bonaeda	to spend	
놀이 공원	nori gongwon	amusement park	
근데	geunde	but, by the way	그런데
별로	byeollo	not particularly	그다지
아무것도	amugeotdo	(not) anything	
타다	tada	to ride	
주말	jumal	weekend	
쉬다	swida	to rest	
하긴	hagin	no wonder	

Grammar Points

Grammar Point #1 - And Then (logical connection) - -았/었/였더니

-았/었/였더니 (at/eot/yeotdeoni) is used to show two actions or states in a logical order. And the relationship between the two actions or states expressed through this grammatical structure can be 1) one being the reason or cause of the other, or 2) one happening after the other and the speaker is realizing it now. This grammatical structure is different from 때문에 or -아/어/여서 and not usually translated as 'because' or 'since'. This is best translated as "and then (affected by the previous action or state, the second one happened)" or "and then (what I saw happening was)".

Construction

Verb stem + -았/었/였 (past infix) + 더 (retrospective infix) + 니



- ▶ 가다 - 갔더니
- ▶ 오다 - 왔더니
- ▶ 열다 - 열었더니
- ▶ 말하다 - 말했더니

 ▶ In This Dialog

(6)미선: 일요일에 갔더니, 사람이 너무 많았어요.

(6)miseon: iryoil-e gatdeoni, saram-i neomu manasseoyo.

(6)Miseon: I went there on Sunday, and there were too many people.

 ♣ More Examples ♣

1. 엄마한테 말했더니 가지 말라고 하셨어. [말하다] [가다] [말다] [하다]

- (eommahante malhaetdeoni, gaji mallago hasyeosseo.)

- I told my mom, and she told me not to go.

2. 월요일에 갔더니, 사람이 별로 없었어. [가다] [없다]

- (wolyoil-e gatdeoni saram-i byeollo eopseosseo.)

- I went on a Monday, and there weren't many people.)

3. 컴퓨터를 샀더니, TV를 줬어. [사다] [주다]

- (keompyuteo-reul satdeoni, tibi-reul jwosseo.)

- I bought a computer, and they gave me a TV.

4. 아이스크림을 너무 많이 먹었더니, 배가 아파요. [먹다] [아프다]

- (aiseukeurim-eul neomu mani meogeotdeoni, bae-ga apayo.)

- I ate too much ice cream and my stomach is hurting.

5. 냉장고 문을 열었더니, 펭귄이 들어 있었어. [열다] [들어 있다]

- (naengjanggo mun-eul yeoreotdeoni, penggwin-i deureo isseosseo.)

- I opened the refrigerator door, and there was a penguin inside.

 📌 Remember 📌

-았/었/였더니 is often interchangeable with -니 or -니까, depending on the context.

문을 열어 봤더니 = 문을 열어 보니 [열다 + 보다]

집에 갔더니 = 집에 가니 [가다]

말했더니 = 말하니까 [말하다]



Lower Intermediate Lesson

He Wasn't Even At Home!

11

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Korean Hangul

- (1)미선 과장님, 과장님은 주말에 뭐 하셨어요? 잘 쉬셨어요?
 (2)과장 나? 에휴.... 쉬기는커녕, 일만 했어.
 (3)미선 일어요? 회사에 나오셨어요?
 (4)과장 아니, 와이프가 집안 대청소를 시켜서...
 (5)미선 하하. 대청소요?
 (6)과장 응. 아이고... 어깨랑 허리랑 다 아파.
 (7)미선 그런데 아들이 안 도와줬어요?
 (8)과장 아들? 도와주기는커녕, 집에도 없었어!
 (9)미선 아... 그래요?
 (10)과장 응. 우리 아들은 요즘 거의 집에 없어.

Romanization

- (1)miseon gwajangnim, gwajangnim-eun jumal-e mwo hasyeosseoyo? jal swisyeosseoyo?
 (2)gwajang na? ehyu... swigineunkeonyeong, ilman haeseo.
 (3)miseon il-iy? hwaesa-e naosyeosseoyo?
 (4)gwajang ani, waipou-ga jiban daeecheongso-reul sikyeoseo...
 (5)miseon haha. daecheongsoyo?
 (6)gwajang aigo... eokkaerang heorirang da apa.
 (7)miseon geureonde adeul-i an dowajwosseoyo?
 (8)gwajang adeul? dowajugineunkeonyeong, jib-edo eobseosseo!
 (9)miseon a... geuraeyo?
 (10)gwajang eung, uri adeul-eun yojeum geoeui jib-e eobseo.

English

- (1)Miseon What did you do on the weekend? Did you get some rest?
 (2)Section Chief Me? Phew... I only worked and worked, let alone resting.
 (3)Miseon Work? Did you come to the office?
 (4)Section Chief No, my wife made me clean the entire house, so...
 (5)Miseon Haha. The entire house?
 (6)Section Chief Yeah... ouch... my shoulders and my back are all aching.
 (7)Miseon But your son didn't help you?
 (8)Section Chief He wasn't home, let alone helping me.
 (9)Miseon Oh... really?
 (10)Section Chief Yeah, my son is rarely at home these days.

Informal Korean

- (1)미선 (the dialog in the standard politeness level)
 과장님, 과장님은 주말에 뭐 하셨어요? 잘 쉬셨어요?



- (2)과장 저요? 에휴.... 쉬기는커녕, 일만 했어요.
 (3)미선 일이요? 회사에 나오셨어요?
 (4)과장 아니요, 와이프가 집안 대청소를 시켜서요...
 (5)미선 하하. 대청소요?
 (6)과장 네. 아이고... 어깨랑 허리랑 다 아파요.
 (7)미선 그런데 아들이 안 도와줬어요?
 (8)과장 아들이요? 도와주기는커녕, 집에도 없었어요!
 (9)미선 아... 그래요?
 (10)과장 네. 우리 아들은 요즘 거의 집에 없어요.

Vocabulary

Hangul	Romanization	English	Synonyms
일	il	work	
만	man	only	뿐
회사	hosa	company	
나오다	naoda	to come out	
와이프	waipau	wife	아내, 집사람
집안	jiban	inside the house	
대청소	daecheongso	cleaning the entire house	
시키다	sikida	to make someone do something	
어깨	eokkae	shoulder	
허리	heori	back, waist	
아프다	apeuda	to hurt, to be in pain, to be painful	
아들	adeul	son	
도와주다	dowajuda	to help	돕다
집	jip	home	
요즘	yojeum	these days; currently	최근
거의	geoui	almost	대부분

Grammar Points

Grammar Point #1 - Let Alone - -는/은커녕



-는/은커녕 (-neun/eunkeonyeong) negates the noun or verb that it follows and leads to revealing another fact by comparing the noun or verb with another noun or verb that comes after. It is often used in pair with -도 못 or -도 안 in the later part of the sentence. -는/은커녕 follows a noun, so a verb has to be in its noun form of -기 and be followed by -는 커녕. This grammatical phrase is translated as 'let alone' or 'not even that'.

▸ Construction

▶ [Noun] + -는/은커녕

밥 + -은커녕 = 밥은커녕

일본어 + -는커녕 = 일본어는커녕

▶ [Verb Stem] + -기는커녕

놀다 + -기는커녕 = 놀기는커녕

오다 + -기는커녕 = 오기는커녕

▸ In This Dialog

(2)과장: 나? 에휴.... 쉬기는커녕, 일만 했어.

(2)gwajang: na? ehyu... swigineunkeonyeong, ilman haeseo.

(2)Section Chief: Me? Phew... I only worked and worked, let alone resting.

(8)과장: 아들? 도와주기는커녕, 집에도 없었어!

(8)gwajang: adeul? dowajugineunkeonyeong, jib-edo eobseosseo!

(8)Section Chief: He wasn't at home, let alone helping me.

♣ More Examples ♣

1. 그는 소주는커녕 맥주도 못 마셔요. [마시다]

- (geu-neun soju-neunkeonyeong maekju-do mot masyeoyo.)

- I can't even drink beer, let alone soju.

2. 우리는 데이트는커녕 얼굴 보기도 힘들어요. [힘들다]

- (uri-neun deiteu-neunkeonyeong eolgul bogi-do himdeureoyo.)

- We can't even see each other often, let alone date.

3. 요즘은 공부는커녕 신문도 못 읽어요. [읽다]

- (yojeum-eun gongbu-neunkeonyeong sinmun-do mot ilgeoyo.)

- These days I can't even read newspapers, let alone study.



4. 글을 고치기는커녕, 실수를 더 많이 했어요. [고치다] [하다]
 - (geul-eul gochigineunkeonyeong, silsu-reul deo mani haesseoyo.)
 - I made even more mistakes, rather than correcting the writing.

5. 칭찬은커녕 야단만 맞았어요. [맞다]
 - (chingchan-eunkeonyeong yadan-man majasseoyo.)
 - I only got scolded rather than getting compliments.

 📖 remember 📖

-는 고사하고 (neun gosahago) can be used to replace -은/는커녕, but only when -은/는커녕 follows a noun.

 ♣ More Vocabulary ♣

head - 머리
 neck - 목
 hair - 머리카락
 eye - 눈
 eyelid - 눈꺼풀
 nose - 코
 mouth - 입
 ear - 귀
 eardrum - 고막
 back of the head - 뒤통수
 chin, jaw - 턱
 cheek - 뺨
 eyebrow - 눈썹
 eyelash - 속눈썹
 bangs - 앞머리
 forehead - 이마
 wrinkle - 주름
 shoulder - 어깨
 arm - 팔
 elbow - 팔꿈치
 hand - 손
 finger - 손가락
 wrist - 손목
 back of the hand - 손등
 palm of the hand - 손바닥
 finger nail - 손톱
 chest, breast - 가슴



back - 등
stomach, belly - 배
navel - 배꼽
waist - 허리
leg - 다리
knee - 무릎
shin - 정강이
calf - 종아리
thigh - 허벅지
foot - 발
toe - 발가락
heel - 발뒤꿈치
sole of the foot - 발바닥
top of the foot - 발등
toe nail - 발톱

6



Lower Intermediate Lesson That Can't Be My Son

12

Korean Hangul	2
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Korean Hangul

- (1)과장 우리 아들은 요즘 거의 집에 없어.
 (2)미선 진짜요?
 (3)과장 응. 진수는 항상 도서관에서 열심히 공부해.
 (4)미선 진수가요?
 (5)과장 당연하지. 고3이니까.
 (6)미선 에이... 어제 강남에서 봤는데요.
 (7)과장 그럴 리가 없어! 진수가 강남에 갔을 리가 없어!
 (8)미선 진짜예요. 제가 잘못 봤을 리가 없어요. 진짜 진수였어요. 여자친구랑 같이 있었어요.
 (9)과장 그럴 리가 ... 없어... 진수야....

Romanization

- (1)gwajang uri adeul-eun yojeum geoeui jab-e eopseo.
 (2)miseon jinjjayo?
 (3)gwajang eung, jinsu-neun hangsang doseogwan-eseo yeolsimhi gongbuhae.
 (4)miseon jinsugayo?
 (5)gwajang dangyeonhaji. gosam-inikka.
 (6)miseon ei... eoje gangnam-eseo bwatneundeyo.
 (7)gwajang geureol li-ga eopsseo! jinsu-ga gangnam-e gasseul li-ga eopseo!
 (8)miseon jinjj-eyo. je-ga jalmot bwasseul li-ga eobseoyo. jinjj-eyo. jinsuyeosseoyo. yeojachingu-
 lang gatchi isseosseoyo.
 (9)gwajang geureol liga eopseo... jinsuya....

English

- (1)Section Chief My son is rarely home these days.
 (2)Miseon Really?
 (3)Section Chief Yeah. Jinsu always studies hard in the library.
 (4)Miseon He does?
 (5)Section Chief Of course. Because he is a senior in highschool.
 (6)Miseon Well, I saw him in Gangnam yesterday.
 (7)Section Chief No way. There's no way Jinsu could've gone to Gangnam.
 (8)Miseon I'm telling the truth. There's no way I could have been wrong. It was really Jinsu. He was with his girlfriend.
 (9)Section Chief No... way... Jinsu...

Alternative Transcript

- (the dialog in the standard politeness level)
 (1)과장 우리 아들은 요즘 거의 집에 없어요.
 (2)미선 진짜요?
 (3)과장 네. 진수는 항상 도서관에서 열심히 공부해요.



