

~면 좋을 텐데...

~할(일) 시간이(되)었다.

## Had better It's time ...

A

**Had better** (I'd better / you'd better etc.)**I'd better do** something = it is **advisable** to do it. If I **don't** do it, **there will be a problem or a danger**:

- ☐ I have to meet Amy in ten minutes. **I'd better go** now or I'll be late. had better (do) ~ (~ 하는 것이 좋을 것이다.)
- ☐ 'Shall I take an umbrella?' 'Yes, **you'd better**. It might rain.' - 상대방에게 조언할 때 주로 사용한다.
- ☐ **We'd better stop** for petrol soon. The tank is almost empty. 조언대로 하지 않는다면 좋지 않을 거라는 의미

The negative is **I'd better not** (= I **had** better not): (나는) ~ 하지 않는 것이 좋을 것이다.

- ☐ 'The jacket looks good on you. Are you going to buy it?' '**I'd better not**. It's too expensive.'
- ☐ You don't look very well. **You'd better not go** out tonight.

Remember that:

The form is '**had better**' (usually '**I'd better** / **you'd better**' etc. in spoken English).

- ☐ I'd better phone Chris. **hadn't I?**

보통 had better의 형태보단 줄여서 I'd, You'd 로 많이 사용합니다!4 **Had** is normally past, but the meaning of **had better** is present or future, **not** past. hadn't I? (나 가지지 않았었니? [직역]) -> 그렇지 않았니? [의역] 자신이 한 말에 대해 상대방에게 확인을 요구하는 느낌

- ☐ I'd better go to the bank **now** / **tomorrow**.

Had better은 현재 또는 미래의 것을 이야기 할 때 씁니다.나 (지금 / 내일) 그 은행으로 가는게 좋겠다. (가야겠다. 등...)하지만 한국어로 어떻게 해석할지 고민 말자. 영어는 영어로 이해하는 것이 제일 좋습니다.평생 영어를 한국어로 이해하려면 슈퍼컴 정도의 성능을 갖추어야 합니다.We say 'I'd better **do**' (not to do):

- ☐ It might rain. We'd better **take** an umbrella. (not We'd better to take)

had better 에서는 to+verb 를 안씁니다. 문법도 문법이고 듣기에도 별로 쿨해보이지도 않습니다.

B

**Had better** and **should****Had better** is similar to **should**, but **not exactly the same**. We use **had better** only for a **specific situation**, not for things in general. You can use **should** in **all types of situations** to give an opinion or give advice:

- ☐ It's late. You'd better go. / You **should** go. (a specific situation)
- ☐ You're always at home. You **should** go out more often. (in general - not 'had better go')

had better은 조언대로 하지 않을시 위험하거나 문제를 겪을 상황에 사용합니다.should 와 had better은 서로 비슷하지만 차이가 있습니다.Also, with **had better**, there is always a danger or a **problem** if you **don't** follow the advice.**Should** means only 'it is a **good thing to do**'. Compare: **Should**는 모든 상황에서 사용하고 의미는 단순히 "좋은 것이다."입니다.

- ☐ It's a great film. You **should** go and see it. (but no problem if you don't)
- ☐ The film starts at 8.30. You'd better go now or you'll be late.

C

**It's time** ...직역 : 그것은 (~에게 / ~를 위한) ~일( ~ 할 ) 시간이다.  
의미 : ~할 시간이 되었다.You can say **It's time** (for somebody) **to** ... :

- ☐ It's time **to go** home. / It's time for us **to go** home.

집에 갈 시간이다. // 우리가 집에 갈 시간이다.영화 Fast and Furious 7 건물 무너지는 장면  
Dom : It's about time.~(그럴 때도 됐지...)

But you can also say:

- ☐ It's late. It's time **we went** home. 늦었다. 집에 갔을 시간이다.

레티가 정신 잃은 Dom을 붙잡고 기억난다고 말했을때 대답When we use **it's time** + past (we **went** / I **did** / they **were** etc.), the meaning is present, **not** past:

- ☐ **It's time** they **were** here. Why are they so late? (not It's time they are here)

그들이 여기 있었을 시간이다.의미 : 이미 시간은 그들이 여기 있어야 하는데 아직도 없다는 말이다.**It's time** somebody **did** something = they should have already done it or started it. We often use this structure to criticise or to complain. 일어났어야 할 일이 안일어났으므로 지적할 때 많이 사용

- ☐ This situation can't continue. **It's time** you **did** something about it.
- ☐ He's very selfish. **It's time** he **realised** that he isn't the most important person in the world.

You can also say **It's about time** ... This makes the criticism stronger:

- ☐ Jack is a great talker. But **it's about time** he **did** something instead of just talking.

had better 사용 예 :

You'd better go to see your doctor. You look so bad, dude.

You'd better not go there, anymore. They are so dangerous.

Some more?

경찰이 범죄자의 위험행동에 경고할때.

Hey! Don't move! You don't want to do it. Put it down!

[You don't want to do it = 너는 그것을 하지 않길 원한다. (직역)]

[너 그렇게 하지 않는게 좋을 것이다! // 하지 말라는 뜻]