

LESSON NOTES

Upper Intermediate S1 #1

Are You Being Forced to Drink Water in Korea?

CONTENTS

Dialogue - Korean

 Main

 English

 Romanization

Vocabulary

Sample sentences

Vocabulary phrase usage

Grammar

Cultural insight

1

DIALOGUE - KOREAN

MAIN

1. (길에서 걸으며)
2. 이대리 : 팀장님, 이번에 신제품 건은 잘 되어 가세요?
3. 김팀장 : 그게 말이지, 어제 부장님께 보고 드렸는데 옆 회사에서 벌써 같은 상품을 개발했다고 하더라고. 이번에도 또 물 먹게 됐네.
4. 이대리 : 그래서 부장님은 뭐라세요?
5. 김팀장 : 우리도 발등에 불이 떨어졌으니까.. 당장 다음주까지 신제품 아이디어 가져오라고 난리지 뭐..
6. 이대리 : 끝이 없네요, 끝이 없어. 먹고 살자고 하는 짓인데 매일 전쟁터이니. 선배, 스트레스도 풀겸 우리 물 좋은 바에 갈까요?
7. 김팀장 : 이 근처에 물 좋은 바도 있었어? 물 좋은 클럽은 알고 있었지만.
8. 이대리 : 결혼도 하신 분이 어떻게 그런 건 아세요?
9. 김팀장 : 묻지마 그런 건. 자, 그럼 물 좋은 바에 가서 머리 좀 식혀볼까? 어디야?
10. 이대리 : 네, 이쪽으로 오세요.

ENGLISH

1. (walking on the street)
2. Lee : Manager, how's the new product work going?
3. Kim : Well...you know, I reported to the director yesterday, but he said another company already has developed the same product. We've been beaten by them again! (They made us drink water again!)
4. Lee : So what did he say?
5. Kim : Well...we're in an emergency (we have a fireball on the insteps of our feet), so he is saying that we should come up with a new idea by next week.
6. Lee : There's no finish line for this. Even though you're working for a living, every day is like a war. Would you like to go to a nice bar (bar with nice water) to release the stress?
7. Kim : Is there any nice bar? I knew there were some nice clubs.
8. Lee : How do you know those kind of places as a married man?
9. Kim : Don't ask that. Then shall we go to the nice bar to relax (to cool down a brain)? Where is it?
10. Lee : Ah, come this way, please.