- (4)미선 진수가요?
 (5)과장 당연하죠. 고3이니까.
 (6)미선 에이... 어제 강남에서 봤는데요.
 (7)과장 그럴 리가 없어요! 진수가 강남에 갔을 리가 없어요!
 (8)미선 진짜예요. 제가 잘못 봤을 리가 없어요. 진짜 진수였어요. 여자친구랑 같이 있었어요.
 (9)과장 그럴 리가 ... 없어... 진수야....
 (the dialog in the intimate politeness level)
 (1)과장 우리 아들은 요즘 거의 집에 없어.
 (2)미선 진짜?
 (3)과장 응. 진수는 항상 도서관에서 열심히 공부해.
 (4)미선 진수가?
 (5)과장 당연하지. 고3이니까.
 (6)미선 에이... 어제 강남에서 봤는데.
 (7)과장 그럴 리가 없어! 진수가 강남에 갔을 리가 없어!
 (8)미선 진짜야. 내가 잘못 봤을 리가 없어. 진짜 진수였어. 여자친구랑 같이 있었어.
 (9)과장 그럴 리가 ... 없어... 진수야....

Vocabulary

Hangul	Romanization	English	Synonyms
요즘	yojeum	these days, currently	최근
거의	geoui	almost	대부분
집	jip	home	
진짜	jinjja	really	정말
항상	hangsang	always	
도서관	doseogwan	library	
열심히	yeolsimhi	hard, diligently	
당연하다	dangyeonhada	to be a matter of course, to be expected	
고3	gosam	senior year in high school	
어제	eoje	yesterday	
보다	boda	to see/watch	
리	li	possibility	수
잘못	jalmot	wrongly, fault	
같이	gatchi	together	함께
공부하다	gongbuhada	to study	



Grammar Points

Grammar Point #1 - No Way, Can't Be- 르/을 리가 없다

-르/을 리가 없다 (-eul li-ga eopda) expresses a doubt in the possibility or the likeliness of an action or a state. 리 (li) means a reason, a possibility, or a cause. This grammar structure is usually used in the present tense and the past tense, and even when it's referring to a future action, the sentence remains in the present tense.

Ex) 갈 리가 없다 (o)
- 갈 것일 리가 없다 (x)

This structure can be translated into English as 'can't + verb', 'there is no way that + sentence', or 'it's impossible that + sentence'.

☞ remember ☞

-르/을 리가 있다 is also possible but it can only be used in a question, and still has the same meaning since the question serves as a confirming statement.

- ▶ 그럴 리가 있어요. (x)
- ▶ 그럴 리가 있나요? (o)

▷ Construction

Verb stem + 르/을 + 리 + -가 있다/없다

있다 (to exist, to have) [present tense]

- ▶ 있 + 을 리가 없다 = 있을 리가 없다 = can't be (there), can't have

있다 (to exist, to have) [past tense]

- ▶ 있 + 었 + 을 리가 없다 = 있었을 리가 없다 = can't have been (there), can't have had

알다 (to know) [present tense]

- ▶ 알 + (르) + 리가 없다 = 알 리가 없다 = can't know

하다 (to do) [past tense]

- ▶ 하 + 였 + 을 + 리가 없다 = 했을 리가 없다 = can't have done

▷ In This Dialog



-
- (7)과장: 그럴 리가 없어! 진수가 강남에 갔을 리가 없어!
 (7)gwajang: geureol li-ga eopsseo! jinsu-ga gangnam-e gasseul li-ga eopseo!
 (7)Section Chief: No way. There's no way Jinsu could've gone to Gangnam.
- (8)미선: 제가 잘못 봤을 리가 없어요.
 (8)miseon: je-ga jalmot bwasseul li-ga eopseoyo.
 (8)Miseon: There's no way I could have been wrong.
- (9)과장: 그럴 리가 ... 없어...
 (9)gwajang: geureol liga eopseo...
 (9)Section Chief: No... way... Jinsu...

♣ More Examples ♣

1. 그가 저녁을 먹었을 리가 없다.
He couldn't have had dinner.
2. 저게 돈일 리가 없다.
That can't be money.
3. 그가 이렇게 빨리 올 리가 없다.
He can't be here this early.
4. 내 여자친구가 날 찰 리가 없다.
My girlfriend can't dump me.
5. 그 회사가 계약을 성공시켰을 리가 없다.
The company can't have made a successful deal.

Cultural Insight

Students in their third year in high school (their final year) are expected to study extremely hard. Many students will study from early in the morning till late at night. In addition to the regular school they attend, many students will attend private academies to try to get ahead of the curve.



Lower Intermediate Lesson

Stop Pretending

13

Korean Hangul	2
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Korean Hangul

- (1)선영 야! 너 어제 강남 갔었지?
 (2)주호 아... 아니?!
 (3)선영 웃기지 마. 어제 갔잖아?
 (4)주호 아니야! 정말 안 갔어!
 (5)선영 나 너 강남에서 봤어! 강남 갔었지?
 (6)주호 언제? 나 진짜 안 갔어.
 (7)선영 너 나 보고 못 본 척 했잖아.
 (8)주호 그럴 리가 없어. 나는 계속 도서관에 있었어!
 (9)선영 웃기네. 바쁜 척 하지만!

Romanization

- (1)seonyoung ya! neo eoje gangnam gasseotji?
 (2)juho a... ani?!
 (3)seonyoung utgiji ma. eoje gatjana?
 (4)juho aniya! jeongmal an gaseo!
 (5)seonyoung na neo gangnam-eseo bwasseo! gangnam gasseotji?
 (6)juho eonje? na jinjja an gaseo.
 (7)seonyoung neo na bogo mot bon cheek haetjana.
 (8)juho geureol li-ga eopsseo. na-neun gyesok doseogwan-e isseosseo!
 (9)seonyoung utgine. bappeun cheek haji ma!

English

- (1)Seonyoung Hey! You went to Gangnam yesterday, right?
 (2)Juho N..no I didn't!
 (3)Seonyoung You must be kidding. You went yesterday!
 (4)Juho No, I really didn't!
 (5)Seonyoung I saw you in Gangnam! You went there, right?
 (6)Juho When? I'm telling you, I didn't go.
 (7)Seonyoung You saw me but pretended you didn't.
 (8)Juho No way. I was in the library the whole time!
 (9)Seonyoung Stop it. Don't pretend to be busy!

Alternative Transcript

- (the dialog in the standard politeness level)
 (1)선영 주호 씨! 어제 강남 갔었죠?
 (2)주호 아... 아니요?!
 (3)선영 웃기지 마세요. 어제 갔잖아요?
 (4)주호 아니예요! 정말 안 갔어요!
 (5)선영 저 주호 씨 강남에서 봤어요! 강남에 갔었죠?



- (6)주호 언제요? 저 진짜 안 갔어요.
 (7)선영 주호 씨, 저 보고 못 본 척 했잖아요.
 (8)주호 그럴 리가 없어요. 저는 계속 도서관에 있었어요!
 (9)선영 웃기시는군요. 바쁜 척 하지 마세요!

Vocabulary

Hangul	Romanization	English	Synonyms
어제	eoje	yesterday	
웃기다	utgida	to make someone laugh	웃게 하다
언제	eonje	when	
진짜	jinjja	really	정말
계속	gyesok	continually, continuously	
모레	more	the day after tomorrow	
내일	naeil	tomorrow	
오늘	oneul	today	

Grammar Points

Grammar Point #1 - Pretend To - -ㄴ/은/는 척 하다

-ㄴ/은/는 척 하다 (n/eun/neun cheok hada) means "to pretend" in English. 척 works as a noun that means 'the act of pretending' and is combined with the verb 하다 to make the meaning of 'to pretend'. 척 can be replaced with 체 to mean the same thing.

▷ Construction

Verb stem + -ㄴ/은/는 척 하다

Verb stem + -ㄴ/은 척 하다 [past tense]

Verb stem + -는 척 하다 [present tense]

보다 (to see)

▶ 보 + 는 척 하다 = 보는 척 하다 (to pretend to see) [present tense]



▶ 보 + ㄴ 척 하다 = 본 척 하다 (to pretend to have seen) [past tense]

읽다 (to read)

▶ 읽 + 는 척 하다 = 읽는 척 하다 (to pretend to read) [present tense]

▶ 읽 + 은 척 하다 = 읽은 척 하다 (to pretend to have read) [past tense]

▶ Verb stems ending in -르 lose -르 and are followed by -ㄴ/는 instead of -은.

Ex) 놀다 = 놀은 척 (x) 노는 척 (o)

▶ ㅂ -irregular verb stems

- 줍다 (to pick up)

- 줍는 척 하다 (to pretend to pick up)

- 주운 척 하다 (to pretend to have picked up)

▷ In This Dialog

(7)선영: 너 나 보고 못 본 척 했잖아.

(7)seonyoung: neo na bogo mot bon cheek haetjanha.

(7)Seonyoung: You saw me but pretended you didn't.

(9)선영: 바쁜 척 하지마!

(9)seonyoung: bappeun cheek hajima!

(9)Seonyoung: Don't pretend to be busy!

♣ More Examples ♣

1. 어제 민수한테 인사했는데, 못 본 척 했어.

- I said 'hi' to Minsu, but he pretended not to see me.

2. 내 친구는 항상 예쁜 척을 하는데, 인기가 없어.

- My friend always pretends to be pretty, but she's not popular.

3. 우리집 강아지는 배고픈 척, 불쌍한 척, 아픈 척을 잘 해.

- My dog is good at pretending to be hungry, pitiful, and sick.

4. 나는 잘난 척하는 사람을 싫어해.

- I hate people who boast (pretend to be important) a lot.

5. 곰이 달려와서, 나는 죽은 척을 했어.

- A bear ran to me, so I pretended to be dead.



Lower Intermediate Lesson

To Be Truthful, I Did It For You

14

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Korean Hangul

- | | |
|-------|--------------------------|
| (1)주호 | 선영아, 사실은... |
| (2)선영 | (화난 말투) 사실은 뭐?! |
| (3)주호 | 가기는 갔어. 그런데... |
| (4)선영 | 거 봐! 갔잖아! |
| (5)주호 | 그런데 사실은... 너를 위해서 갔어. |
| (6)선영 | 뭐...? |
| (7)주호 | 거짓말 해서 미안해. |
| (8)선영 | 그럼 가서 뭐 했어? 응? 강남에 왜 갔어? |
| (9)주호 | 니 생일 선물 사러 갔어. |

Romanization

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| (1)juho | seonyoung-a, sasil-eun... |
| (2)seonyoung | (hwanan maltu) sasil-eun mwo?! |
| (3)juho | gagineun gasseo. geureonde... |
| (4)seonyoung | geo bwa! gatjanha! |
| (5)juho | geureonde sasil-eun neo-reul wihaeseo gasseo. |
| (6)seonyoung | mwo...? |
| (7)juho | geojitmal haeseo mianhae. |
| (8)seonyoung | geureom gasseo mwo haeseo? eung? gangnam-e wae gasseo? |
| (9)juho | ni saengil seonmul sareo gasseo. |

English

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| (1)Juho | Seonyeong, in fact... |
| (2)Seonyeong | (in an angry voice) In fact what?! |
| (3)Juho | I did go there, but... |
| (4)Seonyeong | See? You went there! |
| (5)Juho | But in fact... I went there for you. |
| (6)Seonyeong | What? |
| (7)Juho | I'm sorry for lying. |
| (8)Seonyeong | Then what did you do there? Huh? Why did you go to Gangnam? |
| (9)Juho | I went there to buy your birthday present. |

Alternative Transcript

- (the dialog in the standard politeness level)
- | | |
|-------|--------------------------|
| (1)주호 | 선영 씨, 사실은... |
| (2)선영 | (화난 말투) 사실은 뭐요?! |
| (3)주호 | 가기는 갔어요. 그런데... |
| (4)선영 | 거 봐요! 갔잖아요! |
| (5)주호 | 그런데 사실은.. 선영 씨를 위해서 갔어요. |



- (6)선영 네...?
 (7)주호 거짓말 해서 미안해요.
 (8)선영 그럼 가서 뭐 했어요? 네? 강남에 왜 갔어요?
 (9)주호 선영씨 생일 선물 사러 갔어요.

