

LESSON NOTES

Lower Intermediate S1 #1

Can You Eat Out Tonight?

CONTENTS

- Dialogue - Korean
 - Main
 - English
 - Romanization
- Vocabulary
- Sample sentences
- Grammar
- Cultural insight

1

DIALOGUE - KOREAN

MAIN

1. 아내 : 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.

ENGLISH

1. Wife : 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.

ROMANIZATION

1. anae : 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.

VOCABULARY

Hangul	Romanization	English	Class
글쎄	geulsse	well, let me think...	
여보	yeobo	honey, darling (between a married couple)	
몇 시	myeot si	what time	phrase
괜찮아	gwaenchana	It's okay	expression
들어가다	deureogada	to enter, to go into	verb
들어오다	deureooda	to come in	verb
이따가	ittaga	later	
식사	siksa	meal	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>글쎄, 좀 더 생각해 볼게. <i>geulsse, jom deo saengghakae bolkke.</i> "I'm not sure. Let me think a little more."</p>	<p>글쎄 나도 잘 모르겠는데. <i>geulsse nado jal moreugetneunde.</i> "Well..I am not sure, either."</p>
<p>여보 뭐 해? <i>yeobo mwo hae?</i> "Honey, what are you doing?"</p>	<p>몇 시에 오세요? <i>myeot si-e oseyo?</i> "What time are you coming?"</p>

<p>지금은 몇 시입니까? <i>jigeum-eun myeot si-imnikka?</i> "What time is it now?"</p>	<p>괜찮아. 어렵지 않아. <i>gwaenchana. eoryeopji ana.</i> "It's okay. It's not hard."</p>
<p>먼저 들어가세요. <i>meonjeo deureogaseyo.</i> "I'll go in after you."</p>	<p>들어가도 괜찮아요? <i>deureogado gwaenchanayo?</i> "Can I go in?"</p>
<p>먼저 들어가세요. <i>meonjeo deureogaseyo.</i> "I'll go in after you."</p>	<p>춥죠? 들어오세요. <i>chupjjo? deureoseyo.</i> "It's cold, right? Please, come in."</p>
<p>내 방에 마음대로 들어오지 마. <i>Nae bang-e maeumdaero deureo-oji ma.</i> "Don't come into my room just as you please."</p>	<p>이따가 영화관 앞에서 봐! <i>ittaga yeonghwagwan apeseo bwa!</i> "I will see you in front of the movie theater later!"</p>
<p>아침은 하루 중 가장 중요한 식사이다. <i>achimeun haru jung gajang jungyohan siksaيدا.</i> "Breakfast is the most important meal of the day."</p>	<p>식사 시간이에요! <i>siksa siganieyo!</i> "It's time to eat!"</p>

GRAMMAR

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

- ㅈ irregular verbs

줍다 (jupda) - to pick up (from the ground)
줍 (jup) - verb stem changes to ►► 주 (ju) - ㅈ drops and it becomes ㅈ.
주우 + 으려고 하다 Since 우 and 으 have the similar pronunciation, it becomes 우.
주우려고 하다 - to be about to pick (something) up
떨어진 돈을 주우려고 해요. (He's about to pick up the money that's fallen on the ground.)

- ㅌ irregular verbs

묻다 (mutda) - to ask (a question)
묻 (mut) - verb stem changes to ►► 물 (mul) - ㅌ changes to ㄹ
물 + 으려고 하다
물으려고 하다 - to plan to ask
친구에게 물으려고 해요. (I'm going to ask a friend.)

- ㅊ irregular verbs

짓다 (jitda) - to build (a house)
짓 (jit) - verb stem changes to ►► 지 (ji) - ㅊ 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. -ㄹ/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 + ㄹ려구 ▶ 잘려구

▶ 자 + ㄹ라고 ▶ 잘라고

▶ 자 + ㄹ라구 ▶ 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.

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.