ROMANIZATION

1. (gireseo georeumyeo)
2. idaeri : timjangnim, ibeone sinjepum geoneun jal doeeo gaseyo?
3. gimtimjang : geuge mariji, eoje bujangnimkke bogo deuryeonneunde yeop hoesaeseo beolsseo gateun sangpumeul gaebalhaetdago hadeorago. ibeonedo tto mul meokge dwaenne.
4. idaeri : geuraeseo bujangnimeun mworaseyo?
5. gimtimjang : urido baldeunge buri tteoreojyeoseunikka.. dangjang daeumjukkaji sinjepum aidieo gajyeoorago nalliji mwo..
6. idaeri : kkeuchi eomneyo, kkeuchi eopseo. meokgo saljago haneun jisinde maeil jeonjaengteoini. seonbae seuteureseudo pulgyeom uri mul joeun bae galkkayo?
7. gimtimjang : i geuncheoe mul joeun bado iseoseo? mul joeun keulleobeun algo iseotjiman.
8. idaeri : gyeolhondo hasin buni eotteoke geureon geon aseyo?
9. gimtimjang : mutjima geureon geon. ja, geureom mul joeun bae gaseo meori jom sikhyeobolkka? eodiya?
10. idaeri : ne, ijjoeuro oseyo.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
겸	gyeom	as well as	Particle
물 좋다	mul jota	to look great, to have good atmosphere (lit. to have good water)	Verb/Idiom
전쟁터	jeonjaengteo	war, battlefields	Noun
팀장	timjang	Team-Manager	Noun
부장	bujang	Director (Department Chief)	Noun
발등	baldeung	top of a foot	Noun
물먹다	mulmeokda	to fail, to be beaten (lit. to drink water)	Verb/Idiom
되어가다/돼가다	doeeogada/dwaegada	to go off (well)	Verb
보고드리다	bogodeurida	to report (honorific)	Verb
신제품	sinjepum	New products	Noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>쇼핑도 하고 좋은 날씨도 즐길 겸 쇼핑몰에 가려구요</p> <p><i>syopingdo hago joeun nalssido jeulgil gyeom syopingmore garyeoguyo</i></p> <p>"I will go to the department store to shop as well as to enjoy good weather."</p>	<p>물 좋은 클럽에는 늘 사람들이 많다.</p> <p><i>mul joeun keulleobeneun neul saramdeuri manta.</i></p> <p>"Clubs with nice atmosphere always have a lot of people."</p>
<p>한국전쟁 때는 한반도가 전부 전쟁터였습니다.</p> <p><i>hangukjeonjaeng ttaeneun hanbandoga jeonbu jeonjaengteoyeotseumnida.</i></p> <p>"During the Korean War, all of the Korean peninsula was a battlefield."</p>	<p>팀장님, 잠깐 시간 괜찮으세요?</p> <p><i>timjangnim, jamkkkan sigan gwaenchaneuseyo?</i></p> <p>"Team manager, do you have a minute?"</p>
<p>지금 부장님은 자리에 안 계세요.</p> <p><i>jigeum bujangnimeun jarie an gyeseyo.</i></p> <p>"The manager (department chief) is not in his seat now."</p>	<p>발등에 떨어진 불부터 꺼야지</p> <p><i>baldeunge tteoreojin bulbuteo kkeoyaji</i></p> <p>"Finish urgent tasks first (Put off the fire on your instep of a foot)."</p>
<p>이번 마라톤에서 태희에게 물 먹었다.</p> <p><i>ibeon maratoneseo taehiuge mul meogeotda.</i></p> <p>"I failed this Marathon because of Taehee."</p>	<p>내일 있을 회의 준비는 잘 되어갑니다</p> <p><i>naeil riseul hoeui junbineun jal doeogamnida</i></p> <p>"Preparation for tomorrow's meeting is going well."</p>
<p>사장님께 보고드리세요.</p> <p><i>sajangnimkke bogodeuriseyo.</i></p> <p>"Please report it to the CEO."</p>	<p>신제품에 대한 인기가 높아서 기분이 좋아요</p> <p><i>sinjepume daehan ingiga nopaseo gibuni joayo</i></p> <p>"I'm happy because the popularity of the new product is high."</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

장(長) (jang) "leaders"

In Korean, the word 장 (jang, 長) means "leader." You can use it by itself to identify a leader, but in most cases it's combined with the name of a department or group. For example, you can use 부장 (bujang, 部長) for someone who is the "head of the department": 부 (bu, 部), meaning department. In the same way, the "leader of a team" 팀 (team) is a 팀장 (timjang), and the "CEO of a company" (사, sa, 社) is a 사장 (sajang, 社長). And the "leader of a 회, president" (會, meaning "association or the company itself") is a 회장.

보고드리다' (bogodeurida) "to report"

보고 (報告) is a report you give at work so that your supervisor can understand the process behind or the outcome of a project. The basic verb is 보고하다, but you can replace 하다 with 드리다, the humble form of 주다 ("to give"), to make the expression more polite especially to the boss or '장'.

겸(gyeom) "as well as"

When you go somewhere to do more than one thing, you can use 겸 (兼) to show that you're killing two birds with one stone. Use it in the format A도하고 B도할겸 ("to do A as well as B").

For Example:

1. 쇼핑도 하고 저녁식사도 할 겸 백화점에 갈거야.

Syopingdo hago jeonyeoksiksado hal gyeom baekhwajeome galgeoya.