Vocabulary

Hangul	Romanization	English	Synonyms
사실	sasil	fact, as a matter of fact, in fact	실상, 실제로는
거 봐	geo bwa	See?	
위해서	wihaeseo	for, for the sake of	
거짓말	geojitmal	lie	
거짓말쟁이	geojitmaljaengi	a liar	
생일	saengil	birthday	생신(honorific)
선물	seonmul	present, gift	

Grammar Points

Grammar Point #1 - In Fact - 사실은

사실은 (sasil-eun) is used when you want to reveal the truth or want to be honest. 사실, which means 'a fact,' can be used alone to mean the same inside a sentence. This phrase is used as an introduction to the truth. What comes after this introduction is the actual truth that the speakers wants to reveal. This phrase can be translated as "In fact..." "Actually..." "In reality..." This is then followed by the fact that the speaker wishes to introduce.

Similar expressions are 솔직히 (soljiki), 솔직히 말하면 (soljiki malhamyeon), and 실은 (sil-eun). 실은's 실 is the same letter as in the word 사실.

▸ In This Dialog

- (1)주호: 선영아, 사실은...
 (1)juho: seonyeong-a, sasil-eun...
 (1)Juho: Seonyeong, in fact...
 (2)선영: 사실은 뭐?!



(2)seonyeong: sasil-reun mwo?!

(2)Seonyeong: In fact what?!

(5)주호: 그런데 사실은... 너를 위해서 갔어.

(5)juho: geureonde sasil-eun... neo-reul wihaeseo gaseo

(5)Juho: But in fact... I went there for you.

♣ More Examples ♣

1. 미안한데, 사실은 니가 먹은 거 유통기한이 지났어. [먹다] [지나다] (mianhande, sasil-eul ni-ga meogeun geo yutonggihan jinasseo)

- Sorry, but in fact what you ate is past the expiry date.

2. 실은, 유럽에 갔다 왔다는 말은 거짓말이었어. [가다] [오다] (sil-eun, yureob-e gatda watda-neun mal-eun geojitmal-ieosseo)

- In fact, I said that I went to Europe but it was a lie.

3. 사실은, 이 꽃은 너를 위해서 가져온 거야. [가져오다] (sasil-eun i kkoch-eun neo-reul wihaeseo gajyeoon geo-ya)

- In fact, I brought these flowers for you.

4. 사실은, 그 사람이 너한테는 말하지 말라고 부탁했어. [부탁하다] (sasil-eun geu saram-i neo-hanteneun malhaji mallago butakhaesseo)

- In fact, he asked me not to tell you.

5. 사실은, 내가 외계인이어서 너를 사랑할 수가 없어. [사랑하다] (sasil-eun, nae-ga oegyein-ieoseo neo-reul saranghal su-ga eopseo)

- In fact, I'm an alien so I can't love you.

Grammar Point #2 - Insisting On A Fact/Assumption Of Agreement - -잖아

The final-sentence ending **잖아** (jana) is used when the speaker is under the assumption or supposition that the listener knows and agrees with what was just said by the speaker.

This construction comes from the negative sentence ending **-지 않아** (ji ana). Because of this, this grammatical construction **-잖아** can often be translated as "isn't it?" "don't you?" (as rhetorical questions). It can also be translated as "as you know..."

In this form it is in the intimate politeness level. The standard politeness level can be achieved by suffixing the politeness particle **-요** (-yo) at the end of the construction.

Tense can be expressed by placing the past tense suffix (**았/었/였**) before the verb stem



and this construction. Negation can only be expressed by the adverb **안**, and not by the negative grammatical construction **지 않다** because this construction is a derivation of that grammatical construction.

----- ▷ Construction

Conjugation of verbs are the same for both descriptive and action verbs.

Verb Stem + **-잡아**

차갑다 (chagapda) - to be cold

차갑 (chagap) - verb stem

차갑 + 잡아 = 차갑잡아 (chagapjanha) - You know it's cold.

----- ▷ In This Dialog

(4)선영: 거 봐! 갔잡아!

(4)seonyeong: gwo gwa! gatjana!

(4)Seonyeong: See? You went there!

☞ remember ☞

거 봐 (geo bwa) means "See?" or more literally, "look at it" and it is often along used with **-잡아**.

----- ♣ More Examples ♣

1. 소리가 크잡아. [크다] (sori-ga keujana.)

You know the sound is loud.

2. 그 티셔츠는 작잡아. [작다] (geu tisyeocheu-neun jakjana.)

You know, that t-shirt is small.

3. 나는 돈이 많잡아. (na-neun don-i manchana.)

You know I have a lot of money.

4. 너는 동생이 없잡아. (neo-neun dongsaeng-i eopjana.)

You don't have younger siblings, do you?

5. 거 봐! 춥잡아! (geo bwa! chupjana!)

See? It's cold, isn't it?



Lower Intermediate Lesson

Should I Do It Or Not?

15

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Korean Hangul

- (1)선영 강남에 왜 갔어?
 (2)주호 사실은, 니 생일 선물 사러 갔어.
 (3)선영 뭐? 그런데 왜 말을 안 했어?
 (4)주호 말을 할까 말까 했지만, 깜짝 선물을 해 주고 싶어서...
 (5)선영 그랬구나...
 (6)주호 그리고, 사실은 나도 너를 봤어. 인사할까 말까 생각했는데, 그냥 왔어.
 (7)선영 화내서 미안해. 진짜 미안해.
 (8)주호 아니야. 괜찮아. 내가 미안해.
 (9)선영 그럼 생일 선물 기대할게! 고마워!!
 (10)주호 아... 그런데 그 날 내가 돈이 없어서... 선물을 못 샀어.
 (11)선영 뭐?!?!

Romanization

- (1)seonyoung gangnam-e wae gasseo?
 (2)juho sasil-eun, ni saengil seonmul sareo gasseo.
 (3)seonyoung mwo? geureonde wae mal-eul an haesseo?
 (4)juho mal-eul halkka malkka haetjiman, kkamjjak seonmul-eul hae jugo sipeoseo...
 (5)seonyoung geuraetguna...
 (6)juho geuligo, sasil-eun na-do neo-reul bwasseo. insahalkka malkka saenggakhaet-neunde, geunyang wasseo.
 (7)seonyoung hwanaeseo mianhae. jinjja mianhae.
 (8)juho aniya. gwanchanha. naega mianhae.
 (9)seonyoung geureom saengil seonmul gidaehalge! gomawo!
 (10)juho a... geureonde geu nal nae-ga don-i eobseoseo... seonmul-eul mot sasseo.
 (11)seonyoung mwo?!?!

English

- (1)Seonyeong Why did you go to Gangnam?
 (2)Juho In fact, I went there to buy your birthday present.
 (3)Seonyeong What? But why didn't you tell me?
 (4)Juho I was debating whether or not to tell you, but I wanted to give your present as a surprise.
 (5)Seonyeong I see...
 (6)Juho And, in fact I saw you too. I was debating whether or not to say hi, but I just came back.
 (7)Seonyeong I'm sorry I got angry with you. I'm really sorry.
 (8)Juho No, it's okay. I'm sorry.
 (9)Seonyeong Well then, I'll be looking forward to my present! Thanks!!
 (10)Juho Uh..... The thing is, I didn't have any money that day.. I couldn't buy one.
 (11)Seonyeong What?!?!



Alternative Transcript

- (the dialog in the standard politeness level)
- (1)선영 강남에 왜 갔어요?
 (2)주호 사실은, 선영 씨 생일 선물 사러 갔어요.
 (3)선영 네? 그런데 왜 말을 안 했어요?
 (4)주호 말을 할까 말까 했지만, 깜짝 선물을 해 주고 싶어서...
 (5)선영 그랬군요...
 (6)주호 그리고, 사실은 저도 선영 씨를 봤어요. 인사할까 말까 생각했는데, 그냥 왔어요.
 (7)선영 화 내서 미안해요. 진짜 미안해요.
 (8)주호 아니예요. 괜찮아요. 제가 미안해요.
 (9)선영 그러면 생일 선물 기대할게요! 고마워요!!
 (10)주호 아... 그런데 그 날 제가 돈이 없어서... 선물을 못 샀어요.
 (11)선영 네?!?!)

Vocabulary

Hangul	Romanization	English	Synonyms
말	mal	word, talk	
깜짝	kkamjjak	surprise, astonishment	
사실	sasil	fact, as a matter of fact, in fact	실상, 실제로는
인사하다	insahada	to greet, to say hi	
생각하다	saenggakhada	to think	
화내다	hwanaeda	to get mad at, to get angry at	성내다
기대하다	gidaehada	to look forward to	
돈	don	money	

Grammar Points

Grammar Point #1 - Expression Of Hesitation -ㄹ/을까 말까 (하다)

-ㄹ/을까 말까 (eulkka malkka) is the grammatical structure that expresses hesitation. The former part, **을까** is the self-interrogative form and can be translated as "should I" or "will it", and the latter part, **말까** is the verb **말다**(= to not do) in the same form. Therefore **을까** and



말까 together form an expression of hesitation, and it's usually followed by verbs that express thought, discussion, worry, decision, or consideration.

The verbs that are often used along with this grammatical structure are
생각하다(saenggakhada - to think), 고민하다(gominhada - to worry, to think),
결정하다(gyeoljeonghada - to decide), and 하다(hada - to do, to think).

▸ Construction

Verb stem + -르/을까 말까 + (하다)

가다 (gada - to go)

▶ 가 + -르까 말까 하다 = 갈까 말까 하다

적다(jeokda - to write down)

▶ 적 + -을까 말까 하다 = 적을까 말까 하다

▸ In This Dialog

(4)주호: 말을 할까 말까 했지만, 깜짝 선물을 해 주고 싶어서...

(4)juho: mal-eul halkka malkka haetjiman, kkamjjak seonmul-eul hae jugo sipeoseo...

(4)Juho: I was debating whether or not to tell you, but I wanted to give your present as a surprise.

(6)주호: 그리고, 사실은 나도 너를 봤어. 인사할까 말까 생각했는데, 그냥 왔어.

(6)juho: geuligo, sasil-eun na-do neo-reul bwasseo. insahalkka malkka saenggakhaet-neunde, geunyang wasseo.

(6)Juho: And, in fact I saw you too. I was debating whether or not to say hi, but I just came back.

♣ More Examples ♣

1. 선생님한테 물어볼까 말까 생각하고 있어. [물어보다] [생각하다] (seonsaengnim-hante mureobolkka malkka saenggakhago isseo)

- I'm debating whether to ask my teacher or not.

2. 디저트 먹을까 말까? [먹다] (dijeoteu meogeulkka malkka?)

- Shall we eat the dessert or not?

3. 컴퓨터를 새로 살까 말까 계속 생각했어요. [사다] [생각하다] (keompyuteo-reul saero salkka malkka gyesok saenggakhaesseoyo)

- I kept thinking whether I should buy a new computer or not.



4. 갈까 말까 의논하고 있어요. [가다] [의논하다] (galkka malkka uinon-hago isseoyo)

- We're discussing whether to go or not.

5. 결혼을 할까 말까 고민하고 있어요. [하다] [고민하다] (gyeolhon-eul halkka malkka gomin-hago isseoyo)

- I'm debating whether I should get married or not.



Lower Intermediate Lesson

I'm Bored To Death!

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Korean Hangul

- (1)지훈 야, 왜 이렇게 늦게 와! 배 고파 죽겠어.
 (2)혜영 어, 미안. 빨리 들어가자.
 (3)점원 어서오세요. 두 분이세요?
 (4)혜영 네.
 (5)점원 여기 앉으세요. 바로 주문하시겠습니까?
 (6)지훈 네, 스테이크 하나랑 크림 스파게티 주세요.
 (7)점원 스테이크는 어떻게 해 드릴까요?
 (8)지훈 배 고파 죽겠어요. 미디엄이 빠르죠? 미디엄으로 주세요.
 (9)점원 스프는 무슨 스프를 드릴까요?
 (10)지훈 (다급하게) 버섯으로 주세요!
 (11)점원 그리고..
 (12)지훈 아. 배고파 죽겠어요. 그냥 빨리 주세요!

