### Korean 4 class Week 7



### The endings -(으)르래요 And -(으)르게요



### The - ending "intention"

The – ending indicates the speaker's intention or immediate desire, and it corresponds to "will" or "intend to" in English. The ending is used only with the verbs not with the adjectives, and it is normally used in colloquial settings.

The -(으) ㄹ래요 ending is a three-form ending: -을래요 is used after a stem that ends in a consonant, as in 먹을래요.

- ㄹ래요 is used after a stem that ends in a vowel, as in 갈래요; -래요 is used for a ㄹ-irregular, as in 만들래요

# The endings -(으) 2 래요 And -(으) 2 게요

### The - ending is only used for the first person and the second person subjects. Consider the following conversation:

A: 뭐 시킬래요? "What will (you) order?" B: 스테이크 먹을래요. "(I) will (intend to) eat steak."

### The endings -(으) 2 개요 And -(으) 2 게요

As seen above, the - ending is used in the second person ques- tion (for the first sentence) and the first-person statement (in the second sentence). Here are some more examples:

A: 뭐 마실래요? "What will (you) drink?" B: 커피 주세요. "Coffee please."

A: 어디로 갈래요? "Where will (you) go?" B: 도서관에 갈래요. "(I) will go to the library."

### The endings -(으) 리요 And -(으) 리요



The – ending cannot be used for the third person subject, since one cannot speak for the third person's intention. Consequently, a sentence like is ungrammatical in Korean.

# -(으) 글 래요 vs. -고 싶어요/싶어해요

The difference between -(으) = 래요 and -고 싶어요 / -고 싶어해요 is that while the former expresses an intention, the latter expresses a wish or hope. For instance, consider the following sentences:

오늘 스시를 먹을래요 "(I) will (intend) to eat Sushi today" 오늘 스시를 먹고 싶어요 "(I) want to eat Sushi today" 한국을 여행 할래요"(I) will (intend) to travel Korea" 한국을 여행 하고 싶어요"(I) want to travel Korea" 런던에 갈래요 "(I) will (intend) to go to London" 런던에 가고 싶어요 "(I) want to go to London"



# 02 -(으)=래요 vs. -고싶어요/싶어해요

As seen above, the sentences with the -고 싶어요 ending simply indicate the speaker's wish. However, the sentences with the -(으)ㄹ래요 ending indicate that the speaker has already made up his/her mind and will do so."

# -(으)리어요 vs. -(으)리거예요



In the previous unit, the -(으) = 거예요 ending that expresses the probable future as well as the first-person speaker's intention was introduced. -(으) = 거예요 and -(으) 르래요 can both be used to indicate the intention of the first-person speaker, as shown below:

도서관에서 만날 거예요 "(I) will meet (them) at the library" 도서관에서 만날래요 "(I) will meet (them) at the library"

## 

The meanings of both sentences are similar, and they can be used interchangeably. However, note that the usage of -(으) = 거예요 is much wider than that of -(으) 르래요, in that -(으) ㄹ 거예요 can be used for the third person subject as well. When the speaker is not the first or second person, -(으) = 거예요 indicates the speaker's conjecture.

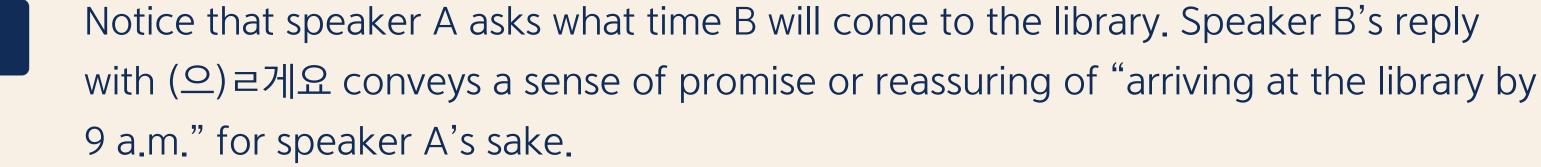
## The (**으)리게요** ending "Willingness"



The -(으) = 게요 ending indicates the speaker's promise or willingness to do something for the listener's interest. The ending is used only for first person subject and only with the verbs not with the adjectives. Consider the following sentences:

A: 몇 시에 도서관에 올 거예요? "What time will (you) come to the library?" B: 오전 9시까지 갈게요. "(I) will (promise to) go (there) by 9 a.m."

## The (**으**)**리게였** ending "Willingness"

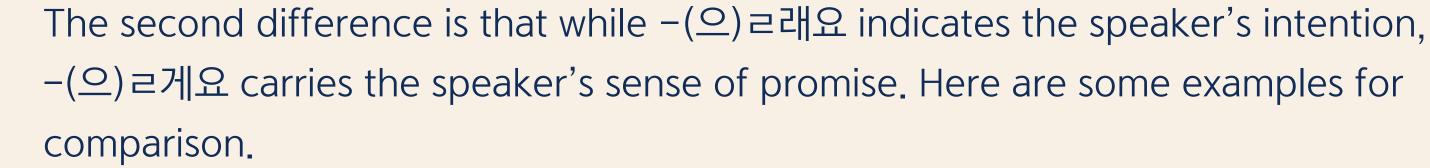


The -(으) = 게요 ending is a three-form ending: -을게요 is used after a stem that ends in a consonant, as in 먹을게요; -ㄹ게요 is used after a stem that ends in a vowel, as in 갈게요; -게요 is used for ㄹ-irregular verbs, as in 살게요 or 만들게요.

### U<mark>4</mark> The (**으)리게요** ending "Willingness"

- The -(으)래요 ending and the -(으) = 게요 ending seem to resemble each other since they can both be translated as "will" in English. However, there are two clear differences.
  - First, while -(으) 르래요 can be used for a second person in questions, -(으) 르게요. cannot. This is because the -(으) = 게요 ending is used only for the first -person subject.

## The (**으**)리게요 ending "Willingness"



열심히 공부 할래요 "(I) will (intend to) study hard" 열심히 공부 할게요 "(I) will (promise to) study hard"

몇 시에 집에 갈래요? "What time will (you intend to) go home?" 몇 시에 집에 갈게요? (X)

### The (**으)리게요** ending "Willingness"

As -(으) = 게요 conveys a sense of promise, it is often used when the speaker volunteers to do something. For instance, consider the following sentences.

공항에 제가 갈래요 "I will (intend to) go to the airport" 공항에 제가 갈게요 "I will (volunteer/promise to) go to the airport"

저녁은 제가 살래요 "As for dinner, I will (intend to) buy (it)" 저녁은 제가 살게요 "As for dinner, I will (volunteer/promise to) buy (it)"

	V	가다 to go 고르다 to choose
	0	공부하다 to study 기다리다 to wait 꽃병 vase
	С	· 나다 to pay 노래 song
	Α	누나 older sister 닫다 to close 도서관 library
	В	돈 money 돕다 to help
	U	만나다 to meet 만들다 to make 먹다 to eat
	L	문 door 물 water
	Α	미국 USA 믿다 to believe 방학 vacation
	R	밤 night 보다 to see 부르다 to sing/to call out
	Y	부엌 kitchen 부치다 to mail out

사귀다 to make friends 사다 to buy 살다 to live 색 color 손 hand 시키다 to order 씻다 to wash 아버지 father 아침 morning 열다 to open 영화 movie 오전 a.m. 오후 p.m. 이야기 story 일본 Japan 일어나다 to get up 자다 to sleep 전화하다 to make a phone call 주다 to give 즐기다 to enjoy 집 house 차 car 창문 window 친구 friend

### 감사합니다

Q&A