"I will go to the department store for shopping as well as for having dinner."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Idiomatic Expressions That Use the Word 물, Meaning "Water."

옆 회사에 물 먹다.

"We've been failed by the other company."

You can see many idiomatic expressions using the word 물 (mul), meaning "water," in both positive and negative forms. We consider 물 as "failure" when metaphoring to have no taste as in negative term, while we also used it as a "good atmosphere" in positive terms.

Point 1: "Water" Meaning "Failure"

When you can use the word 물 (mul), meaning "water," for the meaning of "failure," you can use the verb 먹다 (meokda), meaning "to drink," together.

물먹다 (mulmeokda) "to drink water"

Literally, this word simply means "to drink water." But when you use it as an idiomatic expression without using the object-marking particle 을 (eul), it means "to fail." You can use this expression in the situation that you have failed because of situations or beaten by someone else.

Water doesn't have any taste, and we might consider it as doing something meaningless. That's why you can say 물먹다 (mulmeokda) to mean "to have failed" since there is nothing good back to you.

You can also use it as 물먹게 하다 (mul meokge hada) to mean "to make someone drink water" or "to make someone fail."

For Example:

1. 우리 팀은 그 팀 때문에 이번 경쟁에서 물 먹었다.

Uri timeun geu tim ttaemune ibeon gyeongjaengeseo mul meogeotda.

"We failed this competition because of that team."

2. 그 팀은 우리팀을 물 먹게 했다.
Geu timeun uritimeul mul meokge haetda.
"The team beat our team."

Point 2: "Water" Meaning "Good Atmosphere"

Water can have a meaning of a "good atmosphere" or a "good mood." In this case, you can use the verb 좋다 (jota), meaning "to be good," with the word 물 (mul).

물좋다. (*muljota*) "The water is good."

Literally, it means "the water is good." When people started using this idiom, they only use this expression when talking about bars or some social places where they serve alcohol. Originally, the water is meant to be an alcohol. Even now, people mostly use this term when talking about places with alcohol such as bars, karaoke bars, or clubs.

You can also use this phrase as an adverb with nouns. In this case, you can conjugate the verb 좋다 to 좋은 and use it as we show below.

물좋은 + Noun

For Example:

1. 물좋은 바
muljoeun ba
"a bar with a nice atmosphere"
2. 나는 친구와 함께 물좋은 바를 찾았다.
Naneun chinguwa hamkke muljoheun bareul chajatda.
"I found a bar with a nice mood with my friend."

Examples from This Dialogue

1. 옆 회사에서 벌써 같은 상품을 개발했다고 하더라고. 이번에도 또 물 먹게 됐네.
Yeop hoesaeseo beolsseo gateun sangpumeul gaebalhaetdago hadeorago. ibeonedo tto mul meokge dwaetne.
""Another company already developed the same product. We've been beaten again!""
2. 이 근처에 물 좋은 바도 있었어? 물 좋은 클럽은 알고 있었지만.
I geuncheoe mul joheun bado isseoseo? mul joheun keulleobeun algo isseotjiman.
"Was there any nice bar around? I knew there were some nice clubs."

Sample Sentences

1. 이번 마라톤에서 태희에게 물 먹었다.
Ibeon maratoneseo taehuiége mul meogeotda.
"I got beaten on this marathon by Taehee."
2. 물 좋은 클럽에는 늘 사람들이 많다.
Mul joeun keulleobeneun neul saramdeuri manta.
"Clubs with a nice atmosphere always have a lot of people."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Three Rounds to Release Stress in Korea

When Korean people get stressed from work or home, they usually go to three places: restaurants, bars, and clubs. After getting off from work, they go to restaurants to have grilled meats like *galbi* and strong drinks like *soju* together. After getting full and drunk, they move to the nearest bar and have some beers. This is called the second round, as Kim and Lee did in the script. For the final round, they go to clubs to dance or go to Karaoke to sing and burn calories.