Romanization

- (1)jihun ya, wae ireotge neutge wa! bae gopa jukgesseo.
 (2)hyeyoung eo, mian. ppalli deuleogaja.
 (3)jeomwon eoseooseyo. du bun-iseyo?
 (4)hyeyoung ne.
 (5)jeomwon yeogi anjeuseyo. baro jumunhasigetseumnikka?
 (6)jihun ne, seuteikeu hanarang keurim seupageti juseyo.
 (7)jeomwon seuteikeu-neun eoddeotge hae deurilkkayo?
 (8)jihun baegopa jukgesseoyo. midieom-i ppareujyo? midieum-euro juseyo.
 (9)jeomwon seupeu-neun museun seupeu-reul deurilkkayo?
 (10)jihun (daguebhage) beoseos-euro juseyo!
 (11)jeomwon geurigo..
 (12)jihun a. baegopa jukgesseoyo. geunyang ppalli juseyo!

English

- (1)Jihun Hey, why are you so late! I'm starving to death.
 (2)Hyeyoung Oh, sorry. Let's hurry inside.
 (3)Waiter Welcome. Party of two?
 (4)Jihun Yes.
 (5)Hyeyoung Please sit here. Will you order right away?
 (6)Jihun Yes. One steak and a cream spaghetti please.
 (7)Hyeyoung How would you like your steak?
 (8)Jihun I'm starving to death. Medium's fast right? Get me a medium please.
 (9)Hyeyoung Which soup would you like?
 (10)Jihun (hurriedly) Mushroom!
 (11)Waiter And also...
 (12)Hyeyoung I'm really starving. Just get me the food quick!



Alternative Transcript

- | | |
|--------|--------------------------------|
| (1)지훈 | 혜영 씨, 왜 이렇게 늦게 와요! 배 고파 죽겠어요. |
| (2)혜영 | 미안해요. 빨리 들어가시죠. |
| (3)점원 | 어서오세요. 두 분이세요? |
| (4)혜영 | 네. |
| (5)점원 | 여기 앉으세요. 바로 주문하시겠습니까? |
| (6)지훈 | 네, 스테이크 하나랑 크림 스파게티 주세요. |
| (7)점원 | 스테이크는 어떻게 해 드릴까요? |
| (8)지훈 | 배고파 죽겠어요. 미디엄이 빠르죠? 미디엄으로 주세요. |
| (9)점원 | 스프는 무슨 스프를 드릴까요? |
| (10)지훈 | (다급하게) 버섯으로 주세요! |
| (11)점원 | 그리고.. |
| (12)지훈 | 아. 배고파 죽겠어요. 그냥 빨리 주세요! |



Vocabulary

Hangul	Romanization	English	Synonyms
늦게	neutge	late	
배 고프다	bae gopeuda	to be hungry	
죽다	jukda	to die	
빨리	ppalli	fast, quickly	
들어가다	deureogada	to enter, to go into	
분	bun	gentleman/lady (formal way to express a person)	
여기	yeogi	here, this place	이곳에
앉다	anda	to sit down	
바로	baro	right away, directly	곧바로, 즉시
주문하다	jumunhada	to order, to make an order	
스테이크	seuteikeu	steak	
크림 스파게티	keurim seupageti	cream spaghetti	
주다	juda	to give	
어떻게	eotteoke	how, in what way	
빠르다	ppareuda	fast	
스프	seupeu	soup	
무슨	museun	what, which, what kind of	어떤
버섯	beoseot	mushroom	
그냥	geunyang	just	

Grammar Points

Grammar Point #1 - Adjective + To Death - -아/어/여(서) 죽겠다

-아/어/여(서) 죽겠다 (a/eo/yeo(seo) jukgetda) is the grammatical structure that is used to emphasize or sometimes to exaggerate the emotion that you have or the state you're in, and it literally means "I will die from + descriptive verb". 서 can be said or omitted.



▷ Construction

Verb stem + 아/어/여(서) 죽겠다

▷ 아프다 (apeuda - to be painful)

- 아프 + -아 죽겠다

- 아파 죽겠다

▷▷ 아파 죽겠어. = It hurts so much that I might die.

▷ 하다 (hada - to do)

- 하고 싶다 (hago sipda = to want to do)

- 하고 싶 + -어 죽겠다

- 하고 싶어 죽겠다

▷▷ 공부하고 싶어 죽겠어. = I want to study so badly that I can't stand not studying.

▷ In This Dialog

(1)지훈: 배 고파 죽겠어.

(1)jihun: bae gopa jukgesseo.

(1)Jihun: I'm starving to death.

(12)지훈: 배고파 죽겠어요.

(12)jihun: bae gopa jukgesseoyo.

(12)Jihyun: I'm really starving.

♣ More Examples ♣

1. 너 때문에 짜증나서 죽겠어. [짜증나다] (neo ttaemune jjajeungnaseo jukgesseo)

= You are annoying me to death.

2. 옆집 때문에 시끄러워서 죽겠다. [시끄럽다] (yeopjip ttaemune sikkeureowoseo jukgetda)

= The people nextdoor is so noisy that I can't stand them.

3. 배 고파서 죽겠어요. [배 고프다] (bae gopaseo jukgesseoyo)

= I'm starving to death.

4. 요즘 좋은 일들이 많아서 행복해서 죽겠어. [행복하다] (yojeum joeun ildeul-i manaseo haengbokhaeseo jukgesseo)

= There's so many good things happening these days that I'm extremely happy.

5. 잠을 못 자서 졸려 죽겠어요. [졸리다] (jam-eul mot jaseo jollyeo jukgesseoyo)

= I couldn't sleep so I'm sleepy to death.



👉 remember 👈

죽겠어요 can be changed to 죽을 것 같아요 (jugeul geot gatayo) or 죽을 지경이에요 (jugeul jigyeong-ieyo) too, although 죽겠어요 is most commonly used.



Lower Intermediate Lesson

I Feel It's A Bit Too Pricey

17

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Korean Hangul

(1)	,	?
(2)	.	가 .
(3)	.	가 ?
(4)	!	.
(5)	.	.
(6)	?	가 .
(7)	,	!
(8)	?	
(9)	.	.
(10)	,	?

Romanization

(1)hyoyeong	ya, geunde yeogi jom bissaji ana?
(2)jihun	eung. bissan gam-i itjiman seobiseu-ga jochana.
(3)hyeyeong	ya. seobiseu-ga bab meogyeo junya?
(4)jihun	wae geurae! geunyang masitge meokja.
(5)hyeyoung	geurae. geunde masitgi-neun masitda.
(6)jihun	geureotji? bissan gam-i isseodo naneun yeogi-ga joa.
(7)hyeyoung	geurae, geureom jaju oja!
(8)jihun	jinjja?
(9)hyeyoung	eung. mani meogeo.
(10)jihun	a, geunde neo wae ireoke neutge wasseo? jinjja bae gopaseo jugeul ppeon haesseo.

English

(1)Hyeyoung	Hey, but isn't this place kind of expensive?
(2)Jihun	Yeah, it seems to be, but the service is good.
(3)Hyeyoung	Hey, service isn't everything you know.
(4)Jihun	What's the matter! Let's just enjoy the food.
(5)Hyeyoung	Okay. The food really is good.
(6)Jihun	Isn't it? Even though it seems to be expensive, I like this place.
(7)Hyeyoung	Okay, then let's come here often!
(8)Jihun	Really?
(9)Hyeyoung	Yeah, eat a lot.
(10)Jihun	By the way, why were you so late? I nearly starved to death.

Alternative Transcript

(1) , ?
 (2) . 가 .
 (3) . 가 ?
 (4) ! .
 (5) . .
 (6) ? 가 .
 (7) , !
 (8) ?
 (9) . .
 (10) , ?
 .

Vocabulary

Hangul	Romanization	English	Synonyms
	jaju	frequently, often	
	geunde	but, by the way	
	neutda	to be late	
	masitda	to be delicious	
	deusida	to eat (honorific)	
	bissada	to be expensive	
	seobiseu	service	
	geureohji	right	

Vocabulary Sample Sentences

, 가 ? Yura lies a lot.
 . By the way, where am I?
 . Luckily I wasn't late.
 ? This stew is delicious.
 . Did you have snacks?
 가 . Golf is too expensive.
 . This restaurant's service is good.
 . Right. That's the way you should do it.

Grammar Points

Grammar Point #1 - Kind of, To Have a Feeling of - ㄴ/ /

- ㄴ/ (n/eun gam-i itda) is the grammar structure used to mean that something is "kind of" in a certain state or to express what you "feel" about a object/state/action. (gam) comes from the Chinese character (感), which means feeling, therefore the phrase is translated like "I feel that it is ..." or "I think it's kind of ...".

Construction

Verb stem + - ㄴ/ /

Ex) (bissada - to be expensive)
 - + ㄴ
 = (It is somewhat expensive.)

Ex) (ireuda - to be early)
 - + ㄴ
 = (I feel that is is a bit early.)

In This Dialog

(2) : . 가 .
 (2)jihun: eung. bissan gam-i itjiman seobiseu-ga jochana.
 (2)Jihun: Yeah, it seems to be, but the service is good.

(6) : 가 .
 (6)jihun: bissan gam-i isseodo naneun yeogi-ga joa.
 (6)Jihun: Even though it seems to be expensive, I like this place.

More Examples

1. 영화가 좀 너무 단순한 감이 세요.
(yeonghwa-ga jom neomu dansunhan gam-i isseo)
- This movie is somewhat too simple.
2. 선생님의 수업은 지루한 감이 세서요 좋아하지 않아요.
(jeo seonsaengnim sueop-eun jigyeoun gam-i isseoseo ireoyo)
- That teacher's class is kind of boring so I don't like it.
3. ... [조금]
(jom neujeun gam-i itjiman)
- Although I feel that it's a bit late...
4. 배우는 연기력이 부족하단 감이 세요.
(i baeu-neun yeongiryeok-i bujokan gam-i isseoyo)
- I feel that this actor is lacking some acting skills.
5. 가격이 좀 비싸지만, 그래도 살려볼게요.
(bagaji sseuneun gam-i itjiaman, geunyang sallae)
- I kind of feel that it's a rip-off, but I'll still buy it.



Lower Intermediate Lesson

I Almost Got Killed!

18

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Korean Hangul

(1)	,			?		.
(2)		...				
(3)		?			.	
(4)		
(5)		?	?!			
(6)					.	
(7)		?		?		
(8)			...			
(9)	?		가		?	?!
(10)	가
(11)	?				

Romanization

(1)jihun	a, geunde neo wae ireoke neutge wasseo? jinjja bae gopaseo jugeul ppeon haesseo.
(2)hyeyeong	sasil-eun...
(3)jihun	sasil-eun mwo? malhae bwa.
(4)hyeyeong	sasil-eun na... oneun gil-e jugeul ppeon haesseo.
(5)jihun	mworago? wae?!
(6)hyeyeong	gyotong sago-reul danghal bbeon haesseo.
(7)jihun	jeongmal? eodiseo?
(8)hyeyoung	jib ap-eseo...
(9)jihun	mwo? jadongcha-ga sinho-reul an jikyeosseo? nugu-ya?
(10)hyeyeong	ani. sasil-eun... nae-ga sinho-reul... an jikyeosseo...
(11)jihun	mwo? ehyu...

English

(1)Jihun	By the way, why were you so late? I really nearly starved to death.
(2)Hyeyoung	Actually...
(3)Jihun	Actually what? Tell me.
(4)Hyeyoung	Actually I almost got killed on the way here.
(5)Jihun	What? Why?!
(6)Hyeyoung	I almost got in a car accident.
(7)Jihun	Really? Where?
(8)Hyeyoung	Infront of my house..
(9)Jihun	What? Did the car not obey the signal? Who was it?

(10)Hyeyoung No. Actually... I didn't obey it..
 (11)JiHun What? Gee...

Alternative Transcript

(1) , ?
 .
 (2) ...
 (3) ? .
 (4)
 (5) ? ?!
 (6) .
 (7) ? ?
 (8) ...
 (9) ? 가 ? ?!
 (10) 가 ...
 (11) ?

Vocabulary

Hangul	Romanization	English	Synonyms
	sasil	fact, as a matter of fact, in fact	,
	jukda	to die	
	ap	front, in front of	
	sinho	signal, traffic light	
	jikida	to keep (time), to abide by (rules)	
	gyotong sago	car accident	

Vocabulary Sample Sentences

... Truthfully... I'm a girl.
 . The flower died.
 . There's a bank in front of my house.
 ! Look at the traffic lights carefully when you cross the road.
 ! Keep your promise!
 가 . There is a car accident over there at the big street.

Grammar Points

Grammar Point #1 - To Almost Do, To Closely Escape + -ing - -ㄹ/

-ㄹ/ (l/eul ppeon hada) is a grammatical structure that means "to almost do something" or "to closely escape doing something". This structure is often used with the word (geoui - almost) to give it more emphasis.

Construction

Verb stem ending in a vowel + ㄹ

Ex) (tteoreojida) - to fall
 + ㄹ
 = to almost fall, to closely escape falling
 . = I almost fell.

Verb stem ending in a consonant +

Ex) (itda) - to forget
 +
 = to almost forget
 . = I almost forgot.

In This Dialog

(1) : .
 (1)jihun: jinjja bae gopaseo jugeul ppeon haesseo.
 (1)Jihun: I really nearly starved to death.

(4) : ...
 (4)hyeyeong: sasil-eun na... oneun gil-e jugeul ppeon haesseo.

(4)Hyeyoung: Actually I almost got killed on the way here.

(6) :
 (6)hyeyeong: gyotong sago-reul danghal bbeon haeseo.
 (6)Hyeyoung: I almost got in a car accident.

More Examples

1. . []
 (oneul achim-e neujeul ppeon haeseo)
 - I was almost late this morning.
2. . [,]
 (jeo himdeureoseo sseureojil ppeon haesseoyo)
 - I was so tired that I almost collapsed.
3. . [,]
 (neomu seulpeoseo ul ppeon haesseoyo)
 - I was so sad that I almost cried.
4. . [,]
 (neomu mani meogeoseo tohal ppeon haeseo)
 - I ate too much so I almost threw up.
5. . [,]
 (nollaseo sorijireul ppeon haesseoyo)
 - I was surprised and I almost screamed.



Lower Intermediate Lesson

Give Me Something Nice

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Korean Hangul

- (1) . ?
 (2) 가 .
 (3) , 가 ?
 (4) ... 가 .
 (5) , , . 가 . ?
 (6) . 가 ...
 (7) .
 (8) , .
 (9) , .
 (10) () ! 가 가 !
 (11) . ? 가 !

Romanization

- (1) jeomwon eoseooseyo. mwo chajuseyo?
 (2) appa uri ttal-i gabang-eul sadallago haeseoyo.
 (3) jeomwon a, eotteon gabang-eul chajuseyo?
 (4) appa a... haksang-inikka chaekgabang-euro jom boyeo juseyo.
 (5) jeomwon a, ne, sonnim. yojeum i chaekgabang-i yuhaeng-ieyo.
 eotteoseyo?
 (6) appa yeppeunuyo. ttal-i ippeun gabang-euro sadallago haetneunde...
 (7) jeomwon geureom igeo joahal geoyeyo.
 (8) appa ne, geureom igeo hana juseyo.
 (9) jeomwon ne, gamsahamnida.
 (jibe waseo)
 (10) appa ttal! appaga gabang sa watda!
 (11) ttal appa. jigeum jangnan-ijyo? jega haendeubaek sa dallago
 haetjanhayo!

English

- (1) Clerk Welcome. Are you looking for anything in particular?
 (2) Father My daughter wants me to buy her a bag.
 (3) Clerk Ah, what kind of bag are you looking for?
 (4) Father Oh... Since she's a student, show me some backpacks.
 (5) Clerk Yes, sir. This bag is very popular these days. What do you think?
 (6) Father It's pretty. My daughter wanted a pretty bag...
 (7) Clerk Then she'll like this one.
 (8) Father Ok, then I'll take it.
 (9) Clerk Yes, thank you.
 (10) Father (At home) I got a bag for you, my daughter!
 (11) Daughter Dad, are you joking? I told you to get me a handbag!

Alternative Transcript

- (1) . ?
 (2) 가 .
 (3) , 가 ?
 (4) ... 가 .
 (5) , . 가 ?
 (6) . 가 ...
 (7) .
 (8) , .
 (9) ' .
 (10) (') ! 가 가 !
 (11) . ? 가 !

Vocabulary

Hangul	Romanization	English	Synonyms
	jangnan	practical joke, teasing	
	chatda	to search for, to look for	
	yuhaeng	trend, fashion	
	eotteon	what kind of	
	sonnim	customer, guest	
	yojeum	these days, currently	
가	chaekgabang	backpack	

Vocabulary Sample Sentences

!	Don't fool around.
?	What are you looking for?
.	This is the trend right now.
?	What kind of book do you like?
가 .	We have a lot of customers in the shop today.
? .	What are you doing these days?
가 .	There is no book in your backpack.

Grammar Points

Grammar Point #1 - To Ask Someone To Do Something - - / /

- / / (a/eo/yeo dallago hada) is a grammatical structure that expresses "to ask someone to do something." can be changed to (jurago) using the verb (juda – "to give"), but is more common. cannot be used in its dictionary form on its own and must be used with -, the particle that expresses a reported speech, to form a sentence. The mood, tense and voice are expressed in the last verb, (hada). Here, means "to say," so it can be replaced with (malhada – "to say"), (yaegihada – "to talk"), (yocheonghada – "to request") or (yoguhada – "to demand").

Construction

Verb Stem + - / /

* If you want to go back and study more about the - / / conjugation, please check out Beginner Season 1 Lesson 25, or check out the Grammar Bank in the Learning Center.

In This Dialog

- (2) : 가 .
 (2)appa: uri ttal-i gabang-eul sadallago haeseoyo.
 (2)Father: My daughter wants me to buy her a bag.
 (6) : 가 ...
 (6)appa: ttal-i ippeun gabang-euro sadallago haetneunde...
 (6)Father: My daughter wanted a pretty bag...

More Examples

1. . [] (namdongsaeng-i jakku nora dallago haeyo)
 - My younger brother keeps asking me to play with him.

2. 가 . [] (eomma appa-ga seongjeokpyo boyeo dallago hasyeosseoyo)
- My parents asked me to show them my report card.
3. 가 . [] (mingyeong ssi-ga jeonhwahae dallago haesseoyo)
- Mingyeong wants you to call her back.
4. . [] (bi-hante ana dallago hal geo-yeyo)
- I will ask Rain to hug me.
5. . [] (chingu-hante sukje dowa dallago haeseo)
- I asked my friend to help me with my homework.

Grammar Point #2 - Selection Particle - -()

- () (-eu)ro) is a particle that indicates selection. It serves the same purpose as the object marker in many cases, but since this particle has the original meaning “toward” or “to,” which represent directions, even when it is used as the selection particle, it has a nuance of “leaning toward a choice.” Therefore, - () has a narrower meaning than - / and cannot always replace - / . - () is used and translated like the object markers - and - , but it specifies the characteristics of the aforementioned topic and shows selection.

Construction

Nouns ending in a vowel + -

Ex) $+ - =$

Nouns ending in a consonant + -

Ex) $\begin{matrix} & & 9 \\ & + & - \\ & & = \end{matrix}$

In This Dialog

- (4) : ... 가 .
 (4)appa: a... haksæng-inikka chækgabang-euro jom boyeo juseyo.
 (4)Father: Oh... Since she's a student, show me some backpacks.
 (6) : ... 가 ...
 (6)appa: yeppeunuyo. ttal-i ippeun gabang-euro sadallago hæetneunde...
 (6)Father: It's pretty. My daughter wanted a pretty bag...

remember

-() has several usages, like many other particles in Korean. The following lists the main usages of the particle -() :

1. (direction)
 - ex) (sea) + = (to the sea)
 - ex) (house) + = (to the house)
2. (material)
 - ex) (wood) + = (out of wood)
 - ex) (gold) + = (in gold)
3. (means)

- ex) (car) + = (by car)
- ex) (window) + = (through the window)

More Examples

1. . [] (oneul jeonyeok-eun pija-ro meokja)
- Let's have pizza for dinner tonight.
2. . [] (yeogi-eseo jeil masitneun geos-euro juseyo)
- Please give me the most delicious one here.
3. . [] (ppalgan saek-euro boyeo juseyo)
- Please show me a red one.
4. 가 . [가] (deo keun geos-euro gajigo oseyo)
- Please bring something bigger.
5. . [] (sae chaek-euro saseyo)
- Please buy a new book.



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How About Me Instead?

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Korean Hangul

- (1) ! 가 가 !
 (2) . ? 가 !
 (3) ? ... ?
 (4) .
 (5) .
 (6) . ! !!
 (7) 가 . 가 .
 (8) , .
 (9) , ?
 (10) , ?
 (11) 가 ? ?
 (12) ...

Romanization

- (1)appa ddal! appa-ga gabang sa watda!
 (2)ddal appa, jigeum jangnan-ijyo? jega haendeubaek sa dallago haetjanhayo!
 (3)appa eo? eo... haendeubaek daesin-e igeo sseumyeon andwae?
 (4)ddal igeon neomu keujanhayo.
 (5)appa ei. son-euro deulgo danimyeon haendeubaek-iji.
 (6)ddal hahaha. appa! geuge mwo-yeyo!
 (7)appa haendeubaek sa juneun daesin-e appa-ga matitneun geo sa julge. nagaja.
 (8)ddal geuraedo gomawoyo, appa.
 (9)appa geunde, neo iri wa bwa.
 (10)ddal ne, waeyo?
 (11)appa neo ima-ga wae geurae? dacheosseo?
 (12)ddal a...

English

- (1)Father I got a bag for you, my daughter!

- (2) Daughter Dad, are you joking? I told you to get me a handbag!
 (3) Father Huh? Uh.... Can't you use this one instead?
 (4) Daughter It's too big.
 (5) Father Come on, if you carry it with your hand it's a handbag.
 (6) Daughter Hahaha. Dad! What on earth!!
 (7) Father Daddy will buy you something nice to eat instead. Let's go out.
 (8) Daughter Thanks anyway, Dad.
 (9) Father But wait, come over here.
 (10) Daughter Okay, why?
 (11) Father What's with your forehead? Did you get hurt?
 (12) Daughter Oh...

Alternative Transcript

- (1) ! 가 가 !
 (2) . ? 가 !
 (3) ? ... ?
 (4) .
 (5) . .
 (6) . ! !!
 (7) 가 . 가 .
 (8) , .
 (9) , ?
 (10) , ?
 (11) 가 ? ?
 (12) ...

Vocabulary

Hangul	Romanization	English	Synonyms
가	gabang	bag	
	jigeum	now	
	jangnan	practical joke, teasing	
	haendeubaek	handbag	
	daesin	instead (of), in lieu of	
	sseuda	to use	
	neomu	too, too much, extremely	,

	keuda	to be big	
	son	hand	
	deulda	to hold (in one's hands)	
	danida	to go to and from	
	masitda	to be delicious	
가	nagada	to go out, to go outside	
	iri	(to) here, (over) here	
	ima	forehead	
	dachida	to get hurt, to get injured	

Vocabulary Sample Sentences

가 .

!

가 ?

가 ?

.

.

.

.

.

.

가 .

.

가 .

.

I bought a new bag.

"I'm studying now."

Don't fool around.

This handbag is too expensive.

Can you go in my place?

Who's going to use it?

"The living room is too small."

"Studying is too difficult."

My head is big.

Give me your hand.

Hold on to this for a while please.

Don't walk around wearing such clothes.

This stew is delicious.

Please go outside first.

Pass the newspaper over here.

You have a very wide forehead.

I got my hand injured.

Grammar Points

Grammar Point #1 - Instead Of, In Return For -

(daesin-e) is the grammatical structure that expresses “instead of” or “in return for” in Korean. Like in English, “instead of” can be used with both nouns and verbs, and when a verb comes before , the verb is conjugated into the adjective form to modify .

's Chinese characters, 代身, mean “replace + body(person).” Therefore, it's a noun that means “a replacement” or “a substitute.”

Construction

- Nouns +

- Verbs + ㄴ / /

Nouns +

Ex) + = (instead of me)

Ex) + = (instead of this)

Verbs + -ㄴ / /

Ex) 가 +

= 가 (instead of going to school / in return for going to school)

In This Dialog

(3) : ?

(3)appa: haendeubaek daesin-e igeo sseumyeon andwae?

(3)Father: Can't you use this one instead?

(7) : 가 .

(7)appa:haendeubaek sa juneun daesin-e appa-ga matitneun geo sa julge.

(7)Father: Daddy will buy you something nice to eat instead.

remember

You can drop and just say “ ,” too.

More Examples

1. . []

(bap daesin ramyeon meogeosseoyo)

- I ate ramyeon instead of rice.

2. 가 ? [가]

(na daesin ni-ga gallae?)

- Do you want to go in my place?

3. . [,]

(ni sukje dowajuneun daesin, neo-neun nae bang cheonsohae)

- I'll help with your homework so, in return, you clean my room.

4. . []

(gamja daesin-e goguma-reul sasseoyo)

- I bought sweet potatoes instead of potatoes.

5. . [,]

(yag-eu meogneun daesin-e jam-eul jasseoyo)

- I slept instead of taking medicine.





Lower Intermediate Lesson

How Did That Happen?

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Korean Hangul

(1) 가 ? ?
 (2)
 (3) ? 가 ?
 (4) ? ... 가...
 (5) ... ?!
 (6) . 가 . 가 .
 (7) ? ? ? ?
 (8) . ?
 (9) , ?
 (10) 가 .
 (11) ...

Romanization

(1)appa neo ima-ga wae geurae? dacheosseo?
 (2)ddal a... anieyo. geunyang jogeum dacheosseoyo.
 (3)appa wae geurae? mwo hadaga dacheosseo?
 (4)ddal ne? a... otobai tadaga...
 (5)appa o... otobai?!
 (6)ddal ne. dallidaga neomeojeosseoyo. gyeongchalcha-ga jjocha ojanhayo.
 (7)appa mworago? gyeongchalcha? otobai? dallyeo?
 (8)ddal gwanchanhayo. geuraedo manhi an dacheosseoyo.
 (9)appa geuraeseo. gyeongchal-eun?
 (10)ddal gyeongchal-eun jjochaodaga meomchwesseoyo. dareun il-i saenggyeotna bwayo.
 (11)appa geurae...

English

(1)Father What's with your forehead? Did you get hurt?
 (2)Daughter Oh... no. It's only a little scratch.
 (3)Father What happened? What did you do to get hurt?

- (4) Daughter Huh? Oh... I was just riding a motorcycle...
- (5) Father Mo..Motorcycle?!
 (6) Daughter Yup. I was speeding, and I fell. The police were after me.
- (7) Father What? Police? Motorcycle? Speed?
- (8) Daughter It's all right. I didn't get hurt badly.
- (9) Father So, what about the police?
- (10) Daughter They were after me but stopped. I think they had somewhere else to go.
- (11) Father I see...

Alternative Transcript

- (1) 가 ? ?
- (2)
- (3) ? 가 ?
- (4) ? ... 가...
- (5) ... ?! .
- (6) . 가 . 가 .
- (7) ? ? ? ?
- (8) . .
- (9) , ? .
- (10) 가 .
- (11)

Vocabulary

Hangul	Romanization	English	Synonyms
	ima	forehead	
	dachida	to get hurt, to get injured	
	geunyang	just	
	jogeum	a little bit, a bit	
	otobai	motorcycle	
	tada	to ride	
	dallida	to run	
	neomeojida	to fall down	
	gyeongchalcha	police car	
	jjotda	to follow, to chase	

	gyeongchal	police	
	meomchuda	to stop, to cease	
	saenggida	to come into existence	

Vocabulary Sample Sentences

가	.	You have a very wide forehead.
.	.	I got my hand injured.
.	.	Just throw away everything.
가	.	Give me a little more.
.	.	Going by motorcycle will be faster.
.	.	Give me a call after you ride the taxi.
.	.	I ran today.
가	!	Please be careful not to fall down.
.	.	A police car is coming over there.
.	.	Stop following me.
가	.	I got caught by the police.
가	.	My computer crashed.
가	.	There's a problem.

Grammar Points

Grammar Point #1 - While -ing, I Was -ing When - - 가

- 가 (daga) is the grammatical structure that expresses "while -ing" or "I was -ing when." This structure shows what kind of action was previously taking place when the next one happened, and it often has the nuance of the previous action not being completely over yet.

Construction

Verb stem + - 가

Ex) (to walk) = + 가 = 가 (while walking)

Ex) (to sleep) = + 가 = 가 (while sleeping)

In This Dialog

(3) : 가 ?

(3)appa: mwo hadaga dacheosseo?

(3)Father: What did you do to get hurt?

(4) : 가...

(4)ddal: otobai tadaga...

(4)Daughter: I was just riding a motorcycle...

(6) : 가 .

(6)ddal: ne. dallidaga neomeojeosseoyo.

(6)Daughter: Yup. I was speeding and I fell.

(10) : 가 .

(10)ddal: gyeongchal-eun jjochaodaga meomchwesseoyo.

(10)Daughter: They were after me but stopped.

More Examples

1. 가 . [,] (jadaga ireonasseoyo)

- I was asleep and I got up.

2. 가 . [,] (bap meokdaga jeonhwa-reul badasseoyo)

- I got a phone call while I was eating.

3. 가 . [,] (gongbuhadaga jamdeureosseoyo)

- I was studying and I felt asleep.

4. 가 가 . [,] (uldaga utdaga haesseoyo)

- They kept crying and laughing repeatedly.

5. 가 ? [,] (mwo hadaga ireobeoryeosseo?)

- What were you doing when you lost it?

remember

- 가 is often just used as -



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It Depends

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Korean Hangul

- | | |
|--------|----------------------------------|
| (1)리포터 | (도박하는 사람에게) 일주일에 몇 번이나 오세요? |
| (2)김씨 | 일주일에 서너 번 오는 것 같아요. |
| (3)리포터 | 도박할 때 운이 좋아요? |
| (4)김씨 | 운이... 좋기도 하고, 나쁘기도 해요. |
| (5)리포터 | 가족은 반대하지 않아요? |
| (6)김씨 | 반대하기도 하고, 안 하기도 해요. |
| (7)리포터 | 네? 무슨 뜻이죠? |
| (8)김씨 | 돈을 많이 벌어서 가면 좋아해요. 못 벌면 싫어하고요... |
| (9)리포터 | 에휴... |

Romanization

- | | |
|------------|--|
| (1)lipoteo | iljuil-e myeot beon-ina oseyo? |
| (2)gimssi | iljuil-e seoneo beon oneun geot gatayo. |
| (3)lipoteo | dobakhal ddae un-i joayo? |
| (4)gimssi | un-i... jokido hago, nappeugido haeyo. |
| (5)lipoteo | gajok-eun bandaehaji anhayo? |
| (6)gimssi | bandaehagido hago, an hagido haeyo. |
| (7)lipoteo | ne? museun ddeusijyo? |
| (8)gimssi | don-eul manhi beureoseo gamyeon joahaeyo. mot beolmyeon sireohagoyo... |
| (9)lipoteo | ehyu... |

English

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| (1)Reporter | (To a gambler) How many times do you come here a week? |
| (2)Mrs. Kim | I think three or four times a week. |
| (3)Reporter | Do you have a lot of luck when you gamble? |
| (4)Mrs. Kim | Sometimes I' m lucky, sometimes I' m not. |
| (5)Reporter | Isn't you family against your gambling? |
| (6)Mrs. Kim | Sometimes they are, sometimes not. |
| (7)Reporter | Pardon? What does that mean? |
| (8)Mrs. Kim | They like it when I make a lot of money. If I don't, they don't |

(9)Reporter like it...
(sighs)

Alternative Transcript

(1)리포터 (도박하는 사람에게) 일주일에 몇 번이나 와?
(2)김씨 일주일에 서너 번 오는 것 같아.
(3)리포터 도박할 때 운이 좋아?
(4)김씨 운이... 좋기도 하고, 나쁘기도 해.
(5)리포터 가족은 반대하지 않아?
(6)김씨 반대하기도 하고, 안 하기도 해.
(7)리포터 응? 무슨 뜻이야?
(8)김씨 돈을 많이 벌어서 가면 좋아해. 못 벌면 싫어하고...
(9)리포터 예휴...

Vocabulary

Hangul	Romanization	English	Synonyms
도박하다	dobakhada	to gamble	
가족	gajok	family	식구
반대하다	bandaehada	to oppose	
뜻	tteut	meaning	의미
돈	don	money	
좋아하다	johahada	to like	
벌다	beolda	to earn, to make (money)	
싫어하다	silheohada	to hate, to dislike	

Vocabulary Sample Sentences

도박하는 버릇을 버리세요.
가족 사진입니다.
저는 그 의견에 반대해요.
무슨 뜻이에요?
돈 줘!
저는 중국 음식을 좋아해요.

Please break your habit of gambling.
This is a picture of my family.
I oppose to that opinion.
What does that mean?
Give me money!
I like Chinese food.

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여름에 돈 많이 벌었어요.
기다리는 것 가장 싫어해.
도박하는 버릇을 버리세요.
가족 사진입니다.
저는 그 의견에 반대해요.
무슨 뜻이에요?

돈 줘!
저는 중국 음식을 좋아해요.
여름에 돈 많이 벌었어요.
기다리는 것 가장 싫어해.

I earned a lot of money in summer.
I hate waiting the most.
Please break your habit of gambling.
This is a picture of my family.
I oppose to that opinion.
What does that mean?
Give me money!
I like Chinese food.
I earned a lot of money in summer.
I hate waiting the most.

Grammar Points

Grammar Point #1 - Sometimes Verb A, Sometimes Verb B - -기도 하고 -기도 하다

This grammatical structure expresses multiple actions or states happening at the same time, giving each of the actions/states an equal probability/frequency. This structure can be used to show contrast between an action/state 's taking place and not taking place, or contrast between two different actions/states. It is translated into English as "sometimes + verb A, sometimes verb B" or "verb A + B at the same time."

▷ Construction

Verb stem + -기도 하고 + verb stem + -기도 하다

Ex) 좋다 + 나쁘다

▷▷ 좋기도 하고, 나쁘기도 해요.

(= It's sometimes good, sometimes bad.)

(= It's good and bad at the same time.)

Ex) 하다 x 2

▷▷ 하기도 하고, 안 하기도 해요.

(= Sometimes I do it, sometimes I don't.)

▷ In This Dialog

(4)김씨: 운이... 좋기도 하고, 나쁘기도 해요.

(4)gimssi: un-i... jokido hago, nappeugido haeyo.

(4)Mrs. Kim: Sometimes I' m lucky, sometimes I' m not.

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- (6)김씨: 반대하기도 하고, 안 하기도 해요.
 (6)gimssi: bandaehagido hago, an hagido haeyo.
 (6)Mrs. Kim: Sometimes they are, sometimes not.

♣ More Examples ♣

1. 소주를 좋아하기도 하고, 싫어하기도 해요. [좋아하다, 싫어하다] (soju-reul joahagido hago, sireohagido haeyo.)
 - I sometimes like soju, and sometimes I hate it.
2. 좋기도 하고 나쁘기도 해요. [좋다, 나쁘다] (jokido hago, nappeugido haeyo.)
 - It's good and bad at the same time.
3. 맵기도 하고, 달기도 해요. [맵다, 달다] (maepgido hago, dalgido haeyo.)
 - It's spicy and sweet at the same time.
4. 어렵기도 하고, 재미있기도 해요. [어렵다, 재미있다] (eoryeopgido hago, jaemiitgido haeyo)
 - It's difficult and interesting at the same time.
5. 그렇기도 하고, 그렇지 않기도 해요. [그렇다] (geureokido hago, geureochi ankido haeyo)
 - It is so, but it is not so at the same time.

📌 remember 📌

-기 is basically the nominalized form of a verb, so -기도 하고, -기도 하다 comes from the concept of "do this verb and also do this verb."



Lower Intermediate Lesson

I Wish You Would Make It

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Korean Hangul

- (1)리포터 지난 주에 보도해 드렸던 김씨가 도박을 그만두기로
결심했다고 합니다. 제가 인터뷰를 해 보았습니다. (김 씨에게)
도박을 그만두셨다고요?
- (2)김씨 네.
- (3)리포터 계기가 뭐예요?
- (4)김씨 사실은... 더 재미있는 것이 생겼어요.
- (5)리포터 네? 도박보다 더 재미있는 것이 뭔지, 말씀해 주세요.
- (6)김씨 네... 영어 공부요!
- (7)리포터 네?! 영어 공부요?
- (8)김씨 몰랐는데 영어 공부가 참 재미있어요. 도박보다 훨씬
흥미로워요!!
- (9)리포터 아... 정말 좋은 소식입니다. 열심히 해서 좋은 결과가 있기를
바랍니다!!
- (10)김씨 네. 저도 빨리 공부해서, 해외 카지노에 갈 수 있기를 바래요!
- (11)리포터 아니, 김 여사님... 김 여사님!
- (12)김씨 Thank you so much. Bye!

Romanization

- (1)lipoteo jinan ju-e bodohae deuryeotdeon gimssi-ga dobak-eul
geumandugiro gyeolsimhaetdago hamnida. je-ga inteobyureul hae
boatseumnida. (gim ssi-ege) dobak-eul geumandusyeotdagoyo?
- (2)gimssi ne.
- (3)lipoteo gyegi-ga mwoyeyo?
- (4)gimssi sasil-eun... deo jaemiitneun geosi saenggyeosseoyo.
- (5)lipoteo ne? dobakboda deo jaemiitneun geot-i mweonji, malsseumhae
juseyo.
- (6)gimssi ne... yeongeo gongbuyo!
- (7)lipoteo ne?! yeongeo gongbuyo?
- (8)gimssi mollatneunde yeongeo gonbuga cham jaemiisseoyo. dobakboda
hwolssin heungmirowoyo!!
- (9)lipoteo a... jeongmal joeun sosik-imnida. yeolsimhi haeseo joeun
gyeolgwa-ga itgireul baramnida!!
- (10)gimssi ne. jeodo ppalli gongbuhaeseo, haewae casino-e gal su itgireul
baraeyo!

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- (11)lipoteo ani, gim yeosanim... gim yeosanim!
 (12)gimssi Thank you so much. Bye!

English

- (1)Reporter Mrs. Kim, who we brought to you last week has decided to quit gambling. I have interviewed her. (To Mrs. Kim) You quit gambling?
 (2)Mrs.Kim Yes.
 (3)Reporter What was your reason?
 (4)Mrs.Kim Actually.. There's something more interesting.
 (5)Reporter Please tell us, what it is that's more interesting than gambling.
 (6)Mrs.Kim Okay.. Studying English!
 (7)Reporter Huh?! Studying English?
 (8)Mrs.Kim I never knew, but it's very interesting. Much more fun than gambling!
 (9)Reporter Well... That's good news. I wish you success in your hard studying!
 (10)Mrs.Kim Yes. I wish to study fast, and go to a foreign casino!
 (11)Reporter Wait, Ma'am.. Miss Kim!!
 (12)Mrs.Kim Thank you so much. Bye!

Alternative Transcript

- (1)리포터 지난 주에 보도했던 김 씨가 도박을 그만두기로 결심했다고 해. 인터뷰를 해 보았습니다. (김 씨에게) 도박을 그만두셨다고요?
 (2)김씨 응.
 (3)리포터 계기가 무엇 입니까?
 (4)김씨 사실은... 더 재미있는 것이 생겼어.
 (5)리포터 뭐? 도박보다 더 재미있는 것이 무엇 인지, 말해 주십시오.
 (6)김씨 응... 영어 공부!
 (7)리포터 네?! 영어 공부요?
 (8)김씨 몰랐는데 영어 공부가 참 재미있어. 도박보다 훨씬 흥미로워!!
 (9)리포터 아... 정말 좋은 소식입니다. 열심히 해서 좋은 결과가 있기를 바라겠습니다!!
 (10)김씨 응. 나도 빨리 공부해서, 해외 카지노에 갈 수 있기를 바래!
 (11)리포터 아니, 김 여사... 김 여사!

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(12)김씨

Thank you so much. Bye!

Vocabulary

Hangul	Romanization	English	Synonyms
보도하다	bodohada	to report (on air/in the newspaper)	
결심하다	gyeolsimhada	to decide, to make up one's mind	마음 먹다; 결정하다; 정하다
계기	gyegi	beginning, motivation	
사실	sasil	fact, as a matter of fact, in fact	실상, 실제로는
재미있다	jaemiitda	fun, interesting	
생기다	saenggida	to come into existence	
말씀하시다	malsseumhasida	to talk, to say, to speak(honorific)	말하다, 이야기하다
공부	gongbu	studying (noun)	
모르다	moreuda	to not know	
참	cham	very, quite	
훨씬	hwolssin	much more	
흥미롭다	heungmiropda	to be interesting	재미있다
정말	jeongmal	really, for real	진짜
소식	sosik	news	
결과	gyeolgwa	result	
해외	haeoe	overseas	국외
카지노	kajino	casino	

Vocabulary Sample Sentences

신문에서 이렇게 보도했어요.
결심했어요. 이제 맨날 운동할 거예요.

한국어를 배우기 시작한 계기가 뭐예요?
사실... 저는 여자입니다.
한국어 공부가 너무 재미있어요.
문제가 하나 생겼어요.
선생님이 그렇게 말씀하셨습니다.
공부 열심히 했으니까 용돈 올려 줄게.

The newspapers reported it like this.
I've made up my mind. I'm going to work out everyday.
How did you start learning Korean?
Truthfully... I'm a girl.
Studying Korean is so much fun.
There's a problem.
My teacher said so.
You studied hard so I will raise your

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저도 잘 몰라요.
아이들은 참 단순해요.
오늘은 어제보다 훨씬 추워요.
흥미로운 이야기예요.
그거 정말이야?
우와! 정말 빠르다!
좋은 소식이 있어요.
결과가 좋아서 기뻐요.
저도 해외 출장을 가고 싶어요!
동네에 카지노가 생겼어요.
신문에서 이렇게 보도했어요.
결심했어요. 이제 맨날 운동할 거예요.

한국어를 배우기 시작한 계기가 뭐예요?
사실... 저는 여자입니다.
한국어 공부가 너무 재미있어요.
문제가 하나 생겼어요.
선생님이 그렇게 말씀하셨습니다.
공부 열심히 했으니까 용돈 올려 줄게.

저도 잘 몰라요.
아이들은 참 단순해요.
오늘은 어제보다 훨씬 추워요.
흥미로운 이야기예요.
그거 정말이야?
우와! 정말 빠르다!
좋은 소식이 있어요.
결과가 좋아서 기뻐요.
저도 해외 출장을 가고 싶어요!
동네에 카지노가 생겼어요.

allowance.

I don't know much about it either.

Children are very simple.

Today is much colder than yesterday.

It's an interesting story.

"Is that for real?"

"Wow! That's so fast!"

I have good news.

I'm happy about the good results.

I want to go on a business trip overseas too!

They built a casino in my neighborhood.

The newspapers reported it like this.

I've made up my mind. I'm going to work out everyday.

How did you start learning Korean?

Truthfully... I'm a girl.

Studying Korean is so much fun.

There's a problem.

My teacher said so.

You studied hard so I will raise your allowance.

I don't know much about it either.

Children are very simple.

Today is much colder than yesterday.

It's an interesting story.

"Is that for real?"

"Wow! That's so fast!"

I have good news.

I'm happy about the good results.

I want to go on a business trip overseas too!

They built a casino in my neighborhood.

Grammar Points

Grammar Point #1 - I Hope/I Wish - -기(를) 바라다

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-기(를) 바라다 is the grammatical structure that means "I hope/I wish" and in Korean, the verb 바라다 takes an object (a noun or -기, the nominalized form of verbs) whereas in English one wishes 'for' or hopes 'for' something.

Construction

Verb stem + -기(를) 바라다

Ex)

오다 (oda - to come)

▷ 오(다) + 기를 바라다 = 오기를 바라다

▷ ▷ 오길 바래. = I hope you'll come.

Ex)

낫다 (natda - to get better (from an illness))

▷ 낫(다) + 기를 바라다 = 낫기를 바라다

▷ ▷ 빨리 낫길 바래요. = I hope you'll get better soon.

👁 remember 👁

1. -기를 is often contracted to -길.

2. -기를 바라다 is often combined with the structure -르게(요).

Ex) -기를 바랄게

In This Dialog

(9)리포터: 열심히 해서 좋은 결과가 있기를 바랍니다!!

(9)lipoteo: yeolsimhi haeseo joeun gyeolgwa-ga itgireul baramnida!!

(9)Reporter: I wish you success in your hard studying!

(10)김씨: 저도 빨리 공부해서, 해외 카지노에 갈 수 있기를 바래요!

(10)gimssi: jeodo ppalli gongbuhaeseo, haewae casino-e gal su itgireul baraeyo!

(10)Mrs.Kim: I wish to study fast, and go to a foreign casino!

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♣ More Examples ♣

1. 저도 그러기를 바랍니다. [그렇다] (jeo-do geureogil baraeyo)
- I hope so, too.

2. 그런 일이 없기를 바랍니다. [없다] (geureon il-i eopgi-reul baraeyo)
- I hope something like that wouldn't happen.

3. 행복하길 바래. [행복하다] (haengbokhagil barae)
- I wish you happiness.

4. 잊지 않길 바랄게. [잊다] (itji ankil baralge)
- I hope you won't forget it.

5. 내가 어떻게 해 주길 바래? [하다] (nae-ga eotteotke hae jugil barae?)
- What do you wish for me to do?



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Improve Your Korean as A Result of This!

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Korean Hangul

- | | |
|-------|--|
| (1)의사 | 다리가 부러졌네요. 그런데... 뭐 하다가 부러졌어요? |
| (2)진우 | 아... 네... 제가 오늘 아침에 스카이 다이빙을 하러 갔는데... |
| (3)의사 | 네? 스카이 다이빙요? |
| (4)진우 | 네. 제 취미예요. |
| (5)의사 | 그렇군요. 다리는... |
| (6)진우 | 어제 술을 너무 많이 마시는 바람에 다리가 부러졌어요. |
| (7)의사 | 술을 마신 거랑 무슨 상관이 있어요? |
| (8)진우 | 아... 네... 술을 너무 많이 마셔서... 오늘 낙하산을 안 가져 가는 바람에... |
| (9)의사 | 네?? 그런데 어떻게 살았어요? |

Romanization

- | | |
|----------|---|
| (1)euisa | dari-ga bureojeotneyo. geureonde... mwo hadaga bureojeosseoyo? |
| (2)jinu | a... ne... jega uneul achim-e seukai daibing-eul hareo gatneunde... |
| (3)euisa | ne? seukai daibingyo? |
| (4)jinyo | ne, je chwimiyeyo. |
| (5)euisa | geureotgunyo. darineun... |
| (6)jinu | eoje sul-eul neomu manhi masineun baram-e dari-ga bureojeosseoyo. |
| (7)euisa | sul-eul masin georang museun sanggwan-i isseoyo? |
| (8)jinu | a... ne... sul-eul neomu manhi masyeoseo... oneul nakhasan-eul an gajeo ganeun baram-e... |
| (9)euisa | ne?? geureonde eoddeotge sarasseoyo? |

English

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| (1)Doctor | Your leg is broken... What did you do to break it? |
| (2)Jinu | Yes... Uh... I went skydiving this morning.. |
| (3)Doctor | What? Skydiving? |
| (4)Jinu | Yes. It's my hobby. |
| (5)Doctor | I see. And your leg... |
| (6)Jinu | I broke it because I drank too much yesterday. |

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- (7)Doctor What does it have to do with drinking too much?
 (8)Jinu Well.. I drank too much.. and forgot to take the parachute today...
 (9)Doctor Huh?? Then how are you alive?

Alternative Transcript

의사 다리가 부러졌네요. 그런데.. 무엇을 하시다가 부러졌습니까?
 진우 아... 응... 내가 오늘 아침에 스카이 다이빙을 하러 갔는데...
 의사 네? 스카이 다이빙이요?
 진우 응. 내 취미야.
 의사 그렇군. 다리는...
 진우 어제 술을 너무 많이 마시는 바람에 다리가 부러졌어.
 의사 술을 마신 것이라 무슨 상관이 있습니까?
 진우 아... 응.. 술을 너무 많이 마셔서... 오늘 낙하산을 안 가져 가는 바람에...
 의사 네?? 그런데 어떻게 살아계십니까?

Vocabulary

Hangul	Romanization	English	Synonyms
다리	dari	leg	
부러지다	bureojida	to be broken	
오늘	oneul	today	금일
아침	achim	morning	
스카이 다이빙	seukai daibing	sky diving	
취미	chwimi	hobby	
어제	eoje	yesterday	
마시다	masida	to drink	
상관	sanggwan	relation, matter	관계
낙하산	nakhasan	parachute	
살다	salda	to live	

Vocabulary Sample Sentences

다리가 가려워요.

My legs are itching.

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연필이 부러졌어요.
오늘은 안 돼요. 내일 만날래요?

오늘 몇 시까지 일해요?
내일 아침에 시험이 있는데, 그냥 잘 거야.

스카이 다이빙 하고 싶은데, 돈이 얼마나
필요해요?
저의 취미는 책을 읽는 것입니다.
어제 친구랑 영화를 봤어요.
날마다 커피를 마셔요.
나랑 상관 없는 일이야.
제 낙하산에 구멍이 있어요.
밥이 없으면 못 살아요.
다리가 가려워요.
연필이 부러졌어요.
오늘은 안 돼요. 내일 만날래요?

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나랑 상관 없는 일이야.
제 낙하산에 구멍이 있어요.
밥이 없으면 못 살아요.

The pencil is broken.
I can't make it today. How about meeting
tomorrow?
What time are you working till today?
I have a test tomorrow morning, but I'll just
go to bed.
I want to do sky diving. How much money
do I need?
My hobby is reading book.
I saw a movie with a friend yesterday.
I drink coffee everyday.
It has nothing to do with me.
There's a hole in my parachute.
I can't live without rice.
My legs are itching.
The pencil is broken.
I can't make it today. How about meeting
tomorrow?
What time are you working till today?
I have a test tomorrow morning, but I'll just
go to bed.
I want to do sky diving. How much money
do I need?
My hobby is reading book.
I saw a movie with a friend yesterday.
I drink coffee everyday.
It has nothing to do with me.
There's a hole in my parachute.
I can't live without rice.

Grammar Points

Grammar Point #1 - As A Result Of - 는 바람에

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-는 바람에 (-neun baram-e) is the grammatical structure that expresses "as a result of + verb". 바람 (baram) originally means 'wind', so -는 바람에 can be literally translated as 'in the wind of + verb', and it has the nuance of "in conjunction with". This structure is usually used when you want to express a reason or a cause of something that happened unexpectedly or against your hope.

----- ▷ Construction -----

Verb stem + -는 바람에

Ex) 늦다 (neutda) = "to be late"

▷ 늦 + 는 바람에

▷▷ 늦는 바람에 (as a result of being late)

** Verb stems ending in -ㄹ drop the -ㄹ and are followed by -는 바람에

Ex) 졸다 (jolda) "to doze off"

▷ 조 + 는 바람에

▷▷ 조는 바람에 (as a result of dozing off)

----- 👁 remember 👁 -----

There are many other ways of expressing 'reason' in Korean (-(아/어/여)서, -(으)니까, -기 때문에 and etc) but the one that can be most closely interchangeable with -는 바람에 is -(아/어/여)서.

Ex) 늦는 바람에 = 늦어서

Ex) 보는 바람에 = 봐서

----- ▷ In This Dialog -----

(6)진우: 어제 술을 너무 많이 마시는 바람에 다리가 부러졌어요.

(6)jinu: eoje sul-eul neomu manhi masineun baram-e dari-ga bureojosseoyo.

(6)Jinu: I broke it because I drank too much yesterday.

(8)진우: 오늘 낙하산을 안 가져 가는 바람에...

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(8)jinu: a... ne... sul-eul neomu manhi masyeoseo... oneul nakhasan-eul an gajeo ganeun baram-e...

(8)Jinu: Well.. I drank too much.. and forgot to take the parachute today...

♣ More Examples ♣

1. 돈을 다 쓰는 바람에, 밥을 못 먹었어. [쓰다, 먹다]

(don-eul da sseuneun baram-e bap-eul mot meogeosseo)

- As a result of spending all the money, I couldn't eat.

2. 급하게 오는 바람에, 지갑을 잊어버렸어. [오다, 잊어버리다]

(geuphage oneun baram-e jigap-eul ijeobeoryeosseo)

- I was in a hurry on my way here, and as a result, I forgot my wallet.

3. 비가 오는 바람에, 소풍이 엉망이 됐어. [오다, 되다]

(bi-ga oneun baram-e, sopung-i eongmang-i dwaesseo)

- It rained and as a result, the picnic was messed up.

4. 넘어지는 바람에, 무릎을 다쳤어. [넘어지다, 다치다]

(neomeojineun baram-e mureup-eul dachyeosseo)

- I fell and as a result I got my knees hurt.

5. 개가 짖는 바람에, 잠에서 깬어. [짖다, 깨다]

(gae-ga jitneun baram-e jam-eseo kkaesseo)

- The dog barked, as as a result I was awakened from sleep.



Lower Intermediate Lesson

Use Korean to Make Your Wishes Come True

25

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Korean Hangul

- (1)진우 스카이 다이빙을 하는데... 낙하산을 안 가져 가는 바람에...
 (2)의사 네?? 그런데 어떻게 살았어요?
 (3)진우 몰라요. 운이 좋았어요.
 (4)의사 네? 휴... 빨리 나왔으면 좋겠어요.
 (5)진우 저두요.
 (6)의사 당분간 휴식을 취하세요.
 (7)진우 아, 내일도 스카이 다이빙 해야 되는데..
 (8)의사 네? 안 하셨으면 좋겠는데요...
 (9)진우 왜요?
 (10)의사 다쳐요!!
 (11)진우 에이. 걱정 마세요. 낙하산 꼭 가져 갈게요.
 (12)의사 (당황하며) 아... 네... 꼭 그러길 바랄게요.
 (13)진우 같이 가실래요?
 (14)의사 네!? 아니요. 아니요! 그럼 안녕히 가세요. 자 다음 손님 들어 오세요.

Romanization

- (1)jinu seukai daibing-eul haneunde... nakhasaneul an gajeo ganeun baram-e...
 (2)euisa ne?? geureonde eoddeotge sarasseoyo?
 (3)jinu mollayo. un-i joasseoyo.
 (4)euisa ne? hyu... ppalli naasseumyeon jokesseoyo.
 (5)jinu jeoduyo.
 (6)euisa dangbungan hyusik-eul chwihaseyo.
 (7)jinu a, naeildo seukai daibing heya dwaineunde...
 (8)euisa ne? an hasyeosseumyeon joketneundeyo...
 (9)jinu waeyo?
 (10)euisa dacheoyo!!
 (11)jinu ei, geokjeong maseyo. nakhasan ggok gajeo galgeyo.
 (12)euisa (danghwanghamyeo) a... ne... kkok geureogil baralgeyo.
 (13)jinu gachi gasilleyo?
 (14)euisa ne!? aniyo. aniyo! geureom annyeonghi gaseyo. ja daeum sonnim duereo oseyo.

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English

- (1)Jinu I was skydiving.. but because I didn't take my parachute..
 (2)Doctor Huh?? Then how did you live?
 (3)Jinu I don't know. I was lucky.
 (4)Doctor What? Sigh... I hope you get better soon.
 (5)Jinu Me too.
 (6)Doctor Get some rest for a while.
 (7)Jinu Oh, but I have to go skydiving again tomorrow..
 (8)Doctor Pardon? I wish you wouldn't.
 (9)Jinu How come?
 (10)Doctor You'll get hurt!!
 (11)Jinu Hey, don't worry. I'll take my parachute for sure.
 (12)Doctor (bewildered) Uh.. Yes I really hope you do.
 (13)Jinu Would you like to come along?
 (14)Doctor What? No. No! Goodbye then. Next patient please!

Vocabulary

Hangul	Romanization	English	Synonyms
스카이 다이빙	seukai daibing	sky diving	
낙하산	nakhasan	parachute	
모르다	moreuda	to not know	
운	un	luck	행운
빨리	ppalli	fast, quickly	
낫다	natda	to get well	회복하다
당분간	dangbungan	for the time being	얼마 동안
휴식	hyusik	rest	쉬
취하다	chwihada	to get, to obtain	얻다
내일	naeil	tomorrow	
다치다	dachida	to get hurt, to get injured	
걱정	geokjeong	worry, concern	염려
꼭	kkok	surely, certainly, absolutely	반드시
다음	daum	next, next time	다음 번
손님	sonnim	customer, guest	고객
들어오다	deureooda	to come in	

Vocabulary Sample Sentences

스카이 다이빙 하고 싶은데, 돈이 얼마나
필요해요?

제 낙하산에 구멍이 있어요.

저도 잘 몰라요.

운이 좋았어요.

빨리 일어나!

감기가 다 나았어요.

당분간 운동하지 마세요.

휴식이 좀 필요해요.

충분한 휴식을 취하세요.

내일 시간 있어요?

손을 다쳤어요.

내일 비가 올까 걱정입니다.

꼭 제 생일 파티에 와 주세요.

다음에 또 오세요.

오늘은 시간이 없으니까, 다음에 보자.

오늘은 가게에 손님이 많아요.

출조? 들어오세요.

스카이 다이빙 하고 싶은데, 돈이 얼마나
필요해요?

제 낙하산에 구멍이 있어요.

저도 잘 몰라요.

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오늘은 시간이 없으니까, 다음에 보자.

오늘은 가게에 손님이 많아요.

I want to do sky diving. How much money
do I need?

There's a hole in my parachute.

I don't know much about it either.

I was lucky.

Get up quickly!

I've completely recovered from the cold.

Don't do any exercise for the time being.

I need some rest.

Get enough rest.

Do you have some time tomorrow?

I got my hand injured.

I'm worried it might rain tomorrow.

Please come to my birthday for sure.

Please come again next time.

I don't have time today, so let's meet next
time.

We have a lot of customers in the shop
today.

It's cold, right? Please come in.

I want to do sky diving. How much money
do I need?

There's a hole in my parachute.

I don't know much about it either.

I was lucky.

Get up quickly!

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I don't have time today, so let's meet next
time.

We have a lot of customers in the shop

춥죠? 들어오세요.

today.

It's cold, right? Please come in.

Grammar Points

Grammar Point #1 - I Wish ... - -았/었/였으면 좋겠다

-았/었/였으면 좋겠다 (ass/eoss/yeoss/eumyeon jocketda) is the grammatical structure that expresses a wish or a hope, and just like when the English verb 'to wish' is used, the conjugated structure of the verb in Korean is also usually in the past tense. The form in the present tense, -(으)면 좋겠다 ((eu)myeon jocketda) can also be used, but the past tense is more commonly used, especially with the ending part "좋겠다".

▷ Construction

Verb stem + -았/었/였 (the past suffix) + -으면 좋겠다

Ex)

- 오다 (oda - to come)

▷ 오 + -았/었/였

▷ 오 + 았 = 왔

▷ 왔 + 으면 좋겠다 = 왔으면 좋겠다

▷ 왔으면 좋겠어요 = I wish I/you/he/she/we/they would come.

Ex)

- 하다 (hada - to do)

▷ 하 + -았/었/였

▷ 하 + 었 = 했

▷ 했 + 으면 좋겠다 = 했으면 좋겠다

▷ 했으면 좋겠어요 = I wish I/you/he/she/we/they would do it.

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▷ In This Dialog

(4)의사: 빨리 나왔으면 좋겠어요.

(4)euisa: ppalli naasseumyeon jokesseoyo.

(4)Doctor: I hope you get better soon.

(8)의사: 안 하셨으면 좋겠는데요...

(8)euisa: an hasyeosseumyeon joketneundeyo...

(8)Doctor: I wish you wouldn't.

♣ More Examples ♣

1. 내일 비가 안 왔으면 좋겠어요. [오다] (naeil bi-ga an wasseumyeon jokesseoyo)

- I wish it wouldn't rain tomorrow.

2. 빨리 내 생일이 돌아왔으면 좋겠어요. [돌아오다] (ppalli nae saengil-i dorawasseumyeon jokesseoyo)

- I wish my birthday came around soon.

3. 니가 담배 끊었으면 좋겠어. [끊다] (ni-ga dambae kkeuneosseumyeon jokesseo)

- I wish you would quit smoking.

4. 내 생각이 틀렸으면 좋겠다. [틀리다] (nae saenggak-i teulleyosseumyeon joketda)

- I wish I was wrong.

5. 꿈이었으면 좋겠다. [이다] (kkum-ieosseumyeon joketda)

- I wish I was dreaming.

👉 remember 👈

When the first part of the sentence is expressed in the present tense (으)면 instead of the

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past tense, the ending part, 좋을 것 같아요 (joeul geot gatayo) can go along with it most naturally.

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